

CAMBRIDGE

interchange

FOURTH EDITION

Jack C. Richards
with Jonathan Hull and Susan Proctor



WORKBOOK **2**

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With Jonathan Hull and Susan Proctor

Series Editor: David Bohlke

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CAMBRIDGE
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WORKBOOK

2

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Credits

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1

A time to remember

1

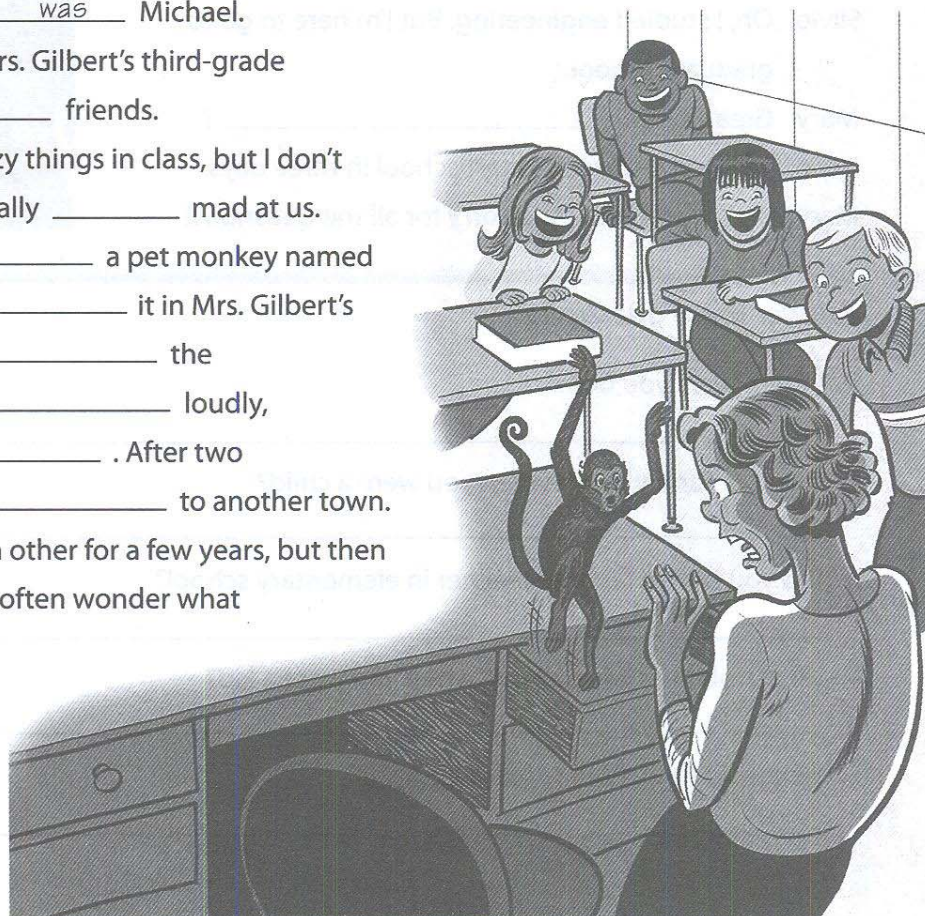
Past tense

A Write the past tense of these verbs.

Verb	Past tense	Verb	Past tense
be	<u>was / were</u>	hide	_____
become	_____	laugh	_____
do	_____	lose	_____
email	_____	move	_____
get	_____	open	_____
have	_____	scream	_____

B Complete this paragraph. Use the past tense of each of the verbs in part A.

My best friend in school was Michael.
 He and I _____ in Mrs. Gilbert's third-grade
 class, and we _____ friends.
 We often _____ crazy things in class, but I don't
 think Mrs. Gilbert ever really _____ mad at us.
 For example, Michael _____ a pet monkey named
 Bananas. Sometimes he _____ it in Mrs. Gilbert's
 desk. Later, when she _____ the
 drawer, she always _____ loudly,
 and the class _____. After two
 years, Michael's family _____ to another town.
 We _____ each other for a few years, but then
 we _____ contact. I often wonder what
 he's doing now.



2**Complete the questions in this conversation.**

Mary: Welcome to the building. My name's Mary Burns.

Sílvio: Hello. I'm Sílvio Mendes. It's nice to meet you.

Mary: Nice to meet you, too. Are you from around here?

Sílvio: No, I'm from Brazil.

Mary: Oh, really? Were you born _____ in Brazil?

Sílvio: No, I wasn't born there, actually. I'm originally from Portugal.

Mary: That's interesting. So, when

_____ to Brazil?

Sílvio: I moved to Brazil when I was in elementary school.

Mary: Where _____ ?

Sílvio: We lived in Recife. It's a beautiful city in northeast Brazil. Then I went to college.

Mary: _____ to school in Recife?

Sílvio: No, I went to school in São Paulo.

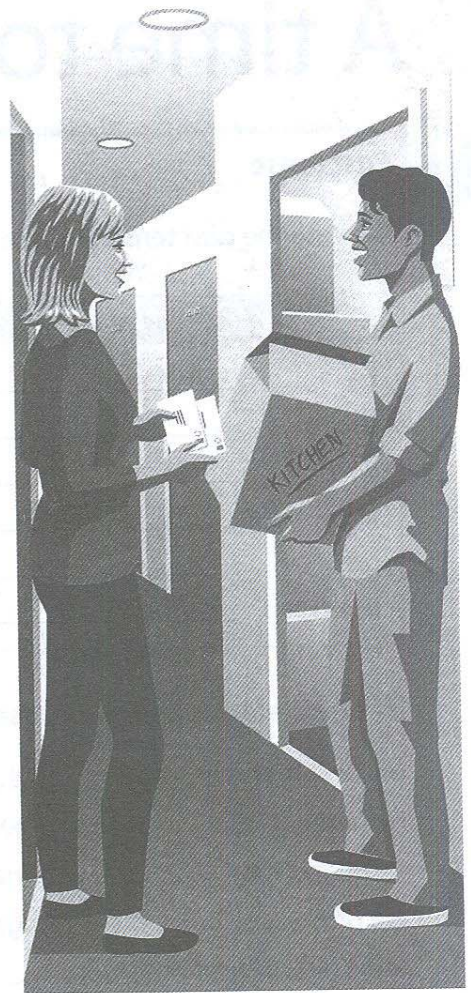
Mary: And what _____ ?

Sílvio: Oh, I studied engineering. But I'm here to go to graduate school.

Mary: Great! When _____ ?

Sílvio: I arrived last week. I start school in three days.

Mary: Well, good luck. And sorry for all the questions!

**3****Answer these questions.**

1. Where were you born?

2. Did your family move when you were a child?

3. Did you have a favorite teacher in elementary school?

4. What hobbies did you have when you were a kid?

5. When did you begin to learn English?

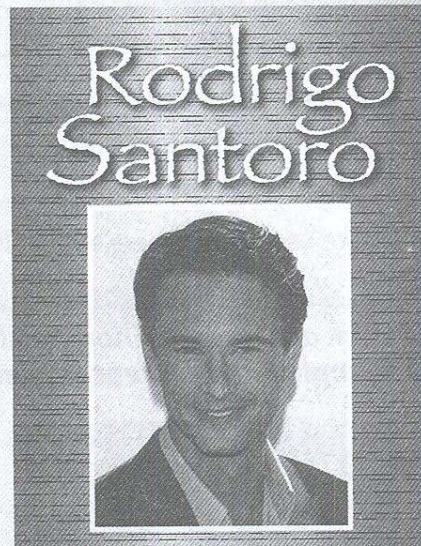
A Scan the article about Rodrigo Santoro. Where is he from? What does he do?

Rodrigo Santoro was born in 1975 in Petrópolis, near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. As a child, he used to organize puppet performances during family vacations. When he was studying communications in college, he started acting in television soap operas, such as *Olho no Olho* in 1993 and *Hilda Furacão* in 1998.

After his success in soap operas, Santoro started acting in Brazilian films. His first big role was in *Bicho de Sete Cabeças* in 2001. The movie is about a young man who is wrongly kept in a mental hospital. For this role, he won the Best Actor Award at the Cartagena Film Festival. This success led to Hollywood. In 2003, Santoro acted in three movies: *Charlie's Angels: Full Throttle*, with Drew Barrymore; *The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone*, with Helen Mirren; and *Love Actually*, with Hugh Grant. His performance as King Xerxes of Persia in the movie *300* was nominated as Best Villain at the MTV Movie Awards in 2007.

