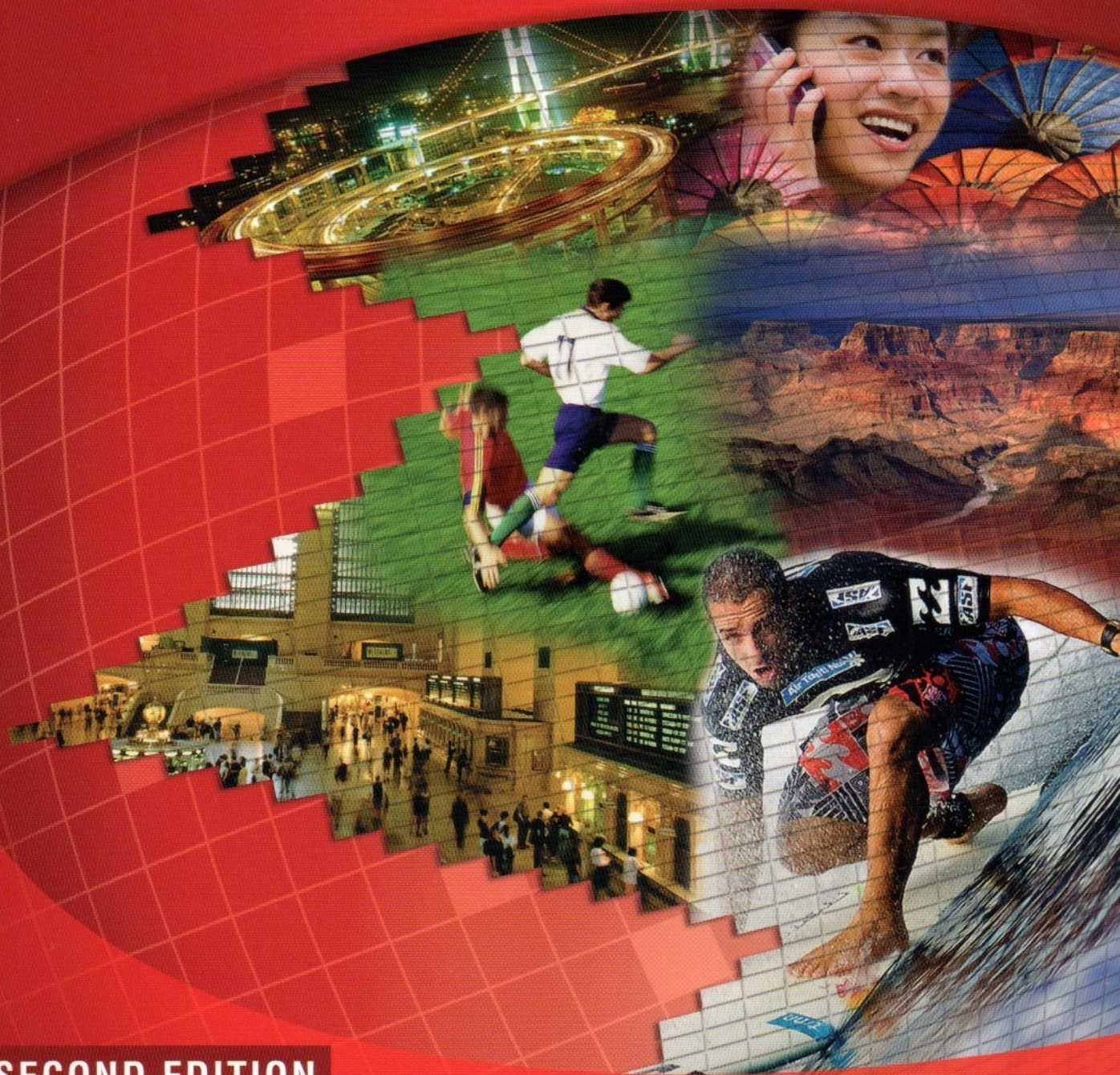


American Headway

THE WORLD'S MOST TRUSTED ENGLISH COURSE

STUDENT PRACTICE
Multi-ROM

1



SECOND EDITION

Liz and John Soars

OXFORD

10 Looking good!

- 🎧 **Grammar:** Present continuous • Whose?
- 🎧 **Vocabulary:** Clothes • Describing feelings
- Everyday English:** In a clothing store

STARTER 1 Look around the classroom. Can you see any of these clothes?

a hat a coat a sweater a shirt a T-shirt a dress a skirt a jacket
a suit shorts pants jeans shoes boots sneakers

2 What are you wearing?
What is your teacher wearing?
Tell the class.

I'm wearing blue jeans and a white T-shirt.

You're wearing a dress.

DESCRIBING PEOPLE

Present Continuous

1 Look at the photos. Describe the people.

Who ... ?

- is pretty
- is good-looking
- is handsome
- is tall
- isn't very tall

Who has ... ?

long
short
blonde
dark
gray

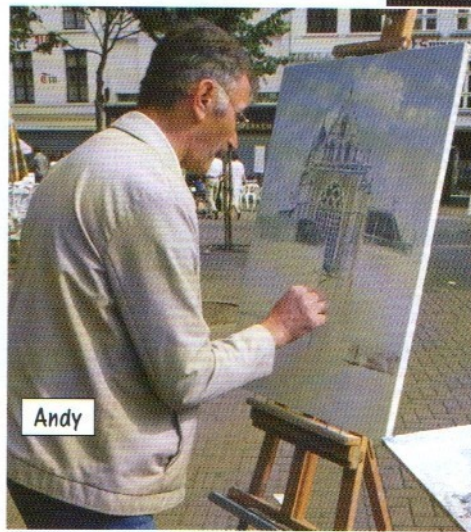
hair

blue
brown

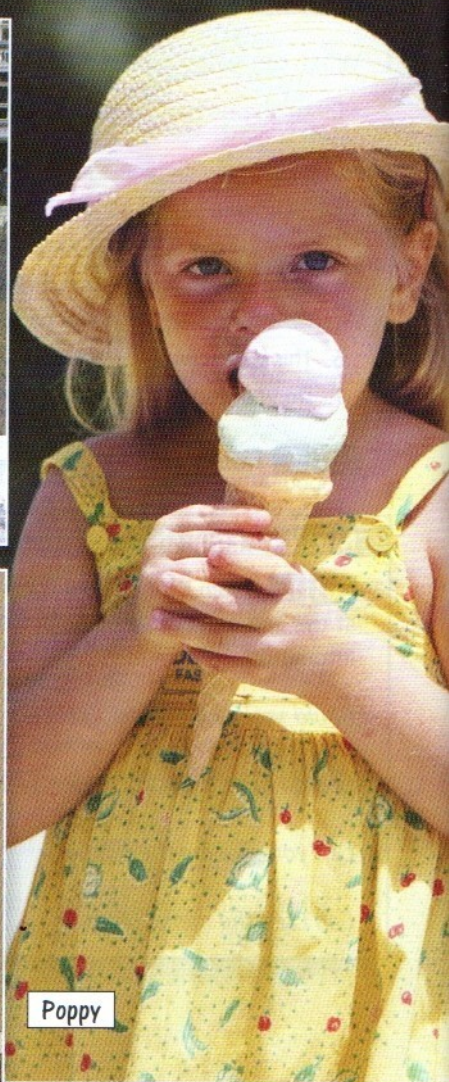
eyes

Poppy's pretty.

Sofia has dark hair
and brown eyes.



Andy



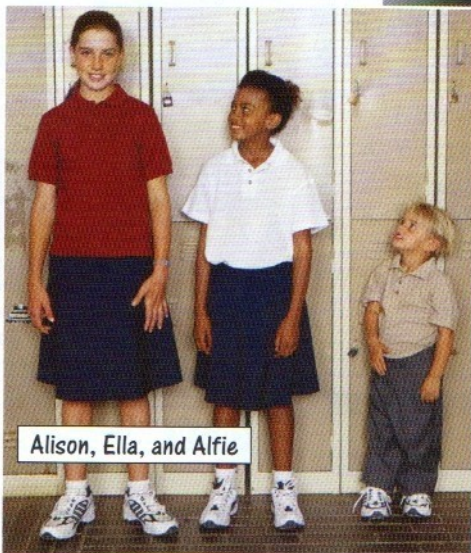
Poppy

2 What are they doing?

Who ... ?

- is smiling
- is laughing
- is eating
- is standing up
- is drawing
- is reading
- is sitting down
- is using a computer
- is painting
- is walking

Ella's smiling.



Alison, Ella, and Alfie

3 What are they wearing?

Andy's wearing glasses.

Simon's wearing a black jacket.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 *Am/is/are* + adjective describes people and things.

She is young/tall/pretty.

- 2 *Am/is/are* + verb + *-ing* describes activities happening *now*. Complete the chart.

I		
You		learning English.
He/She		sitting in a classroom.
We		listening to the teacher.
They		

This is the Present Continuous tense.
What are the questions and the negatives?

- 3 What is the difference between these sentences?

He speaks Spanish.
He's speaking Spanish.

► Grammar Reference 10.1 and 10.2 p. 120

PRACTICE

Talking about you

- 1 Write sentences that are true for you at the moment.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. I/wearing a jacket | I'm not wearing a jacket, I'm wearing a sweater. |
| 2. I/wearing jeans | |
| 3. I/standing up | 6. teacher/writing |
| 4. I/looking out of the window | 7. We/working hard |
| 5. It/raining | 8. I/chewing gum |

Tell a partner about yourself.

- 2 Work with a partner.

Student A Choose someone in the classroom, but don't say who.

Student B Ask Yes/No questions to find out who it is!

Is it a woman?

Yes, it is.

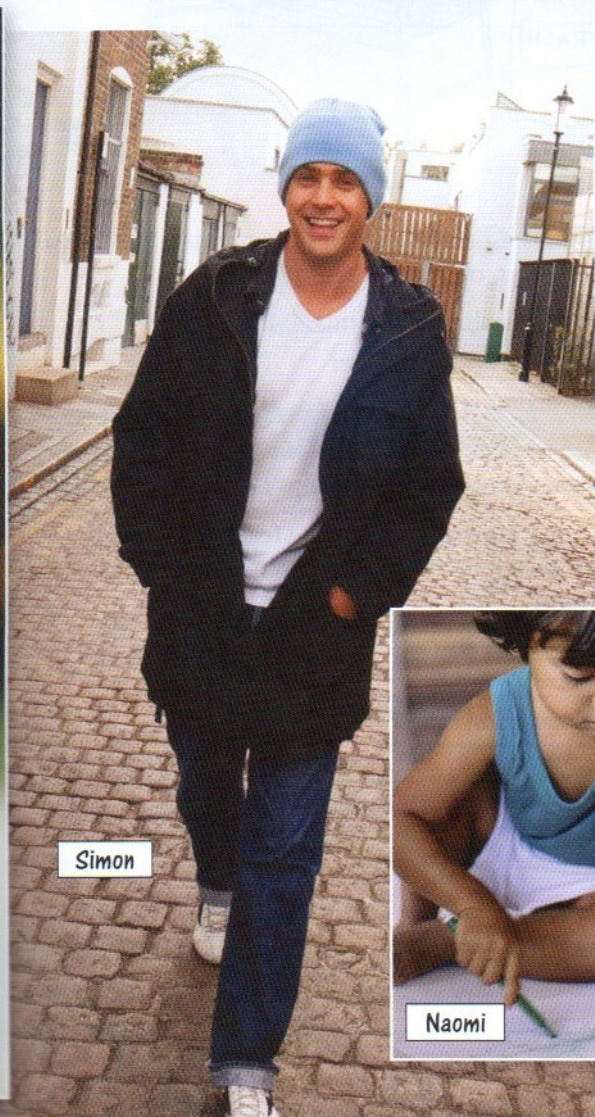
Is she sitting near the window?

No, she isn't.

Does she have blonde hair?

No, she doesn't.

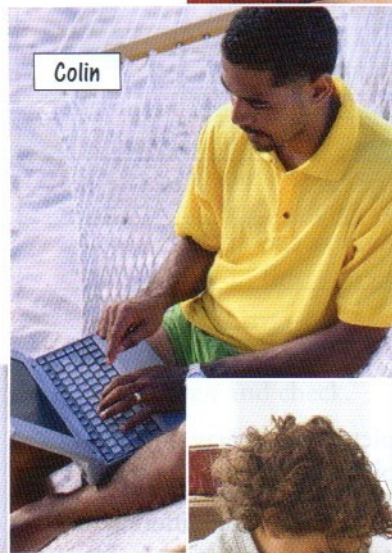
- 3 Look out the window. What can you see? Buildings? Hills? Fields? Can you see any people? What are they doing? Describe the scene.



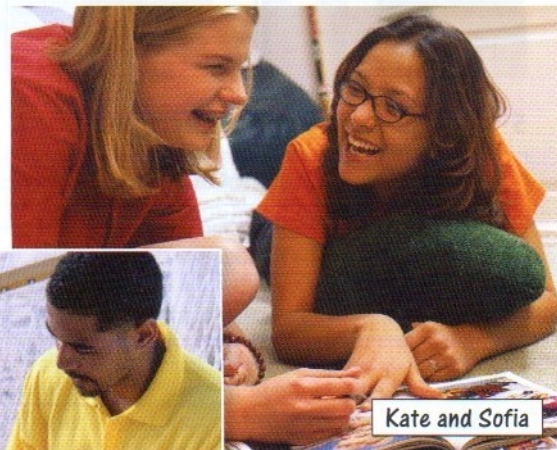
Simon



Naomi



Colin



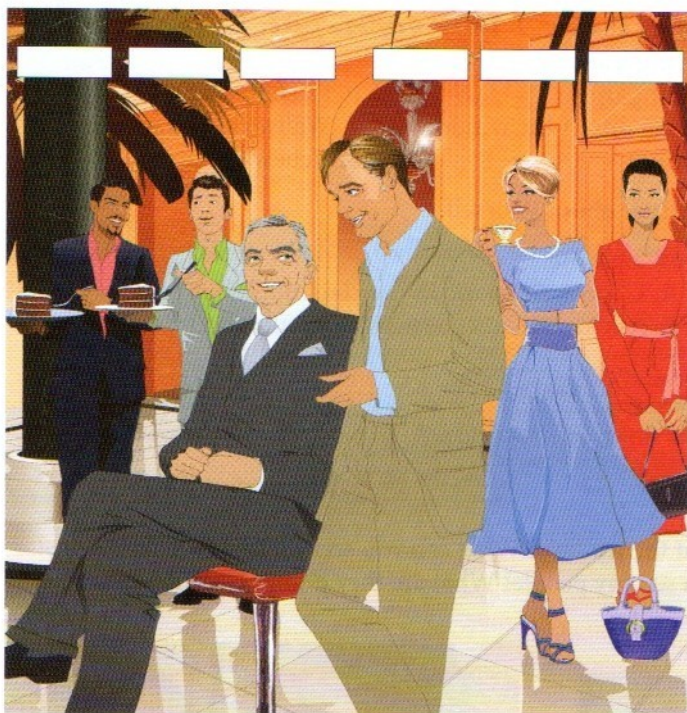
Kate and Sofia



Jake and Peter

Who's at the wedding?

- 4 **CD3 12** Alan is at Mike's wedding, but he doesn't know anyone. Mike is telling him about the other guests. Listen and write the people's names on the picture.



- 5 Listen again and complete the chart.

	Present Continuous	Present Simple
George	He's sitting down and he's talking to James.	He works in LA.
James		
Fiona		
Sue		
Bill and John		

Getting information

- 6 Work with a partner.

Student A Look at the picture of a party on page 124.

Student B Look at the picture of a party on page 126.

Don't show your picture! There are *ten* differences. Talk about the pictures to find them.

In my picture three people are dancing.

In my picture four people are dancing.

There's a woman with brown hair.

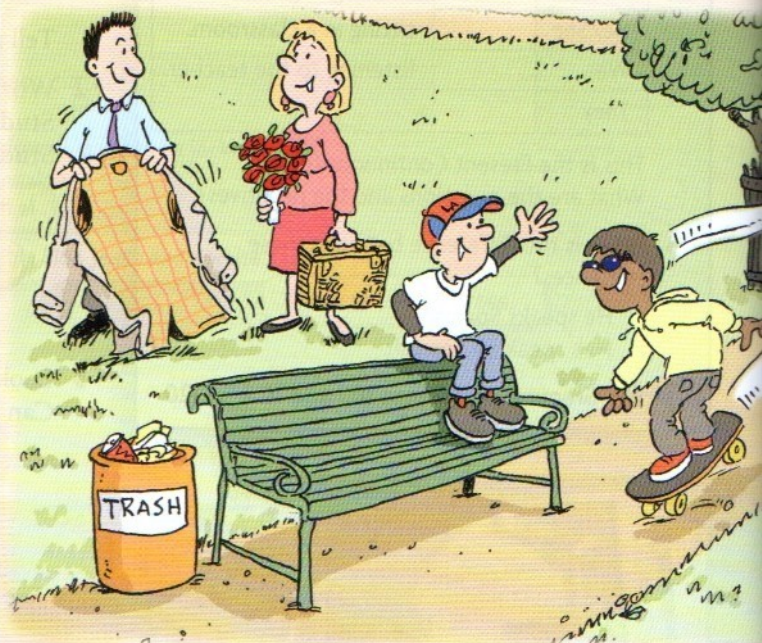
Is she wearing a black dress?

A DAY IN THE PARK

Whose is it?

- 1 Find these things in the picture.

a baseball cap a bicycle a dog flowers sneakers
a coat sunglasses an umbrella headphones
a soccer ball a skateboard



- 2 **CD3 13** Listen to the questions. Complete the answers with *his*, *hers*, or *theirs*.

1. Whose baseball cap is this? It's _____.

2. Whose flowers are these? They're _____.

3. Whose dog is this? It's _____.

Practice the questions and answers with a partner. Then ask about the other things in Exercise 1.

- 3 Give something of yours to the teacher. Ask and answer questions about the objects. Use these possessive pronouns.

mine yours his hers ours theirs

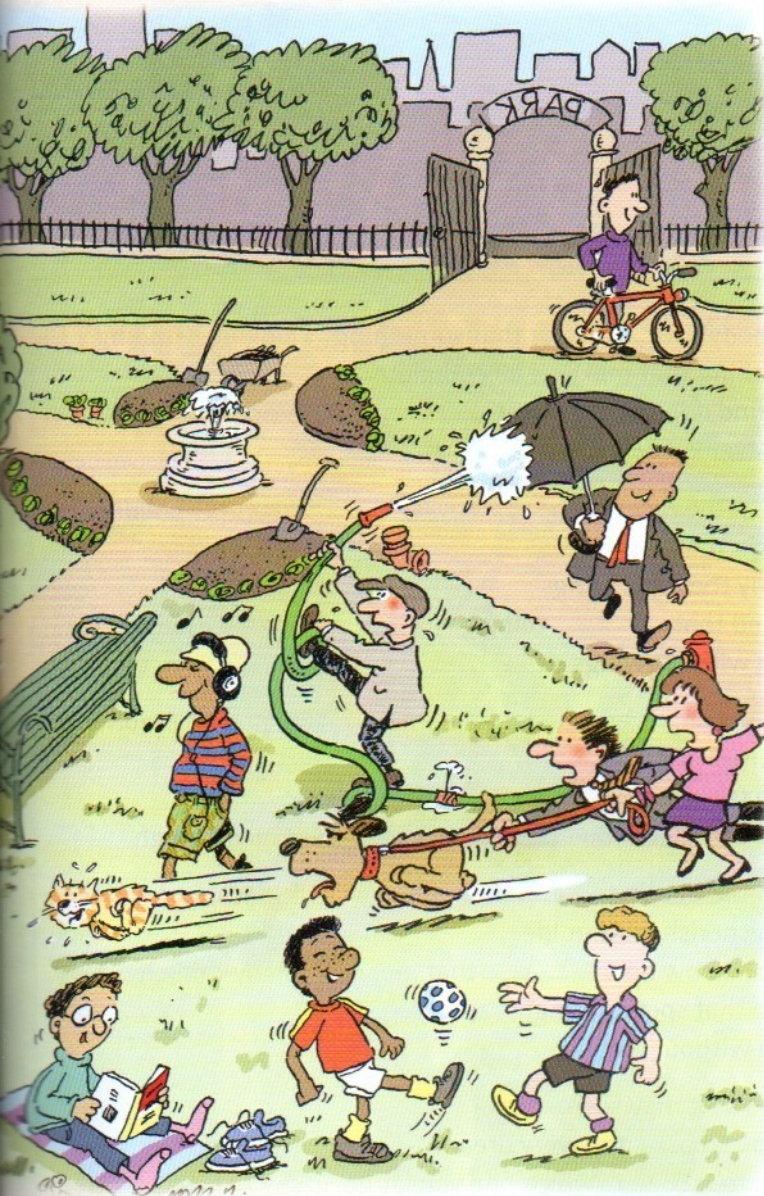
Whose jacket is this?

It's Kim's.

It's hers.

Is it yours, Kim?

Yes, it's mine.



GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Complete the chart.

Subject	Object	Adjective	Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
You	you		
He		his	
She			hers
We	us	our	
They	them		

2 Whose ... ? asks about possession.

Whose hat is this? | It's mine. = It's my hat.
Whose is it?

3 Careful!

Who's your teacher? | Who's = Who is

► Grammar Reference 10.3 p. 120

PRACTICE

who's or whose?

- 1 Choose the correct word. Compare your answers with a partner.
- I like *your / yours* house.
 - Ours / Our* house is smaller than *their / theirs*.
 - And *their / theirs* backyard is bigger than *our / ours*, too.
 - My / Mine* children are older than *her / hers*.
 - Whose / Who's* talking to *your / yours* sister?
 - This book isn't *my / mine*. Is it *your / yours*?
 - "*Whose / Who's* dictionary is this?" "It's *his / him*."
 - "*Whose / Who's* going to the party tonight?" "I'm not."
 - "*Whose / Who's* dog is running around *our / ours* backyard?"

- 2 **CD3 14** Listen to the sentences. If the word is **Whose?** shout 1! If the word is **Who's?** shout 2!

Who's on the phone?

2

Whose is it?

1

What a mess!

- 3 **CD3 15** The house is a mess! Complete the conversation. Listen and check.

A _____ tennis racket _____ this?

B It's _____.

A What's it doing here?

B I'm _____ tennis this afternoon.



The Present Continuous can also describe activities happening in the near future.

I'm playing tennis this afternoon.

We're having pizza for dinner tonight.

- 4 Make more conversations with a partner.
- sunglasses ... these? / John's / going to the beach later
 - shoes ... these? / Mary's / going dancing tonight
 - suitcase ... this? / mine / going on vacation tomorrow
 - coat ... this? / Jane's / going for a walk soon
 - plane ticket ... this? / Jo's / flying to Houston this afternoon
 - glasses ... these? / ours / having a party tonight

- CD3 16** Listen and check.

Check it

- 5 Correct the sentences.
- Alice is tall and she has long, black hairs.
 - Who's boots are these?
 - I'm wearing a jeans.
 - Look at Roger. He stands next to Jeremy.
 - He's work in a bank. He's the manager.
 - What is drinking Suzie?
 - Whose that man in the backyard?
 - Where you going tonight?
 - What you do after school today?

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Looking for that something

- 1 What makes you happy? Think of five things that make you happy. Write them down. Compare them with a partner.
- 2 What makes you happiest? Choose one thing only. Compare with the class.
- 3 **CD3 17** Close your books and listen to the song.
- 4 Read the song by an Irish band called Westlife.



Can you match these words from the song and their meanings?

joy	to love
to cherish	happiness
to deny	when the sun comes up
solitary	to say no to something
the sunrise	alone, lonely

- 5 **CD3 17** Look at the words on the right. Choose the correct word to complete the lines. Listen again and check.

What do you think?

- In the song, what does “flying without wings” mean?
- Did you find any of the things on your list in the song?

Everybody's _____ for that something
One thing that makes it all complete
You find it in the strangest _____
Places you never knew it could be

Some find it in the faces of their _____
Some find it in their lover's _____
Who can deny the joy it brings
When you find that _____ thing
You're flying without wings

Some find it sharing every _____
Some in their solitary lives
You find it in the words of others
A simple line can make you _____ or cry

You find it in the deepest _____
The kind you cherish all your life
And when you know how _____ that means
You've found that special thing
You're flying without wings

So impossible as it may seem
You've got to _____ for every dream
'Cause who's to _____ which one you let go
Would have made you complete

Well, for me it's waking up beside _____
To watch the sunrise on your face
To know that I can say I _____ you
At any given time or place

It's little things that only I know
Those are the things that make you _____
And it's like flying without wings
'Cause you're my special _____
I'm flying without wings

You're the place my life _____
And you'll be where it ends
I'm flying without wings
And that's the joy you _____
I'm flying without wings

looking / finding

places / houses

parents / children
hair / eyes

special / interesting

breakfast / morning

dance / laugh

friendship / water

many / much

fight / sleep
say / know

her / you

like / love

mine / theirs

person / thing

begins / stops

take / bring

Flying without wings



Speaking

- 6 Read the questionnaire and answer the questions. Stand up. Ask students in the class the questions. Find people with the same answers as yours.

My favorite things

1. What's your favorite **food**?

2. What's your favorite **drink**?

3. What's your favorite **color**?

4. What are your favorite **clothes**?

5. What are your favorite **shoes**?

6. Who's your favorite **singer or band**?

7. What are your favorite things to do
on weekends?

8. Who's your favorite person?

9. Where's your favorite **place**?

10. Who's your favorite **movie star or actor**?

- 7 Tell the class which people like the same things as you.

Johann and I both like blue.

Stella and I both like sneakers.

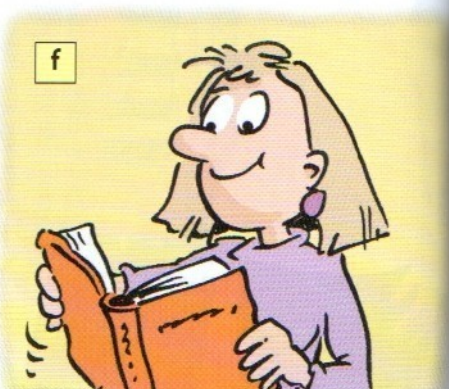
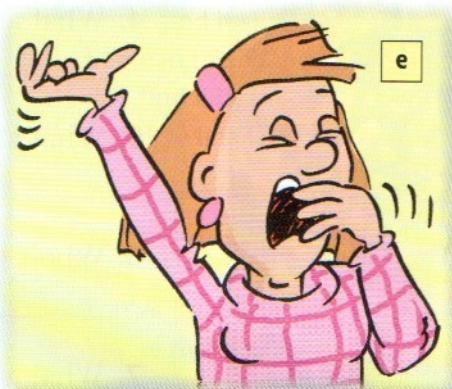
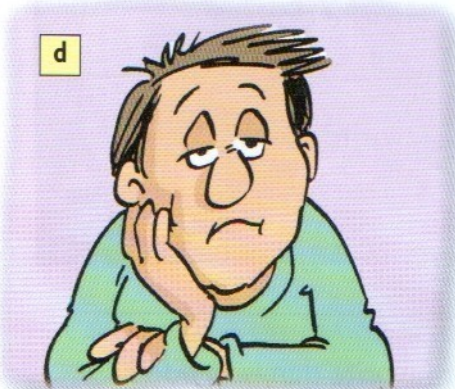
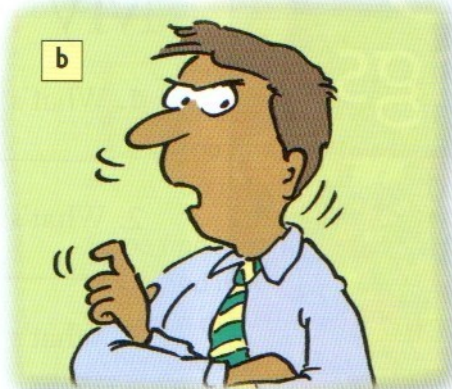
►► WRITING Describing people p. 101

VOCABULARY

Describing feelings

1 Match the feelings to the pictures.

bored tired worried excited annoyed interested



2 Match the feelings and reasons to make sentences.

	Feelings		Reasons
I am	bored tired worried excited annoyed interested	because	I'm going on vacation tomorrow. we have a good teacher. I worked very hard today. I can't find my keys. I have nothing to do. I want to go to the party but I can't.

! Some adjectives can end in both **-ed** and **-ing**.
I was **interested** in the book.
The book was **interesting**.
The students were **bored**.
The lesson was **boring**.

3 Complete each sentence with the correct adjective.

- excited
exciting

Life in New York is very ...
The football fans were very ...
- tired
tiring

The marathon runners were very ...
That game of tennis was very ...
- annoyed
annoying

The child's behavior was really ...
The teacher was ... when nobody did the homework.
- worried
worrying

The news is very ...
Everybody was very ... when they heard the news.

4 Answer your teacher's questions using adjectives from Exercises 1 and 2.

Did you like doing Exercise 2?

No, we didn't. It was very boring!

How did you feel?

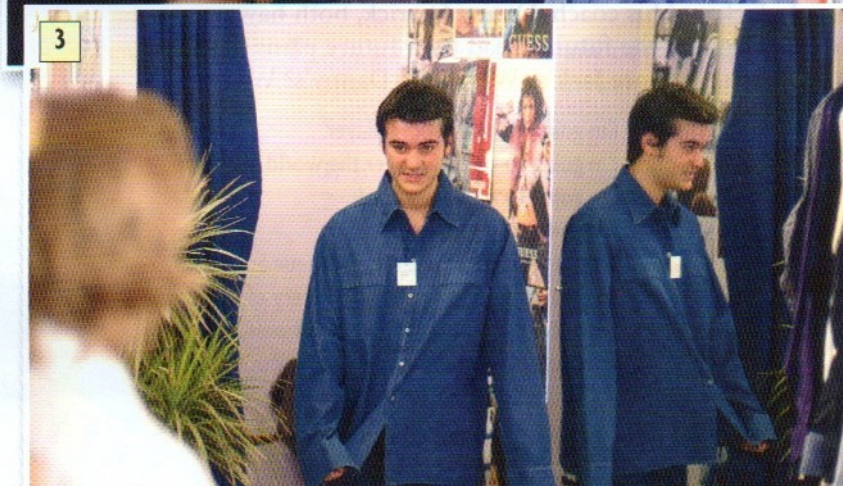
Very bored!