During this time, Santoro continued working in Brazil. In 2003, he starred in *Carandiru*, a film about a prison in São Paulo. He was nominated as Best Actor at the Prêmio Contigo Cinema for his performance in the 2007 film *Não Por Acaso*. More recently, he performed the role of President Raúl Castro of Cuba in *Che: Part Two* (2008) and that of Oriol in *There Be Dragons* (2011).

With this heavy workload, Santoro balances his life in Rio de Janeiro by reading, listening to music, and meditating. He also loves sports. In 2008, he played soccer with such international stars as Luís Figo and Alan Shearer for Soccer Aid, a charity that raises money for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). ■



B Check (✓) True or False. For statements that are false, write the correct information.

	True	False
1. Rodrigo Santoro studied acting in college. _____	☐	☐
2. He won an award for his role in <i>Bicho de Sete Cabeças</i> . _____	☐	☐
3. He worked in Brazil before he worked in Hollywood. _____	☐	☐
4. He won an MTV Movie Award for the role of King Xerxes. _____	☐	☐
5. He always plays very similar roles. _____	☐	☐
6. He once played soccer for a children's charity. _____	☐	☐

5

Choose the correct word or phrase.

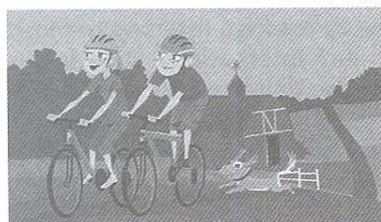
1. I used to collect comic books (hobbies / scrapbooks / comic books) when I was a kid.
2. My favorite pet was a _____ (cat / beach / crayon) called Felix.
3. We used to go to _____ (video games / summer camp / toys) during our vacations. It was really fun.
4. There was a great _____ (fish / playground / soccer) in our neighborhood.
We used to go there every afternoon.

6

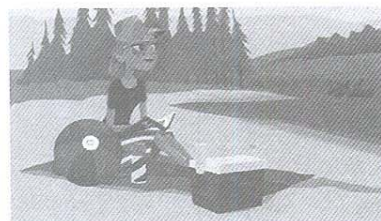
Look at these childhood pictures of Kate and her brother Peter.
Complete the sentences using *used to*.



1. In the summer, Kate and Peter sometimes
used to go to summer camp.



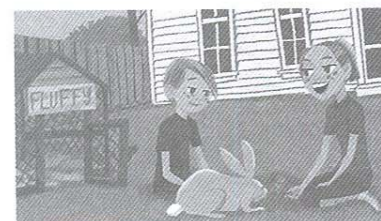
2. They also _____ .
Their dog Bruno always used to follow them.



3. Kate _____
every weekend during summer vacation. She hardly ever goes now.



4. Peter _____ .
They're now worth a lot of money.



5. They _____ .
They don't have any pets now.

7**Look at the answers. Write the questions using *used to*.**

1. A: What did you use to do in the summer?
B: We used to go to the beach.
2. A: _____
B: No, we didn't collect shells. We used to build sand castles.
3. A: _____
B: Yes, we did. We used to swim for hours. Then we played all kinds of sports.
4. A: Really? What _____
B: Well, we used to play beach volleyball with some other kids.
5. A: _____
B: No, we didn't. We used to win!

**8****How have you changed in the last five years? Write answers to these questions.**

1. What hobbies did you use to have five years ago? What hobbies do you have now?
I used to ...
Now, ...
2. What kind of music did you use to like then? What kind of music do you like now?

3. What kinds of clothes did you use to like to wear? What kinds of clothes do you like to wear now?

9

Complete the sentences. Use the past tense of the verbs given.

Maria: I'm an immigrant here.

I was (be) born in Chile
 and _____ (grow up) there.
 I _____ (come) here in 2005.
 I _____ (not be) very happy at
 first. Things _____ (be) difficult
 for me. I _____ (not speak)
 English, so I _____ (go) to a
 community college and _____ (study)
 English there. My English _____ (get)
 better, and I _____ (find)
 this job. What about you?



10

Choose the correct responses.

1. A: Are you from Toronto?

B: No, I'm originally from Morocco.

- No, I'm originally from Morocco.
- Neither am I.

2. A: Tell me a little about yourself.

B: _____

- Sure. Nice to meet you.
- What do you want to know?

3. A: How old were you when you moved here?

B: _____

- About 16.
- About 16 years ago.

4. A: Did you learn English here?

B: _____

- Yes, I was 10 years old.
- No, I studied it in Morocco.

5. A: By the way, I'm Lisa.

B: _____

- What's your name?
- Glad to meet you.

2

Caught in the rush

1

Choose the correct compound noun for each picture.

☐ bicycle lane
☐ bus stop

☐ newsstand
☒ streetlights

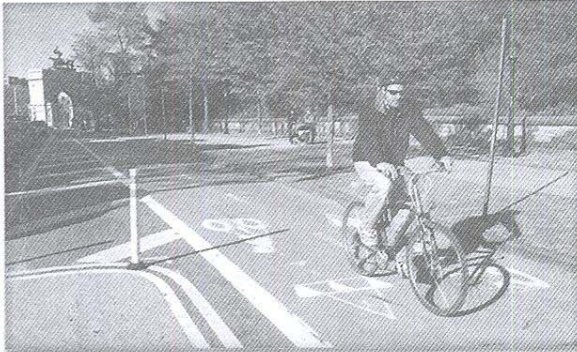
☐ taxi stand
☐ traffic jam



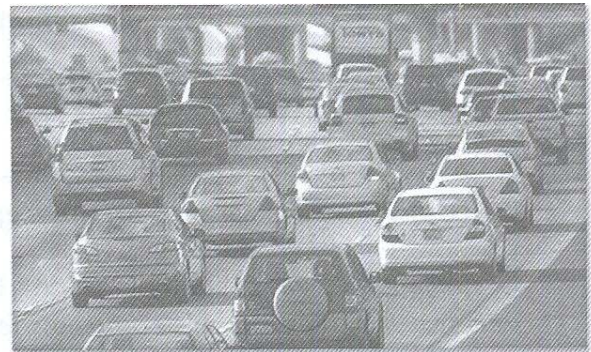
1. streetlights



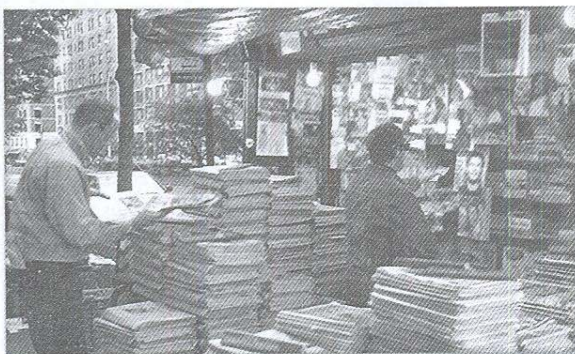
2. _____



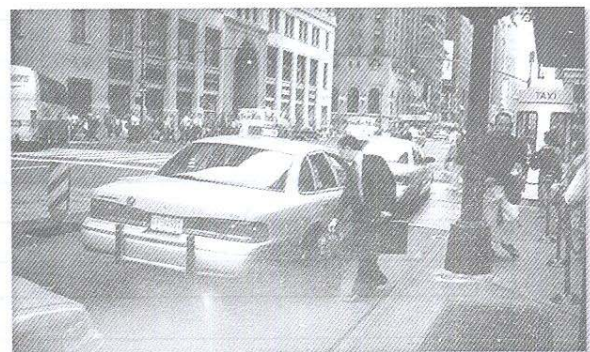
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

A Choose a solution for each problem.

Problems

1. no more parking spaces: build a public parking garage
2. dark streets: _____
3. no places to take children: _____
4. crime: _____
5. car accidents: _____
6. traffic jams: _____

Solutions

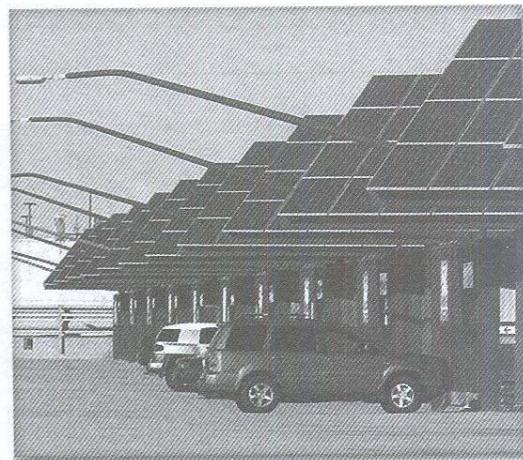
- ☐ install modern streetlights
- ☐ build a subway system
- ☐ install more traffic lights
- ☐ hire more police officers
- ☐ build more parks
- ☒ build a public parking garage

B Look at these solutions. Write sentences explaining the problems. Use *too much*, *too many*, or *not enough* and the problems in part A.

1. There aren't enough parking spaces.
The city should build a public parking garage.
2. _____
The city should install more traffic lights.
3. _____
The city should build a subway system.
4. _____
The city should hire more police officers.
5. _____
The city should build more parks.
6. _____
The city should install modern streetlights.

C Find another way to say the problems in part B. Begin each sentence with *There should be more/less/fewer*

1. There should be more parking spaces.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



A Match the words in columns A and B. Write the compound nouns.

A	B	
☒ air	☐ district	1. <u>air pollution</u>
☐ business	☐ garages	2. _____
☐ commuter	☐ hour	3. _____
☐ parking	☐ lines	4. _____
☐ police	☐ officers	5. _____
☐ public	☒ pollution	6. _____
☐ rush	☐ transportation	7. _____

B Complete this online post using the compound nouns in part A.

[HOME](#) [HEADLINES](#) [LOCAL NEWS](#) [INTERNATIONAL](#) [BUSINESS](#) [SPORTS](#) [CONTACT US](#)

City Forum

Life in this city needs to be improved. For one thing, there are too many cars, and there is too much bad air, especially during rush hour. The _____ is terrible. This problem is particularly bad downtown in the _____. Too many people drive their cars to work.

I think there should be more _____ at busy intersections. They could stop traffic jams. We also need fewer _____ downtown. The city spends too much money building them. It's so easy to park that too many people drive to work. However, the city doesn't spend enough money on _____. There aren't enough _____ to the suburbs.

C Write two paragraphs about a problem in a city you know. First describe the problem and then suggest solutions.

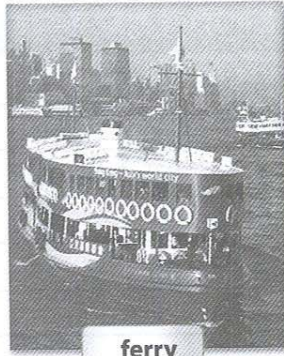
4

Transportation in Hong Kong

A Read about transportation in Hong Kong. Match the photos to the descriptions in the article.



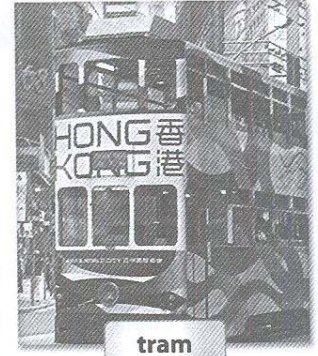
cable railway



ferry



subway



tram



Getting Around Hong Kong

Hong Kong has an excellent transportation system. If you fly there, you will arrive at one of the most modern airports in the world. And during your visit, there are many ways to get around Hong Kong.

1

These have run in the streets of Hong Kong Island since 1904. They have two decks, and they carry 230,000 passengers a day. You can travel on six routes, totaling 30 kilometers (about 19 miles). You can also hire one for a private party with up to 25 guests – a great way to enjoy Hong Kong!

2

Take one of these to cross from Hong Kong Island to Kowloon or to visit one of the other islands. You can also use them to travel to Macau and Guangdong. They are very safe and comfortable, and one of the cheapest boat rides in the world.

3

Hong Kong's underground railway is called the MTR – the Mass Transit Railway. It is the fastest way to get around. You can catch one from the airport to all the major centers in Hong Kong. The MTR carries 2.3 million passengers a day.

4

This is found on Hong Kong Island. It pulls you up Victoria Peak, which is 552 meters (about 1,800 feet) above sea level, the highest mountain on the island. The system is over 120 years old. In that time, there has never been an accident. Two cars carry up to 120 passengers each.

IR Language
مرجع آموزش زبان ایرانیان

B Complete the chart about each type of transportation. Where you cannot find the information, write NG (not given).

	cable railway	ferry	subway	tram
1. How old is it?	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. How many people use it?	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. How safe is it?	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. Where can you go?	_____	_____	_____	_____

5

Complete these conversations. Use the words in the box.

☐ ATM

☐ bus stop

☒ duty-free shop

☐ schedule

☐ sign

1. A: Could you tell me where I can buy some perfume?

B: You should try the duty-free shop.

2. A: Can you tell me where the buses are?

B: Yeah, there's a _____ just outside this building.

3. A: Do you know where I can change money?

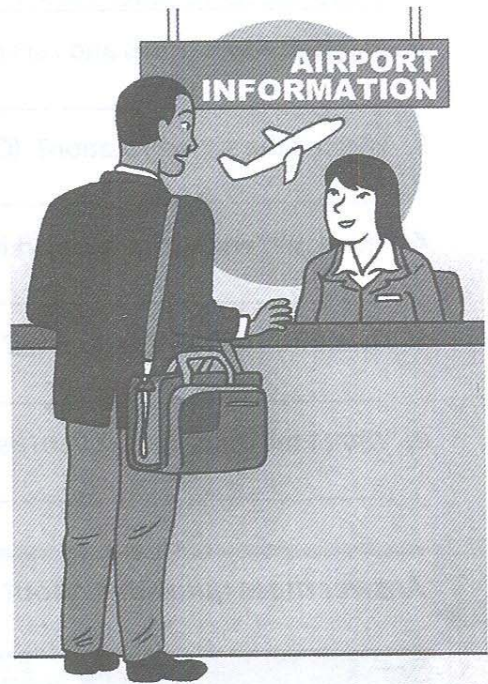
B: There's a money exchange on the second floor.
There's also an _____ over there.

4. A: Do you know what time the last train leaves for the city?

B: No, but I can check the _____.

5. A: Could you tell me where the taxi stand is?

B: Sure. Just follow that _____.



6

Complete the questions in this conversation at a hotel.

Guest: Could you tell me where the gym is _____?

Clerk: Sure, the gym is on the nineteenth floor.

Guest: OK. And can you _____?

Clerk: Yes, the coffee shop is next to the gift shop.

Guest: The gift shop? Hmm. I need to buy something for my wife.

Do you _____?

Clerk: It closes at 6:00 P.M. I'm sorry, but you'll have to wait until tomorrow. It's already 6:15.

Guest: OK. Oh, I'm expecting a package.

Could you _____?

Clerk: Don't worry. I'll call you when it arrives.

Guest: Thanks. Just one more thing.

Do you _____?

Clerk: The airport bus leaves every half hour. Anything else?

Guest: No, I don't think so. Thanks.

7**Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.**

1. There are too many cars in this city. (fewer)

There should be fewer cars in this city.

2. We need fewer buses and cars downtown. (traffic)

3. Where's the subway station? (Could you)

4. There isn't enough public parking. (parking garages)

5. How often does the bus come? (Do you)

6. What time does the last train leave? (Can you)

8**Answer these questions about your city or another city you know.**

The streets are closed to cars in a traffic-free zone.

1. Are there any traffic-free zones? If so, where are they located?

2. How do most people travel to and from work?

3. What's the rush hour like?

4. What's the city's biggest problem?

5. What has the city done about it?

6. Is there anything else the city could do?

3

Time for a change!

1

Opposites

A Write the opposites. Use the words in the box.

☐ dark	☐ old
☐ expensive	☐ safe
☒ inconvenient	☐ small
☐ noisy	☐ spacious

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. convenient / <u>inconvenient</u> | 5. bright / _____ |
| 2. cramped / _____ | 6. modern / _____ |
| 3. dangerous / _____ | 7. quiet / _____ |
| 4. big / _____ | 8. cheap / _____ |

B Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using *not ... enough* or *too* and the words in part A.

- The house is too expensive.
The house isn't cheap enough.
- The rooms aren't bright enough.

- The living room isn't spacious enough for the family.