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

In a clothing store

- 1 Read the lines of a conversation in a clothing store. Who says them, the customer or the salesperson? Write **C** or **SP**.

- a. SP Can I help you?
- b. C Oh, yes. I like that one much better. Can I try it on?
- c. \$39.99. How do you want to pay?
- d. Yes, please. I'm looking for a shirt to go with my new jeans.
- e. Blue.
- f. Yes, of course. The fitting rooms are over there.
... Is the size OK?
- g. OK. I'll take the green. How much is it?
- h. Can I pay by credit card?
- i. What color are you looking for?
- j. No, it isn't the right blue.
- k. No, it's a bit too big. Do you have a smaller size?
- l. That's the last blue one we have, I'm afraid. But we have it in green.
- m. Well, what about this one? It's a bit darker blue.
- n. What about this one? Do you like this?
- o. Credit card's fine. Thank you very much.



- 2 Can you match any lines with the photos?

Photo 1 **SP** Can I help you?

C Yes, please. I'm looking for a shirt to go with my new jeans.

- 3 Work with a partner and put the lines in the correct order.

CD3 18 Listen and check.

Music of English

Practice the conversation with your partner.
Pay attention to stress and intonation.

- 4 Make more conversations in a clothing store.
Buy some different clothes.

11

Life's an adventure!

- Grammar:** *Going to future • Comparatives and superlatives*
- Vocabulary:** *Weather*
- Everyday English:** *Making suggestions*

- STARTER**
- How many sentences can you make?
 - Make similar true sentences about you. Tell the class.

I'm going to Brazil
I went to Brazil

soon.
when I was a student.
next month.
in a year.
two years ago.
when I retire.

FUTURE PLANS

going to

- 1** Jack and his coach, Danny Carrick, both have plans for the future. Read their future plans. Which do you think are Jack's? Which are Danny's? Write **J** or **D**.

- J I'm going to be a soccer player.
- I'm going to travel all over the world.
- I'm going to train very hard.
- I'm going to try new things.
- I'm going to play for a Major League Soccer team.
- I'm not going to marry until I'm very old.
- I'm not going to stay at home and watch TV.
- I'm going to learn to scuba dive.
- I'm going to write a book.
- I'm going to be famous.

CD3 19 Listen and check. Were you correct?

- 2** Talk first about Jack, then about Danny. Use the ideas in Exercise 1.

Jack's going to be a soccer player.

He's going to ...

He isn't going to ...

Which two plans are the same for both of them?

They're both going to ...

- 3 CD3 20** Listen and repeat the questions and answers about Jack.

Is he going to be a soccer player?

Yes, he is.

What's he going to do?

Train very hard.

When I grow up...

Jack, age 11



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 The verb *to be* + *going to* expresses future plans. Complete the chart.

I		going to leave tomorrow.
You		
He/She		
We		
They		

What are the questions and the negatives?

- 2 Is there much difference between these two sentences?
I'm leaving tomorrow. I'm going to leave tomorrow.

►► Grammar Reference 11.1 p. 121

PRACTICE

Questions about Jack

- 1 With a partner, make more questions about Jack. Then match them with an answer.

Questions

- Why/he/train very hard?
- How long/play soccer?
- When/marry?
- How many children/have?
- Who/teach to play?

Answers

- Until he's 35.
- Two.
- His sons.
- Not until he's very old—about 25!
- Because he wants to be a soccer player.

- 2 **CD3 21** Listen and check. Practice the questions and answers with your partner.

Questions about you

- 3 Are you going to do any of these things after class? Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- watch TV
- have coffee
- catch a bus
- eat in a restaurant
- meet some friends
- cook a meal
- go shopping
- wash your hair
- do your homework

Are you going to watch TV?

Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

- 4 Tell the class some of the things you and your partner *are* or *are not* going to do.

We're both going to have coffee.

I'm going to catch a bus, but Anna isn't. She's going to walk home.

EXCITING VACATIONS

Comparative adjectives

1 What is your perfect vacation? Which do you prefer?

- a beach vacation
- a ski trip
- a hiking vacation in the mountains
- a sightseeing vacation in a city

2 Match an adjective with its opposite. Which adjectives do you think best describe the vacations in Exercise 1?

cheap relaxing boring safe

stressful dangerous exciting expensive

3 **CD3 22** Listen to Tony and Amanda talking about their next vacation. Which vacation do you think they will choose? Why?

Much more than...

4 Write the correct form of the adjectives.

- A I think a vacation in Los Angeles is cheaper (cheap) than a vacation in Miami.
B I don't think so. Los Angeles is much more expensive (expensive)
- A I think Boston is _____ (small) and _____ (old) than New York.
B Well, you're right, Boston is _____ (small), but it's *not* _____ (old).
- A A ski trip is going to be _____ (exciting) than hiking in the mountains.
B I don't agree. Hiking is much _____ (exciting).
- A I think mountain climbing is much _____ (dangerous) than sky diving.
B Really? I think they're both very frightening. I don't think one is _____ (safe) than the other.
- A Which city do you think is _____ (good), Mexico City or Buenos Aires?
B I don't know. I think they're both great. I don't think one is _____ (exciting) than the other.


CD3 23 Listen and check. Practice the conversations with a partner.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Complete these comparatives. What are the rules?
I'm _____ (old) than you.
Your class is _____ (noisy) than my class.
Your car was _____ (expensive) than my car.
- What are the comparatives of the adjectives in the boxes?
- The comparatives of *good* and *bad* are irregular. What are they?
good _____ bad _____

▶▶ Grammar Reference 11.2 p. 121


1




Coral Club Resort

Barbados, Caribbean Sea

- Built in 1952
- 85 rooms
- \$420 to \$710 a night
- one bar and restaurant
- 40-minute taxi ride from airport




2




Palm Hotel Resort

Maldives, Indian Ocean

- Built in 1998
- 98 rooms
- \$200 to \$600 a night
- two bars and two restaurants
- 50-minute boat ride from airport




3



Bati Island Resort

Fiji, Pacific Ocean

- Built in 1992
- 7 rooms
- \$660 to \$770 a night
- one bar and restaurant
- one hour seaplane flight from airport



PARADISE ISLANDS

Superlative adjectives

- 1 Look at the pictures of some of the world's most relaxing vacation resorts on page 80. Which one do you like best?
- 2 Read the information about them. Are the sentences true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false sentences. What is the same about the true (✓) sentences?
 1. The Coral Club is cheaper than the Palm Hotel.
 2. Bati Island is the most expensive resort.
 3. The Coral Club is newer than the Palm Hotel.
 4. The Palm Hotel is the newest resort.
 5. The Coral Club is bigger than the Palm Hotel.
 6. The Palm Hotel is the biggest resort.
 7. Bati Island is the smallest resort.
 8. Bati Island is nearer to the airport than the Palm Hotel.
 9. The Coral Club is the nearest to the airport.
 10. Bati Island is the farthest from the airport.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Complete these superlative sentences. What's the rule?

The Palm Hotel is the _____ (cheap).

Bati Island is the _____ (expensive).

- 2 Dictionaries often show irregular comparative and superlative forms of adjectives. Look at this:

good /gʊd/ adj. (**better**, **best**)

Complete these irregular forms:

bad /bæd/ adj. (_____, _____)

far /fɑː/ adj. (_____, _____)

▶▶ Grammar Reference 11.2 p. 121

PRACTICE

The biggest and best!

- 1 Complete the conversations using the superlative form of the adjective.
 1. Mount Everest is a very big mountain.
Yes, it's the biggest mountain in the world.
 2. The Lakers are a very famous basketball team.
Yes, I think _____ in the world.
 3. The Ritz is a very expensive hotel.
Yes, _____ in the city.
 4. New York's a very cosmopolitan city.
Yes, _____ in the world.
 5. Brad Pitt is a very popular movie star.
Yes, _____ in America.
 6. Miss Smith is a very funny teacher.
Yes, _____ in our school.
 7. Anna is a very intelligent student.
Yes, _____ in the class.
 8. This is a very easy exercise.
Yes, _____ in the book.

CD3 24 Listen and check. What other information do you hear?

Talking about your class

- 2 How well do you know the other students in your class? Describe them using these adjectives and others.

tall small old young intelligent funny

I think Ivan is the tallest in the class. He's taller than Karl.

Sofia's the youngest.

I'm the most intelligent!

Check it

- 3 Correct the sentences.
 1. I'm the most young in the class.
 2. She's taller and most intelligent that her brother.
 3. Last week I was much busyer than this week.
 4. My homework is the worse in the class. Yours is the most good.
 5. Yesterday was more warm than today.
 6. Is going to rain and be more cold tomorrow.
 7. Are you going wash your hair this evening?
 8. This exercise is most difficult in the book.

READING AND SPEAKING

Born free

- 1 Which of these sports do you think is the most dangerous? Put them in order 1–6. 1 is the *most* dangerous. Compare your ideas with a partner and then the class.

_____ skiing	_____ soccer	_____ mountain climbing
_____ windsurfing	_____ golf	_____ scuba diving

- 2 Match a verb with a noun or phrase.

jump	a medal
take	over a wall
win	underwater
swim	a record
break	oxygen
breathe	a class

- 3 Look at the photos of Tanya Streeter and David Belle. Do you know what the sport is? Work in two groups.

Group A Read about Tanya.

Group B Read about David.

Answer the questions about your person.
Check your answers with your group.

- Where did she/he grow up?
 - What did she/he like doing as a child?
 - How did she/he become interested in the sport?
 - How does she/he feel when he/she does the sport?
 - How dangerous is the sport?
 - Does she/he teach the sport?
 - What did she/he do last year?
 - What are her/his future plans?
- 4 Work with a partner from the other group.
Compare Tanya and David, using your answers.

Speaking

- 5 **Group A** Make questions to ask David.

- Why/like the countryside?
- What/like doing at school?
- What sport/invent?
- What/do in Lisses?
- What/do next?

Group B Make questions to ask Tanya.

- What/like doing as a child?
- When/take a diving class?
- How long/can/swim underwater?
- What record/break?
- What/do next?

- 6 Work with a partner from the other group.
Interview each other.



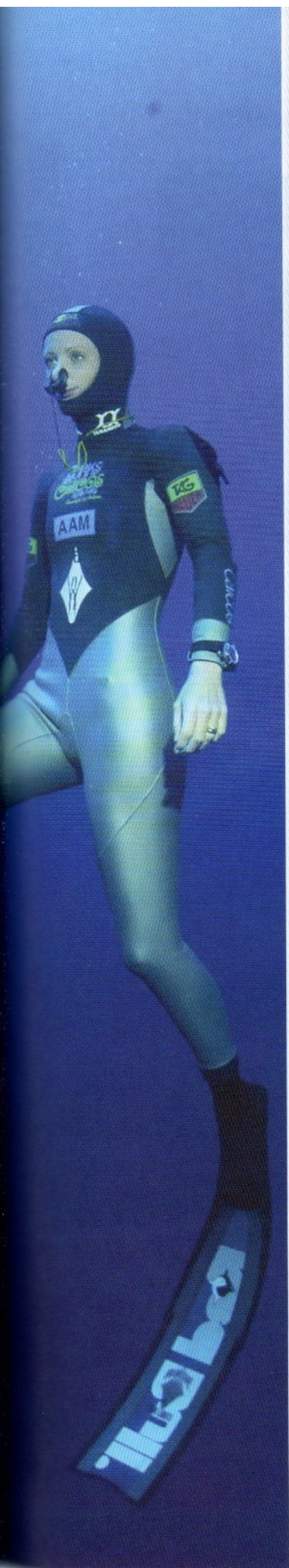
Free diving

As a child, Tanya Streeter always loved swimming in the sea – she grew up in the Cayman Islands in the Caribbean. She could always dive the deepest for seashells. But she didn't know then that she could dive deeper than anyone else in the world.

Tanya discovered her diving abilities in 1997, when she took a class in free diving. Free diving is a new sport. It's very dangerous, because you dive with no oxygen. There were only men in the class and no one wanted to dive with her because she was a girl. But her class was surprised when they saw how long she could swim underwater. Her teachers immediately wanted to train her. A few months later, Tanya started breaking records. She can swim underwater for nearly six minutes with just one breath! Last year she broke the world free diving record. She dove 121 meters with one breath.

She says: "At the bottom of the sea I'm calm. I love the peace and quiet down there. Coming up again is very difficult. You can't think about the pain!"

I'm not planning to break any more records for a while. I'm going to wait and see if anyone breaks my last record! In the future I'm going to teach free diving and work for sea-life conservation."



Free running

David Belle grew up in the countryside, and he always loved the feeling of freedom there. He liked running, jumping, and climbing trees in the woods when he was a child. At the age of nine, he and his family went to live in Lisses, a town outside Paris. But he continued to jump and climb there. He loved doing gymnastics at school.

As a teenager in 1989, David invented the sport of Le Parkour or "free running." The idea of Le Parkour is to find new and often dangerous ways to travel across the town. The runners or "traceurs" work in groups. They run and jump over walls, roofs, and buildings—everything! They try to move like cats. David and his friend Sebastian spent ten years in Lisses practicing their moves and jumps, and teaching other people. Last year they were on television for the first time. David says that Le Parkour is an art and a philosophy, not a sport. They are not trying to win medals. They just want to learn new moves and do them well. They like to feel free.

David says: "We do it because we need to move. We are going to take our art to the world and show people how to move. And we are going to go where no human ever went before."



VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

The weather

1 Match the words and symbols.

sunny rainy windy snowy cloudy foggy



Which symbols can the following adjectives go with?

hot warm cold cool wet dry

2 **CD3 25** Listen and complete the answers.

- A What's the weather like today?
 B It's _____ and it's very _____.
 A What was it like yesterday?
 B Oh, it was _____ and _____.
 A What's it going to be like tomorrow?
 B I think it's going to be _____.

! The question *What ... like?* asks for a description.
 What's the weather like? = Tell me about the weather.

Practice the questions and answers. Ask and answer about the weather where *you* are.

3 Work with a partner. Find out about the weather around the world yesterday.

Student A Look at the information on this page.

Student B Go to page 126.

Ask and answer questions to complete the information.

WORLD WEATHER

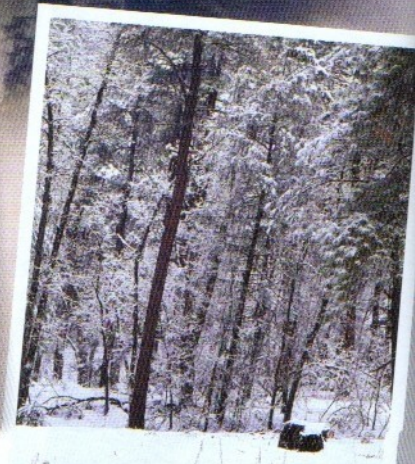
NOON YESTERDAY

		°F
Atlanta	S	86
Boston		
Brasilia	S	75
Denver		
Hong Kong	R	60
London		
Los Angeles	Fg	70
Mexico City		
San Francisco	Fg	50
São Paulo		
Seattle	R	42
Toronto		
Vancouver	Sn	40

What was the weather like in Atlanta?

It was sunny and hot.
 Eighty-six degrees.

S = sunny
 C = cloudy
 Fg = foggy
 R = rainy
 Sn = snowy





4 Which city was the hottest? Which was the coldest?
 Which month do you think it is?

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Making suggestions

- 1 Make a list of things you can do in good weather and things you can do in bad weather. Compare your list with a partner.

Good weather 	Bad weather 
Go to the beach	Watch TV

- 2 **CD3 26** Read and listen to the beginning of two conversations. Complete B's suggestions.

1 A It's a beautiful day! What should we do?
B Let's _____!

2 A It's raining again! What should we do?
B Let's _____ and _____.

- !** 1 We use *should* to ask for and make suggestions.
What should we do? = What do you want to do?
Should we go swimming? = I suggest that we go swimming.
- 2 We use *Let's* to make a suggestion for everyone.
Let's go! = I suggest that we all go. (Let's = Let us)
Let's have a pizza!

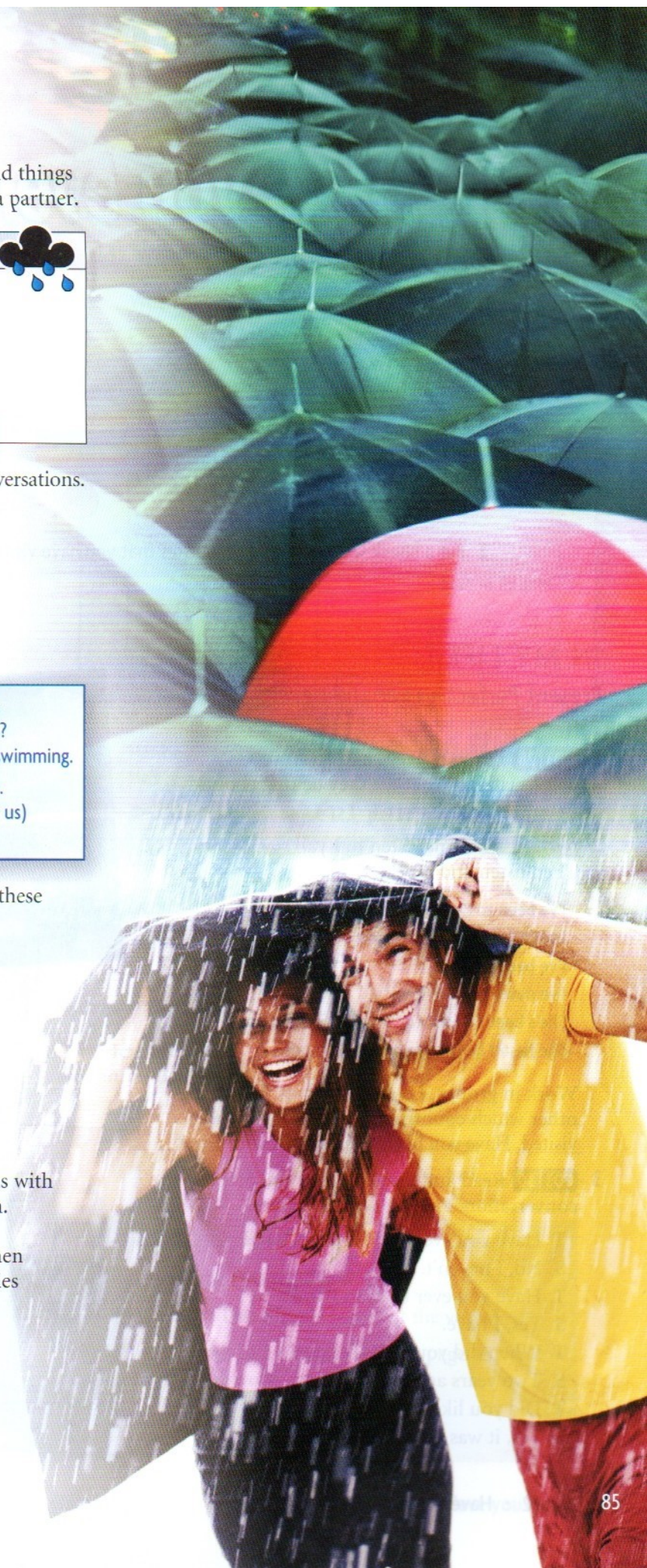
- 3 Continue the two conversations in Exercise 2 with these lines. Put them in the correct order a–c.

- ☐ Well, let's go to the beach.
- ☐ OK. What movie do you want to see?
- ☒ **1 a** Oh no! It's too hot to play tennis.
- ☐ But we watched a DVD last night.
- ☐ I'll get my bathing suit.
- ☐ Well, let's go to the movies.

CD3 27 Listen and check. Practice the conversations with your partner. Pay attention to stress and intonation.

- 4 Have more conversations suggesting what to do when the weather is good or bad. Use your lists of activities in Exercise 1 to help you.

▶▶ WRITING Writing a postcard **p. 102**

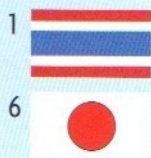


 **Grammar:** Present Perfect • *ever, never, yet, and just*

 **Vocabulary:** City and country words

Everyday English: At the airport

Thailand Brazil France
Mexico Great Britain
Spain Japan Korea
Egypt the U.S.



86 Unit 12 • Have you ever?

4 Write down the names of four cities in your country or another country that you have visited. Have similar conversations with your partner.

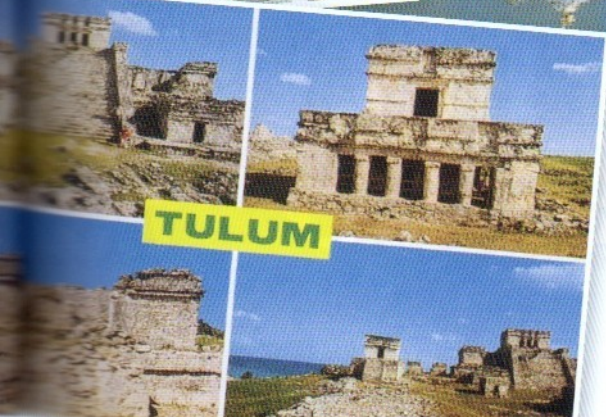
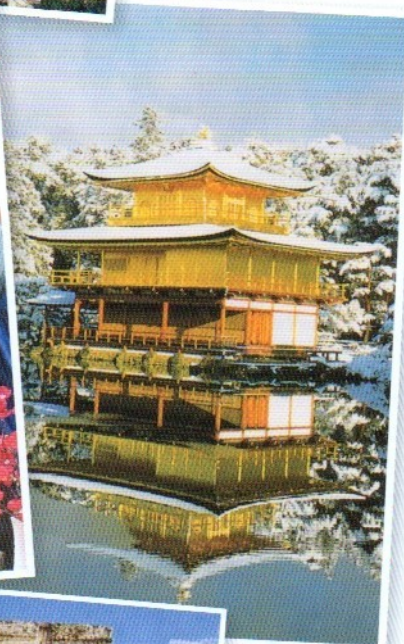
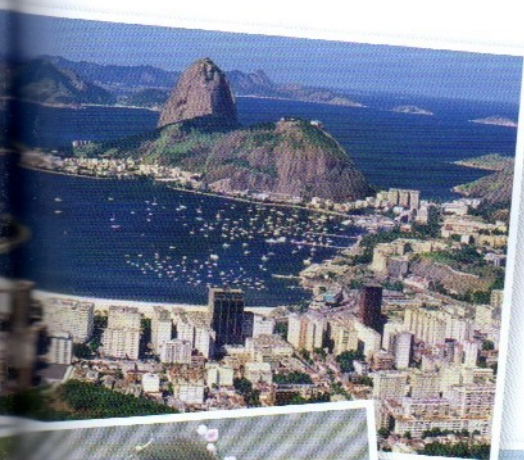
5 Tell the class about your partner.

Maria's been to Seoul. (Maria's = Maria has)

She went there two years ago.

But she hasn't been to Tokyo./
She's never been to Tokyo.

(She's = She has)



GRAMMAR SPOT

- We use the Present Perfect to talk about experiences in our lives.
Have you ever (at any time in your life) been to Toronto?
- We use the Past Simple to say exactly *when* something happened.
When did you go to Toronto?
I went there | two years ago.
| in 2006.
- We make the Present Perfect tense with *has/have* + the past participle. Complete the chart.

	Affirmative	Negative	
I			been to Toronto.
You			
We			
They			
He			
She			
It			

- Write *ever* and *never* in the right place in these sentences.

Has he _____ been to Tokyo?

He's _____ been to Tokyo.

►► Grammar Reference 12.1 p. 121

PRACTICE

Past participles

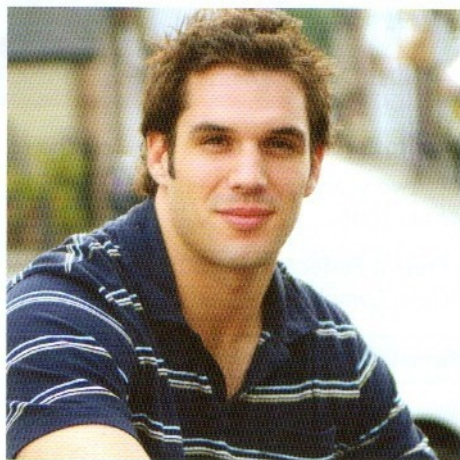
- Here are the past participles of some verbs. Write the infinitive.

eaten _____	eat _____	made _____	given _____
seen _____	_____	taken _____	won _____
met _____	_____	ridden _____	had _____
drunk _____	_____	cooked _____	stayed _____
flown _____	_____	bought _____	done _____

- Which are the two regular verbs?
- What are the Past Simple forms of the verbs?
- Look at the list of irregular verbs on page 133 and check your answers.

What has Ryan done?

- 1 **CD3 31** Listen to Ryan talking about his life and put a check (✓) next to the things he has done.



- ☐ lived in a foreign country
- ☐ worked for a big company
- ☐ stayed in an expensive hotel
- ☐ flown in a jumbo jet
- ☐ cooked a meal for a lot of people
- ☐ met a famous person
- ☐ seen a play by Shakespeare
- ☐ ridden a motorcycle
- ☐ been to the hospital
- ☐ won a competition

- 2 Tell your teacher about Ryan and answer your teacher's questions.

He's lived in a foreign country.

Which country did he live in?

Japan.

How long did he live there?

One year.

- 3 Ask your teacher the questions from Exercise 1.

Have you ever lived in a foreign country?

Which country did you live in?

- 4 Ask a partner the questions. Tell the class about your partner.

A HONEYMOON IN VENICE

Present Perfect + *yet* and *just*

- 1 Ryan and Tara are on their honeymoon in Venice. Before they went, they made a list of things they wanted to do there. Read the list below.

VENICE

Things to do...

- ☐ have coffee in St. Mark's Square
- ☐ climb up the Bell Tower
- ☐ see the paintings in the Doge's Palace
- ☐ ride on a gondola
- ☐ go on a boat ride along the Grand Canal
- ☐ walk across the Rialto Bridge
- ☐ visit the glass factories on Murano Island
- ☐ go to the beach at the Lido

- 2 **CD3 32** Tara is calling her sister Amy back home in the U.S. Listen to their conversation. Put a check (✓) next to the things in the list she and Ryan have done.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Complete the sentences.

1. Have you _____ in a gondola yet?
2. We _____ climbed up the Bell Tower yet.
3. We just _____ on a boat ride along the Grand Canal.

- 2 Where do we put *yet* in a sentence? Where do we put *just* in a sentence?

- 3 We can only use *yet* with **two** of the following. Which two?

- ☐ Affirmative sentences
- ☐ Questions
- ☐ Negative sentences

▶▶ Grammar Reference 12.2 p. 122

- 3 With a partner, talk about what Ryan and Tara have done and haven't done yet.

They've had coffee in St. Mark's Square.

They haven't climbed up the Bell Tower yet.

- CD3 32** Listen again and check.



PRACTICE

I just did it

- 1 Work with a partner. Make questions with *yet* and answers with *just*.

Have you called your mother yet?

Yes, I just called her.

1. do the dishes
2. have lunch
3. wash your hair
4. clean the car
5. make dinner
6. meet the new student
7. check your e-mail
8. give your homework to the teacher
9. finish the exercise

Check it

- 2 Put a check (✓) next to the correct sentence.

1. ☐ I saw Ryan yesterday.
☐ I've seen Ryan yesterday.
2. ☐ Did you ever eat Chinese food?
☐ Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
3. ☐ Tara won \$5,000 last month.
☐ Tara has won \$5,000 last month.
4. ☐ I've never drank Italian coffee.
☐ I've never drunk Italian coffee.
5. ☐ Steve has ever been to Taiwan.
☐ Steve has never been to Taiwan.
6. ☐ Has your sister yet had the baby?
☐ Has your sister had the baby yet?
7. ☐ I haven't done my homework yet.
☐ I've done my homework yet.
8. ☐ Did she just bought a new car?
☐ Did she just buy a new car?

READING AND SPEAKING

We've never learned to drive!

- 1 Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions. Compare your answers with the class.

Have you ever ... ?	When? Where? Who with?
... walked a long way?	
... cycled a long way?	
... hitchhiked?	
... ridden a motorcycle?	
... ridden a camel	
... driven a tractor?	

- 2 Read the introduction to the article and look at the photos. What questions would you like to ask Josie and Russell?
Which countries have you been to?
Why ... never learned to drive?
... ever been frightened?
... ever had an accident?

- 3 Work in two groups.

Group A Read about Josie.

Group B Read about Russell.

Try to find the answers to your questions in Exercise 2.

- 4 Answer the questions.
1. What is her/his job?
 2. How did her/his love of travel start?
 3. When did she/he start traveling?
 4. Where has she/he been?
 5. Does she/he travel alone or with other people?
 6. What extreme weather conditions has she/he experienced?
 7. What's the most frightening thing that has ever happened to her/him?
 8. What does she/he like best about traveling?
 9. What is she/he going to do next?
- 5 Find a partner from the other group. Compare your answers to the questions.

Language work

Find examples of the Present Perfect of these verbs in the article.

like cycle write travel learn ride make visit

What do you think?

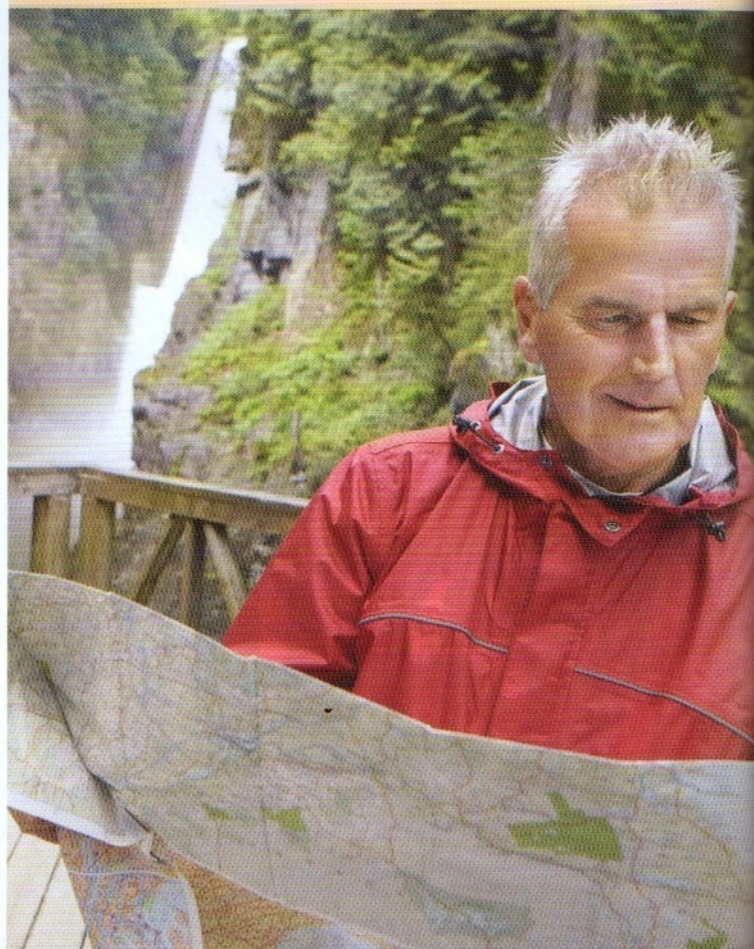
- Would you like to travel like Josie and Russell? Why/Why not?
- Do people cycle and hitchhike a lot in your country?
- What's your favorite way to travel? Why?

DRIVING?

**Not for me, thanks.
 I'll walk, get the train,
 cycle, hitch ...**

There are over 625 million cars in the world today, but some people just don't like them. Meet two great travelers who have been everywhere, but never behind a driving wheel.

Angela Matthews reports.



The woman at home on a bike

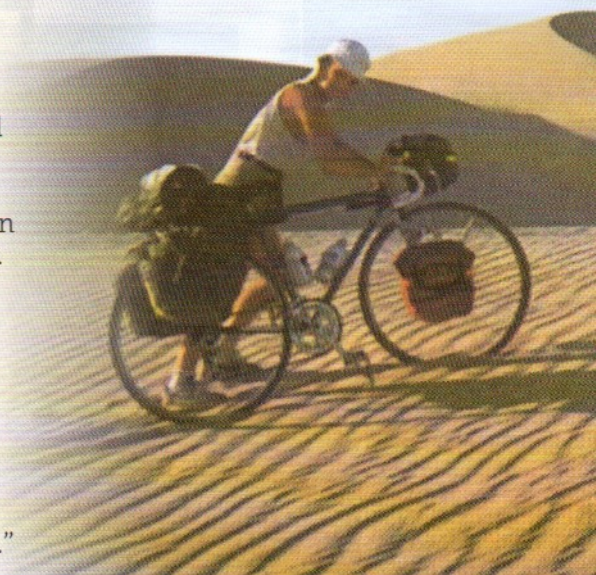
Josie Dew says it was her elementary school teacher who made her want to travel. "She told such wonderful stories about distant lands. I dreamed of visiting them one day." But after Josie fell out of a fast moving car when she was very young, she has never liked driving or being driven in anything with four wheels. She prefers two.

She has cycled all her life. She began touring when she was eleven, going around England and Scotland. Her first big tour was to Africa, cycling through Europe on her way to Tunisia and Algeria. She wrote a book about this trip, called *Wind in My Wheels*, and she has since written six more books.

When she's not cycling, she works as a professional chef. She says: "I work as hard as I can to pay for my next trip." She reckons she has cycled more than 300,000 miles in all five continents. She has been to over 43 countries. She has cycled through floods in the Himalayas, through baking deserts in Morocco, and through tornados in the U.S. She has often been near war zones, but has only had one really frightening experience. "A man attacked me while I was in Eastern Europe, and I had to escape."

She has sometimes cycled with friends, but she has mainly traveled alone. "What I like best is the sense of freedom. I meet more people when I'm on my own. People are so kind. They help me out and talk to me and I get to know people everywhere."

She has a daughter, Molly, who she takes with her on her cycling tours. "Molly has already been to Europe. Now we're planning a trip to Canada."



Life on the open road

When Russell Hartford was a child, he loved looking at maps. "I just think they are so exciting. I always knew that one day I would travel the world," he says. He was a teenager in the 1960s, and started hitchhiking because "everyone did it and it was free." His first trip was to Mexico when he was 17, and it was an adventure that opened his eyes.

He has never learned to drive because, he says: "I am hopeless with anything mechanical. I tried to drive once, but I backed into a wall, so I never tried again." When he got married, he and his new wife hitchhiked to Niagara Falls for their honeymoon.

He teaches geography at a college in Boston, so he usually waits for long school breaks to travel overseas. So far, he has been to over 40 countries in Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Asia. And he's gotten some strange rides. He's ridden on a motorcycle in Argentina, on a camel in Egypt, and on a tractor in China. Once he was standing on a highway in Alaska when it started to snow. "There was a snow storm and it was a complete whiteout. I couldn't see anything, and no one could see me. I nearly froze to death." The most danger he has ever been in was in Brazil, when a snake crossed the road right in front of him. "I later found out that it was a tropical rattlesnake—and very poisonous!"

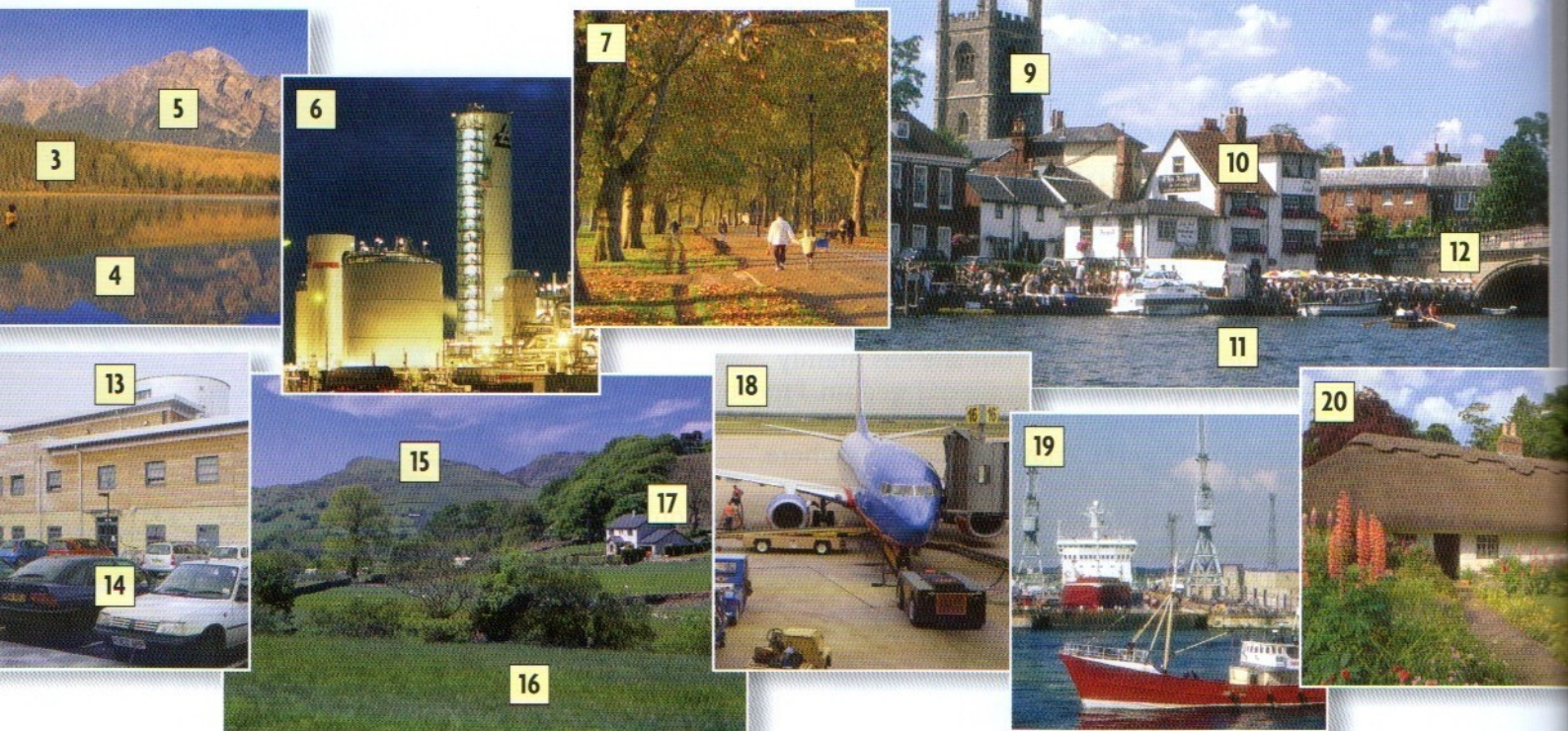
He sometimes travels with his wife, but usually on his own. "The best thing for me is meeting people from different cultures." He has made a lot of friends, and some of them have visited him. He's now planning a trip around the coast of Australia, the only continent he's never seen.

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

City and country words

1 Match these words with the pictures. Which things do you usually find only in the country?

woods park museum church farm bridge
parking lot port factory cafe field theater lake
village hill mountain cottage building river airport



2 Complete the sentences with a word from Exercise 1.

1. Everest is the highest _____ in the world.
2. The Golden Gate _____ in San Francisco is the longest _____ in the U.S.
3. The Caspian Sea isn't a sea. It's the largest _____ in the world.
4. Singapore is the busiest _____ in Asia. Ships from all over the world stop there.
5. The Empire State _____ in New York was the tallest _____ in the world for over 40 years.

CD3 33 Listen and check.

3 Write these words from Exercise 1.

/wɒdʒ/ _____ /fɑːm/ _____ /'fæktəri/ _____
/fild/ _____ /'θiətər/ _____ /'brɪdʒ/ _____
/maʊntn/ _____ /tʃɑːrtʃ/ _____ /'bɪldɪŋ/ _____

CD3 34 Listen and repeat.

4 Divide into two groups. Play the game. Which group can continue the longest?

Group 1 A walk in the country
Continue one after the other.

I went for a walk in the country and I saw a farm.

I went for a walk in the country and I saw a farm and some cows.

I went for ...

Group 2 A walk in the city
Continue one after the other.

I went for a walk in the city and I saw some stores.

I went for a walk in the city and I saw some stores and a park.

I went for ...

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

At the airport

1 What do you do at an airport? Read the sentences and put them in the correct order.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| ___ You wait in the departure lounge. | ___ You check in your luggage and get a boarding pass. |
| ___ You board the plane. | ___ You go through passport control. |
| ___ You get a cart for your luggage. | ___ You check the departures monitor for your gate number. |
| 1 ___ You arrive at the airport. | |

2 **CD3 35** Listen to the airport announcements and complete the chart.

FLIGHT NUMBER	DESTINATION	GATE NUMBER	REMARKS
United 823	SEATTLE	14	NOW BOARDING
American	LOS ANGELES		DELAYED
Northwest	DETROIT		NOW BOARDING
Air Canada	WINNIPEG		NOW BOARDING
Delta	ATLANTA		STANDBY

3 **CD3 36** Listen to the conversations. Who are the people? What are they doing?

- meeting people
- checking in luggage
- waiting in the departure lounge
- saying good-bye

4 Complete each conversation with the correct question.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| When can we see each other again? | Did the announcement say gate 4 or 14? |
| Did you have a good honeymoon? | And carry-on luggage? |

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>1. A Listen! ... United flight 823 to Seattle. That's our flight.
B _____ ?
A I couldn't hear. I think it said 14.
B Look! There it is on the monitor. It is gate 14.
A OK. Come on! Let's go.</p> | <p>2. A Can I have your ticket, please?
B Yes, of course.
A Thank you. How many suitcases do you have?
B Just one.
A _____ ?
B Just this bag.
A That's fine.
B Oh ... can I have a window seat?
A Sure ... OK. Here's your boarding pass. Have a nice flight!</p> | <p>3. A Ryan! Tara! Over here!
B Hi! Amy! Great to see you!
A It's great to see you, too. You look terrific! _____ ?
B Fantastic. Everything was great.
A Well, you haven't missed anything here. Nothing much has happened at all!</p> | <p>4. A Well, that's my flight. It's time to go.
B Oh no! It's been a wonderful two weeks. I can't believe it's over.
A I know. _____ ?
B Soon, I hope. I'll e-mail every day.
A I'll call, too. Good-bye.
B Good-bye. Give my love to your family.</p> |
|--|--|--|---|

CD3 36 Listen again and check. Work with a partner. Choose a conversation from Exercise 4. Learn it by heart. Pay attention to stress and intonation. Act it out for the class.

WRITING Writing an e-mail **p. 103**

Writing

UNIT 3 NATURAL WRITING – Using pronouns

1 Underline the pronouns and possessive adjectives in these sentences.

1. She likes my brother and he likes her.
2. Our mother works hard. Her job is interesting.
3. We listen to our teachers. They help us.

2 Complete the chart.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I	me	my
	you	
he	him	his
	her	
it	it	its
we	us	
	them	their

3 Complete the sentences with the correct pronoun.

1. My sister has a new car, but she doesn't drive it.
2. Lucas has two sons. _____ plays basketball with _____ in his free time.
3. That's my dictionary. Can I have _____ back, please?
4. Ana's new teacher is Mr. Banks. _____ likes _____ a lot.
5. Rosa and I are good students. _____ like our teacher Estella and she likes _____.
6. Our teacher gives _____ a lot of homework.
7. Kate knows Joanna, but Maria doesn't know _____ at all.
8. Ken buys a newspaper every day. _____ reads _____ on the train.
9. Look! This is a photo of _____ with my family.
10. Carla lives near Paul and Mia. _____ goes to work with _____ every day in their car.

! Subject pronouns come *before* the verb.
He knows them. I love him. **She** wants it.
Object pronouns come *after* the verb.
He knows **them**. I love **him**. She wants **it**.

4 Read about István's family.

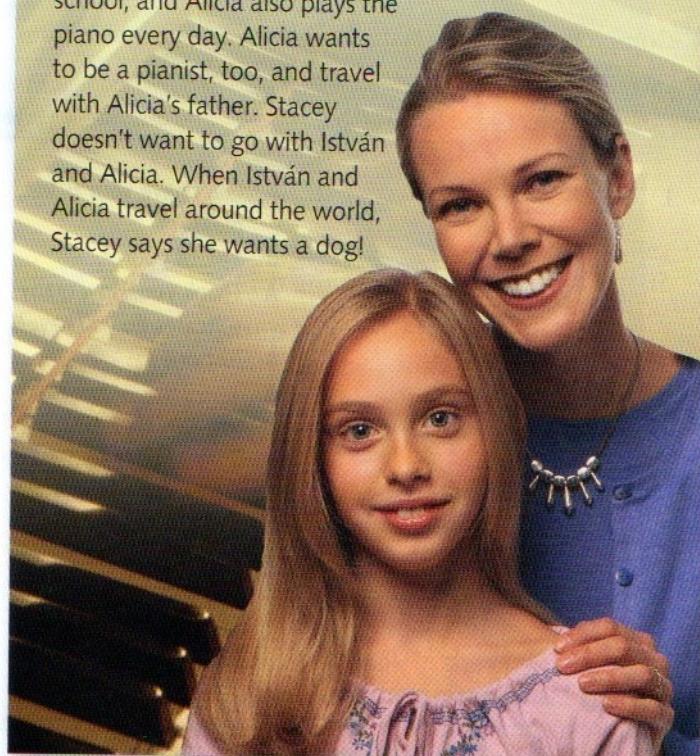
Who is István? Who is in the photo?

5 The text is not very natural. Which nouns can you replace with pronouns or possessive adjectives? Underline them.

István's family

István Kis is Hungarian, but István lives in the U.S. because István is married to an American. István is a music professor. István likes his job because his job is interesting, and István loves playing in concerts. István travels around the world to play, but István's wife, Stacey, doesn't go with István because Stacey doesn't like traveling.

István and Stacey have a nine-year-old daughter. István and Stacey's daughter's name is Alicia. Alicia goes to school, and Alicia also plays the piano every day. Alicia wants to be a pianist, too, and travel with Alicia's father. Stacey doesn't want to go with István and Alicia. When István and Alicia travel around the world, Stacey says she wants a dog!



6 Work with a partner and rewrite the text to make it more natural. Begin like **this**.

István Kis is Hungarian, but he lives in the U.S. ...

UNIT 4 INFORMAL LETTERS – To a pen pal

- 1 Do you have friends from different countries? Who? Where from? Talk to a partner.
- 2 Read Becky's letter to her pen pal, Tiago.
 - Where is she? • Where is he? • What does Becky write about?

We begin all letters with *Dear* . . .

Dear Tiago,

Thank you for your address in Brazil! My name's Becky and I'm 19 years old. I'm a language student at Columbia University. I live in an apartment in Brooklyn with my mother and father, my brother James, and my Korean friend So-young.

I speak French, Spanish, and a little German, but I don't speak Portuguese. Sorry! My favorite subject in school is Spanish, but I don't like German.

I like listening to music and swimming. On weekends I go out with my friends. Sometimes we go to the movies and sometimes we go to a cafe or a restaurant.

We end letters to a friend with *Best wishes*. We use *Love* if we know the person very well.

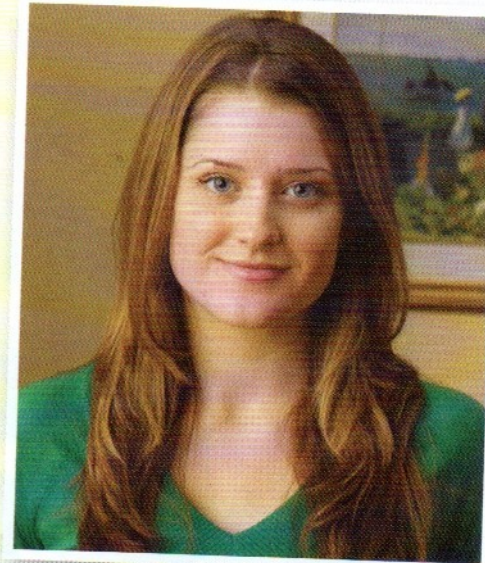
What about you? What do you do in Brazil? Please write to me.

Best wishes,

Becky

*83 Grand Street
Brooklyn, NY 11211*

April 5



- 3 Read the letter again.
 - How does it begin and end?
 - What is the date?
 - What is Becky's address?
 - What is the zip code?
 - Do you write addresses in the same way?
- 4 Write a similar letter to a pen pal about you.

*Tiago Costa
Rua Bellavista 118
Fortaleza
Brazil*

UNIT 5 DESCRIBING WHERE YOU LIVE Linking words – *and, so, but, because*

1 Join A, B and C to make sentences.

A	B	C
I like New York	and so but because	I don't like Los Angeles. it's an exciting city. I go there a lot. I like Chicago.

2 Write similar sentences about where you live.
Start *I like/don't like* (your town)...

3 Complete the sentences with *and, so, but, or because*.

- In my bedroom there's a television and a DVD player.
- We live on the top floor, _____ we don't have a backyard.
- I like living here _____ it's near the stores.
- I like Mexican food, _____ my husband doesn't like it.
- We both like sailing, _____ we live near the sea.
- New York is expensive, _____ I like it.

4 Read about Suzie's new apartment. Complete the text with the linking words in Exercise 1.

Where I live



I live in a new apartment in Washington, DC. It's very small, (1) _____ it's nice! There's a sunny living room, a kitchen, a bedroom, (2) _____ a bathroom. The living room has a big window (3) _____ a comfortable sofa in front

of it. There isn't a very big backyard, (4) _____ there is a park at the end of the street, (5) _____ in the summer I often go there to read or sunbathe.

I live alone with my cat, Marmalade, (6) _____ I never feel lonely (7) _____ I have a lot of visitors. My friends come to see me a lot, (8) _____ we sometimes watch a movie or cook dinner.

I love my apartment for many reasons: the sunny living room, the good times with friends, (9) _____ best of all (10) _____ it is my first home.

5 Make notes about where you live. Use these questions.

- Where is it?
- How many rooms are there?
- What is near your home?
- Is it old or new?
- Who do you live with?
- Do you like it? What do you like best of all?

Talk to a partner about your notes.

6 Write a description of your home.

UNIT 6 FORMAL LETTERS – Applying for a job

- 1 Read the advertisement for a job.
What is the job? Where is it?

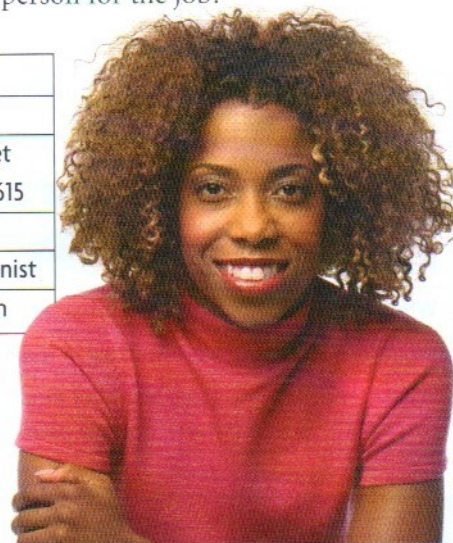
THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL wants a receptionist

- Do you like working with people?
- Can you speak two foreign languages?
- Can you use a computer?
- Do you know Chicago well?

Please write to: Anne Watson, Director
The Chicago International School
10 Lincoln Road, Chicago, IL 60601
or email: awatson@chicagoint.edu

- 2 Carol is interested in the job. Read the information about her.
Do you think she is the right person for the job?

Name	Carol Barnes
Age	28
Address	6 Walton Street Chicago, IL 60615
Present job	Tour guide
Last job	Hotel receptionist
Languages	French, Spanish



- 3 Look at Carol's letter and complete it with the information from her chart.

The name and address of the person you are writing to goes here.

Anne Watson, Director
The Chicago International School
10 Lincoln (2) _____
Chicago, IL 60601

6 Walton (1) _____
Chicago, IL 60615

The date goes here.

August 19

Dear Ms. Watson,

We use Ms., Miss, or Mrs. for a woman.

We use Mr. for a man.

I am interested in the job of (3) _____ at your school.

Paragraph 1
Introduction

I am (4) _____ years old and I (5) _____ in Chicago. At the moment I'm a (6) _____ guide, but last year I (7) _____ a hotel receptionist. I (8) _____ working with people very much and I (9) _____ speak two (10) _____, French and a little Spanish. I can also (11) _____ a computer. I (12) _____ born in Chicago, so I know it very well.

Paragraph 2
The main part of the letter

We end formal letters with *Yours sincerely*.

I look forward to hearing from you. _____

Paragraph 3
Ending

Yours sincerely,

Sign the letter and print your name.

Carol Barnes

Carol Barnes

- 4 Read this advertisement for another job.
What is the job? Answer the questions about you. Now write a similar letter to Carol's.



Happy Travelers want TOUR GUIDES

- Are you over 18?
- Can you speak English?
- Do you like talking to people?
- Are you free from July to September?
- Do you know your town well?

Please write to: Peter Mann, Happy Travelers, Central Office, 89 Brook Street, New York, NY 10016

UNIT 7 DESCRIBING A VACATION

- 1 Read the information about Jim and Amy. Make notes about your last vacation.

Questions	Jim	Amy	Me
Where/go?	Vermont	Japan	
When/go?	last June	last October	
How long/stay?	a week	three weeks	
How/travel?	train	plane	
Where/stay?	a bed and breakfast	with friends	
What/do?	went walking in the countryside	visited Tokyo and Kyoto	
What/see?	some beautiful mountains and rivers; <i>not</i> any people!	some beautiful temples; <i>not</i> Mount Fuji	
Enjoy the vacation?	Yes	Yes	

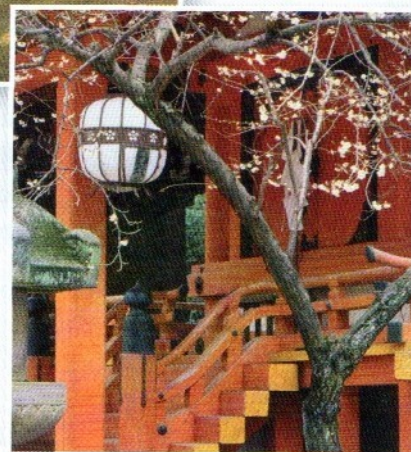
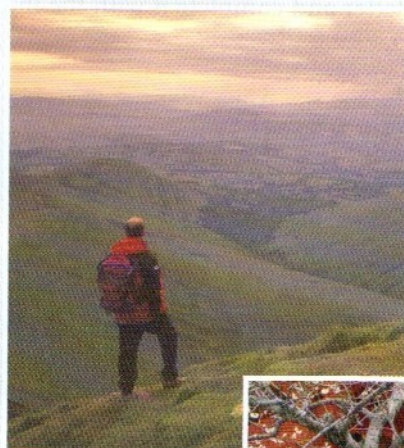
- 2 Ask and answer the questions about Jim with a partner.

Where did he go? **To Vermont.**

How long did he stay? **For a week.**

- 3 Complete the questions about Amy and write short answers.

- Where did she go? **To Japan.**
- When _____?
- How long _____?
- How _____?
- Where _____?
- What _____?
- What _____?
- Did _____? **Yes, she did.**



- 4 Read about Amy's vacation. Put the verbs in the Past Simple.

My exciting vacation

Last October I (1) _____ (have) a very exciting vacation.

I (2) _____ (go) to Japan for three weeks to stay with friends.

I (3) _____ (travel) by plane. It (4) _____ (be) a long trip, but fortunately my friends (5) _____ (meet) me at the airport and (6) _____ (drive) me straight to their house.

I (7) _____ (stay) with my friends for the first week. The second week I (8) _____ (visit) Tokyo. The third week I (9) _____ (take) the train to Kyoto where I (10) _____ (see) some beautiful temples and gardens. I (11) _____ (enjoy) the vacation very much, but I (12) _____ (not see) Mount Fuji. Next time I want to climb it with my friends.

- 5 Talk to a partner about your last vacation. Then write about it.

UNIT 8 WRITING ABOUT A FRIEND Linking words – *because, when, until*

1 Make sentences with a line in A, a word in B, and a line in C.

A		B	C
1. I left the party early	because when until	a. she was thirty.	
2. Peter couldn't speak		b. they came for dinner.	
3. Tim didn't see the canals		c. I was at school.	
4. Eva didn't start learning English		d. she couldn't afford them.	
5. I didn't enjoy math class		e. after midnight.	
6. Courtney didn't buy the red shoes		f. he was nearly four.	
7. They didn't go to bed		g. I didn't feel well.	
8. We met Ken's wife last Saturday		h. he was in Bangkok.	

2 Write notes about an old friend. Use these questions to help.

- What is his/her name?
- How often do you meet now?
- Where did you meet?
- What do you do when you meet?
- What did you do together?

Talk to a partner about your notes.

3 Read the text about "My oldest friend." Complete the text with words from the box.

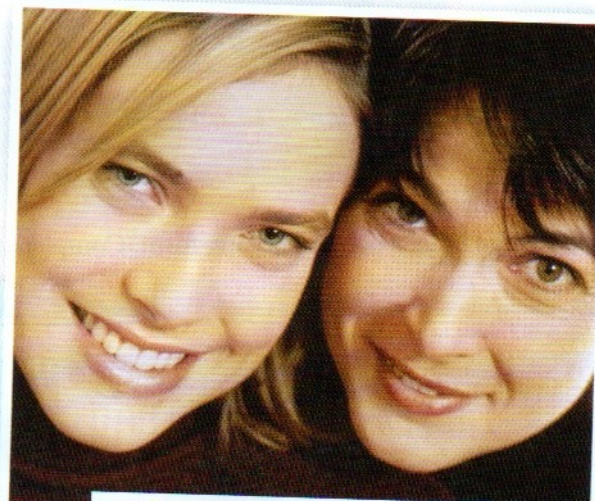
and but because so when until

My oldest friend

My oldest friend is named Sandra. We met 30 years ago (1) _____ we were both five years old. It was my first day at school (2) _____ I was very unhappy (3) _____ I wanted my mom. Sandra gave me candy (4) _____ we became friends immediately. We were together nearly every day (5) _____ we finished school twelve years later.

Then I went to college, (6) _____ Sandra didn't. She married (7) _____ she was just 18 (8) _____ had three children. I studied for eight years (9) _____ I wanted to be an accountant. I had a lot of new friends, (10) _____ I didn't see Sandra very often. Sometimes we didn't meet for months, (11) _____ we often talked on the telephone.

Now I'm married, too. I live near Sandra (12) _____ we meet every week. She's a student now, (13) _____ I have a baby, (14) _____ we can give each other a lot of advice!