- The bathroom is too old.

- The yard isn't big enough for our pets.

- The street is too noisy for us.

- The neighborhood is too dangerous.

- The location isn't convenient enough.



2 Add the word enough to these sentences.

Grammar note: enough

Enough comes after adjectives but before nouns.

adjective + enough

It isn't *spacious enough*.

The rooms aren't *light enough*.

enough + noun

There isn't *enough space*.

It doesn't have *enough light*.

1. The apartment isn't comfortable^{enough}.
2. There aren't bedrooms.
3. It's not modern.
4. There aren't parking spaces.
5. The neighborhood doesn't have streetlights.
6. There aren't closets.
7. It's not private.
8. The living room isn't spacious.

3 Complete this conversation. Use the words given and the comparisons in the box. (Some of the comparisons in the box can be used more than once.)

almost as . . . as	just as many . . . as
as many . . . as	not as . . . as

Realtor: How did you like the house on Twelfth Street?

Client: Well, it's not as convenient as the apartment on Main Street. (convenient)

Realtor: That's true, the house is less convenient.

Client: And the apartment doesn't have _____ the house. (rooms)

Realtor: Yes, the house is more spacious.

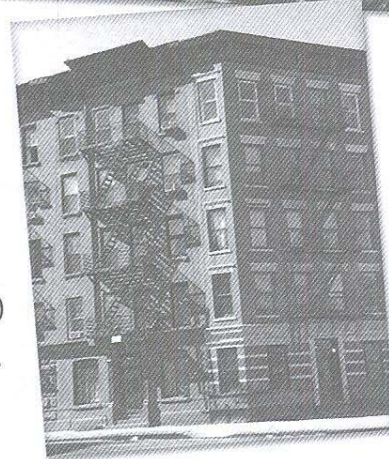
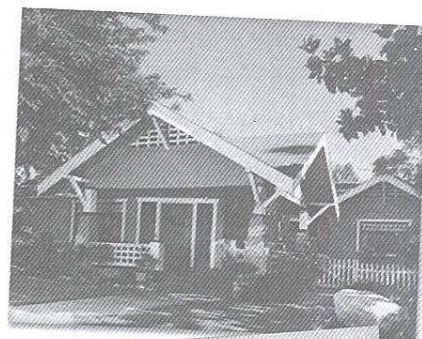
Client: But I think there are _____ in the apartment. (closets)

Realtor: You're right. The closet space is the same.

Client: The wallpaper in the apartment is _____ the wallpaper in the house. (shabby)

Realtor: I know, but you could change the wallpaper in the house.

Client: Hmm, the rent on the apartment is _____ the rent on the house, but the house is much bigger. (expensive) Oh, I can't decide. Can you show me something else?



A Complete this questionnaire about where you live, and find your score below.

How does your home measure up?		Yes	No	To score:
The outside				
1. Are you close enough to shopping?	☐	☐		How many "Yes" answers do you have?
2. Is there enough public transportation nearby?	☐	☐		
3. Are the sidewalks clean?	☐	☐		16–20
4. Are there good restaurants in the neighborhood?	☐	☐		It sounds like a dream home!
5. Is there a park nearby?	☐	☐		11–15
6. Is the neighborhood quiet?	☐	☐		Great! All you need now is a swimming pool!
7. Is the neighborhood safe?	☐	☐		
8. Is there enough parking nearby?	☐	☐		
9. Does the outside of your home look good?	☐	☐		
The inside				
10. Are there enough bedrooms?	☐	☐		6–10
11. Is there enough closet space?	☐	☐		Well, at least guests won't want to stay too long!
12. Is the bathroom modern?	☐	☐		
13. Is there a washing machine?	☐	☐		0–5
14. Is there enough space in the kitchen?	☐	☐		Time to look for a better place to live!
15. Do the stove and refrigerator work well?	☐	☐		
16. Is the living room comfortable enough?	☐	☐		
17. Is the dining area big enough?	☐	☐		
18. Are the walls newly painted?	☐	☐		
19. Are the rooms bright enough?	☐	☐		
20. Is the building warm enough in cold weather?	☐	☐		

B Write two short paragraphs about where you live. In the first paragraph describe your neighborhood, and in the second paragraph describe your home. Use the information in part A or your own information.

A Which words or phrases often go with which verbs? Complete the chart.

☐ Italian

☐ happier

☐ my own room

☐ karate

☐ more free time

☒ healthy

☐ somewhere else

☐ to a new place

be

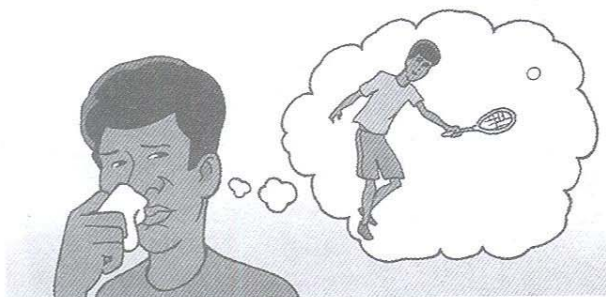
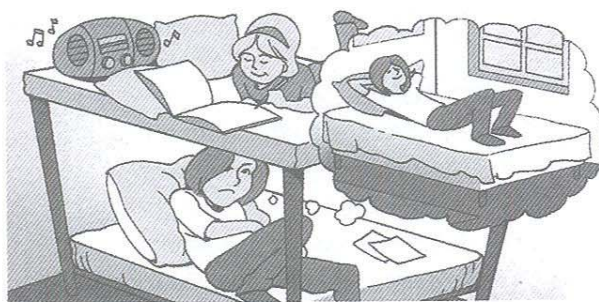
healthy

know

have

move

B Describe what these people would like to change. Use *I wish* and words or phrases in part A.


 1. I wish I were healthy.


2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

6

Choose the correct responses.

1. A: I wish I had an easier life.
B: Why?
 - Why?
 - I don't like my job, either.
2. A: I wish I could retire.
B: _____
 - I don't like it anymore.
 - I know what you mean.
3. A: Where do you want to move?
B: _____
 - Somewhere else.
 - Something else.
4. A: I wish I could find a bigger apartment.
B: _____
 - Is it too large?
 - It's very nice, though.



7

Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. There should be more bedrooms in my apartment. (enough)
There aren't enough bedrooms in my apartment.
2. This neighborhood is safe enough. (dangerous)

3. My apartment doesn't have enough privacy. (private)

4. Our house has the same number of bedrooms as yours. (just as many)

5. I don't have enough closet space. (wish)

6. We wish we could move to a new place. (somewhere else)

7. That apartment is too small. (big)

8. I wish housework were easy. (not difficult)

A Scan the article about making wishes. Which three countries does it refer to?

Making Wishes

All over the world, people have always wished for things, such as peace, love, good health, and money. Over hundreds of years, people in different countries have found different ways to make wishes. Here are some interesting examples.

The Trevi Fountain in Rome, Italy, is a place where many people go to make a wish. The water from the fountain flows into a large pool of water below. To make a wish, visitors stand facing away from the fountain. Then, they use their right hand to throw a coin into the pool over their left shoulder. They believe this will bring them luck and bring them back to Rome one day. The coins in the fountain, several thousand euros each day, are given to poor people.

A very different way of making wishes happens in Anhui province in eastern China. Huangshan (which



means "Yellow Mountain") is famous for its beautiful sunrises and sunsets. That's why people think it is a very romantic place. Couples go there to make a wish that they will stay together forever. Each couple buys a "love lock," or padlock, with a key. Next, they lock their padlock to a chain at the top of the mountain. Then they throw the key down the mountain so that their lock can never be opened.

In Turkey and some neighboring countries, May 5 is a special day for making wishes. People believe that each year on that day two wise men return to earth. They come to help people and give them good health. In the evening, there are street food markets selling different kinds of seasonal food and musicians playing traditional music. People write their wishes on pieces of paper and then attach the paper to a tree. Nowadays, however, some people go online and send their wishes to special websites.



B Read the article. Check (✓) the statements that are true for each place.

	Rome	Huangshan	Turkey
1. People make wishes only once a year.	☐	☐	☐
2. You need a lock and key.	☐	☐	☐
3. You put your wish on a tree.	☐	☐	☐
4. You need a coin to make your wish.	☐	☐	☐
5. Wish-making is only for couples.	☐	☐	☐
6. The money from the wishes goes to poor people.	☐	☐	☐
7. Some people make their wishes on the Internet.	☐	☐	☐

4

I've never heard of that!