4 Write about your friend. Use your notes to help.

UNIT 9 FILLING OUT FORMS Booking a hotel

1 Read the e-mail.

- Who is it from?
- What is it about?
- Who is it to?
- How does it begin and end?

2 These lines are from the e-mail. Where do they go?

- Could you tell me what time the restaurant closes?
- I look forward to hearing from you.
- Could I possibly have a quiet room away from the pool?



From: p.west@teleport.net
To: bookings@blueseas.com
Date: March 17
Subject: Booking a room

Dear Sir or Madam,

I would like to book a deluxe room at your hotel for the nights of April 12, 13, and 14.
(1) _____

I understand you have a restaurant.
(2) _____

My details are: 15 Carlton Street, Dallas, TX 75201.
Tel: (214) 566-4945. Please let me know if you need a deposit or a credit card number.

Thank you very much.
(3) _____

Sincerely,
Peter West

3 Look at the hotel's online booking form. Complete the form with information about Peter West in Exercise 1.

www.blueseabeach.hotel Search

BLUE SEA BEACH HOTEL **ONLINE BOOKING FORM**

Please complete this form. Room prices include breakfast.

Name	<input type="text"/>	Number of guests	<input type="checkbox"/> Adults	<input type="checkbox"/> Children	
E-mail	<input type="text"/>	Number of rooms	<input type="checkbox"/> Standard	<input type="checkbox"/> Deluxe	<input type="checkbox"/> Suite
Tel/Fax	<input type="text"/>	Check-in	<input type="text"/>	mm/dd/yy	
Address	<input type="text"/>	Check-out	<input type="text"/>	mm/dd/yy	
Country	<input type="text"/>	Additional information			

4 Write an e-mail to book a room at the hotel.

- Book a standard room for four nights next month.
- Ask for a room with a view of the ocean.
- Ask about Internet and other facilities (phone, television, room service, parking, etc.).
- Give your personal details.

UNIT 10 DESCRIBING PEOPLE Linking words – *although, but*



These two sentences have the same meaning. How are they different? Which is more formal?

I like him a lot, but I don't love him.
Although I like him a lot, I don't love him.

- 1 Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

although because but
too both for example

- My father loves skiing, but my mother hates it.
- We stopped playing tennis _____ it started to rain.
- _____ it was cold and wet, we still played tennis.
- My two sisters are very similar. They _____ love dancing and skiing.
- Rosa loves dancing and Hannah loves it _____.
- There's so much to do on weekends. _____ you can go skiing or swimming.

- 2 Complete the text with the correct linking word from Exercise 1.

- 3 Work with a partner. Talk about your brothers, sisters, parents, or children. Are you/they similar? Do you/they like doing the same things?

- 4 Write about two people in your family and compare them. Describe ...

- what they look like
- their likes and dislikes
- their personalities



My brother and sister

I have a brother Ben, and a sister Ana. They are a lot younger than me, and (1) although they are twins, they don't look alike at all. Ben has red hair, (2) _____ Ana's hair is blonde. They (3) _____ have blue eyes, (4) _____ Ben is much taller than Ana. They are interested in different things (5) _____. (6) _____, Ben likes numbers and letters, but Ana prefers painting and drawing.

(7) _____ they are so different, there are still some things that they (8) _____ like doing. (9) _____, they love coming into my room and playing with my things, (10) _____ they think my things are much more interesting than theirs!

(11) _____ they are sometimes really noisy and annoying, I love them very much (12) _____ they are so funny.

UNIT 11 WRITING A POSTCARD

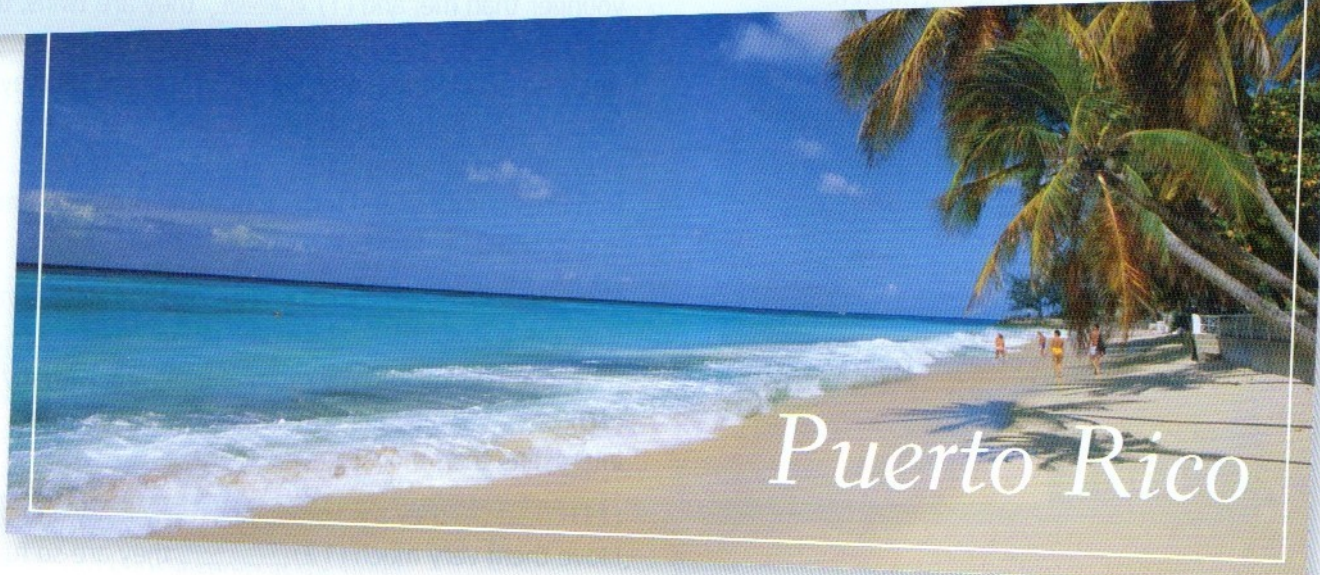
- 1 Discuss these questions with a partner.
 - Do you often receive postcards? Who from? Where from? Give examples.
 - What was the last postcard you sent? Who to? Where from?
- 2 Read the postcard. Find words for good weather and bad weather.
- 3 Underline the descriptions for a good vacation *or* a bad vacation. Read your postcard to your partner.

Friday, June 14th

Dear Mom and Dad,

We're having | a wonderful | time here in Puerto Rico,
| a pretty good |
| and fortunately | the weather is | great |. They say
| but unfortunately | | not very good |.
that the weather here in June is often very changeable
so we're | just unlucky |. It is | warm and sunny | nearly
| very lucky | | wet and cloudy |
every day, so most of the time we | stay in the hotel | and
| go to the beach |
| play cards |. Yesterday it was so | hot | that we
| swim and sunbathe | | rainy |
couldn't | see the sea |. Tomorrow we're not going to
| lie in the sun |
| the beach | we're going to drive around the island
| stay in the hotel |
and go sightseeing.
See you soon
Love, Laura and Mike

Mr. and Mrs. Binchey
82 Hill Road
Dublin
Ireland



- 4 Write a postcard to a friend. Write about ...
 - where you are on vacation
 - the weather
 - something you do often
 - something you did yesterday
 - something you are going to do tomorrow

UNIT 12 WRITING AN E-MAIL Saying thank you

- 1 Have you ever been to another country to study the language? Where did you go? For how long? What language did you study? Did you have a good time?
- 2 Do you remember So-young who went to study English in New York City? Look quickly at the e-mail.
 - Where is So-young now?
 - Where are they?
 - Who is Jae-sun?
 - Who is she writing to?
 - Why is she writing?
- 3 Read the e-mail again and complete it with the words from the box. Check with a partner.

lot	going x2	couldn't
visit	just	has
quickly	much	but
had	like	

From: So-young@kmail.kr
To: Becky@teleport.net
Date: October 23
Subject: Hi!

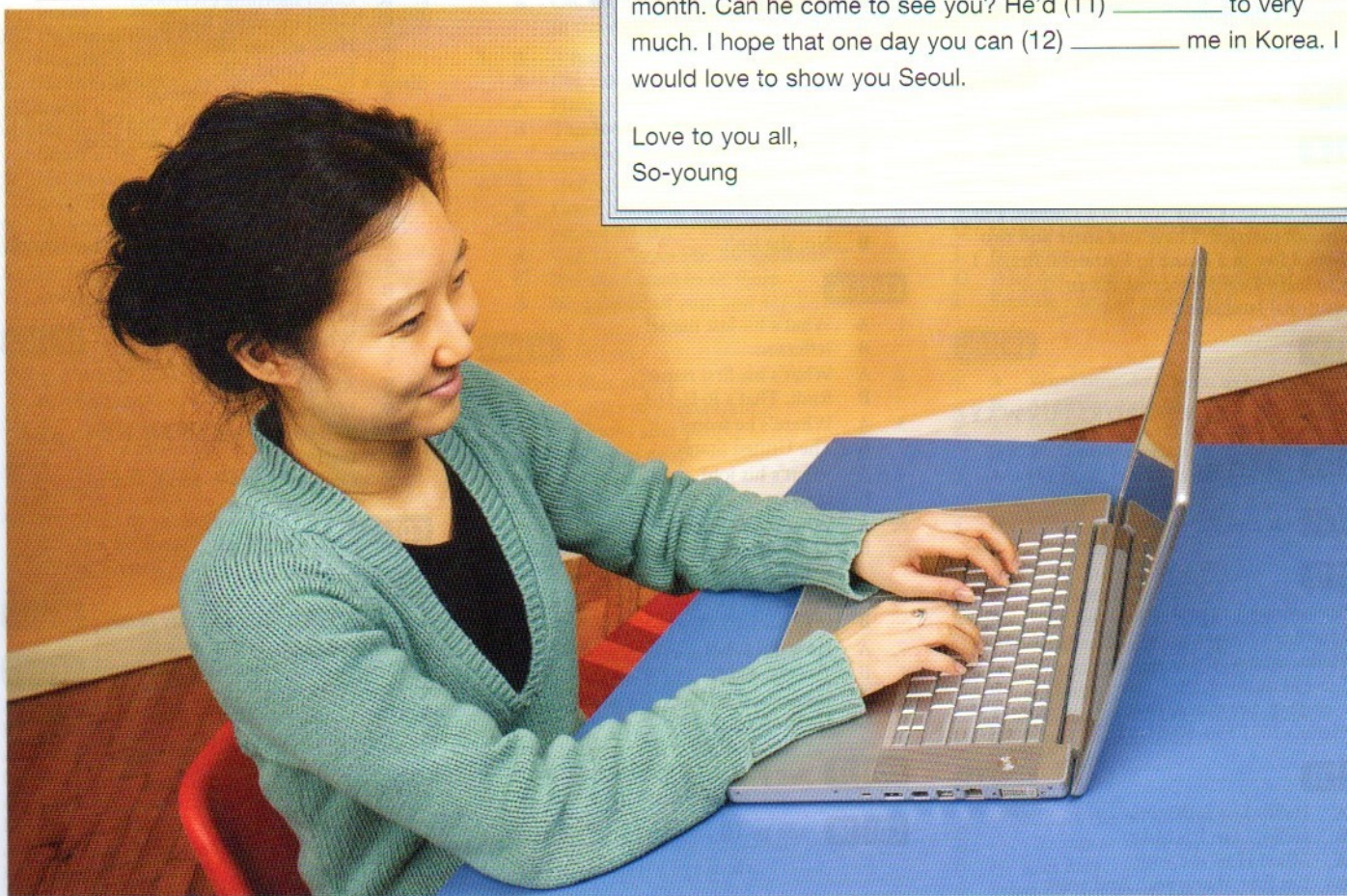
Dear Becky and family,

I have (1) _____ arrived back in Korea. It's nice to see my family again (2) _____. I miss you and all my friends in New York. I (3) _____ a wonderful time with you and your family. I enjoyed myself very (4) _____. Also, it was very nice of you to show me so much of the city. I loved (5) _____ to Central Park, and I'll never forget visiting the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty.

I think that my English (6) _____ improved a (7) _____. At first I was so worried because I (8) _____ understand a word. You all spoke so (9) _____, but soon I began to understand more and more.

My brother, Jae-sun, is (10) _____ to New York City next month. Can he come to see you? He'd (11) _____ to very much. I hope that one day you can (12) _____ me in Korea. I would love to show you Seoul.

Love to you all,
 So-young



- 4 Write a similar e-mail to someone you have stayed with.

Audio Scripts

UNIT 1

CD1 2 see p. 2

CD1 3

- A Hello. My name's Lisa. What's your name?
B Mike.
A Where are you from, Mike?
B I'm from Boston. Where are you from?
A I'm from Boston, too!

CD1 4

1. This is Miguel. He's from Mexico.
2. This is Emma. She's from Canada.
3. This is Lisa and Mike. They're from the U.S.

CD1 5 see p. 4

CD1 6

1. He's from Vietnam.
2. What's her name?
3. They're from Japan.
4. Where's she from?
5. He's a teacher in Chile.

CD1 7 see p. 5

CD1 8

Tiago

My name's Tiago Costa and I'm a student. I'm 18. I'm not married. I have one sister and two brothers. I live in a house in Fortaleza, Brazil. I want to learn English because it's an international language.

CD1 9

The alphabet song

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

CD1 10 see p. 6

CD1 11 see p. 7

CD1 12

1. My brother has four children.
2. I have ten stamps in my bag.
3. Hello, extension 4177.
4. I live at number 19.
5. Goodbye. See you at five.
6. Hello. (202) 350-6095?

CD1 13

1. A Hello. Lisa Jefferson.
B Hello, Lisa. It's Mike.
A Mike! How are you?
B I'm fine, thank you. And you?
A I'm OK, thanks.

2. A Is 7:00 OK with you, Emma?
B Yes. 7:00 is fine.
A Great! Have a nice day!
B Thanks, Miguel. See you later!
3. A Hello?
B Hi, Anna! It's me, Charles. How are you?
A Not bad, thanks. And you?
B Just fine, thanks. How are the children?
A They're fine.

CD1 14 see p. 7

UNIT 2

CD1 15

1. A What's her last name?
B Jefferson.
2. A What's her first name?
B Lisa.
3. A Where's she from?
B The United States.
4. A What's her job?
B She's a journalist.
5. A What's her address?
B 89 Franklin Street, Boston
Massachusetts
6. A What's her phone number?
B (617) 326-1204.
7. A How old is she?
B Twenty-six.
8. A Is she married?
B No, she isn't.

CD1 16

1. A What's his last name?
B Jefferson.
2. A What's his first name?
B Rudi. That's R-U-D-I.
3. A Where's he from?
B The United States.
4. A What's his job?
B He's an actor.
5. A What's his address?
B 82 Beacon Street, Boston. That's Beacon,
B-E-A-C-O-N Street. Boston.
6. A What's his phone number?
B (617) 227-5930.
7. A How old is he?
B Twenty-eight.
8. A Is he married?
B No, he isn't.

CD1 17 see p. 9

CD1 18 see p. 10

CD1 19

1. It's small. It's big.
2. It's easy. It's difficult.
3. He's old. She's young.
4. They're old. They're new.
5. It's nice. It's awful.
6. It's fast. It's slow.
7. They're hot. They're cold.
8. It's cheap. It's expensive.

CD1 20 see p. 13

CD1 21

S=So-young, J=Julio

1. S Hello. My name's So-young.
J Hello, So-young. I'm Julio.
S Where are you from, Julio?
J I'm from Mexico, from Guadalajara.
And you? Where are you from?
S I'm from Korea.
J From Seoul?
S Yes, that's right.

K=Karen, C=Class, S=So-young

2. K Good morning everybody.
C Good morning, Karen.
K How are you all?
C Fine. Good. OK.
K How are you So-young?
S I'm fine, thank you. And you?
K Very well. Now listen everybody ...

B=Becky, S=So-young, J=Julie

3. B Bye, So-young. Have a nice day.
S Excuse me?
B Have a good day at the language school.
S Ah, yes. Thank you.
B What's your teacher called?
S My teacher called?
J What's her name?
S Oh, yes. Her name's Karen.
B And is she good?
S My teacher good?
J Yes. Karen, your teacher, is she a good teacher?
S Oh yes, yes. Very good, very nice.

CD1 22 see p. 14

CD1 23

1. That's five dollars and fifty cents, please.
2. Look, it's only twelve dollars.
3. Here you are. Twenty cents change.
4. Pizza is three seventy-five.
5. One hundred dollars for that is very expensive.
6. Nine fifteen, not nine fifty.

CD1 24 see p. 14

CD1 25

1. A Good morning.
B Good morning. Can I have a coffee, please?

- A Sure. Anything else?
 B No, thanks.
 A One dollar and fifty cents, please.
 B Thanks.
 A Thank you.
2. A Hi. Can I help you?
 B Yes. Can I have a grilled chicken sandwich, please?
 A Anything to drink?
 B Yeah. A mineral water, please.
 A OK. Here you are.
 B How much is that?
 A Seven fifty, please.
 B OK. Thanks.

CD1 26 see p. 15

UNIT 3

CD1 27 see pp. 16–17

CD1 28

is	works	likes
comes	speaks	flies
lives	has	loves

CD1 29

- István's a music professor. Pamela's a doctor.
- He comes from Hungary. She comes from Canada.
- He lives in a big city, but she lives in a small town.
- He works four days a week. She works 16 hours a day.
- He speaks three languages. She speaks to sick people on her radio.
- He loves his job and she loves her job, too.
- He has a daughter. She isn't married.
- He likes playing tennis in his free time. She never has free time.

CD1 30

- A Where does István come from?
 B Budapest, in Hungary.
- A What does he do?
 B He's a music professor.
- A Does he speak German?
 B Yes, he does.
- A Does he speak Spanish?
 B No, he doesn't. He doesn't speak Spanish or French.

CD1 31 see p. 18

CD1 32

- A Where does Pamela come from?
 B Canada.
 A What does she do?
 B She's a doctor.
 A Does she live in Canada?
 B No, she doesn't.
 A Does she like her job?
 B Yes, she does.

CD1 33

- Iman comes from Somalia.
- Iman lives and works in Somalia.
- She's a tour guide.
- She speaks five languages.
- She likes playing tennis in her free time.
- She isn't married.
- Giorgio works in an office in London.
- He is Italian.
- He has three sons.
- He likes relaxing with his family in his free time.

CD1 34

- She likes her job.
- She loves walking.
- He isn't married.
- Does he have three children?
- What does he do?

CD1 35

- A Good afternoon. Can I have two ice cream cones, please?
 B Chocolate or vanilla?
 A One chocolate, one vanilla, please.
 B That's one eighty. Anything else?
 A No, thank you.
- A Only two letters for you this morning, Mrs. Craig.
 B Thank you very much, Mr. McSporran. And how's Mrs. McSporran this morning?
 A Oh, she's very well, thank you. She's busy in the shop.
- A A mug of tea before bed, Dearie?
 B Oh, yes please.
 A Here you are.
 B Thank you, Dearie. I'm very tired this evening.
- A Hello, Mr. McSporran!
 B Good morning, boys and girls. Hurry up, we're late.
 A Can I sit here, Mr. McSporran?
 C No, no, I want to sit there.
 B Be quiet all of you, and SIT DOWN!

CD1 36

- A pilot flies planes.
- A chef cooks in a restaurant.
- A nurse looks after people in the hospital.
- A lawyer helps people in court.
- An actor makes movies.
- A journalist writes for a newspaper.
- A model wears beautiful clothes.
- An architect designs buildings.
- A sales assistant sells things.

CD1 37

- It's five o'clock. It's eight o'clock.
- It's five-thirty. It's eleven-thirty.
- It's a quarter after five. It's a quarter after two.
- It's a quarter to six. It's a quarter to nine.
- It's five after five. It's ten after five.
- It's twenty after five. It's twenty-five after five.
- It's twenty-five to six. It's twenty to six.
- It's ten to six. It's five to six.

CD1 38 see p. 23

UNIT 4

CD1 39

Lisa Parsons is thirty-two years old and lives in Manhattan. From Monday to Friday she works at a bookstore in New York. Sometimes she stays at work until 10:30 at night, but Lisa doesn't relax on weekends. On weekends she has another job—she is a singer. On Saturday afternoons she practices with her band, and on Saturday and Sunday nights she goes to nightclubs and sings. She has no free time, but she loves her life!

CD1 40

I love singing and I love books, so I'm very happy. My weekends are very exciting, but I enjoy my weekdays too. I'm lucky, I live near the bookstore and I don't start work until 10:00 A.M. Every morning I get up at 8:00, make breakfast, and watch the news on TV. Then I walk to work. I'm very busy all day. I help people find the books they want. At lunchtime I get a sandwich from the deli and I often go to the gym. I usually finish work at 5:30 P.M., but on Tuesday and Thursday evenings I work very late, until 10:30. I never cook after work. I'm too tired. I sometimes like going to the little restaurant near my apartment. Saturday mornings, I go shopping and clean my apartment. I don't eat dinner on Saturday and Sunday evenings because I'm too excited. I like singing, but I'm always nervous before the show.

CD1 41

Q=Question, L=Lisa

- Q Where do you work?
 L In New York.
 Q Do you like your job?
 L Yes, I do.
 Q Do you relax on weekends?
 L No, I don't.
 Q Why don't you relax on weekends?
 L Because I sing in nightclubs.

CD1 42

- A What time do you go to bed?
 B At eleven o'clock.
- A Where do you go on vacation?
 B To Hawaii or Florida.
- A What do you do on Sundays?
 B I always relax.
- A When do you do your homework?
 B After dinner.
- A Who do you live with?
 B My mother and sisters.
- A Why do you like your job?
 B Because it's interesting.
- A How do you get to school?
 B By bus.
- A Do you go out on Friday evenings?
 B Yes, I do sometimes.

CD1 43

- What does she do on Sundays?
- Do you stay at home on Thursday evenings?
- He lives here.
- What do you do on Saturday evenings?
- I read a lot.
- Why don't you like your job?

CD1 44 see pp. 28–29**CD1 45**

- N This is great, Alex.
 A I know, May's a beautiful month here.
 N Do you go snowboarding and skiing every May?
 A Yeah, I come here every spring for two weeks. I love it.
 N You are so lucky. I want to come next year too.
 A Great! Hey, you look cold! Do you want to stop for coffee now?
 N Yeah! Good idea!
- D Phew! It's hot today.
 M It sure is. Daniela, Can you get the drinks?
 D Of course, mom.
 M Carlos, how's the chicken?
 D It's almost done.
 M Great. And here's the salad. Daniela, can you tell your cousins that lunch is ready?
 D Sure, Mom.
 M Thanks. Carlos, come and enjoy.
 A Okay. Mmm it looks good.
- T Hello! Can you help me? Can you speak English?
 S Yes. A little.
 T Can you tell me—what festival is this?
 S It's our Flower Festival. We have it every February.
 T It's so beautiful! I love the small pink and white flowers.
 S They are orchids.
 T Wow! There are hundreds!
 S Do you like dancing? We have Thai dancing here this evening.
 T Oh, yes. I want to see that!

CD1 46 Song: Teacher's Book p. 115**CD1 47**

- A I'm sorry I'm late. The traffic is bad today.
 B That's OK. Come and sit down. We're on page 25.
- A Excuse me.
 B Yes?
 A Do you have a dictionary?
 B I'm sorry, I don't. It's at home.
 A Oh, OK. Thanks anyway.
- A It's very hot in here. Can I open the window?
 B Really? I'm kind of cold
 A OK. It doesn't matter.
- A Excuse me.
 B Oh, good morning, Miguel. Can I help you?
 A Yes, please. Can I have a ticket for the ski trip?
 B Yes, of course. It's eighty dollars. Do you want to pay twenty dollars deposit now?
 A Sorry. What does "deposit" mean?
 B It means you can pay the twenty dollars now and sixty dollars later.
 A Ah! Now I understand! Yes, please.

CD1 48

I'm sorry I'm late.
 That's OK.
 Excuse me.
 I'm sorry.
 Thanks anyway.
 Can I open the window?
 Really?
 It doesn't matter.
 Excuse me.
 What does "deposit" mean?
 Now I understand!

UNIT 5**CD2 2**

- A Is there a television?
 B Yes, there is.
 A Is there a computer?
 B No, there isn't.
 A Are there any books?
 B Yes, there are.
 A How many books are there?
 B There are a lot.
 A Are there any pictures?
 B No, there aren't.

CD2 3**What's in your picture?**

There are three people in the living room. A man and a woman on the sofa and a little girl in the armchair. There's a radio on the coffee table and a rug under it. There's a cat on the rug in front of the fire. There are a lot of pictures on the walls, but there aren't any photographs. There are two plants on the floor next to the television and some flowers on the small table next to the sofa.

CD2 4**Suzie's kitchen**

S=Suzie, M=Mom

- S And this is the kitchen.
 M Mmm, it's very nice.
 S Well, it's not very big, but there are a lot of cabinets. And there's a new refrigerator, and a stove. That's new too.
 M But what's in all these cabinets.
 S Well, not a lot. There are some cups, but there aren't any glasses. And I have some knives and forks, but I don't have any spoons!
 M Do you have any plates?
 S Yes, I do. Here they are.
 M Good. We can use those plates for this cake.

CD2 5**Yoshi's briefcase**

What's in my briefcase? Well, there's a newspaper—a Japanese newspaper—and there's a dictionary—my Japanese/English dictionary. I have some pens, three, I think. Also I have a notebook for vocabulary. I write words in that every day. And of course I have my keys—my car keys and my house keys. Oh yes, very important, there are some photos of my family, my wife, and my daughter. And there's my cell phone. I call home to Tokyo every night. That's all, I think. I don't have any stamps and my address book is in my hotel.

CD2 6**Homes around the world****Claire and Bert from New England**

- C Our house is pretty old, about fifty years old. It's near the city center. All the houses here are white. We have a living room, a big kitchen, and three bedrooms, and a big verandah all around the house.
 B Our children aren't at home now. They both have jobs in the city, so most of the time it's just Claire and me.
 C Yes, so in summer we use it as a bed and breakfast for tourists. We have nice visitors from all over the world.

Alise from Samoa

I live with my family in a house near the sea. We have an open house,—ummm—that is—our house doesn't have any walls. Houses in Samoa don't have walls because it is very, very hot, but we have blinds to stop the rain and sun. Our house is in the old style. We have only *one* room for living and sleeping, so it is both a bedroom and a living room. We have rugs and we sit and sleep on the floor.

Kwan from Korea

I live and work in Seoul, the capital city of Korea. It's a big, modern, exciting city, but it is pretty expensive. My apartment is very, very small. I have three rooms: a small kitchen, a bathroom, and a room for sitting, eating, and sleeping. But I live in the city center, and there are a lot of stores and restaurants near my apartment. My work place is near, too. I live alone at the moment, but I want to marry my girlfriend next year.

Manola from Lisbon

I live in the old town near the sea. It is called the Alfama. I have a very beautiful apartment. There's just *one* room in my apartment, one very big room with one very big window. My bed's next to the window so I see the sea and all the lights of the city when I go to sleep. I live alone, but I have a cat and I'm near the stores and lots of friends come to visit me. I love my apartment.

CD2 7

- A Excuse me! Is there a newsstand near here?
 B Yes. It's on Church Street. Take the first street on the right. It's next to the music store.
 A OK. Thanks.
- A Is there a post office near here?
 B Go straight ahead, and it's on the left, next to the travel agent.
 A Thanks a lot.
- A Excuse me! Is there a cafe near here?
 B There's an Internet cafe on Park Lane next to the bank, and there's an Italian restaurant on Church Street next to the travel agent.
 A Is that one far?
 B No. Just two minutes, that's all.

CD2 8 see p. 39

UNIT 6

CD2 9 see p. 40

CD2 10 see p. 40

CD2 11

1. I can speak French, but I can't speak Portuguese.
2. He can't dance, but he can sing.
3. "Can you cook?" "Yes, I can."
4. They can ski, but they can't swim.
5. We can dance and we can sing.
6. "Can she drive?" "No, she can't."

CD2 12

Lucia

Well, there are a lot of things I can't do. I can't drive a car, of course, I'm only 14. Languages? Well, I can't speak French, but I can speak Spanish. My mother's Spanish, and we often go to Spain. My mom's a really good cook. She can cook really well, not just Spanish food, all kinds of food, but I can't cook at all. I just love eating! What about sports? Ummm—I think I'm good at a lot of sports. I can play tennis, and I can ski. Sometimes we go skiing in the Spanish Pyrenees. And of course I can swim. But musical instruments—no. I can't play any at all. But I can dance! I dance flamenco with my mom sometimes. I love it. And I can use a computer, of course. All my friends can.

CD2 13 see p. 42

CD2 14 see p. 42

CD2 15

E=Emma, M=Miguel

- E Were you at Charlotte's party last Saturday?
 M Yes, I was.
 E Was it good?
 M Well, it was OK.
 E Were there many people?
 M Yes, there were.
 E Was Paul there?
 M No, he wasn't. And where were you? Why weren't you there?
 E Oh ... I couldn't go because I was at Sergio's party! It was great!
 M Oh!

CD2 16

1. I can hear you, but I can't see you.
2. There are three bedrooms in our house.
3. I don't know where Jill lives.
4. My son lives near the sea.
5. Don't wear that hat, buy a new one!
6. No, I can't come to your party.
7. You were right. Sally can't come for dinner.
8. Their daughter could write when she was three.
9. I know my answers are right.

CD2 17

Operator

International Directory Assistance. Which country, please?

...
 And which city?
 ...
 Can I have the last name, please?

...
 And the first name?
 ...
 What's the address?
 ...
 The number is 00 1 617 326 1204.