1

Complete the conversation with the correct tense.

Isabel: I went to Sunrise Beach last week.

Have you ever been
(Did you ever go / Have you ever been)
to Sunrise Beach, Andy?

Andy: Yes, . It's beautiful.
(I did / I have)

 there on
(Did you go / Have you gone)
the weekend?

Isabel: Yeah, I .
(did / have)

I on Sunday.
(went / have gone)

 at 4:00 A.M.
(I got up / I've gotten up)

Andy: Wow! that early!
(I never woke up / I've never woken up)

Isabel: Oh, it wasn't so bad. I
(got / have gotten)

to the beach early to see the sun come up.

 a sunrise on a beach, Andy?
(Did you ever see / Have you ever seen)

Andy: No, .
(I didn't / I haven't)

Isabel: Then I swimming
(went / have gone)

around 6:00, but there were some strange dark shadows

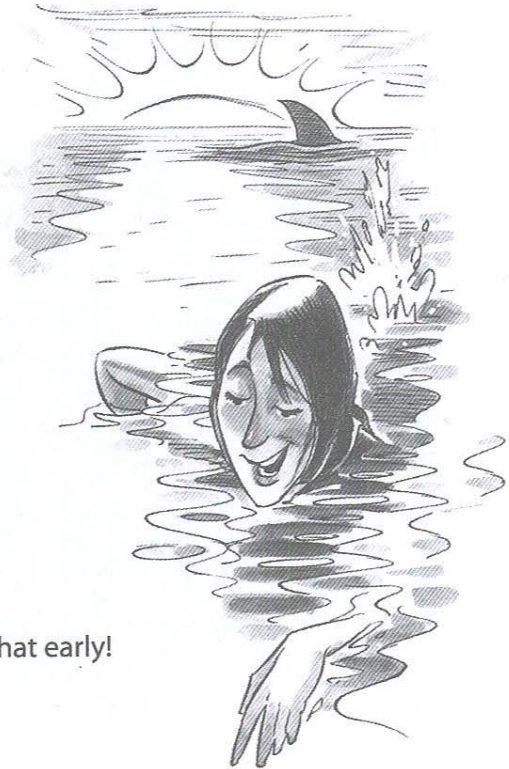
in the water. of sharks at Sunrise Beach?
(Did you ever hear / Have you ever heard)

Andy: Yes, . I a news report about sharks last summer.
(I did / I have) (heard / have heard)

Isabel: Gee! Maybe I a lucky escape on Sunday morning! Why don't you
(had / have had)

come with me next time?

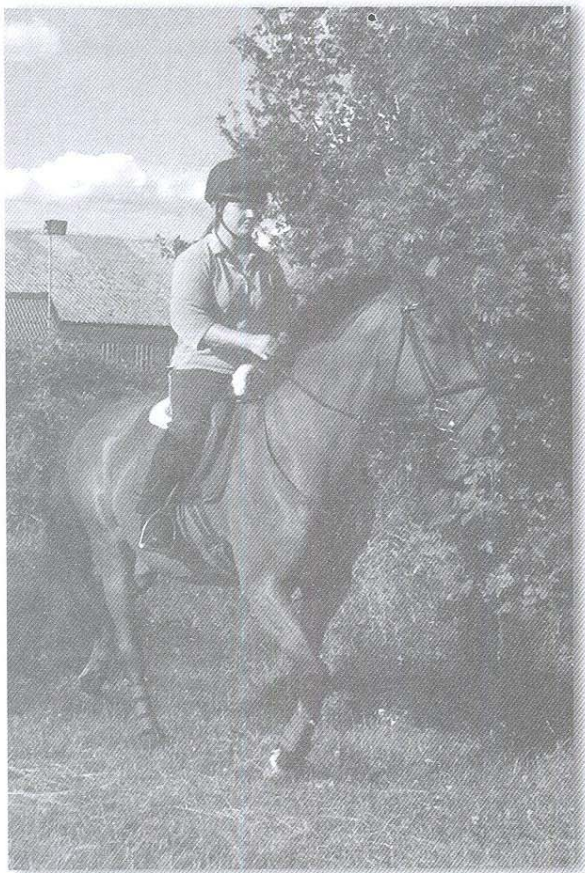
Andy: Are you kidding?



2

Have you ever ... ?

A Look at this list and check (✓) five things you have done. Add other activities if necessary.



- ☐ go horseback riding
- ☐ cook for over 10 people
- ☐ eat raw fish
- ☐ go to a classical concert
- ☐ have green tea ice cream
- ☐ read a novel in English
- ☐ ride a motorcycle
- ☐ take a cruise
- ☐ travel abroad
- ☐ try Indian food

- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

B Write questions about the things you checked in part A. Use *Have you ever ... ?*

1. Have you ever had green tea
ice cream?
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

C Answer the questions you wrote in part B. Then use the past tense to give more information.

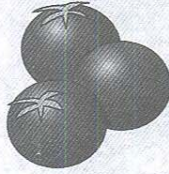
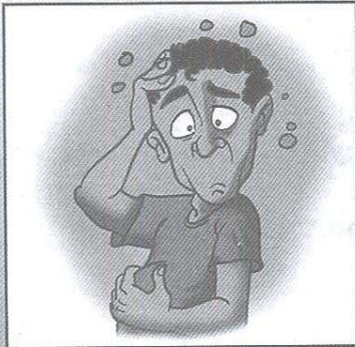
1. Yes, I have. I had some in a
Japanese restaurant. It was delicious!
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

A Scan the article. What kinds of food can cause allergies?

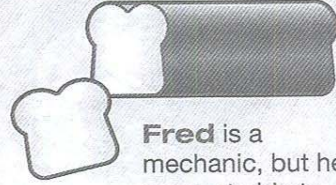
FOOD ALLERGIES



Luis always had headaches and stomachaches. First, Luis's doctor gave him some medicine, but it didn't work. Then his doctor asked him about his favorite foods. Luis said he loved cake and ice cream. His doctor said, "Stop eating sweets." Luis stopped, but he still got headaches and stomachaches. Next, his doctor asked more questions about his diet. Luis said he ate a lot of fish. His doctor said to stop eating fish. When Luis stopped eating fish, he felt much better.



Sharon often had a very sore mouth after eating. First, she stopped drinking milk and eating cheese, but this made no difference. Then, in the summer, the problem became really bad, and it was difficult for Sharon to eat. Her doctor asked about her diet. She said she had a tomato garden, and she ate about 10 tomatoes a day. Sharon's doctor told her not to eat tomatoes. When she stopped eating tomatoes, Sharon's mouth got better.



Fred is a mechanic, but he was not able to hold his tools. His hands were swollen. First, he went to his doctor, and she gave him some medicine. The medicine didn't work. He still couldn't hold his tools. After that, his doctor asked him about his diet. Fred told her he ate a lot of bread. She told him not to eat bread or pasta. After 10 days, Fred could hold his tools again.

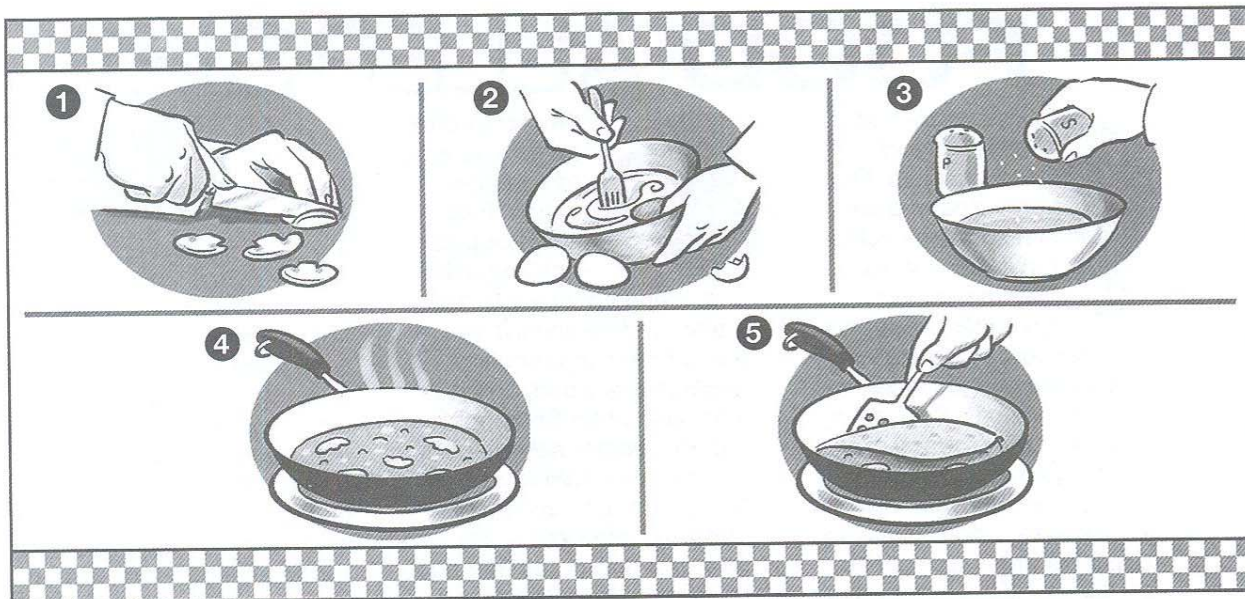


B Read the article. What problem did each person have? Complete the first column of the chart.