CD2 18

1. A Hello?
 B Hello. Can I speak to Jo, please?
 A This is Jo.
 B Oh! Hi, Jo. This is Nicole. Is Sunday still OK for tennis?
 A Yes. That's fine.
 B Great! I'll see you on Sunday at ten, then. Bye!
 A Bye!
2. A Hello?
 B Hello. Is this Emma?
 A No it isn't. I'll get her.
 C Hello, this is Emma.
 B Hi, Emma. It's Miguel. Listen! There's a party at my house on Saturday. Can you come?
 C Oh, sorry, Miguel. I can't. It's my sister's wedding.
 B Oh, that's OK. Maybe next time. Bye!
 C Bye!
3. A Good morning. Dixons Electrical. How can I help you?
 B Good morning. Can I speak to the manager, please?
 A I'm afraid Mr. Smith isn't in his office at the moment. Can I take a message?
 B No, that's OK. I'll call back later.
 A All right. Good-bye.
 B Good-bye.

CD2 19 see p. 47

UNIT 7

CD2 20

A Who is she?

Oprah Winfrey is a famous American TV talk show host. Forty-nine million people in 134 countries watch her show every week. She lives in California but she also has an apartment in Chicago, where she works. Oprah is one of the richest women in America. She earns millions of dollars every year. She gives a lot of money to charity.

CD2 21 see p. 48

CD2 22

watch/watched	earn/earned
talk/talked	open/opened
move/moved	study/studied
interview/interviewed	start/started

CD2 23

C Oprah the TV star

In 1984 Oprah moved to Chicago to work on a TV talk show called *A.M. Chicago*. She talked to lots of interesting people about their problems. Oprah says, "People's problems are my problems." The show was very successful, so in 1985 it was renamed *The Oprah Winfrey Show*. In 1993 she interviewed Michael Jackson and 100 million people watched the program. Last year she earned \$260,000,000.

In 1998 Oprah started the charity Oprah's Angel Network. This helps poor children all over the world. In 2007 she opened a special school in South Africa, the Oprah Winfrey Leadership Academy for Girls. She says, "When I was a kid, we were poor and we didn't have much money. So what did I do? I studied hard." There are 152 girls at the school, Oprah calls them her daughters—the children she didn't have in real life.

CD2 24

1. A Where did her father work?
 B In a coal mine.
2. A What did her mother do?
 B She cleaned houses.
3. A Who did Oprah live with?
 B Her grandmother.
4. A What did she study?
 B Drama.
5. A When did she interview Michael Jackson?
 B In 1993.
6. A How much did she earn last year?
 B \$260 million.
7. A When did she open the girls school?
 B In 2007.
8. A Did her parents earn much money?
 B No, they didn't.

CD2 25 see p. 50

CD2 26

wanted	danced
loved	retired
acted	earned
looked	liked

CD2 27

beat	hit
became	invented
began	left
bought	made
came	sold
got	sang
went	won
had	

CD2 28

1989 The year I was born

J=James, D=Dad, M=Mom

- J Dad, tell me about the year I was born. I know you and mom were in Brazil. You had a job there, didn't you?
- D Yes, that's right. You were born in January, and we left Brazil in April and ...
- J ... and you went back to the States.
- D Yes, we did. I got a job in New York.
- M Yes. The first Bush was President then. Do you remember Robert? He was the father of George W. Bush, James.
- J I know that, Mom. Who else was in power then?
- D Well,—um—in Russia Mikhail Gorbachev became President of the Soviet Union and ...
- M Oh yes, It was the time of the Cold War. Did you know that James?
- J No, I didn't, Mom!
- D Yeah, but 1989 was the year the Cold War ended and everything changed.
- M That's for sure. The Berlin Wall came down between East and West Germany and the world changed. It was an exciting time.
- D Yeah, 1989 was exciting—in sports too, James. In October the Oakland A's beat the San Francisco Giants in the baseball World Series. But do you know a huge earthquake hit San Francisco right before Game Three started.
- J No way! Did they stop the game?
- D They did. They finished it twelve days later. Sixty-seven people died in the earthquake.
- J That's terrible.
- M Sure was. Now, what else happened in '89? Weren't computers big news?
- J Computers were new?
- D No, no, a lot of people had computers. But the Internet was born in '89—a guy called Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web. He won \$1.5 million for doing that.
- M Oh, and James, you like video games. Nintendo began selling Game Boy in '89. They sold 30 million in just three years.
- J Wow! What else? I mean, what did people watch on TV?
- D Well, the Simpsons made their television debut. Mom and I didn't like them at first but now ...
- J And what about music? Who was famous back then?
- D Let me think. Some bands you know: Depeche Mode, R.E.M., New Kids on the Block ...
- M Oh, and Madonna sang "Like a Prayer," I loved that. We bought the album.
- J Wow, that's amazing! She's still famous today. Hey, it was a good year, the year I was born.

CD2 29

orange juice	movie star
train station	birthday card
swimming pool	washing machine
handbag	living room
boyfriend	parking lot
newspaper	

CD2 30

- A I can't find my handbag.
B Here it is!
A Oh, thank you. Where did you find it?
B In the living room where you left it!
- A Would you like some chocolate cake?
B No, thanks, just orange juice for me.
A But I made this cake for you.
B Did you? I'm sorry! I don't like chocolate cake.
- A I have nothing to wear for your boyfriend's party.
B What about your white jeans?
A They aren't clean.
B Well, wash them. You have a washing machine, don't you?
- A Do you want anything from the store?
B A newspaper, please. *The New York Times*, I think.
A OK.
B Oh, and can you take this letter to the post office?
A Sure.

CD2 31

first	thirteenth
second	sixteenth
third	seventeenth
fourth	twentieth
fifth	twenty-first
sixth	thirtieth
tenth	thirty-first
twelfth	

CD2 32

- April first
- March second
- September seventeenth
- November nineteenth
- June twenty-third
- February twenty-ninth, nineteen seventy-six
- December nineteenth, nineteen eighty-three
- October third, nineteen ninety-nine
- May thirty-first, two thousand
- July fifteenth, two thousand and seven

CD2 33

- January fourth
- May seventh, 1997
- August fifteenth, 2001
- A It was a Friday.
B No, it wasn't. It was a Thursday.
A No, I remember. It was Friday the thirteenth. July thirteenth.
- A Oh no! I forgot your birthday.
B It's OK, really.
A It was last Sunday, wasn't it? The thirtieth. November thirtieth.
- A Hey! Did you know that Shakespeare was born and died on the same day?
B No way!
A Yes. He was born on April twenty-third, fifteen sixty-four, and he died on April twenty-third, sixteen sixteen.

UNIT 8**CD2 34****The photograph****Louis Daguerre from France**

Louis Daguerre was a painter for the French opera. But he wanted to make a new type of picture. He started his experiments in the 1820s. Twelve years later he invented the photograph. He sold his idea to the French government in 1839 and the government gave it to the world. Daguerre called the first photographs "daguerreotypes." They became popular very fast. By 1850, there were 70 daguerreotype studios in New York City.

The windshield wiper**Mary Anderson from the United States**

Mary Anderson often visited New York City by car. In winter she noticed that when it rained or snowed, drivers got out of their cars all the time to clean their windows. In 1903 she began designing something to clean windows from inside the car. People, especially men, laughed at her idea. But they didn't laugh for long. She invented the windshield wiper in 1905. And by 1916 all American cars had them.

The bicycle**Kirkpatrick Macmillan from Scotland**

Long ago in 1490, Leonardo da Vinci drew a design for the modern bicycle. But the first person to make a bicycle was Kirkpatrick Macmillan in 1839. He lived in Scotland, so people didn't hear about his invention for a long time. Twenty years later, another bicycle came from France. In 1895 the bike became cheap and everyone could have one. Now people, especially women, could travel to the next town. It helped them find someone to marry!

CD2 35

- He didn't invent the bicycle. He invented the photograph.
- He didn't give his idea to the French government. He sold it to them.
- She didn't live in New York City. She often visited New York City.
- All cars didn't have windshield wipers by 1916. Only American cars had them.
- Leonardo da Vinci didn't make the first bicycle. Kirkpatrick Macmillan made it.
- He didn't come from France. He came from Scotland.

CD2 36 see p. 58**CD2 37 see p. 59****CD2 38**

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. white | 4. answer |
| 2. bought | 5. building |
| 3. night | 6. Christmas |

CD2 39 see p. 59**CD2 40****He's not your type!**

C=Claudia, N=Neil

C A year ago, I had a boyfriend named Stuart,

I thought he was OK but my friends didn't like him. You know how it goes, "Claudia, Stuart's just so not your type. He's boring." So, what did I do? I broke up with him. And as soon as we broke up, my friends posted my picture on a dating website.

- N Yeah, and that's when I first saw Claudia.
 C But my friends didn't tell me—I mean, I didn't know anything about the website picture! They said they knew I could meet someone better than Stuart.
 N Well, it was lucky for me that Claudia's friends posted her picture. I saw it and wrote to her.
 C Yeah, I started receiving lots of e-mails from people I didn't know. I couldn't understand it! Most of them went into my junk mailbox and I deleted them.
 N But you didn't delete mine. My e-mail went into Claudia's Inbox.
 C Yeah, somehow Neil's got through and I opened it. And for some reason I couldn't stop thinking about him. It was strange because I usually don't meet people online.
 N Well, I didn't know that.
 C So, anyway, he asked me out for a cup of coffee ...
 N ... we met in Starbucks and immediately ...
 C Yeah, immediately everything just clicked. I know it sounds like a movie or something, but it was fantastic. We talked and laughed a lot. By the end of the date we just knew.
 N I guess your friends were right, huh?
 C That's for sure! Poor Stuart, he wasn't my type at all.

Do mothers know best?

E=Eric, L=Lori

- E Our story is easy. We didn't do anything. It was our mothers who did it all!
 L Yes. You see, our mothers are friends. They met one summer by the lake. They both have little summer houses there. And, of course, they talked a lot about their children.
 E ... and they decided that they wanted us to meet.
 L We both thought this wasn't a very good idea!
 E When my mom said to me "I know a nice girl for you," I just thought, "No way."
 L Me, too! You see, my mom did this a lot, and it was usually terrible.
 E But we finally said "OK"—just for some peace.
 L I took my sister with me ...
 E ... and I took my best friend, Steve.
 L But I was so surprised! Eric was wonderful!
 E And of course, I thought the same about Lori. We all had a great time by the lake that summer. And at the end of the summer I knew I was in love with Lori.
 L That was four years ago, and our wedding is in the fall. Our mothers are very happy, and we are, too!
 E Yes. Sometimes mothers know best!

CD2 41 Song: Teacher's Book p. 120

CD2 42

- Happy birthday to you.
Happy birthday to you.
Happy birthday, dear Grandma,
Happy birthday to you.

- A Did you get any Valentine cards?
B Yes, I did. Listen to this.
*Roses are red. Violets are blue.
You are my Valentine
And I love you.*
A Wow! Do you know who it's from?
B No idea!
- A Wake up, Mommy! Happy Mother's Day!
B Thank you. Oh, what beautiful flowers, and a cup of coffee!
A And I made you a card! Look!
B It's beautiful. What a sweet boy!
- A Congratulations!
B Thank you very much!
A When's the big day?
B Excuse me?
A When's your wedding day?
B June 26th. Didn't you get your invitation?
- A It's midnight! Happy New Year everybody!
B Happy New Year!
C Happy New Year!
- A Thank goodness! It's Friday!
B Yeah. Have a nice weekend!
A Same to you.
- A Ugh! Work again. I hate Monday mornings!
B Me, too. Did you have a good weekend?
A Yes, I did. It was great.

UNIT 9

CD3 2

D = Daisy, T = Tom

- D Mmm, I love apple juice. Do you like it Tom?
 T No—it's disgusting. I like soda, ... and I love coffee.
 D Yuck! You don't! You don't drink coffee!
 T Yes, I do. Sometimes my dad gives me some of his coffee—and I love it.
 D Well, that's different ... My dad drinks coffee—I don't like coffee at all. But my mom drinks tea and I love tea.
 T No, I don't like tea, but I like orange juice. It's funny—I like orange juice, but I don't like oranges. I don't like fruit very much at all. Except bananas—I really like bananas.
 D Really? I like all fruit—apples, oranges, bananas, and I love strawberries. And ... what about vegetables, do you like them?
 T No—I don't eat vegetables.
 D What? Never? Not even potatoes? You eat french fries—I know you do.
 T Yeah—OK, I eat potatoes—especially french fries. French fries and hamburgers. I love that for dinner.
 D I don't like hamburgers—my favorite dinner is pasta with peas.
 T Peas—yuck!
 D I like vegetables—especially carrots and peas, oh, and tomatoes. Hey, are tomatoes fruit or vegetable?
 T I don't know. Anyway, I don't like tomatoes—except on pizza with cheese. I love pizza.
 D Me, too.
 T Anyway, I know your favorite food.

- D No, you don't!
 T Yes, I do. It's chocolate—all girls like chocolate!
 D Boys like chocolate too! You ate all those chocolate chip cookies at my house last week.
 T They were cookies. That's different. Anyway—you ate more than me ...
 D No, I didn't!
 T Yes, you did!
 D Didn't!
 T Did!

CD3 3 see p. 63

CD3 4

- Would you like a tuna salad sandwich?
No, thanks. I'm not hungry.
- Do you like Ella?
Yes. She's very nice.
- Would you like a cold drink?
Yes, soda, please.
- Can I help you?
Yes. I'd like some stamps, please.
- What sports do you do?
Well, I like swimming very much.
- Excuse me, are you ready to order?
Yes. I'd like a steak, please.

CD3 5

- Good afternoon. Can I help you?
- Who's your favorite writer?
- What would you like for your birthday?
- Do you like animals?
- Here's the menu, sir.
- Have some ice cream with your strawberries.

CD3 6

- A Good afternoon. Can I help you?
B Yes. I'd like some fruit, please.
- A Who's your favorite writer?
B I like books by John Grisham.
- A What would you like for your birthday?
B I'd like a new bike.
- A Do you like animals?
B I like cats, but I don't like dogs.
- A Here's the menu, sir.
B I'd like a plate of pasta.
- A Have some ice cream with your strawberries.
B No, thanks. I don't like ice cream.

CD3 7

At the market

M = Mom, T = Tom, V = Vendor

- M Tom! Hurry up!
 T Aw, Mom, I don't like shopping.
 M Come on, Tom. I need your help.
 T OK.
 ...
 V Good morning Ma'am. How can I help you today?
 M Well, I'd like some apple juice, please.
 V How many bottles?
 M Two, please.
 T But Mom, ... I don't like apple juice.
 M Shh Tom. It's good for you. Thank you. Here ... You can carry them.
 T Oh no!
 M And some tomatoes, please.

V No problem. These tomatoes are very fresh. There we are.
M And I'd like some of that cheddar cheese, please.
V This one? How much? Is this much OK?
M That's fine, thanks. And ... is there any whole wheat bread? I can't see any.
V Sorry, no, there isn't—but there's some nice white bread. Look! It's homemade.
M Ummm. ...
T Mom, I really like white bread. Please can we have it?
M Oh, OK then. Yes, thanks.
V Anything else?
T Oh yeah! Mom! Look at those cakes!
M Shh Tom. ... Um ... oh yes, some apples.
V How many—one bag or two?
M Two bags, please.
T Oh yuck. Can't we have bananas?
M No, we can't. Here. Take these bags for me.
T Oh Mom! They're heavy!
M Thanks. ... How much is all that?
V Let's see, that's ten dollars and eighty-five cents.
M Here you are.
V Thanks. And here's your change.
M Thanks. Bye!
....
T Phew! Is that everything?
M No, ummm, ... I still need ummm ...
T Mom, not more. I hate shopping!
M ... need to buy your new sneakers, but if you don't want to ...
T New sneakers—cool!
M ... But I thought you didn't like shopping ...
T Yeah, but ...

CD3 8

My favorite national food Danupol

One dish that is very famous in my country is the pad thai. It's rice noodles mixed with eggs, chili sauce, garlic, and peanuts. Some people like to make it with chicken or pork, but I like it with shrimp! You can find it in many restaurants around the world, but the best pad thai is made by street vendors in Thailand. When I'm back home in Bangkok I always go to my favorite pad thai place and order it with extra fish sauce and lime. Mmmm!

Natalie

Now in my job, I travel the world, and I like all kinds of food ... but my favorite, my favorite is ... um ... I always have it as soon as I come home ... is a big American breakfast. Bacon, eggs, sausage, and of course, pancakes. I love it, not every day, but when I'm at home we have it every Sunday. Mmmm! I'd like it right now. Delicious.

Giulia

We love eating in my country! One of my favorite national dishes is called "bruschetta." This is actually toast, but you make it with special bread. You can eat it with a lot of things, but my favorite bruschetta has tomatoes, garlic, and olive oil on it. In my town there is a "bruschetteria." This is a small cafe—selling only toast! It's my favorite place to go.

Sergio

One kind of food that my country is very famous for is meat, especially beef. Everybody eats a lot of meat here. My family eats beef three or four times a week. There are a lot of different beef dishes, but my favorite is "bife de chorizo." This is a big steak! My mom cooks it with tomatoes and chili peppers. Delicious!

CD3 9

1. Would you like some more carrots?
Yes, please. They're delicious.
2. Could you pass the salt, please?
Yes, of course. Here you are.
3. Could I have a glass of water, please?
Do you want bottled water or tap water?
4. Does anybody want more bread?
Yes, please. I'd love some.
5. How would you like your coffee?
Black, no sugar, please.
6. This is delicious! Can you give me the recipe?
Yes, of course. I'm glad you like it.
7. Do you want help with the dishes?
No, of course not. We have a dishwasher.

CD3 10 see p. 69

CD3 11

1. A Can I have a cheese sandwich, please?
B Yes, of course. That's \$1.75.
2. A Could you tell me the time, please?
B It's just after ten.
3. A Can you take me to the station, please?
B Jump in.
4. A Can I see the menu, please?
B Here you are. And would you like a drink to start?
5. A Could you lend me some money, please?
B Not again! How much would you like this time?
6. A Can you help me with my homework, please?
B What is it? Spanish? I can't speak a word of Spanish.
7. A Can I borrow your dictionary, please?
B Yes, if I can find it. I think it's in my bag.

UNIT 10

CD3 12

Who's at the wedding?

A=Alan, M=Mike

- A Mike, I don't know any of these people. Who are they?
M Can you see that man over there? He's sitting down. That's my uncle George. He's an architect. He works in L.A.
A Sorry, where?
M You know, L.A. Los Angeles.
A Oh, yes.
M And he's talking to James. He's wearing a blue shirt. He teaches math at a school in San Francisco.
A He's a teacher?
M Yes, that's right. Next to him is Fiona. She's drinking a cup of coffee. Fiona's my cousin.
A And what does Fiona do?

- M She's a writer. She writes children's stories. She's talking to Sue. Sue's wearing a red dress. She works in a hospital. She's a nurse.
A And who are those two over there? They're eating cake.
M Oh, that's Bill and John. They went to school with me. They live in Seattle now. Bill is wearing a pink shirt and John is wearing a green shirt.
A So, ummm ... that's George and James and ... uh ... it's no good, I can't remember all those names.

CD3 13

1. A Whose baseball cap is this?
B It's his.
2. A Whose flowers are these?
B They're hers.
3. A Whose dog is this?
B It's theirs.

CD3 14

1. Who's on the phone?
2. I'm going to the mall. Who's coming?
3. Wow! Look at that sports car. Whose is it?
4. A Whose dictionary is this?
B It's not mine.
5. There are books all over the floor. Whose are they?
6. Who's the most intelligent in our class?
7. Do you know whose jacket this is?

CD3 15

- A Whose tennis racket is this?
B It's mine.
A What's it doing here?
B I'm playing tennis this afternoon.

CD3 16

1. A Whose sunglasses are these?
B They're John's. He's going to the beach later.
2. A Whose shoes are these?
B They're Mary's. She's going dancing tonight.
3. A Whose suitcase is this?
B It's mine. I'm going on vacation tomorrow.
4. A Whose coat is this?
B It's Jane's. She's going for a walk soon.
5. A Whose plane ticket is this?
B It's Jo's. She's flying to Houston this afternoon.
6. A Whose glasses are these?
B They're ours. We're having a party tonight.

CD3 17

"Flying Without Wings"

Everybody's looking for that something
One thing that makes it all complete
You find it in the strangest places
Places you never knew it could be
Some find it in the faces of their children
Some find it in their lover's eyes
Who can deny the joy it brings
When you find that special thing
You're flying without wings
Some find it sharing every morning
Some in their solitary lives
You find it in the words of others

A simple line can make you laugh or cry
 You find it in the deepest friendship
 The kind you cherish all your life
 And when you know how much that means
 You've found that special thing
 You're flying without wings
 So impossible as it may seem
 You've got to fight for every dream
 'Cause who's to know which one you let go
 Would have made you complete
 Well, for me it's waking up beside you
 To watch the sunrise on your face
 To know that I can say I love you
 At any given time or place
 It's little things that only I know
 Those are the things that make you mine
 And it's like flying without wings
 'Cause you're my special thing
 I'm flying without wings
 You're the place my life begins
 And you'll be where it ends
 I'm flying without wings
 And that's the joy you bring
 I'm flying without wings

CD3 18

- SP Can I help you?
 C Yes, please. I'm looking for a shirt to go with my new jeans.
 SP What color are you looking for?
 C Blue.
 SP What about this one? Do you like this?
 C No, it isn't the right blue.
 SP Well, what about this one? It's a bit darker blue.
 C Oh yes. I like that one much better. Can I try it on?
 SP Yes, of course. The fitting rooms are over there.
 ...
 SP Is the size OK?
 C No, it's a bit too big. Do you have a smaller size?
 SP That's the last blue one we have, I'm afraid. But we have it in green.
 C OK. I'll take the green. How much is it?
 SP \$39.99. How do you want to pay?
 C Can I pay by credit card?
 SP Credit card's fine. Thank you very much.

UNIT 11

CD3 19

Future plans Jack

When I grow up I'm going to be a soccer player—a really good one. I'm on the school team and I play three times a week. But I'm going to train very hard, every day, so I can be really, really good. First I'm going to play for a Major League Soccer team. Then I'm going to travel all over the world and I'm going to be famous. I'm not going to marry until I'm very old—about 25. Then I want to have two sons. I'm going to play soccer

until I'm 35—that's a very long time. And I'm going to teach my sons to play. I want them to be famous soccer players, too!

Danny Carrick

When I retire next year ... I'm going to retire early ... I'm not going to stay at home and watch TV. I'm going to try lots of new things. First I want to go mountain climbing. In fact, I want to climb Mount Everest, so I'm going to train very hard for that. I'm going to learn to scuba dive, too, because I want to go scuba diving in Australia. There are so many things I want to do! I'm going to travel all over the world, then I'm going to write a book about my adventures. I want to call it *Life Begins at 60!* In my book, I'm going to tell other retired people to try new things, too. You are only as old as you feel!

CD3 20 see p. 78

CD3 21

- A Why is he going to train very hard?
B Because he wants to be a soccer player.
- A How long is he going to play soccer?
B Until he's 35.
- A When is he going to marry?
B Not until he's very old—about 25!
- A How many children is he going to have?
B Two.
- A Who is he going to teach to play?
B His sons.

CD3 22

T=Tony, A=Amanda

- T So, what would you like to do this year, Amanda?
 A What about a beach vacation? That's relaxing.
 T Uh! Relaxing and boring! What about a ski trip?
 A Too dangerous and stressful for me—and expensive.
 T Well, what about camping in Arizona? Camping is cheaper and safer than skiing.
 A Mmmm. Actually, what I'd really like is a week in New York, going sightseeing. New York is such an exciting city.
 T Mmmm! Exciting, yes, but more expensive than other vacations.

CD3 23

- A I think a vacation in Los Angeles is cheaper than a vacation in Miami.
B I don't think so. Los Angeles is much more expensive.
- A I think Boston is smaller and older than New York.
B Well, you're right, Boston *is* smaller, but it's *not* older.
- A A ski trip is going to be more exciting than hiking in the mountains.
B I don't agree. Hiking is much more exciting.
- A I think mountain climbing is much more dangerous than sky diving.
B Really? I think they're both very frightening. I don't think one is safer than the other.

- A Which city do you think is better, Mexico City or Buenos Aires?
B I don't know. I think they're both great. I don't think one is more exciting than the other.

CD3 24

- A Mount Everest is a very big mountain.
B Yes, it's the biggest mountain in the world. Did you know that it's 8,850 meters high?
- A The Lakers are a very famous basketball team.
B Yes, I think they're the best team in the world. I think they're going to win the NBA title this year.
- A The Ritz is a very expensive hotel.
B Yes, it's one of the most expensive hotels in the city.
- A New York's a very cosmopolitan city.
B Yes, it's one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world. London's also very cosmopolitan.
- A Brad Pitt is a very popular movie star.
B Yes, he's one of the most popular movie stars in America, but I don't like him. Do you?
- A Miss Smith is a very funny teacher.
B Yes, she's the funniest teacher in our school. She's the best, too. But it's so sad, she's going to leave soon.
- A Anna is a very intelligent student.
B Yes, she's the most intelligent student in the class. She's certainly a lot smarter than I am.
- A This is a very easy exercise.
B Yes, it's the easiest in the book. I think they're all pretty easy, don't you?

CD3 25

- A What's the weather like today?
 B It's snowy and it's very cold.
 A What was it like yesterday?
 B Oh, it was cold and cloudy.
 A What's it going to be like tomorrow?
 B I think it's going to be warmer.

CD3 26

- A It's a beautiful day! What should we do?
B Let's play tennis!
- A It's raining again! What should we do?
B Let's stay at home and watch a DVD.

CD3 27

- A It's a beautiful day! What should we do?
B Let's play tennis!
A Oh no! It's too hot to play tennis.
B Well, let's go to the beach.
A I'll get my bathing suit.
- A It's raining again! What should we do?
B Let's stay at home and watch a DVD.
A But we watched a DVD last night.
B Well, let's go to the movies.
A OK. What movie do you want to see?

UNIT 12

CD3 28

S = Steve, R = Ryan

- S Ryan, where are you and Tara going for your honeymoon?
- R Somewhere in Europe, we think. France, maybe, or Spain. I've been to Paris, but I haven't been to Barcelona.
- S Yes, Paris is beautiful. But what about Venice? It's very romantic.
- R Mmm, that's an idea. I've been to Italy, but I've never been to Venice.
- S What about Tara? Where does she want to go?
- R Oh, Tara doesn't mind where we go. She's been to Mexico and Brazil, but she hasn't been anywhere in Europe!

CD3 29 see p. 86

CD3 30 see p. 86

CD3 31

What has Ryan done?

Yes, I've lived in a foreign country—in Japan. I lived in Osaka for a year. I enjoyed it very much. I loved the food. And, yes, I have worked for a big company. I worked for Nissan, the car company, that's why I was in Japan. That was three years ago, then I got a job back in New York.

Have I stayed in an expensive hotel? No, never—only cheap hotels for me, I'm afraid, but I have flown in a jumbo jet—lots of times, actually. Oh, I've never cooked a meal for a lot of people. I love food, but I don't like cooking much. Sometimes I cook for me and my girlfriend Tara, but she likes it better if we go out to eat! And I've never met a famous person—oh, just a minute, well not met, but I've seen ... ummm ... I saw a famous politician at the airport once—oh, who was it? I can't remember his name, um ... I've only seen one Shakespeare play, when I was in high school, we saw *Romeo and Juliet*. It was OK. I've ridden a motorcycle though. My brother has one. It's very fast. Fortunately, I've never been in the hospital. My brother has—he fell off his motorcycle! Unfortunately, I've never won a competition. I play the lottery every week, but I've never, ever won a thing!

CD3 32

A honeymoon in Venice

T = Tara, A = Amy

- T We're having a great time!
- A Tell me about it! What have you done so far?
- T Well, we've been to St. Mark's Square. That was the first thing we did. It's right in the center of Venice. We sat outside in the sun and had coffee. We've seen the paintings in the Doge's Palace. It was wonderful. But we haven't climbed up St. Mark's Bell Tower yet. It was too busy. We're going early tomorrow morning.
- A Have you been in a gondola yet?
- T Oh yes, we have! We took a gondola trip yesterday evening. It was so romantic! And we went on a fantastic boat ride along the Grand Canal and we went under the Rialto Bridge! But we haven't walked across it yet. I

want to do that.

- A Wow! You're busy! Have you visited the Murano glass factories yet? Don't forget—I want a glass horse!
- T I haven't forgotten. In fact, we took a boat to Murano island yesterday, and I got your horse. OK?
- A Oh, thank you, thank you! So what else are you going to do?
- T Well, I'd like to go to the beach, you know—at the Lido. It's so hot here! But we haven't really decided what else to do yet. There's so much to see.
- A Oh, you're so lucky! Have a great time. Say hello to Ryan for me!
- T Yeah. Bye, Amy. See you next week at the airport!

CD3 33

1. Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
2. The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco is the longest bridge in the U.S.
3. The Caspian Sea isn't a sea. It's the largest lake in the world.
4. Singapore is the busiest port in Asia. Ships from all over the world stop there.
5. The Empire State Building in New York was the tallest building in the world for over 40 years.

CD3 34

woods	bridge
farm	mountain
factory	church
field	building
theater	

CD3 35

May I have your attention please? United Airlines flight 823 to Seattle is now boarding at gate 14. Final boarding announcement for United Airlines Flight 823 to Seattle.

American Airlines flight 516 to Los Angeles is delayed for one hour due to weather. We apologize for any inconvenience.

Northwest flight 726 to Detroit is now boarding at gate 4. Northwest flight 726 to Detroit, now boarding, gate 4.

Air Canada flight 98 to Winnipeg is on time and boarding at gate 20.

Delta flight 609 to Atlanta will have a gate change. Please wait in the departure lounge for a further announcement.

Passengers are reminded to keep their carry-on luggage with them at all times. Thank you.

CD3 36

1. A Listen! ... United Flight 823 to Seattle. That's our flight.
B Did the announcement say gate 4 or 14?
A I couldn't hear. I think it said 14.
B Look! There it is on the monitor. It is gate 14.
A OK. Come on! Let's go.
2. A Can I have your ticket, please?
B Yes, of course.
A Thank you. How many suitcases do you have?
B Just one.
A And carry-on luggage?
B Just this bag.

- A That's fine.
- B Oh ... can I have a window seat?
- A Sure ... OK. Here's your boarding pass. Have a nice flight!
3. A Ryan! Tara! Over here!
B Hi! Amy! Great to see you!
A It's great to see you, too. You look terrific! Did you have a good honeymoon?
B Fantastic. Everything was great.
A Well, you haven't missed anything here. Nothing much has happened at all!
4. A Well, that's my flight. It's time to go.
B Oh no! It's been a wonderful two weeks. I can't believe it's over.
A I know. When can we see each other again?
B Soon, I hope. I'll e-mail every day.
A I'll call, too. Good-bye.
B Good-bye. Give my love to your family.

CD3 37 Song: Teacher's Book p. 126

Grammar Reference

UNIT 1

1.1 Verb to be ► Ex. 1

Affirmative

I	am	from the U.S.
He She It	is	
We You They	are	

I'm = I am

He's = He is
She's = She is
It's = It is

We're = We are
You're = You are
They're = They are

Question

Where	am	I	from?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

I'm 20

I'm 20. NOT I'm 20 years.
I'm 20 years old. NOT I have 20 years.

1.2 Possessive adjectives ► Ex. 2

What's	my your his her its	name?
This is	our your their	house.

What's = What is

1.3 Question words ► Ex. 3

What is your phone number?

Where are you from?

How are you?

1.4 a/an ► Ex. 4

It's a	ticket. newspaper. magazine.	It's an	apple. envelope. English dictionary.
--------	------------------------------------	---------	--

We use *an* before a vowel.

I'm a doctor. NOT I'm doctor.
I'm a student. NOT I'm student.

1.5 Plural nouns ► Ex. 5

- Most nouns add *-s* in the plural.
stamps keys cameras
- If the noun ends in *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh*, or *-ch*, add *-es*.
bus → buses wish → wishes
class → classes match → matches
- If the noun ends in a consonant + *-y*, the *-y* changes to *-ies*.
country → countries party → parties
But if the noun ends in a vowel + *-y*, the *-y* doesn't change.
key → keys day → days
- Some nouns are irregular. Dictionaries show this.
child children person people
woman women man men

1.6 Numbers 1-20

1 one	6 six	11 eleven	16 sixteen
2 two	7 seven	12 twelve	17 seventeen
3 three	8 eight	13 thirteen	18 eighteen
4 four	9 nine	14 fourteen	19 nineteen
5 five	10 ten	15 fifteen	20 twenty

1.7 Prepositions

Where are you **from**?

I live **in** a house **in** Fortaleza.

What's this **in** English?

EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences. Use *am*, *is*, or *are*.

- How _____ you?
- I _____ fine, thanks.
- Patrick _____ my brother.
- We _____ both 23 years old.
- Katie and Paul _____ married.

2 Complete the conversation. Use *my*, *your*, *her*, or *his*.

Ann Hi, (1) _____ name's Ann. What's (2) _____ name?

Nick Hi! (3) _____ name's Nick. This is my sister.
(4) _____ name's Maria.

Ann Hi. This is my brother. (5) _____ name is Tom.

3 Choose the correct question word.

- How* / *What* is your name?
- What* / *How* are you?
- What* / *Where* are you from?

4 Complete the sentences. Use *a* or *an*.

- It's _____ stamp.
- He's _____ teacher.
- It's _____ apple.
- I'm _____ student.
- It's _____ orange.

5 Write the plural form.

- dictionary _____
- student _____
- orange _____
- child _____
- day _____

UNIT 2

2.1 Verb to be ► Ex. 1-2

Questions with question words

What	is her last name? is his job? is her address?
Where	is she are you are they
Who	is Lara? is she?
How old	is he? are you?
How much	is a brownie?

Answers

Jefferson.
He's a police officer.
82 Hill Road.
Mexico.
She's Patrick's daughter.
Twenty-two.
One seventy-five.

Yes/No questions

Is	he she it	young?
Are	you they	married?

Short answers

Yes, he is.
No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.
No, I'm not./No, we aren't.
Yes, they are./No, they aren't.

Negative

I	'm not	
He She It	isn't	
We You They	aren't	

I'm not = I am not (I **amn't**)
He isn't = He is not
She isn't = She is not
It isn't = It is not
We aren't = We are not
You aren't = You are not
They aren't = They are not

2.2 Possessive 's ► Ex. 3

My wife's name is Judy. That's Andrea's dictionary.

2.3 Numbers 21-100

21 twenty-one	30 thirty
22 twenty-two	31 thirty-one
23 twenty-three	40 forty
24 twenty-four	50 fifty
25 twenty-five	60 sixty
26 twenty-six	70 seventy
27 twenty-seven	80 eighty
28 twenty-eight	90 ninety
29 twenty-nine	100 one hundred

2.4 Prepositions ► Ex. 4

This is a photo **of** my family.
It's good practice **for** you.

I'm **at** home. My mother and father are **at** work.
I'm **at** La Guardia Community College.

I'm **in** New York. I'm **in** a class **with** seven students.
I live **with** an American family **in** an apartment.

EXERCISES

1 Complete the questions. Use *What, Where, Who, How much, or How old*.

- _____ are you? I'm 22.
- _____ is Nick? He's at home.
- _____ is this? It's \$40.
- _____ is your job? I'm a teacher.
- _____ is that? It's Alex.

2 Make questions and negative sentences.

- you / are / cold / ? _____
- we / teachers / English / aren't _____
- I'm / from / Italy / not _____
- is / a / she / student / ? _____

3 Rewrite the sentences. Use the possessive 's.

- Jane + book Jane's book
- my friend + bag _____
- my family + house _____
- John + son _____
- Andrea + brother _____
- his wife + name _____

4 Match the numbers.

1. fifty	a. 31
2. twenty	b. 25
3. thirty	c. 20
4. thirty-one	d. 30
5. twenty-five	e. 50

UNIT 3

3.1 Present Simple *he, she, it* ► Ex. 1-3

- The Present Simple expresses a fact which is always true, or true for a long time.

He **comes** from Taiwan. She **works** in a bank.

- It also expresses a habit.

She **likes** playing tennis. He **has** no free time.

Affirmative

He She It	lives	in Kenya.
-----------------	-------	-----------

Have is irregular.
She **has** a dog.
NOT she **haves**

Negative

He She It	doesn't live	in Japan.
-----------------	--------------	-----------

doesn't = does not

Question

Where does	he she it	live?
------------	-----------------	-------

Yes/No questions

Does	he she it	live	in Kenya? in Japan?
------	-----------------	------	------------------------

Short answers

Yes, he does.
No, she doesn't.
Yes, it does.

3.2 Spelling of the third person singular ► Ex. 4

- Most verbs add **-s** in the third person singular.
wear → wears speak → speaks live → lives
But *go* and *do* are different. They add **-es**.
go → goes do → does
- If the verb ends in **-s, -sh, or -ch**, add **-es**.
finish → finishes watch → watches
- If the verb ends in a consonant + **-y**, the **-y** changes to **-ies**.
fly → flies study → studies
But if the verb ends in a vowel + **-y** the **-y** does not change.
play → plays
- Have* is irregular.
have → has

3.3 Prepositions

She lives **in** Kenya.
He plays tennis **in** his free time.
A nurse looks **after** people **in** the hospital.
He lives **on** an island **in** the west **of** Scotland.
He gets the mail **from** the boat.
He drives the children **to** school.
Tourists come **by** boat.
It's **about** 6:30.

EXERCISES

1 Change the sentences from affirmative to negative.

- Miguel comes from Mexico. _____
- Sandra works in a school. _____
- Bill speaks Japanese. _____
- My sister has two children. _____
- Lucy goes to Greece every year. _____
- Peter studies art in college. _____

2 Make questions.

- study / Harry / Portuguese / at school / does / ?

- does / she / live / where / ?

- does / come / this stamp / where / from / ?

- sports / does / enjoy / she / what / ?

- George / have / dog / a / does / ?

3 Complete the sentences. Use the Present Simple.

- _____ he _____ in Thailand? (live)
- You _____ in a bank. (not work)
- I _____ TV in the evenings. (watch)
- Marta _____ a new boyfriend. (have)
- I _____ Spanish. (not speak)
- _____ Carlos _____ English? (study)

4 Write the third person singular form of the verbs.

- do _____
- watch _____
- listen _____
- speak _____
- have _____
- walk _____

UNIT 4

4.1 Present Simple ► Ex. 1–2

Affirmative

I		
You	start	
We		at 6:30.
They		
He	starts	
She		
It		

Negative

I			
You	don't		
We		start	at 6:30.
They			
He	doesn't		
She			
It			

Question

	do	I	
When		you	start?
		we	
	does	they	
		he	
		she	
		it	

Yes/No questions

Do	you	have	a camera?
	they		
Does	he	like	Chinese food?
	she		
	it		

Short answers

No, I don't./No, we don't.
Yes, they do.
Yes, he does.
No, she doesn't.
Yes, it does.

4.2 Adverbs of frequency ► Ex. 3

0%	50%	100%		
never	sometimes	often	usually	always

- These adverbs usually come before the main verb.
She **never** eats meat.
I **sometimes** play tennis on Saturdays.
I **don't often** go swimming.
I **usually** go to bed about 11:00.
We **always** watch TV in the evenings.
- Sometimes* and *usually* can also come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.
Sometimes we play cards. We play cards **sometimes**.
Usually I walk to school. I walk to school **usually**.
- Never* and *always* can't come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.
NOT ~~Never I go to the theater.~~
~~Always I have tea in the morning.~~

4.3 like/love + verb + -ing ► Ex. 4

When *like* and *love* are followed by a verb, it is usually verb + **-ing**.
I **like cooking**. She **loves listening** to music.

4.4 Prepositions

She gets up early **on** weekdays.
She goes to the gym **on** Friday mornings.
They never go out **on** Saturday evenings.
Do you relax **on** weekends?
She gets up **at** six o'clock.
She gets up early **in** the morning.
We go out **in** the evening.
She goes surfing **in** the summer.

EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative form of the verbs in the box.

play	go	live	work	speak
------	----	------	------	-------

- My best friend _____ in Brazil.
 - John and Kate _____ Japanese and Korean.
 - Nadia often _____ running before breakfast.
 - I _____ six days a week.
 - My brother _____ the piano.
- 2 Make questions and short answers. Use the Present Simple.

1. he / like / swimming?

No, _____.

2. you / have / a computer?

Yes, _____.

3. they / live / in Peru?

Yes, _____.

4. she / start / at 9:00?

No, _____.

5. we / speak / English?

Yes, _____.

3 Put the adverb in the correct place.

- George walks to work. (always) _____
- Sandra watches TV. (never) _____
- You don't go running. (often) _____

4 Find and correct two incorrect sentences.

- Vicky loves listen to the radio. _____
- My sister likes going shopping. _____
- They love reading. _____
- David likes to cooking. _____

5.2 How many ...? ► Ex. 3

How many books do you have?

5.3 some/any ► Ex. 3

Affirmative

There are **some** flowers. *some + plural noun*

Negative

There aren't **any** cups. *any + plural noun*

Question

Are there **any** books? *any + plural noun*

5.4 this, that, these, those ► Ex. 4

We use *this/these* to talk about people/things that are near to us.

I like **this** ice cream.

I want **these** shoes.

We use *that/those* to talk about people/things that aren't near to us.

Do you like **that** picture on the wall?

Who are **those** children outside?

5.5 Prepositions

He lives **in** the south **of** France.

There is a photo **on** the television.

There are two pictures **on** the wall.

The movie theater is **on** the left, **across from** the newsstand.

The bank is **next to** the supermarket.

The bus stop is **near** the park.

There is a mail box **in front of** the post office.

There are magazines **under** the table.

EXERCISES

1 Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. Is there	a. any boys?
2. There are	b. a computer.
3. Are there	c. a letter?
4. There isn't	d. two girls.

2 Make sentences. Use the verb *be* (+, -, or ?).

- (?) _____ there any books?
- (-) There _____ any cake.
- (+) There _____ five glasses.
- (?) _____ there a dictionary?
- (-) There _____ any magazines.
- (+) There _____ a black dog.

3 Complete the sentences. Use *some, any, or many*.

- How _____ apples are there?
- There are _____ photos.
- Are there _____ glasses?
- There are _____ cookies.
- How _____ sandwiches do you want?

4 Choose the correct word.

- I like *this / these* clock.
- Do you want *those / that* books?
- These / this* flowers are beautiful!
- Where is *that / those* cafe?

UNIT 5

5.1 There is/are ► Ex. 1-2

Affirmative

There	is	a sofa.	(singular)
	are	two books.	(plural)

Negative

There	isn't	an armchair.	(singular)
	aren't	any flowers.	(plural)

Yes/No questions

Is	there	a table?
Are		any photos?

Short answers

Yes, there is.
No, there isn't.

Yes, there are.
No, there aren't.

UNIT 6

6.1 can/can't ► Ex. 1-2

Can and can't have the same form in all persons.
There is no *do* or *does*.
Can is followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

could/couldn't

Could is the past of *can*.
Could and couldn't have the same form in all persons.
Could is followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

Affirmative

I		
He/She/It	can	swim.
We	could	
You		
They		

Negative

I		
He/She/It	can't	dance.
We	couldn't	
You		
They		

NOT He ~~doesn't~~ can dance.

Question

What	can	I	do?
	could	you	
		he/she/it	
		we	
		they	

Yes/No questions

Can	you	drive?
Could	she	cook?
	they	

Short answers

No, I can't./No, we couldn't.
Yes, she can/could.
Yes, they can/could.

NOT ~~Do you can~~ drive?

6.2 was/were ► Ex. 3

Was/were is the past of *am/is/are*.

Affirmative

I	was	
He/She/It		in Chicago yesterday.
We	were	in Bangkok last year.
You		
They		

Negative

I	wasn't	
He/She/It		at school yesterday.
We	weren't	at the party last night.
You		
They		

Question

Where	was	I?
		he/she/it?
	were	we/you/they?

Yes/No questions

Was	he	at work?
	she	at home?
Were	you	
	they	

Short answers

No, he wasn't.
Yes, she was.
Yes, I was./Yes, we were.
No, they weren't.

was born

Where	was	she	born?
		he	
	were	you	
		they	

I was born in
Brooklyn in 1980.
NOT ~~I am born~~ in 1980.

6.3 Prepositions

I was **at** a party.
Yesterday there was a party **at** my house.
Can I speak **to** you?
He sits **at** his computer **for** hours.

EXERCISES

1 Correct the sentences.

- Tanya can sing, but she couldn't dance.
- Mark could to swim two years ago, but he couldn't ride a bicycle.
- Do you can play tennis?
- What I can do today?

2 Write sentences that are true for you. Use *can/can't* or *could/couldn't*.

- I _____ play an instrument.
- I _____ use a computer.
- I _____ fly a plane.
- I _____ cook.
- I _____ ride a bike when I was six.
- I _____ swim when I was two.
- I _____ speak two languages when I was eight.
- I _____ speak my language when I was four.

3 Rewrite the sentences in the past. Use *was* or *were*.

- I'm in New York. _____
- They are at a party. _____
- Where are you? _____
- You aren't at school. _____
- She's at home. _____
- Are they in the restaurant? _____
- Where's David? _____
- We aren't at work. _____

UNIT 7

7.1 Past Simple – spelling of regular verbs ► Ex. 1

- The normal rule is to add *-ed*.
worked started
If the verb ends in *-e*, add *-d*.
lived loved
- If the verb has only one syllable and one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant.
stopped planned
- Verbs that end in a consonant + *-y* change to *-ied*.
studied carried

7.2 Past Simple ► Ex. 1–3

The Past Simple expresses a past action that is finished.

I **lived** in Seoul when I was six.

She **started** work when she was eight.

The form of the Past Simple is the same in all persons.

Affirmative

I		
He/She/It	moved	to Atlanta in 1995.
We	went	
You		
They		

Negative

We use *didn't* + infinitive (without *to*) in all persons.

I			
He/She/It	didn't	move	to Atlanta.
We		go	
You			
They			

Question

We use *did* + infinitive (without *to*) in all persons.

When	did	I	
Where		you	go?
		he/she/it	
		we/they	

Yes/No questions

Did	you	like	the movie?
	she	enjoy	the party?
	they		
	etc.		

Short answers

No, I didn't.
No, we didn't.
Yes, she did.
No, they didn't.

There is list of irregular verbs on page 133.

7.3 Time expressions ► Ex. 4

last	night	month
	week	year
	Saturday	

yesterday	morning
	afternoon
	evening

7.4 Prepositions

They talked **about** their problems.

He worked **in** a coal mine.

She worked **for** a radio station.

She went **to** school when she was 20.

She flew **across** the Atlantic.

Are you interested **in** modern art?

EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple.

- I _____ playing football at 5 P.M. (stop)
- She _____ in a cafe last summer. (work)
- You _____ John last week. (not see)
- _____ they _____ to college? (go)
- Sarah _____ in New York in 2002. (live)
- When _____ he _____? (arrive)
- Peter _____ to travel around Europe. (decide)
- Luke _____ two dogs and a cat. (have)
- When _____ the movie _____? (finish)
- They _____ a vacation in Florida. (want)

2 Write the Past Simple of the verbs.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. walk _____ | 6. write _____ |
| 2. go _____ | 7. study _____ |
| 3. see _____ | 8. run _____ |
| 4. eat _____ | 9. sing _____ |
| 5. become _____ | 10. hear _____ |

3 Write short answers that are true for you.

- Did you watch TV last week? _____
- Did you and your friends go out last weekend? _____
- Did your father teach you to ride a bike? _____
- Did your parents travel abroad when you were a child? _____

4 Put the time expressions in the correct column.

morning	night	afternoon	year	evening	week
last	_____	yesterday	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

UNIT 8

8.1 Past Simple ► Ex. 1–3

Negative

Negatives in the Past Simple are the same in all persons.

I/He/She	didn't	go out	last night.
We/You/They		see Tom	

ago

I went to Brazil	ten years/two weeks/a month	ago.
------------------	-----------------------------	------

8.2 Time expressions ► Ex. 4

in	the twentieth century/1924/the 1990s winter/summer/the evening/morning/September
on	October 10/Christmas Day/Saturday/Sunday evening
at	seven o'clock/night

8.3 Prepositions

He started **in** the 1820s.

Only U.S. cars had windshield wipers **by** 1916.

I tried to forget **about** him.

People didn't hear **about** his invention.

People laughed **at** her idea.

I fell **in** love **with** him.

They lived **by** the lake.

EXERCISES

1 Make sentences.

1. Sue / yesterday / to the movies / went

2. ago / I / met / Nick / two years

3. last night / go / they / out / didn't

4. three weeks / Jack / ago / was born

5. Friday / we / last / met

2 Rewrite the sentences. Use the negative form of the Past Simple.

- I watched TV last night. _____
- They traveled by train. _____
- Mary sang in the concert last week. _____
- Pete saw three men outside the bank. _____
- We went to New York in 2002. _____

3 Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple.

- Nick _____ off his bike. (fall)
- I _____ them an e-mail. (send)
- You _____ my glasses! (find)
- She _____ a cup of coffee. (drink)
- We _____ a new DVD. (buy)

4 Choose the correct preposition.

- They met *on / at / in* June 11.
- Kate was born *in / at / on* the 1980s.
- We play tennis *on / in / at* weekends.
- She bought the apartment *at / on / in* May.
- What did you do *in / at / on* Monday?

UNIT 9

9.1 Count and noncount nouns ► Ex. 1

Some nouns are countable.

a book → two books an egg → six eggs

Some nouns are uncountable.

bread rice

Some nouns are both!

Do you like **coffee**? We'd like three **coffees**, please.

9.2 would like ► Ex. 2

Would is the same in all persons.

We use *would like* in offers and requests.

Affirmative

I			
You			
He/She/It	'd like	a drink.	'd = would
We			
They			

Yes/No questions

Would	you he/she/it they	like a cookie?
-------	--------------------------	----------------

Short answers

Yes, please.
No, thank you.

9.3 some and any ► Ex. 3-4

We use *some* in affirmative sentences with noncount nouns and plural nouns.

There is	some	bread	on the table.
There are		oranges	

We use *some* in questions when we ask for things and offer things.

Can I have	some	coffee, please?
Would you like		grapes?

We use *any* in questions and negative sentences with noncount nouns and plural nouns.

Is there	any	water?
Does she have		children?
I can't see		rice.
There aren't		people.

(I don't know if there is any water. I don't know if she has any children.)

9.4 How much ...? and How many ...? ► Ex. 4

We use *How much ...?* with noncount nouns.

How much rice is there? There isn't much rice.

We use *How many ...?* with count nouns.

How many apples are there? There aren't many apples.

9.5 Prepositions

I have a book **by** John Grisham.

What did you have **for** breakfast?

EXERCISES

1 Write C (count) or N (noncount).

- milk _____
- money _____
- homework _____
- CD _____
- apple _____
- bread _____
- fruit _____
- tea _____

2 Complete the sentences. Use *Would ... like* or *'d like*.

- I _____ a cup of coffee, please.
- _____ they _____ some food?
- _____ you _____ to go out tonight?
- _____ she _____ a drink?

3 Choose the correct word.

- Can I have *any / some* milk, please?
- Do they have *some / any* sandwiches?
- There are *some / any* oranges.
- Would you like *any / some* coffee?
- Are there *any / some* cookies?

4 Complete the sentences. Use *is, are, some, any, much, or many*.

- How _____ sugar is there?
- I'd like _____ water, please.
- _____ there any bread?
- How _____ people did you see?
- There _____ some letters for you.
- Do you have _____ money?

UNIT 10

10.1 Present Continuous ► Ex. 1–2

- The Present Continuous describes an activity that is happening now.
She's **wearing** jeans.
I'm **studying** English.
- It also describes an activity in the near future.
I'm **playing** tennis this afternoon.
Jane's **going** to a party tonight.

Affirmative and negative

I	am	(not) going	outside.
He She It	is		
We You They	are		

Question

Where	am	I	going?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

Yes/No questions

Are you having a good time?
Is my English getting better?
Are they having a party?

Short answers

Yes, we are.
Yes, it is.
No, they aren't.

Spelling of verb + -ing

- Most verbs just add **-ing**.
wear → **wearing** go → **going** cook → **cooking**
- If the infinitive ends in **-e**, drop the **-e**.
write → **writing** smile → **smiling**
- When a one-syllable verb has one vowel and ends in a consonant, double the consonant.
sit → **sitting** get → **getting** run → **running**

10.2 Present Simple and Present Continuous ► Ex. 3

- The Present Simple describes things that are always true, or true for a long time.
I **come** from Taiwan.
He **works** in a bank.
- The Present Continuous describes activities happening now, and temporary activities.
Why **are you wearing** a suit? You usually wear jeans.

10.3 Whose + possessive pronouns ► Ex. 4

Whose ... ? asks about possession.

Subject	Object	Adjective	Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
We	us	our	ours
They	them	their	theirs

Whose is this book? Whose book is this? Whose is it?	It's	mine. yours. hers. his. ours. theirs.
--	------	--

10.4 Prepositions

We have this sweater **in** red.
He's talking **to** Mandy.
There's a girl **with** blonde hair.
I'm looking **for** a sweater.
I always pay **by** credit card.

EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences. Use the Present Continuous.

- He _____ math at the university. (study)
- I _____ away this weekend. (not go)
- _____ they _____ ? (work)
- She _____ the party. (not enjoy)
- _____ you _____ Sam tonight? (see)

2 Write the -ing form.

- write _____
- stop _____
- wear _____
- go _____
- dance _____

3 Complete the sentences. Use the Present Simple or Continuous.

- Juan _____ from San Jose. (come)
- I _____ Jo at 6 P.M. tonight. (meet)
- Why _____ you _____ now? (laugh)
- She always _____ nice clothes. (wear)
- We're late! _____ you _____ ? (come)

4 Complete the sentences. Use Whose or Who's.

- _____ books are these?
- _____ standing at the door?
- _____ going to pass the exam?
- _____ pen is this?
- _____ dog is that?

UNIT 11

11.1 *going to* ► Ex. 1

- Going to* expresses a person's plans and intentions.
She's **going to** be a ballet dancer when she grows up.
We're **going to** stay in a villa in France this summer.
- Often there is no difference between *going to* and the Present Continuous to refer to a future intention.
I'm **seeing** Peter tonight.
I'm **going to see** Peter tonight.
- We also use *going to* when we can see now that something is sure to happen in the future.
Careful! That glass is **going to** fall!

Affirmative and negative

I	am	(not) going to	take a break. stay at home.
He/She/It	is		
We/You/They	are		

Questions

When	am	I	going to	take a break? stay at home?
	is	he/she/it		
	are	we/you/they		

With the verbs *to go* and *to come*, we usually use the Present Continuous for future plans.

We're **going to** San Francisco next week.
Joe and Tim **are coming** for lunch tomorrow.

11.2 Comparative and superlative adjectives ► Ex. 2-3

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One-syllable adjectives	old safe big hot	older safer bigger* hotter*	the oldest the safest the biggest* the hottest*
Adjectives ending in -y	noisy dirty	noisier dirtier	the noisiest the dirtiest
Two or more syllable adjectives	boring beautiful	more boring more beautiful	the most boring the most beautiful
Irregular adjectives	good bad far	better worse farther	the best the worst the farthest

* Adjectives that end in one vowel and one consonant double the consonant.

You're **older than** me.
New York is **dirtier than** Seoul.
Kyoto is one of **the most beautiful** cities in Asia.

11.3 Prepositions

What did he do **as** a child? What's **on** TV tonight?
He grew up **in** the city. I'm going **to** Florida **in** a year.

EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences. Use *going to* (+, -, or ?).

- (+) Look! It _____ be a nice day!
- (?) _____ Bill _____ see Dan tonight?
- (-) I _____ study this weekend.
- (+) Be careful! You _____ fall.
- (-) We _____ play football today.
- (?) _____ you _____ cook dinner tonight?
- (+) He _____ pass the exam.
- (-) I _____ work tomorrow.
- (?) _____ they _____ stay with us?

2 Write the comparative and superlative form.

- easy _____ → _____
- boring _____ → _____
- far _____ → _____
- noisy _____ → _____
- nice _____ → _____

3 Put a check next to the correct sentence in each pair.

- ☐ My computer's bigger than yours.
☐ My computer is more big than yours.
- ☐ This is the noisier city I know!
☐ This is the noisiest city I know!
- ☐ It's the worse movie in the world.
☐ It's the worst movie in the world.
- ☐ Miami is hotter than Atlanta.
☐ Miami is hoter than Atlanta.
- ☐ Museums are boringer than parks.
☐ Museums are more boring than parks.

UNIT 12

12.1 Present Perfect ► Ex. 1–4

- The Present Perfect refers to an action that happened some time before now.
She's **traveled** to most parts of the world.
Have you ever been in a car accident?
- If we want to say *when* these actions happened, we must use the Past Simple.
She **went** to Singapore two years ago.
I **was** in a crash when I was 10.
- Notice the time expressions used with the Past Simple.

I left last night/yesterday/in 1990/at three o'clock/on Monday.

Affirmative and negative

I You We They	have	(not) been	to Canada.
He She It	has		

I've been = I have been
You've been = You have been
We've been = We have been
They've been = They have been

He's been = He has been
She's been = She has been
It's been = It has been

been and gone

She's **gone** to Korea. (= she's there now)
She's **been** to Korea. (= now she has returned)

Question

Where	have	I you we they	been?
	has	she he it	

Yes/No questions
Have you been to Colombia?

Short answers
Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

ever and never

We use *ever* in questions and *never* in negative sentences.
Have you **ever** been to Colombia?
I've **never** been to Colombia.

12.2 yet ► Ex. 3

We use *yet* in negative sentences and questions.
Have you done your homework **yet**?
I haven't done it **yet** (but I'm going to).

12.3 Prepositions

She works **for** a big company.
Ryan and Tara are **on** their honeymoon.
Hamlet is a play **by** Shakespeare.

EXERCISES

1 Put a check next to the correct sentence in each pair.

- ☐ I went to Tokyo last year.
☐ I have been to Tokyo last year.
- ☐ Have you ever met a famous person?
☐ Did you ever meet a famous person?
- ☐ Kate's not here. She's been to Boston.
☐ Kate's not here. She's gone to Boston.
- ☐ You have met him when you were six.
☐ You met him when you were six.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect (+, -, or ?).

- (+) He _____ all over the world. (travel)
- (?) _____ you ever _____ this movie? (see)
- (-) We _____ on vacation this year. (be)
- (+) They _____ your letter. (read)
- (?) Bill _____ the laundry? (do)
- (-) We _____ the card yet. (send)

3 Put the adverb in the correct place.

- Have you finished the report? (yet) _____
- I've been to Australia. (never) _____
- Has Tony lived in New York? (ever) _____

4 Write short answers that are true for you.

- Have you ever been to Taiwan? _____
- Have you taken any exams this year? _____
- Have any of your friends ever played in a rock band? _____
- Has your best friend ever lied to you? _____
- Has the class ended yet? _____

Pairwork Activities Student A

UNIT 5 page 33

What's in your picture?

This picture of a living room is not complete. Ask Student B questions to find out where the things in the box go. Draw them in the correct place.