Problem	What didn't work	What worked
Luis		
Sharon		
Fred		

C Read the article again. What didn't work? What *did* work? Complete the rest of the chart.

A Here's a recipe for a mushroom omelet. Look at the pictures and number the sentences from 1 to 5.



- _____ After that, pour the eggs into a frying pan. Add the mushrooms and cook.
- _____ Then beat the eggs in a bowl.
- 1 First, slice the mushrooms.
- _____ Next, add salt and pepper to the egg mixture.
- _____ Finally, fold the omelet in half. Your omelet is ready. Enjoy!

B Describe your favorite way to cook eggs. Use sequence adverbs.

How to cook:



5

Complete the conversation. Use the past tense or the present perfect of the verbs given.



Sylvia: I went (go) to a Thai restaurant last night.

Jason: Really? I _____ (never eat) Thai food.

Sylvia: Oh, you should try it. It's delicious!

Jason: What _____ you _____ (order)?

Sylvia: First, I _____ (have) soup with green curry and rice. Then I _____ (try) pad thai. It's noodles, shrimp, and vegetables in a spicy sauce.

Jason: I _____ (not taste) pad thai before. _____ (be) it very hot?

Sylvia: No. It _____ (be) just spicy enough. And after that, I _____ (eat) bananas in coconut milk for dessert.

Jason: Mmm! That sounds good.

Sylvia: It was.

6

Choose the correct word.

- We had delicious guacamole dip and chips on Saturday night while we watched TV. It was a great snack (dinner / snack / meal).
- I had a huge lunch, so I _____ (ordered / skipped / tried) dinner.
- What _____ (appetizers / ingredients / skewers) do you need to cook crispy fried noodles?
- First, fry the beef in oil and curry powder and then _____ (pour / mix / toast) the coconut milk over the beef.
- We need to leave the restaurant now. Could we have the _____ (check / recipe / menu), please?

I've never heard of that! ■ 23

7

Choose the correct responses.

- ☐ Yuck! That sounds awful. ☐ That sounds strange. ☐ Mmm! That sounds good.

1. A: Have you ever tried barbecued chicken? You marinate the meat in barbecue sauce for about an hour and then cook it on the grill.
B: _____
2. A: Here's a recipe called Baked Eggplant Delight. I usually bake eggplant for an hour, but this says you bake it for only five minutes!
B: _____
3. A: Look at this dish – frogs' legs with bananas! I've never seen that before.
B: _____

8

Crossword puzzle: Verbs

Use the simple past or present perfect of these verbs to complete the crossword puzzle.

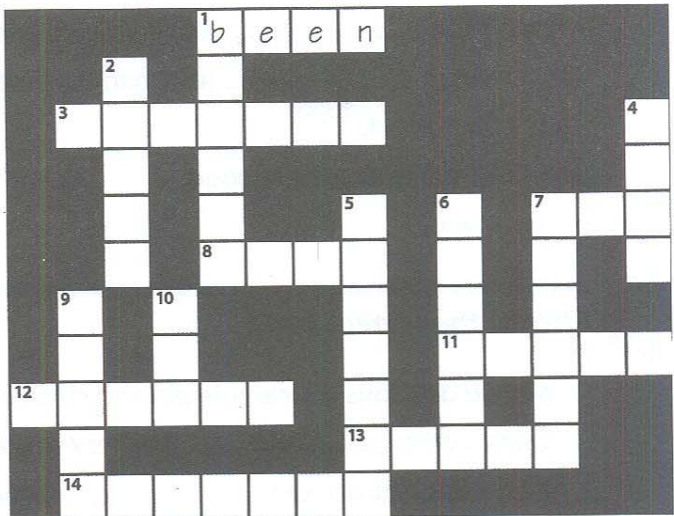
- ☒ be ☐ bring ☐ decide ☐ drive ☐ forget ☐ have ☐ ride ☐ take
☐ break ☐ buy ☐ do ☐ eat ☐ give ☐ make ☐ skip ☐ try

Across

- 1 We have never _____ to a Chinese restaurant.
- 3 I _____ all the ingredients with me.
- 7 _____ you eat a huge dinner last night?
- 8 We _____ my mother to the new Chilean restaurant.
- 11 I haven't _____ a birthday gift to my father yet.
- 12 Have you ever _____ a horse? It's great!
- 13 I have never _____ snails. What are they like?
- 14 Have you _____ what kind of pizza you would like?

Down

- 1 I _____ this chicken for \$5.
- 2 Oh, I'm sorry. I just _____ a glass.
- 4 Victor _____ Chinese chicken for dinner.
- 5 I wasn't hungry this morning, so I _____ breakfast.
- 6 Oh, no! I _____ to buy rice.
- 7 Have you ever _____ a sports car?
- 9 I _____ Greek food for the first time last night.
- 10 Have you ever _____ Peruvian ceviche? It's delicious.



5

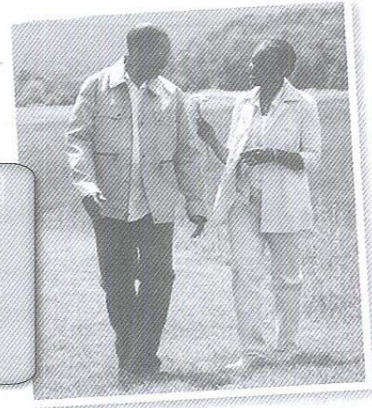
Going places

1

Vacation plans

A Which words or phrases often go with which verbs?
Complete the chart. Use each word or phrase only once.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| ☐ a camper | ☐ lots of hiking | ☐ sailing lessons |
| ☐ camping | ☐ my email | ☐ some fishing |
| ☐ a car | ☐ my reading | ☐ something exciting |
| ☐ a condominium | ☐ my studying | ☐ swimming |
| ☒ long walks | ☐ on vacation | ☐ a vacation |



take

long walks

do

go

rent

catch up on

B Write four things you plan to do on your next vacation. Use *be going to* and the information in part A or your own information.

Vacation plans

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

C Write four sentences about your possible vacation plans. Use *will* with *maybe*, *probably*, *I guess*, or *I think*. Use the information in part A or your own information.

Possible plans

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

2

Complete the conversation. Use *be going to* or *will* and the information on the notepads.

Dave: So, Stella, do you have any vacation plans?

Stella: Well, I'm going to paint my apartment because the walls are a really ugly color. What about you?

Dave: _____ and take a long drive.

Stella: Where are you going to go?

Dave: I'm not sure. _____.

I haven't seen her in a long time.

Stella: That sounds nice. I like to visit my family, too.

Dave: Yes, and _____ for a few days. I haven't been hiking in months. How about you? Are you going to do anything else on your vacation?

Stella: _____. I have a lot of work to do before school starts.

Dave: That doesn't sound like much fun.

Stella: Oh, I am planning to have some fun, too.

_____. I love to swim in the ocean!

Stella's Pad

paint my apartment - yes
catch up on my studying - probably
relax on the beach - yes

DAVE'S PAD

rent a car - yes
visit my sister Jeanne - probably
go to the mountains - maybe

3

Travel plans

A Look at these answers. Write questions using *be going to*.