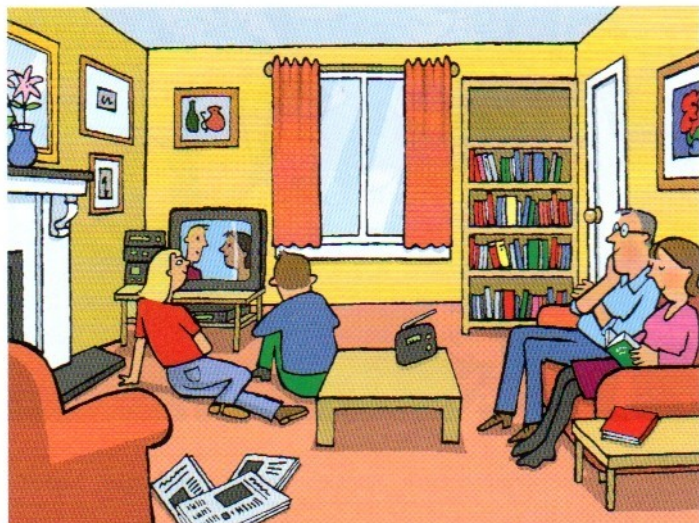
Where's the lamp?

It's on the table.

Where exactly?

Next to the book.

lamp magazines photos plants clock rug



UNIT 6 page 46

On the phone

- 1 You are the operator. Ask questions to find out who your partner wants to call. Start: *International Directory Assistance. Which country, please?*

Country	
City	
Last name	
First name	
Address	

Finish: *The number is 75 842 2209*

- 2 You want to call Alejandro. Answer Student B's questions to get Alejandro's telephone number.

Travel 
Peru

Alejandro Diaz
Tour guide

Jiron Junín 612
Lima PERU

Tel:

email: almdiaz@travel.co.pe

UNIT 8 page 56

Famous inventions

When were things invented? With a partner, ask and answer questions.

When was Coca-Cola invented?

In 1886.

That's . . . years ago.

1. Coca-Cola was invented in _____.
2. The camera was invented in 1826.
3. The record player was invented in _____.
4. The first plane was invented in 1903.
5. Jeans were invented in _____.
6. Hamburgers were invented in 1895.
7. Cars were invented in _____.
8. The telephone was invented in 1876.
9. The television was invented in _____.
10. Bicycles were invented in about 1840.

UNIT 8 page 58

Did you know that?

With a partner, make similar conversations.

A Did you know that Marco Polo brought spaghetti back from China?

B Really? That's incredible!

A Well, it's true.

B Did you know that Napoleon was afraid of cats?

A No way! I don't believe it!

B Well, it's true!

Did you know that ...

... Vincent van Gogh sold only two of his paintings while he was alive?

... American TV talk show host Oprah Winfrey could read before she was three?

... Shakespeare spelled his name in eleven different ways?

... in 1979 it snowed in the Sahara desert?

... King Louis XIV of France took a bath only three times in his life?

UNIT 10 page 72

Who's at the party?

Work with a partner. You each have a picture of a party. Talk about the pictures to find ten differences. *Don't* show your picture to your partner!

In my picture three people are dancing.

In my picture four people are dancing.

There's a woman with brown hair.


Is she wearing a black dress?



Pairwork Activities Student B

UNIT 2 page 9

Who is he?

Last Name		
First name	Patrick	
Country		
Job	Accountant	
Address		
Phone number	(21) 434 1075	
Age		
Married	Yes	

UNIT 5 page 33

What's in your picture?

This picture of a living room is complete. Student A's picture is incomplete. Answer Student A's questions about the things in the box to help him/her complete the picture.

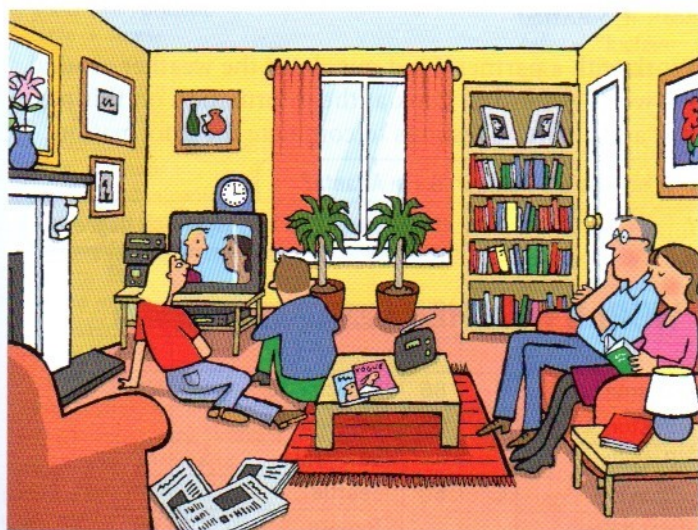
Where's the lamp?

It's on the table.

Where exactly?

Next to the book.

lamp magazines photos plants clock rug



UNIT 6 page 46

On the phone

- 1 You want to call Yoshi. Answer Student A's questions to get Yoshi's telephone number.

Yoshi Ishigawa
BUSINESSMAN

659 Tearaimizu-cho
KYOTO 604-8152
JAPAN

Tel:
email: ishigawa@nkg.or.jp



- 2 You are the operator. Ask questions to find out who your partner wants to call. Start: *International Directory Assistance. Which country, please?*

Country	
City	
Last name	
First name	
Address	

Finish: The number is 998 764 9832.

UNIT 8 page 56

Famous inventions

When were things invented? With a partner, ask and answer questions.

When was the camera invented?

In 1826.

That's . . . years ago.

1. Coca-Cola was invented in 1886.
2. The camera was invented in 1826.
3. The record player was invented in 1878.
4. The first plane was invented in 1903.
5. Jeans were invented in 1873.
6. Hamburgers were invented in 1890.
7. Cars were invented in 1893.
8. The telephone was invented in 1876.
9. The television was invented in 1926.
10. Bicycles were invented in about 1817.

Word List

Here is a list of most of the new words in the units of *American Headway 1 Student Book*.

adj = adjective
adv = adverb
conj = conjunction
opp = opposite
pl = plural
prep = preposition
pron = pronoun
pp = past participle
n = noun
v = verb
informl = informal

UNIT 1

apartment *n* /ə'pɑ:tmənt/
 apple *n* /'æpl/
 Australia *n* /ə'streɪliə/
 bag *n* /bæg/
 because *conj* /bi'kɔ:z/
 Brazil *n* /brə'zil/
 brother *n* /'brʌðə/
 Canada *n* /'kænədə/
 cell phone *n* /sɛl foʊn/
 camera *n* /'kæmərə/
 China *n* /'tʃaɪnə/
 country *n* /'kʌntri/
 day *n* /deɪ/
 dictionary *n* /'dɪkʃənəri/
 England *n* /'ɪŋɡlənd/
 fine *adj* /faɪn/
 France *n* /frɑ:ns/
 from *prep* /frɒm/
 good-bye /gʊd'baɪ/
 have *v* /hæv/
 hello /həloʊ/
 her *pron* /hər/
 his *pron* /hɪz/
 international *adj* /ɪntə'næʃənl/
 Italy *n* /'ɪtəli/
 Japan *n* /dʒə'pæn/
 just fine /dʒʌst faɪn/
 job *n* /dʒɒb/
 key *n* /ki/
 Korea *n* /kə'riə/
 language *n* /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/
 learn *v* /lɜ:n/
 letter *n* /letə/
 live *v* /lɪv/
 magazine *n* /mægə'zin/
 married *adj* /'mærid/
 me *pron* /mi/
 Mexico *n* /'meksɪkəs/
 my *pron* /maɪ/
 name *n* /neɪm/
 newspaper *n* /'nu:zpeɪpə/
 nice *adj* /naɪs/

not bad *adj informl* /nɒt bæd/
 orange *n* /'ɒrɪndʒ/
 postcard *n* /'pəʊstkɑ:d/
 Russia *n* /'rʌʃə/
 See you *v informl* /'si yu/
 sister *n* /sɪstə/
 Spain *n* /speɪn/
 spell *v* /spel/
 stamp *n* /stæmp/
 student *n* /'stʊdnt/
 teacher *n* /'ti:tʃə/
 telephone number *n* /'teləfoʊn 'nʌmbə/
 music *n* /'myʊzɪk/
 thank you /'θæŋk yu/
 thanks /θæŋks/
 the U.S. *n* /ðə 'ju es es/
 this *pron* (book) /ðɪs/
 ticket *n* /'tɪkət/
 want *v* /wɒnt/
 what *adv* /wɒt/
 where *adv* /weə/
 your *pron* /jə/

UNIT 2

accountant *n* /ə'kaʊntnt/
 actor *n* /'æktə/
 address *n* /ə'dres/
 age *n* /eɪdʒ/
 American *adj* /ə'merɪkən/
 anything else /'eniθɪŋ els/
 apple pie *n* /'æpl 'paɪ/
 at home *adv* /ət 'hoʊm/
 at work *adv* /ət 'wɜ:k/
 awful *adj* /'ɔ:fl/
 aunt *n* /ænt/
 big *adj* /bɪg/
 boyfriend *n* /'bɔɪfrɛnd/
 cafe *n* /'kæfeɪ/
 cake *n* /keɪk/
 Can I have ... ? /kən aɪ hæv/
 Can I help? /kən aɪ 'help/
 cents *n* /sɛnts/
 center *n* /sɛntə/
 chicken *n* /'tʃɪkən/
 chocolate *n* /'tʃɒklət/
 classroom *n* /'klæsrum/
 coffee *n* /'kɒfi/
 cold *adj* /kəʊld/
 daughter *n* /'dɔ:tə/
 different *adj* /'dɪfrənt/
 difficult *adj* /'dɪfɪkəl/
 dollar *n* /'dɒlə/
 drink *v* /drɪŋk/
 easy *adj* /'i:zi/
 e-mail *n* /'imeɪl/
 exciting *adj* /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/
 expensive *adj* /ɪk'spensɪv/
 family *n* /'fæmli/
 fast *adj* /'fæst/

father *n* /'fɑ:ðə/
 first name *n* /fɜ:st neɪm/
 friendly *adj* /'frɛndli/
 fries *n* /fraɪz/
 funny *adj* /'fʌni/
 girlfriend *n* /'gɜ:lfrend/
 good *adj* /gʊd/
 grandfather *n* /'grænfɑ:ðə/
 grandmother *n* /'grænmlɑ:ðə/
 grilled *adj* /grɪld/
 hamburger *n* /'hæmbɜ:gə/
 happy *adj* /'hæpi/
 here *adv* /hɪə/
 Here you are /'hɪə yu ɑ:/
 hi /haɪ/
 hot *adj* /hɒt/
 how are you? *adv* /haʊ ɑ: yu/
 how much? *adv* /haʊ 'mʌtʃ/
 how old? *adv* /haʊ oʊld/
 husband *n* /'hʌzbənd/
 ice cream *n* /aɪs 'krɪm/
 Ireland *n* /'aɪərlənd/
 journalist *n* /'dʒə:nlɪst/
 last name *n* /læst neɪm/
 love *n* /lʌv/
 menu *n* /'menyu/
 mineral water *n* /'mɪnərəl 'wɔ:tə/
 Monday *n* /'mʌndeɪ/
 morning *n* /'mɔ:rnɪŋ/
 mother *n* /'mʌðə/
 near *adj* /nɪə/
 new *adj* /nu/
 nightclub *n* /'naɪtklʌb/
 now *adv* /naʊ/
 nurse *n* /nɜ:rs/
 old *adj* /oʊld/
 orange juice *n* /'ɒrɪndʒ dʒʊs/
 photo *n* /'fəʊtoʊ/
 pizza *n* /'pɪtsə/
 please /pli:z/
 practice *n* /'præktəs/
 price *n* /praɪs/
 restaurant *n* /'restrɒnt/
 salad *n* /'sæləd/
 sandwich *n* /'sænwɪtʃ/
 sea *n* /si/
 slow *adj* /sləʊ/
 small *adj* /smɔ:l/
 software designer *n* /'sɔ:ftweɪ dɪ'zəɪnə/
 son *n* /sɒn/
 soon *adv* /su:n/
 speak *v* /spi:k/
 subway *n* /'sʌbweɪ/
 tea *n* /ti/
 town *n* /taʊn/
 tuna *n* /'tu:nə/
 uncle *n* /'ʌŋkl/
 understand *v* /ʌndə'stænd/
 university *n* /ju:nə'vɜ:səti/
 vacation *n* /və'keɪʃn/
 who? *pron* /hu/
 wife *n* /waɪf/
 write *v* /raɪt/
 young *adj* /jʌŋ/

UNIT 3

a little *adj* /ə 'lɪtl/
 afternoon *n* /æftər'nun/
 ambulance *n* /æmbyələns/
 Arabic *adj* /'ærəbɪk/
 architect *n* /ɑrkətəkt/
 barman *n* /barmæn
 be quiet *v* /bi 'kwaɪət/
 beautiful *adj* /'byutəfl/
 beer *n* /bɪr/
 before *prep* /bɪ'fɔr/
 boat *n* /boʊt/
 boring *adj* /'bɔrɪŋ/
 boy *n* /bɔɪ/
 breakfast *n* /'brekfəst/
 building *n* /'bɪldɪŋ/
 businesswoman *n* /'bɪznəs wʊmən/
 busy *adj* /'bɪzi/
 but *conj* /bət/
 Canada *n* /'kænədə/
 Canadian *adj* /kə'neɪdiən/
 chef *n* /ʃef/
 city *n* /'sɪti/
 clock *n* /klɒk/
 clothes *n* /kloʊz/
 come *v* /kʌm/
 concert *n* /kənsərt/
 cook *v* /kʊk/
 court *n* /kɔrt/
 design *v* /dɪ'zain/
 do the accounts *v* /,du ðə ə'kaʊnts/
 dog *n* /dɒg/
 drive *n* /draɪv/
 end *n* /end/
 every day /'evri 'dei/
 Excuse me /ɪk'skyʊs ,mi/
 fire fighter *n* /faɪər faɪtər/
 fly *v* /flaɪ/
 flying doctor *n* /'flaɪŋ 'daktər/
 free time *n* /,fri 'taɪm/
 French *adj* /frentʃ/
 gas *n* /gæs/
 German *adj* /'dʒɜrmən/
 get *v* /get/
 get up *v* /get 'ʌp/
 girl *n* /gɜrl/
 glass *n* /glæs/
 go *v* /goʊ/
 go to bed *v* /,goʊ tə 'bed/
 guest *n* /gest/
 help *v* /help/
 hospital *n* /hɒspɪtl/
 hotel *n* /hoʊ'tel/
 hour *n* /'aʊər/
 house *n* /haʊs/
 Hungarian *adj* /hʌŋ'ɡerɪən/
 hurry up *v* /'hʊri 'ʌp/
 island *n* /'aɪlənd/
 just after *adv* /dʒʌst 'æftər/
 just before *adv* /dʒʌst bɪ'fɔr/
 Kenya *n* /'kenyə/
 late *adj* /leɪt/
 lawyer *n* /'lɔɪər/
 like *v* /laɪk/
 listen *v* /'lɪsn/
 live *v* /lɪv/
 mail *n, v* /meɪl/
 mail carrier *n* /meɪl 'kæriər/
 make *v* /meɪk/
 man *n* /mæn/
 Mexico *n* /'meksɪkəʊ/
 model *n* /'mɒdl/
 movie *n* /'muvi/
 mug *n* /mʌg/
 music *n* /'myuzɪk/
 never *adv* /'nevər/
 non stop *adv* /nən stɒp/
 of course /əv 'kɔrs/
 office *n* /'ɒfəs/
 only *adj* /'oʊnli/
 ordinary *adj* /'ɔrdnəri/
 people *n pl* /'pipl/
 perhaps *adv* /pər'hæps/
 pianist *n* /pi'ænɪst/
 pilot *n* /'paɪlət/
 plane *n* /pleɪn/
 play *v* /pleɪ/
 police officer *n* /pə'lis 'ɒfəsər/
 professor *n* /prə'fəsər/
 pump *n, v* /pʌmp/
 radio *n* /'reɪdɪoʊ/
 relax *v* /rɪ'læks/
 riding *v* /'raɪdɪŋ/
 school *n* /skul/
 Scotland *n* /'skɒtlənd/
 sell *v* /sel/
 shop *n* /ʃɒp/
 sales assistant *n* /seɪls ə'sɪstənt/
 sick *adj* /sɪk/
 singer *n* /'sɪŋər/
 sit down *v* /,sɪt 'daʊn/
 small *adj* /smɒl/
 soccer *n* /'sɒkər/
 Somali *adj* /sə'mali/
 Somalia *n* /sə'maliə/
 Spanish *adj* /'spæniʃ/
 summer *n* /'sʌmər/
 supper *n* /'sʌpər/
 taxi driver *n* /'tæksi draɪvər/
 take care of /teɪk keər əv/
 tea *n* /ti/
 television *n* /'teləvɪʒn/
 tennis *n* /'tenəs/
 That's okay /ðæts oʊ'keɪ/
 That's right! /ðæts 'raɪt/
 then *adv* /ðen/
 there *adv* /ðer/
 thing *n* /θɪŋ/
 tired *adj* /'taɪrəd/
 too *adv* /tu/
 tourist *n* /'tʊrɪst/
 tour guide *n* /'tɔr gaɪd/
 tourist office *n* /'tʊrɪst 'ɒfəs/
 undertaker *n* /'ʌndərteɪkər/
 vanilla *adj* /və'nɪlə/
 vegetarian food *n* /vedʒə'terɪən fud/
 walk *n, v* /wɒk/
 watch *n, v* /wɒtʃ/
 wear *v* /wer/
 week *n* /wik/
 weekday *n* /'wikdeɪ/
 west *n* /west/
 work *v* /wɜrk/
 world *n* /wɜrld/

UNIT 4

a lot *pron* /eɪ lɒt/
 after *adv* /'æftər/
 always *adv* /'ɔlweɪz/
 autumn *n* /'ɒtəm/
 bad *adj* /bæd/
 beach *n* /bi:tʃ/
 best *adj* /best/
 bus *n* /bʌs/
 car *n* /kɑr/
 Christmas *n* /'krɪsməs/
 clean *v, adj* /kli:n/
 club *n* /klʌb/
 color *n* /'kʌlə/
 computer *n* /kəm'pyutər/
 computer game *n* /kəm'pyutər geɪm/
 cool *adj* /ku:l/
 cooking *n* /'kʊkɪŋ/
 cousin *n* /'kʌzn/
 dance *v* /dæns/
 dancing *n* /'dænsɪŋ/
 daytime *n* /'deɪtaɪm/
 deposit *n* /dɪ'pɒzət/
 dinner *n* /dɪnər/
 do *v* /du/
 don't worry *v* /doʊnt 'wəri/
 drink *n* /drɪŋk/
 DVD *n* /di vi 'di/
 eat *v* /it/
 England *n* /'ɪŋɡlənd/
 enjoy *v* /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/
 family *n* /'fæməli/
 fast *adj* /fæst/
 fast food *n* /fæst 'fud/
 favorite *adj* /'feɪvərət/
 festival *n* /'festəvl/
 flower *n* /'flaʊər/
 finish *v* /'fɪnɪʃ/
 garden *n* /'ɡɑrdn/
 go out *v* /,goʊ 'aʊt/
 go shopping *v* /goʊ ʃɒpɪŋ/
 go jogging *v* /goʊ dʒɒɡɪŋ/
 gym *n* /dʒɪm/
 hard *adv* /hɑrd/
 here *adv* /hɪr/
 hot *adj* /hɒt/
 how? *adv* /haʊ/
 I'm sorry /aɪm 'sɒri/
 interesting *adj* /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/
 joke *n* /dʒɒk/
 late *adj, adv* /leɪt/
 leisure activity *n* /'liʒər æk.tɪvəti/
 long *adj* /lɒŋ/
 lunchtime *n* /'lʌntʃtaɪm/
 mountain *n* /'maʊntn/
 near *adv* /nɪr/
 never *adv* /'nevər/
 next *adj* /nekst/
 nice *adj* /naɪs/
 north *n* /nɔrθ/
 Norway *n* /'nɔrweɪ/
 Now I understand /naʊ aɪ ʌndər'stænd/
 often *adv* /'ɒfn/
 oh dear /oʊ dɪr/
 open *v* /'ɒpən/
 orange *n* /'ɒrɪndʒ/

parents *n pl* /'perənts/
 pink *adj* /pɪŋk/
 Portuguese *adj* /ˌpɔːtʃuˈɡɪz/
 rainy *adj* /'reɪni/
 reading *n* /'riːdɪŋ/
 really? /'rɪli/
 red *adj* /rɛd/
 season *n* /'siːzn/
 skiing *n* /'skiɪŋ/
 snow boarding /snoʊ bɔːrdɪŋ/
 sometimes *adv* /ˈsʌmtaɪmz/
 south *n* /saʊθ/
 special *adj* /ˈspeʃl/
 spend *v* /spend/
 sport *n* /spɔːt/
 spring *n* /sprɪŋ/
 start *v* /stɑːt/
 still *adv* /stɪl/
 sunbathing *n* /ˈsʌnbetɪŋ/
 sunny *adj* /ˈsʌni/
 surfing *n* /ˈsɜːfɪŋ/
 swimming /swɪmɪŋ/
 take *v* /teɪk/
 take photos *v* /ˌteɪk ˈfoʊtoʊz/
 team *n* /tiːm/
 Thailand *n* /ˈtaɪlənd/
 ticket *n* /ˈtɪkət/
 That's OK /ˈðætʃs ʊˈkeɪ/
 trip *n* /trɪp/
 traffic *n* /ˈtræfɪk/
 travel *v* /ˈtrævl/
 tropical *adj* /ˈtrɒpɪkl/
 usually *adv* /ˈyʊʒuəli/
 visit *v* /ˈvɪzət/
 warm *adj* /wɜːm/
 waterskiing /wɔːtəskiɪŋ/
 water sports *n* /ˈwɔːtə spɔːts/
 weekday *n* /ˈwɪkdeɪ/
 What does ... mean? /wʌt dəz ˈ... mɪn/
 what time? /wʌt ˈtaɪm/
 what? /wʌt/
 when? /wen/
 where? /wer/
 white *adj* /waɪt/
 why? /waɪ/
 win *v* /wɪn/
 window *n* /ˈwɪndəʊ/
 windsurfing /ˈwɪndsɜːfɪŋ/
 winter *n* /ˈwɪntər/
 work *n* /wɜːk/
 year *n* /jɪr/

UNIT 5

address book *n* /əˈdres ˌbʊk/
 agree *v* /əˈɡri/
 all the time /ɔːl ðə ˈtaɪm/
 any /ˈeni/
 armchair *n* /ˈɑːmtʃeə/
 bank *n* /bæŋk/
 bakery *n* /ˈbeɪkəri/
 bathroom *n* /ˈbɑːθrʊm/
 bedroom *n* /ˈbedrʊm/
 best *adj* /best/
 block *n* /blɒk/
 book *n* /bʊk/

bookshelf *n* /ˈbʊkʃelf/
 bookstore *n* /ˈbʊkstɔːr/
 both *pron* /bəʊθ/
 bread *n* /brɛd/
 briefcase *n* /ˈbrɪfkeɪs/
 bubble *n* /ˈbʌbl/
 bus stop *n* /ˈbʌs ˌstɒp/
 bus ticket *n* /ˈbʌs ˌtɪkət/
 cabinet *n* /ˈkæbɪnət/
 cake *n* /keɪk/
 cat *n* /kæt/
 Chinese *adj* /ˌtʃaɪˈniːz/
 church *n* /tʃɜːʃ/
 clock *n* /klɒk/
 closet *n* /ˈkloʊzət/
 collect *v* /kəˈlekt/
 comfortable *adj* /ˈkʌmfərtəbl/
 completely *adv* /kəmˈplɪtli/
 computer *n* /kəmˈpyʊtər/
 corner *n* /ˈkɔːnər/
 cup *n* /kʌp/
 curtains *n* /ˈkɜːtnz/
 designer *n* /dɪˈzaɪnər/
 dining room *n* /ˈdaɪnɪŋ rʊm/
 dirty *adj* /ˈdɜːti/
 dog *n* /dɒɡ/
 drugstore *n* /ˈdrʌɡstɔːr/
 DVD player *n* /ˌdi viː ˈdɪ ˈpleɪər/
 especially *adv* /ɪˈspeʃəli/
 everything *pron* /ˈevriθɪŋ/
 exactly *adv* /ɪɡˈzæktli/
 eyes *n* /aɪz/
 far *adv* /fɑːr/
 fireplace *n* /ˈfaɪərpleɪs/
 floor *n* /flɔːr/
 fork *n* /fɜːk/
 front door *n* /ˌfrʌnt ˈdɔːr/
 furniture *n* /ˈfɜːnɪtʃər/
 future *n* /ˈfjuːtʃər/
 glass *n* /glæs/
 grocery store *n* /ˈɡroʊsəri stɔːr/
 home *n* /hoo̯m/
 how many? /haʊ ˈmeni/
 idea *n* /aɪˈdɪə/
 in front of *prep* /ɪn ˈfrʌnt əv/
 Internet café *n* /ɪntərnet ˈkæfeɪ/
 just (= only) *adv* /dʒʌst/
 kitchen *n* /ˈkɪtʃən/
 knife *n* /naɪf/
 lamp *n* /læmp/
 left *adv* (opp right) /left/
 living room *n* /ˈlɪvɪŋ ˌrʊm/
 lots (of books) /lɒts/
 mail box *n* /ˈmeɪlbɒks/
 mirror *n* /ˈmɪrər/
 modern *adj* /ˈmɒdərn/
 most of the time /moʊst əv ðə ˈtaɪm/
 movie theater *n* /ˈmuvi θiətər/
 music store *n* /ˈmyʊzɪk stɔːr/
 natural *adj* /ˈnætʃərəl/
 next to *prep* /ˈnekst ˌtu/
 not a lot *adj* /nɒt ɪ lɒt/
 notebook *n* /ˈnoʊtbʊk/
 on *prep* /ən/
 over there /ˈoʊvər ðeər/
 park *n* /pɑːk/
 pen *n* /pen/

perfect *adj* /ˈpɜːfɪkt/
 picture *n* /ˈpɪktʃər/
 plant *n* /plənt/
 plate *n* /pleɪt/
 radio *n* /ˈreɪdiəʊ/
 railway station *n* /ˈreɪlweɪ ˌsteɪʃn/
 reasons *n pl* /ˈriːznz/
 record *n* /ˈrekərd/
 refrigerator *n* /ˌrɪfrɪdʒəreɪtər/
 room *n* /rʊm/
 round *adj* /raʊnd/
 route *n* /ruːt/
 rug *n* /rʌɡ/
 sandwich *n* /ˈsænwɪtʃ/
 shelf *n* /ʃelf/
 sleep *v* /slɪp/
 sofa *n* /ˈsoʊfə/
 some /səm/
 spoon *n* /spun/
 stamps *n pl* /ˈstæmps/
 stop (bus) *n* /stɒp/
 stove *n* /stʊv/
 stereo *n* /ˈsteriəʊ/
 sunny *adj* /ˈsʌni/
 table *n* /teɪbl/
 tall *adj* /tɔːl/
 Thanks a lot! /θæŋks ɪ lɒt/
 telephone *n* /ˈteləfoʊn/
 television *n* /ˈteləvɪʒn/
 think *v* /θɪŋk/
 under *prep* /ˈʌndər/
 upstairs *adv* /ˌʌpˈsteɪrz/
 verandah *n* /ˈvɜːrəndə/
 visitors *n pl* /ˈvɪzɪtəz/
 wall *n* /wɔːl/
 window *n* /ˈwɪndəʊ/
 yard *n* /jɑːrd/

UNIT 6

advertisement *n* /ædvərˈtaɪzmənt/
 all right /ɔːl ˈraɪt/
 at the moment /ət ðə ˈmoʊmənt/
 believe *v* /brɪˈliv/
 bestseller *n* /ˈbestˈselər/
 (the) blues *n* /ðə ˈblʊz/
 can't stop *v* /ˌkɑːnt ˈstɒp/
 character *n* /ˈkærəktər/
 check *v* /tʃek/
 conversation *n* /kənˈvɜːseɪʃn/
 countryside *n* /ˈkʌntrisaɪd/
 do homework *v* /ˌdu ˈhoʊmwɜːk/
 draw *v* /dɹɔː/
 drive *v* /draɪv/
 drums *n* /drʌmz/
 eye *n* /aɪ/
 fall in love *v* /ˌfɔːl ɪn ˈlʌv/
 fantastic *adj* /ˈfæntəstɪk/
 fantasy *n* /ˈfæntəsi/
 fax number *n* /ˈfæks ˌˈnʌmbər/
 feel *v* /fiːl/
 flamenco *n* /fləˈmenkəʊ/
 foreign *adj* /ˈfɒrən/
 genius *n* /ˈdʒɪniəs/
 golf *n* /ɡɒlf/
 great *adj* /ɡreɪt/

hear *v* /hɪr/
 head *n* /hed/
 hour *n* /'aʊər/
 I'm afraid /aɪm ə'freɪd/
 initial *n* /'ɪnɪʃl/
 interview *n* /'ɪntərvju/
 Japanese *adj* /dʒə'peɪ'nɪz/
 job *n* /dʒɒb/
 know *v* /noʊ/
 last month *adv* /læst mʌnθ/
 later *adv* /'leɪtər/
 laugh *v* /læf/
 little *adj* /'lɪtl/
 look forward to *v* /lʊk 'fɔrwəd tə/
 magic *n* /'mædʒɪk/
 manager *n* /'mænɪdʒər/
 message *n* /'mesɪdʒ/
 no one *n* /'nəʊwʌn/
 note *n* /nəʊt/
 now *adv* /noʊ/
 number one *n* /nʌmbər wʌn/
 paint *v* /peɪnt/
 parking lot *n* /'pɑrkɪŋ lɒt/
 party *n* /'pɑrtɪ/
 play *n* /pleɪ/
 poetry *n* /'pɒətri/
 pop music *n* /pɒp 'myuzɪk/
 prefer *v* /prɪ'fɜr/
 read *v* /rið/
 really *adv* /'rɪli/
 receptionist *n* /rɪ'sepʃnɪst/
 river *n* /'rɪvər/
 sea *n* /si/
 see *v* /si/
 sell *v* /sel/
 shy *adj* /ʃaɪ/
 sing *v* /sɪŋ/
 sit *v* /sɪt/
 so *adj* /soʊ/
 soul singer *n* /səʊl sɪŋər/
 spelling *n* /'spɛlɪŋ/
 spend *v* /'spend/
 stop *v* /stɒp/
 story *n* /'stɔri/
 suddenly *adv* /'sʌdnli/
 surprised *adj* /sər'praɪzd/
 surprising *adj* /sər'praɪzɪŋ/
 swim *v* /swɪm/
 talented *adj* /'tæləntɪd/
 teenager *n* /'tiːneɪdʒər/
 theater *n* /θiətər/
 today *adv* /tə'deɪ/
 translate *v* /trænz'leɪt/
 until *conj* /ʊn'tɪl/
 use *v* /yuz/
 very *adv* /'veri/
 very well *adv* /vəri 'wel/
 village *n* /'vɪlɪdʒ/
 voice *n* /vɔɪs/
 was born *v* /wɒz bɔrn/
 wear *v* /wer/
 wedding *n* /'wɛdɪŋ/
 well *adv* /wel/
 worried *adj* /'wɔrɪd/
 yesterday *adv* /'jestədeɪ/
 yesterday evening *adv* /'jestədeɪ 'ɪvɪnɪŋ/