1. A: Where are you going to go?

B: I'm going to go someplace nice and quiet.

2. A: _____

B: I'm going to drive.

3. A: _____

B: I'm going to stay in a condominium. My friend has one near the beach.

4. A: _____

B: No, I'm going to travel by myself.

B Use the cues to write other answers to the questions in part A. Use *be going to* or *will*.

1. I'm not going to go to a busy place. (not go / busy place)

2. _____ (maybe / take the train)

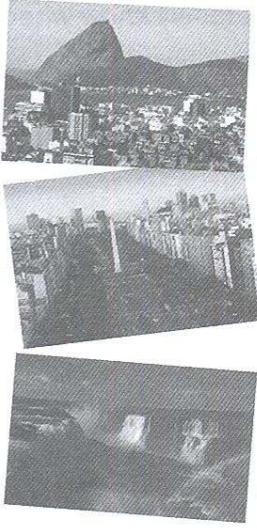
3. _____ (not stay / hotel)

4. _____ (I think / ask a friend)

A Scan the travel ad. Where can tourists see beautiful nature scenes?

http://www.holidayofalifetime.com

The Perfect South American Vacation * See two exciting cities and one of South America's natural wonders * 11 days for \$1,199 + airfare!



Rio de Janeiro
There's a lot to do in this exciting city! There's opera and ballet as well as museums, churches, parks, and great beaches. And just outside the city, you should visit Sugarloaf and Corcovada Mountains. Dining starts late in Rio, around 9:00 P.M. And dancing in the clubs begins around 11:00.

Buenos Aires
In this unique city of art, culture, and history, there are over 150 parks, 42 theaters, and museums and shops everywhere. You must visit Avenida 9 de Julio, the widest avenue in the world. The food is excellent, and you simply have to try the steaks! The home of the tango also offers great nightlife – all night long!

Iguaçu Falls
Bigger than Niagara Falls, this is truly an unforgettable wonder. For a real adventure, you ought to take a boat ride. And you must explore the national parks near the falls.

Book with FLIGHT and SAVE!

Reserve online, or call 1-800-555-TRIP for more information.

B Read the ad. Check (✓) True or False. For the statements that are false, write the correct information.

	True	False
1. People have dinner late in Rio de Janeiro. _____	☐	☐
2. Buenos Aires has the longest avenue in the world. _____	☐	☐
3. Niagara Falls is bigger than Iguazu Falls. _____	☐	☐
4. Both Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires have exciting nightlife. _____	☐	☐
5. Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Iguazu Falls have unforgettable parks and beaches. _____	☐	☐

5

Circle the correct word or words to give advice to travelers.



1. You ought (check / to check) the weather.
2. You should never (leave / to leave) cash in your hotel room.
3. You need (take / to take) your credit card with you.
4. You have (pay / to pay) an airport tax.
5. You should (let / to let) your family know where they can contact you.
6. You'd better not (go / to go) out alone late at night.
7. You must (get / to get) a vaccination if you go to some countries.

6

Take it or leave it?

A Check (✓) the most important item to have in each situation.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A vacation to a foreign country | 3. A sailing trip |
| ☐ an overnight bag | ☐ a hotel reservation |
| ☒ a passport | ☐ a first-aid kit |
| ☐ a driver's license | ☐ an ATM card |
| 2. A mountain-climbing vacation | 4. A visit to a temple |
| ☐ a suitcase | ☐ a credit card |
| ☐ a visa | ☐ suitable clothes |
| ☐ hiking boots | ☐ a plane ticket |

B Give advice to these people. Use the words or phrases in the box and the items in part A. Use each word or phrase only once.

☐ ought to ☐ need to ☐ should ☒ had better ('d better)

1. Yuko is going on a vacation to a foreign country.

She'd better take a passport.

2. Michelle and Steven are going on a mountain-climbing vacation.

3. Philip and Julia are planning a sailing trip.

4. Jack is going to visit a temple.

7 You don't need to take that!

Your friends are planning to drive across North America and camp along the way. What advice can you give them? Write eight sentences using the expressions in the box and some of the cues below.

You don't have to . . .	You ought to . . .
You have to . . .	You should . . .
You must . . .	You shouldn't . . .
You need to . . .	You'd better . . .



bring cooking equipment
buy good quality camping equipment
buy maps and travel guides
forget a first-aid kit
forget your passport or identification
get a GPS device for your car

pack a lot of luggage
remember to bring insect spray
remember to bring a jacket
take a credit card
take a lot of cash
take your driver's license

1. You have to bring cooking equipment.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

8 Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

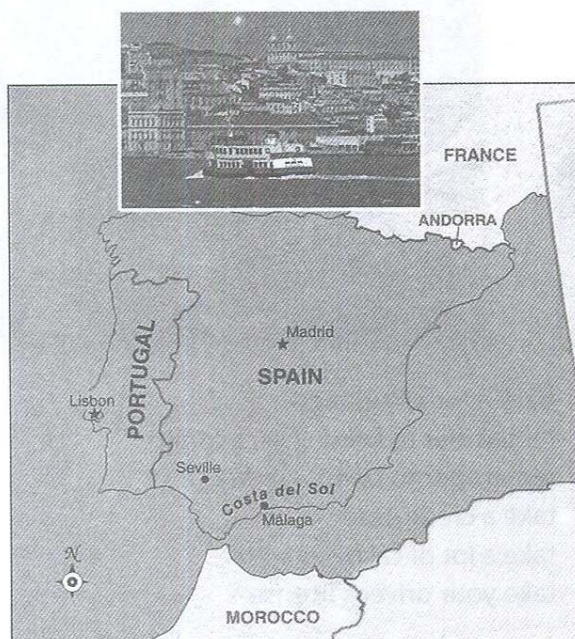
1. I'm not going to go on vacation on my own. (alone)

2. I don't want to travel with anyone. (by myself)

3. You ought to travel with a friend. (should)

4. It's necessary to get a vaccination. (must)

A Read these notes, and then write a description of your vacation. Use *be going to* for the plans you've decided on. Use *will* with *maybe*, *probably*, *I guess*, or *I think* for the plans you're not sure about.



Trip to Portugal & Spain

- arrive in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 6
- check in at the Tivoli Hotel
- go shopping (not sure)
- spend three days in Lisbon sightseeing
- take a tour bus across the border to Seville in Spain
- visit the cathedral (not sure)
- see some flamenco dancing in the evening
- rent a car and drive to Málaga on the Costa del Sol
- visit the old city center (not sure)
- spend time on the beach (not sure)
- fly to Madrid on July 19
- visit some museums (not sure)
- take a tour of the city and see the sights
- go home on July 22

I'm going to arrive in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 6 and check in at the Tivoli Hotel. Then maybe I'll go shopping. . . .

B Write five things you need to remember before you go on vacation.

1. I have to print my boarding pass.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6

OK. No problem!

1

Write responses to these requests. Use it or them.

1. Please take out the trash.

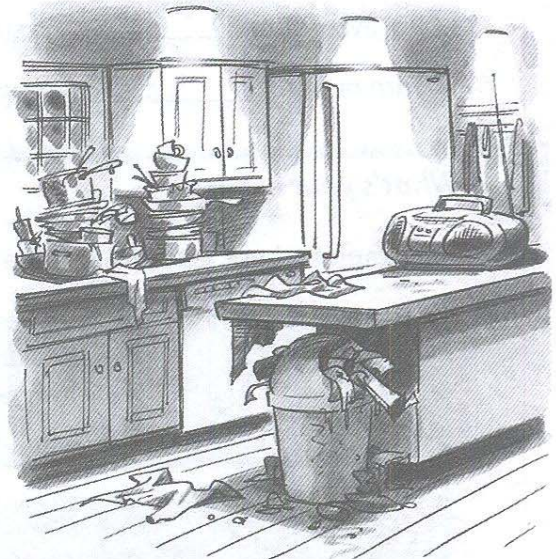
OK, I'll take it out.

2. Please put the dishes away.

3. Hang up the towels.

4. Turn off the lights, please.

5. Turn on the radio.



2

Two-part verbs

A Use the words in the box to make two-part verbs. (You may use words more than once.)

away down off on out up

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. clean <u>up</u> | 6. take _____ |
| 2. hang _____ | 7. take _____ |
| 3. let _____ | 8. throw _____ |
| 4. pick _____ | 9. turn _____ |
| 5. put _____ | 10. turn _____ |

B Make requests with the two-part verbs in part A. Then give a reason for making the request.