UNIT 7

act *v* /ækt/
 activity *n* /æk'tɪvəti/
 airplane *n* /'eɪpleɪn/
 after that *adv* /'æftər 'ðæt/
 agree *v* /ə'ɡri/
 air show *n* /er ʃoʊ/
 another *pron* /ə'nʌðər/
 April *n* /'eɪprəl/
 astronaut *n* /'æstrənɒt/
 at that moment /ət 'ðæt 'məʊmənt/
 athlete *n* /'æθlɪt/
 Atlantic *n* /æt'læntɪk/
 become *v* /bɪ'kʌm/
 begin *v* /bɪ'ɡɪn/
 birthday *n* /'bɜrθdeɪ/
 break a record /breɪk eɪ 'rɛkərd/
 crash *n* /kræʃ/
 career *n* /kə'riər/
 century *n* /'sentʃəri/
 champion *n* /'tʃæmpiən/
 change *v* /tʃeɪndʒ/
 Christmas Day *n* /,krɪsməs 'deɪ/
 Congratulations!
 /kɒŋgrætʃə'leɪʃnz/
 countryside *n* /'kʌntrɪsaɪd/
 dangerous *adj* /'deɪndʒərəs/
 decide *v* /dɪ'saɪd/
 die *v* /daɪ/
 disappear *v* /dɪsə'pɪr/
 earn *v* /ɜrn/
 end *n, v* /end/
 Europe *n* /'yʊərəp/
 everybody *pron* /'evrɪbɒdi/
 excellent *adj* /'eksələnt/
 experience *n* /ɪk'spɪəriəns/
 famous *adj* /'feɪməs/
 farm *n* /fɑrm/
 fighter jet *n* /'faɪtər dʒet/
 movie star *n* /'muvi stɑr/
 film studio *n* /fɪlm 'stʊdiəʊ/
 finally *adv* /'faɪnli/
 first (... next) *adv* /fɜrst/
 flight *n* /flaɪt/
 foreign minister *n* /'fɔrən 'mɪnɪstər/
 fortunately *adv* /'fɔrtʃənətli/
 guitar *n* /ɡɪtɑr/
 handbag *n* /'hændbæg/
 immediately *adv* /ɪ'mɪdiətli/
 important *adj* /ɪm'pɔrtnt/
 Independence Day *n* /ɪndɪ'pendəns, deɪ/
 join *v* /dʒɔɪn/
 June *n* /dʒun/
 later *adv* /'leɪtər/
 leader *n* /'liːdər/
 leave *v* /liv/
 life *n* /laɪf/
 march *n* /mɑrtʃ/
 marry *v* /'mæri/
 meal *n* /mil/
 medal *n* /'medl/
 million *n* /'mɪljən/
 money *n* /'meni/
 Mother's Day *n* /'mʌðərz 'deɪ/
 nearly *adv* /'nɪrli/
 news *n* /nuːz/
 November *n* /noʊ'vembər/

olympics *n* /ə'lɪmpɪks/
 over *prep* /'oʊvər/
 orange juice *n* /'ɔrɪndʒ dʒʊs/
 own *v* /oʊn/
 Pacific Ocean *n* /pə'sɪfɪk 'oʊʃn/
 parking lot *n* /'pɑrkɪŋ lɒt/
 personal computer *n* /pə'sɒnl kəm'pyʊtər/
 pilot *n* /'paɪlət/
 politician *n* /pə'lə'tɪʃn/
 politics *n* /'pɒlətɪks/
 popular *adj* /'pɒpjələr/
 present (= birthday) *n* /'preznt/
 president *n* /'prezədənt/
 public *n* /'pʌblɪk/
 remember *v* /rɪ'membər/
 retire *v* /rɪ'taɪər/
 rich *adj* /rɪtʃ/
 satellite *n* /'sætlaɪt/
 secret *adj* /'sɪkrət/
 sell *v* /sel/
 September *n* /sep'tembər/
 shoes *n* /ʃuːz/
 short *adj* /ʃɔrt/
 sleep *v* /slɪp/
 soon *adv* /sun/
 space *n* /speɪs/
 star *n* /stɑr/
 study *v* /'stʌdi/
 subject (school) *n* /'sʌbdʒekt/
 sure *adj* /ʃʊr/
 survive *v* /sər'vaɪv/
 take a vacation *v* /teɪk eɪ ver'keɪʃn/
 temple *n* /'templ/
 test flight *n* /'test flaɪt/
 test pilot *n* /'test paɪlət/
 thank goodness /θæŋk 'ɡʊdnəs/
 think *v* /θɪŋk/
 tomorrow *adv* /tə'məroʊ/
 war *n* /wɔr/
 win *v* /wɪn/

UNIT 8

advice *v* /əd'vaɪs/
 afraid *adj* /ə'freɪd/
 (3 years) ago *adv* /ə'ɡəʊ/
 all the time *adv* /ɔl ðə 'taɪm/
 arrive *v* /ə'raɪv/
 (coffee) break *n* /breɪk/
 bicycle *n* (bike) /'baɪsɪkl/
 birthday *n* /'bɜrθdeɪ/
 call *v* /kɒl/
 Christmas Day *n* /,krɪsməs 'deɪ/
 couple *n* pl /'kʌpl/
 cry *v* /kraɪ/
 date *n* /deɪ/
 design *n* /dɪ'zaɪn/
 driver *n* /'draɪvər/
 easy *adj* /'izi/
 Easter Day *n* /'ɪstər 'deɪ/
 everyone *n* /'evriwʌn/
 experiment *n* /ɪk'sperɪmənt/
 fall *n* US (autumn) / fɔl/
 fall in love *v* /fɔl ɪn lʌv/
 feelings *n* pl /'fɪlɪŋz/
 forget *v* /fər'ɡet/

get engaged *v* /ˌɡet ɪnˈɡeɪdʒd/
 get married *v* /ˌɡet ˈmæriəd/
 give *v* /ɡɪv/
 Good luck! /ˌɡʊd ˈlʌk/
 government *n* /ˈɡʌvənmənt/
 green *adj* /ɡrɪn/
 Halloween *n* /ˌhæləˈwɪn/
 horse *n* /hɔːs/
 idea *n* /aɪˈdiə/
 in a hurry /ɪn ə ˈhʌri/
 incredible *adj* /ɪnˈkredəbl/
 inside *prep* /ɪnsaɪd/
 invent *v* /ɪnˈvent/
 invention *n* /ɪnˈvenʃn/
 invitation *n* /ɪnvəˈteɪʃn/
 jeans *n pl* /dʒiːnz/
 laugh *v* /læf/
 long ago *adv* /lɒŋ əˈɡəʊ/
 midnight *n* /ˈmɪdnaɪt/
 mistake *n* /mɪˈsteɪk/
 Mother's Day *n* /ˈmʌðəz deɪ/
 New Year's Eve *n* /nu ˌjɪr ɪv/
 notice *v* /ˈnəʊtɪs/
 nowadays *adv* /ˈnaʊədeɪz/
 opera *n* /ˈɒprə/
 painter *n* /ˈpeɪntər/
 phone call *n* /fəʊn ˌkɔːl/
 same to you /seɪm tə ju/
 semester *n* /səˈmestər/
 send *v* /send/
 snow *n* /snəʊ/
 spaghetti *n* /spəˈɡeti/
 studio *n* /ˈstʊdiəʊ/
 sweet *n* /swiːt/
 Thanksgiving *n* /θæŋksˈɡrɪvɪŋ/
 tomorrow *n* /təˈmɒrəʊ/
 type *n, v* /taɪp/
 unhappy *adj* /ʌnˈhæpi/
 Valentine's Day *n* /ˈvæləntaɪnz deɪ/
 wedding day *n* /ˈwedɪŋ deɪ/
 windshield wiper *n* /ˈwɪndʃɪld ˈwaɪpər/

UNIT 9

all sorts *n pl* /ˈɔːl sɔːrts/
 anybody *pron* /ˈeniˌbɒdi/
 anything else? /ˈeniθɪŋ els/
 anyway *adv* /ˈeniweɪ/
 apple juice *n* /ˈæpl dʒʊs/
 away from *adv* /əˈweɪ frəm/
 bacon *n* /ˈbeɪkən/
 banana *n* /bəˈnænə/
 beef *n* /bif/
 book *v* /bʊk/
 borrow *v* /ˈbarəʊ/
 bottle *n* /ˈbɒtl/
 box *n* /bɒks/
 bread *n* /brɛd/
 carrot *n* /ˈkærət/
 central *adj* /ˈsentrəl/
 check in/out *v* /tʃɛk ˈɪn/ˈaʊt/
 cheese *n* /tʃiːz/
 chicken *n* /ˈtʃɪkən/
 Chile *n* /ˈtʃɪli/
 chili *n* /ˈtʃɪli/
 China *n* /ˈtʃaɪnə/
 Chinese *adj* /tʃaɪˈniːz/

chocolate *n* /tʃɒklət/
 chopsticks *n pl* /ˈtʃɒpstɪks/
 close *v* /kloʊs/
 coffee *n* /ˈkɒfi/
 control *v* /kənˈtroʊl/
 cookie *n* /ˈkʊki/
 course (of a meal) *n* /kɔːrs/
 cream *n* /kriːm/
 delicious *adj* /dɪˈlɪʃəs/
 depend *v* /dɪˈpend/
 dessert *n* /dɪˈzɜːt/
 disgusting *adj* /dɪsˈɡʌstɪŋ/
 dollar *n* /ˈdɒlər/
 double room *n* /ˌdʌbl ˈrʊm/
 egg *n* /eg/
 either *adv* /ˈiðər/
 environment *n* /ˈenˌvaɪənmənt/
 especially *adv* /ɪˈspeʃəli/
 farm *v* /fɑːm/
 finger *n* /ˈfɪŋɡər/
 fish *n* /fɪʃ/
 for example /fər ɪɡˈzæmpl/
 foreign *adj* /ˈfɔːrən/
 fruit *n* /fruːt/
 full *adj* /fʊl/
 garlic *n* /ˈɡɑːlɪk/
 glad *adj* /ɡlæd/
 history *n* /ˈhɪstri/
 homework *n* /ˈhoʊmwɜːk/
 horrible *adj* /ˈhɒrəbl/
 human *adj* /ˈhyʊmən/
 hungry *adj* /ˈhʌŋɡri/
 land *n* /lənd/
 lend *v* /lend/
 lunch *n* /lʌntʃ/
 main (meal) *adj* /meɪn/
 meat *n* /miːt/
 menu *n* /ˈmenju/
 (the) Middle East *n* /ˌmɪdl ˈiːst/
 milk *n* /mɪlk/
 move on *v* /muːv ˈɒn/
 mushroom *n* /ˈmʌʃrʊm/
 noodles *n pl* /ˈnuːdlz/
 north *n* /nɔːrθ/
 orange *n* /ˈɔːrɪndʒ/
 part (of the world) *n* /pɑːt/
 pass (= give) *v* /pæs/
 pasta *n* /ˈpɑːstə/
 pea *n* /piː/
 pancakes *n* /ˈpæŋkeɪks/
 poor *adj* /pʊər/
 possible *adj* /ˈpɒsəbl/
 potatoes *n pl* /pəˈteɪtəʊz/
 pound *n, v* /paʊnd/
 recipe *n* /ˈresəpi/
 rice *n* /raɪs/
 right now *adv* /raɪt ˈnaʊ/
 salt *n* /sɔːlt/
 seafood *n* /ˈsiːfʊd/
 shopping list *n* /ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌlɪst/
 single room *n* /ˌsɪŋɡl ˈrʊm/
 soda *n* /ˈsoʊdə/
 south *n* /saʊθ/
 bottled water *n* /ˈbɒtlɪd ˈwɔːtər/
 tap water *n* /tæp ˈwɔːtər/
 strawberry *n* /ˈstrɒberi/
 sugar *n* /ˈʃʊɡər/
 table *n* /teɪbl/
 Taiwanese *adj* /taɪwəˈniːz/

tea *n* /ti/
 Thailand *n* /taɪlənd/
 toast *n* /toʊst/
 together *adv* /təˈɡeðər/
 tomato *n* /təˈmeɪtəʊ/
 transport *v* /trænˈspɔːt/
 tuna *n* /ˈtuːnə/
 typical *adj* /ˈtɪpɪkl/
 vegetable *n* /ˈvedʒtəbl/
 yogurt *n* /ˈjoʊɡərt/
 yours faithfully /jɔːz ˈfeɪθflɪ/

UNIT 10

backyard *n* /ˈbækˈjɑːrd/
 baseball cap *n* /ˈbeɪsbɔːl ˌkæp/
 bicycle *n* /ˈbaɪsaɪkl/
 blonde *n, adj* /ˈblænd/
 fitting rooms *n pl* /ˈfɪtɪŋ rʊmz/
 cherish *v* /ˈtʃerɪʃ/
 chewing gum *n* /ˈtʃʊɪŋ ˌɡʌm/
 choose *v* /tʃʊz/
 coat *n* /kəʊt/
 credit card *n* /ˈkredɪt kɑːd/
 dark *adj* /dɑːk/
 deny *v* /dɪˈnaɪ/
 dog *n* /dɒɡ/
 dress *n* /dres/
 flowers *n* /ˈflaʊərs/
 fresh *adj* /freʃ/
 good-looking *adj* /ˌɡʊdˈlʊkɪŋ/
 gray *n, adj* /ɡreɪ/
 hair *n* /heər/
 handsome *adj* /ˈhænsəm/
 happiness *n* /ˈhæpɪnəs/
 hat *n* /hæt/
 jacket *n* /dʒækət/
 joy *n* /dʒɔɪ/
 kiss *v* /kɪs/
 long *adj* /lɒŋ/
 pants *n* /pænts/
 pay *v* /peɪ/
 shirt *n* /ʃɜːt/
 shoe *n* /ʃuː/
 shorts *n pl* /ʃɔːrts/
 size *n* /saɪz/
 skateboard *n* /ˈskeɪtbɔːrd/
 skirt *n* /skɜːt/
 smile *v* /smaɪl/
 sneakers *n* /ˈsniːkərs/
 soccer ball *n* /ˈsɒkər bɔːl/
 solitary *adj* /ˈsɒləteri/
 something *n* /ˈsʌmθɪŋ/
 suit *n* /suːt/
 suitcase *n* /ˈsuːtkeɪs/
 sunglasses *n pl* /ˈsʌŋɡləsɪz/
 sunrise *n* /ˈsaɪnraɪz/
 sweater *n* /ˈswetər/
 T-shirt *n* /ˈtɪʃɜːt/
 talk *v* /tɔːk/
 tennis racket *n* /ˈtenəs ˈræket/
 try on *v* /ˌtraɪ ɒn/
 umbrella *n* /ˌʌmˈbrɛlə/
 whose? *pron* /huːz/
 wing *n* /wɪŋ/

UNIT 11

adventure *n* /əd'ventʃər/
 art *n* /ɑ:t/
 bathing suit *n* /bæθɪŋ su:t/
 bottom *n* /bɒtəm/
 breath *n* /breθ/
 breathe *v* /brið/
 calm *adj* /kɑ:m/
 catch (a bus) *v* /kætʃ/
 climb *v* /klaɪm/
 cloudy *adj* /'klaʊdi/
 continue *v* /kən'tɪnju:/
 cool *adj* /ku:l/
 conservation *n* /kənsə'veɪʃn/
 (18) degrees *n pl* /di'grɪz/
 deep *adj* /di:p/
 discover *v* /dɪs'kʌvər/
 drive *v* /draɪv/
 due (a baby) *adj* /du:/
 fall *v* /fɔ:l/
 foggy *adj* /'fɒgi/
 free diving *n* /'fri daɪvɪŋ/
 free running *n* /'fri rʌnɪŋ/
 freedom *n* /'frɪdəm/
 grow up *v* /,grəʊ 'ʌp/
 gymnastics *n* /dʒɪm'næstɪks/
 join *v* /dʒɔɪn/
 jump *v* /dʒʌmp/
 lion *n* /laɪən/
 meeting *n* /'mi:tɪŋ/
 meter *n* /'mɪtər/
 move *n* /mu:v/
 outside *prep* /'aʊtsaɪd/
 oxygen *n* /'ɒksɪdʒən/
 pain *n* /peɪn/
 peace *n* /pi:s/
 philosophy *n* /fə'ləsəfi/
 plan *n, v* /plæn/
 quiet *adj* /'kwaɪət/
 rainforest *n* /reɪnfɒrɪst/
 retire *v* /rɪ'taɪər/
 roof *n* /ru:f/
 safe *adj* /seɪf/
 scuba dive *v* /'skubədaɪv/
 sneeze *v* /sni:z/
 snowy *adj* /'snəʊi/
 stay *v* /steɪ/
 suggestion *n* /səg'dʒestʃən/
 try *v* /traɪ/
 umbrella *n* /ʌm'brelə/
 underwater *adj, adv*
 /ʌndə'wɔ:tər/
 view *n* /vyu/
 weather *n* /'weðər/
 windy *adj* /'wɪndi/

UNIT 12

abroad *adv* /ə'brɒd/
 airport *n* /'eɪpɔ:t/
 attack *v* /ə'tæk/
 announcement *n* /ə'naʊnsmənt/
 arrival area *n* /ə'raɪvl 'eɪriə/
 board *v* /bɔ:rd/
 boarding pass *n* /bɔ:rdɪŋ pæs/
 boat ride *n* /'bəʊt ,raɪd/
 business class *n* /'bɪznəs klæs/
 cart *n, v* /kɑ:t/
 carry-on luggage *n* /'kæri ɒn 'lʌɡɪdʒ/
 check in *v* /tʃek ɪn/
 check-in counter *n* /tʃek ɪn 'kaʊntər/
 comfort *n* /'kʌmfərt/
 competition *n* /kəmpe'tɪʃn/
 cycle *v* /'saɪkl/
 deliver *v* /dɪ'lɪvər/
 departure gate *n* /dɪ'pɑ:tʃər ,geɪt/
 departure lounge *n* /dɪ'pɑ:tʃər ,ləʊndʒ/
 excellent *adj* /'eksələnt/
 execute *v* /'eksəkyut/
 flag *n* /flæg/
 flight *n* /flaɪt/
 fly *v* /flaɪ/
 gate (in an airport) *n* /geɪt/
 (the) Government *n* /'gʌvənmənt/
 hand luggage *n* /'hænd ,lʌɡɪdʒ/
 hearse *n* /hɔ:s/
 hitchhike *v* /'hɪtʃ ,haɪk/
 honeymoon *n* /'hʌnɪmʊn/
 horse and cart *n* /hɔ:s ənd kɑ:t/
 hurt *v* /hɜ:t/
 jumbo jet *n* /'dʒʌmbəʊ dʒet/
 kill *v* /kɪl/
 knee *n* /ni:/
 last call *n* /,læst 'kɔ:l/
 lie *v* /laɪ/
 lift *n* /lɪft/
 locust *n* /ləʊkəst/
 loud *adj* /laʊd/
 luggage *n* /'lʌɡɪdʒ/
 mad *adj* /mæd/
 miss *v* /mɪs/
 monitor *n, v* /'mɒnɪtər/
 motorcycle *n* /'məʊtəsaɪkl/
 now boarding /,naʊ bɔ:rdɪŋ/
 pack (a bag) *v* /pæk/
 passenger *n* /'pæsɪndʒər/
 passport control *n* /'pæsɔ:pt kən'trəʊl/
 elementary school *n*
 /'elə'mentəri skul/
 (the) Pyramids *n pl* /ðə 'pɪrəməɪdz/
 quarrel *n* /'kwɒrəl/
 reason *n* /'ri:zn/
 retired *adj* /rɪ'taɪərd/
 seat *n* /si:t/
 stay *v* /steɪ/
 three-course (meal) *n* /θri kɔ:s 'mil/
 tornado *n* /tɔ:'neɪdəʊ/
 waste (of time) *v* /'weɪst/

Irregular Verbs

Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone/been
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /rid/	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Verb Patterns

Verb + -ing	
like	swimming
love	
enjoy	cooking
hate	
finish	
stop	

Verb + to + infinitive	
choose	to go
decide	
forget	
manage	
promise	
need	
help	to work
hope	
try	
want	
would like	
would love	

Verb + -ing or to + infinitive	
begin	raining/to rain
start	

Modal auxiliary verbs	
can	go arrive
could	
will	
would	

Phonetic Symbols

Consonants			
1	/p/	as in	pen /pɛn/
2	/b/	as in	big /bɪg/
3	/t/	as in	tea /ti/
4	/d/	as in	do /du/
5	/k/	as in	cat /kæt/
6	/g/	as in	go /goʊ/
7	/f/	as in	five /faɪv/
8	/v/	as in	very /'vɛri/
9	/s/	as in	son /sʌn/
10	/z/	as in	zoo /zu/
11	/l/	as in	live /lɪv/
12	/m/	as in	my /maɪ/
13	/n/	as in	nine /naɪn/
14	/h/	as in	happy /'hæpi/
15	/r/	as in	red /rɛd/
16	/y/	as in	yes /yes/
17	/w/	as in	want /wɒnt/
18	/θ/	as in	thanks /θæŋks/
19	/ð/	as in	the /ðə/
20	/ʃ/	as in	she /ʃi/
21	/ʒ/	as in	television /'telɪvɪʒn/
22	/tʃ/	as in	child /tʃaɪld/
23	/dʒ/	as in	Japan /dʒə'pæn/
24	/ŋ/	as in	English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/

Vowels			
25	/i/	as in	see /si/
26	/ɪ/	as in	his /hɪz/
27	/ɛ/	as in	ten /tɛn/
28	/æ/	as in	stamp /stæmp/
29	/ɑ/	as in	father /'fɑðər/
30	/ɔ/	as in	saw /sɔ/
31	/ʊ/	as in	book /bʊk/
32	/u/	as in	you /yu/
33	/ʌ/	as in	sun /sʌn/
34	/ə/	as in	about /ə'baʊt/
35	/eɪ/	as in	name /neɪm/
36	/aɪ/	as in	my /maɪ/
37	/ɔɪ/	as in	boy /bɔɪ/
38	/aʊ/	as in	how /haʊ/
39	/oʊ/	as in	go /goʊ/
40	/ər/	as in	bird /bɜrd/
41	/ɪr/	as in	near /nɪr/
42	/ɛr/	as in	hair /hɛr/
43	/ɑr/	as in	car /kɑr/
44	/ɔr/	as in	more /mɔr/
45	/ʊr/	as in	tour /tʊr/

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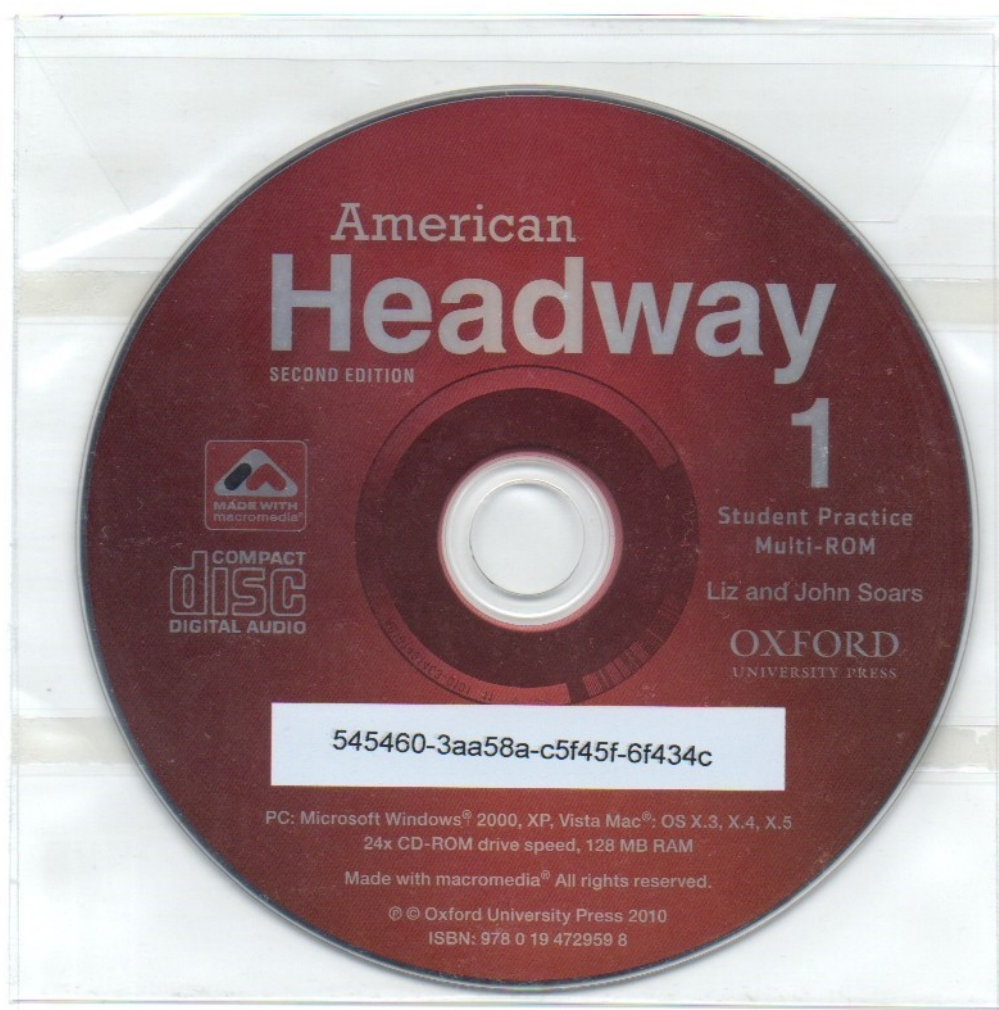
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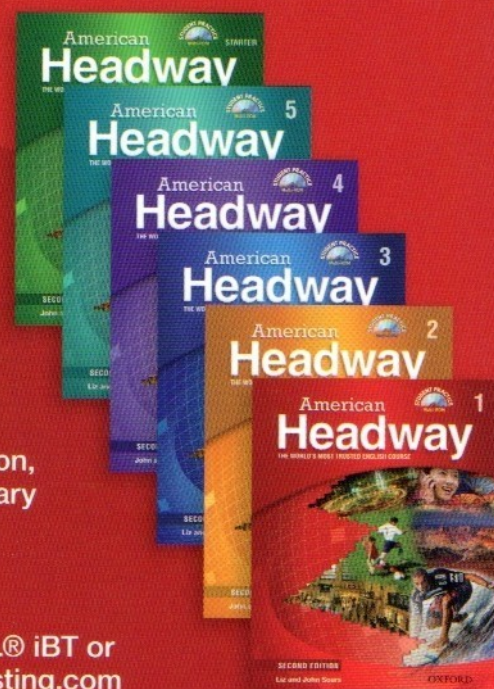
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3	3	Talk about a friend.	Robert, Vangile, Seana, Zaida
4	4	What is your favorite season?	Amanda, Seana, Joe, Kami
5	5	Talk about your neighborhood.	Andrew, Lindsay, Yuhi
6	6	Where were you yesterday?	Will, Kami, Joshua, Robert
7	7	When's your birthday?	Joshua, Robert, Vangile, Dan, Jen
8	8	Talk about your day so far.	Will, Amanda, Beth, Nick
9	9	What food and drink do you like?	Dan, Zaida, Lindsay, Yuhi
10	10	What are you wearing?	Kami, Dan, Beth, Amanda
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Amanda My birthday is during the summer winter.

Amanda During the summer, I go surfing swimming and sailing...

Seana My favorite season is the fall winter.

Seana I love to ski snowboard, I love to skate, and I enjoy colder temperatures.

Joe My favorite season is actually the fall spring.

Joe And Thanksgiving Halloween is around that time...

Kami My favorite season is the spring because the water weather is perfect.

Kami I love having picnics outside with my friends family.

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