- Please clean up your room. It's dirty.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3

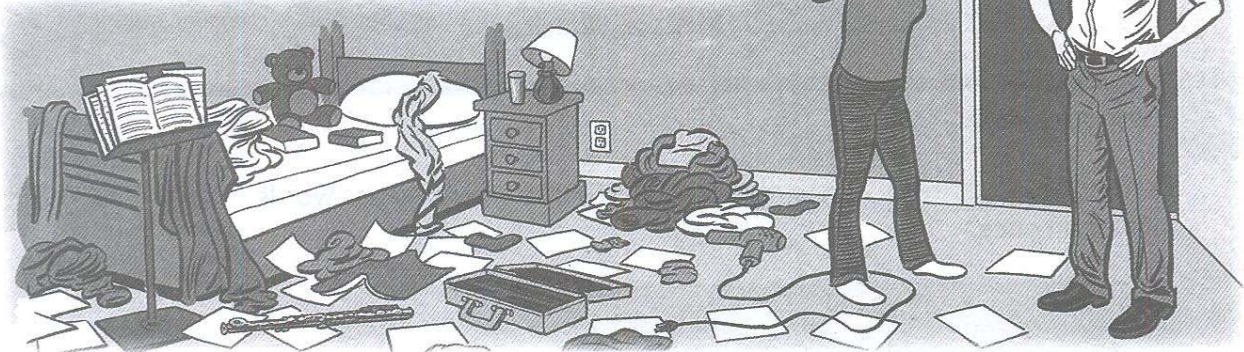
Choose the correct word.

1. Hang up your coat . (books / coat / trash)
2. Take out the _____ . (groceries / trash / yard)
3. Turn down the _____ . (garbage / TV / toys)
4. Pick up your _____ . (lights / things / yard)
5. Put away your _____ . (clothes / microwave / dog)
6. Turn on the _____ . (magazines / mess / radio)

4

What's your excuse?**A** Complete these requests. Use the sentences in the box.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ It's a mess. | ☒ They shouldn't be on the floor. |
| ☐ It's too loud. | ☐ The milk is getting warm. |
| ☐ They're dirty. | |



1. Pick up your clothes, please. They shouldn't be on the floor.
2. Please put the groceries away. _____
3. Take your shoes off. _____
4. Clean up the kitchen, please. _____
5. Turn down the music. _____

B Write an excuse for each request in part A.

1. Sorry, but there isn't enough room in my closet.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

A Scan the article. What are some ways to get children to do chores?



Helping out at home

In many families, household chores can be a problem. Who does them? Who should do them? In the past, many women stayed at home and did all the chores. Husbands went out to work and expected their wives to clean and cook. Nowadays, though, more and more women have jobs outside the home. So most people think that both wives and husbands should share responsibility for doing household chores. But what about kids? Should children help their parents around the house? If so, how old should they be when they start? How often should they help? And should they get money for helping?

Many people agree that children should help around the house. Doing chores is one way that children can learn to take responsibility for the mess they make. Some even say that young children should help in the home. They can do easy jobs –

a child of six or seven years old, for example, can help do the laundry by separating dark-colored and light-colored clothes.

One problem is making sure that children and teenagers help regularly with chores. To solve this problem, some people suggest making a list of household chores, either on paper or on a computer spreadsheet. The list can have four parts: daily chores (such as doing the dishes), weekly chores (washing the car), monthly chores (cleaning the refrigerator), and yearly chores (cleaning the garage). Another suggestion to make sure that children do jobs around the house is to pay them. Some people say that this helps children and teenagers learn how to manage money, but others think it's wrong to pay kids to help because they are part of the family. After all, no one pays Mom or Dad to do the chores!

B Read the article. Then answer these questions.

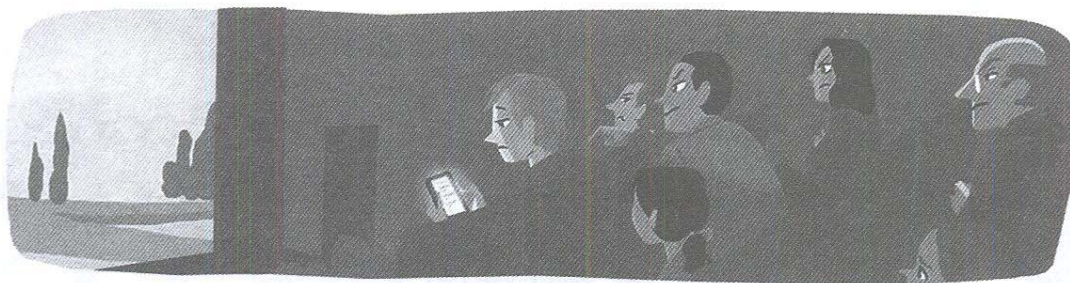
1. Why do some people think that both wives and husbands should do household chores?

2. Why do many people think that children should do some chores?

3. What kinds of chores can young children do?

4. What reasons are given for and against paying young people to do chores?

Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.



1. Turn off your cell phone, please. (Can)
Can you turn off your cell phone, please?
2. Take this form to the office. (Would you mind)

3. Please turn the TV down. (Could)

4. Don't leave wet towels on the floor. (Would you mind)

5. Text me today's homework assignment. (Would)

6. Pass me that book, please. (Can)

7

Choose the correct responses.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A: Could you lend me some money?
B: <u>Sure.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sure.• Oh, sorry.• No, thanks. | 4. A: Would you like to come in?
B: _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• That's no excuse.• Sorry, I forgot.• All right. Thanks. |
| 2. A: Would you mind helping me?
B: _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sorry, I can't right now.• No, thanks.• I forgot. | 5. A: Would you mind not leaving your dirty clothes on the floor?
B: _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• OK, thanks.• Oh, all right. I'll put them away.• Excuse me. I'll pay for them. |
| 3. A: Excuse me, but you're sitting in my seat.
B: _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'll close it.• Not right now.• Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize that. | 6. A: Can you hand me the remote control?
B: _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No problem.• You could, too.• I'll make sure. |

8

For each complaint, apologize and either give an excuse, admit a mistake, make an offer, or make a promise.

1. Customer: This steak is very tough. I can't eat it.

Waiter: Oh, I'm sorry. I'll get you another one.

2. Steven: You're late! I've been here for half an hour!

Katie: _____

3. Roommate 1: Could you turn the TV down?

I'm trying to study, and the noise is bothering me.

Roommate 2: _____

4. Father: You didn't take out the garbage this morning.

Son: _____

5. Customer: I brought this laptop in last week,
but it's still not working right.

Salesperson: _____

6. Neighbor 1: Could you do something about your dog?
It barks all night and keeps me awake.

Neighbor 2: _____

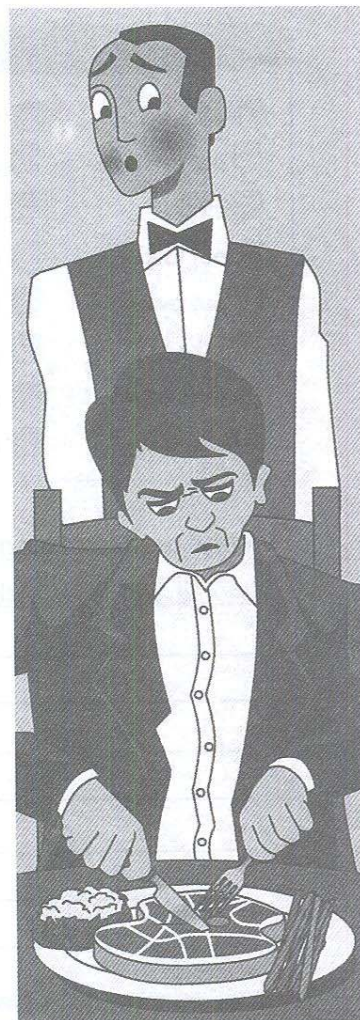
7. Resident: Would you mind moving your car?

You're parked in my parking space.

Visitor: _____

8. Teacher: Please put away your papers. You left them on
your desk yesterday.

Student: _____



9

Choose the correct words.

1. Throw those empty bottles away.

Put them in the _____ (recycling bin / living room / refrigerator).

2. Would you mind picking up some _____

(dry cleaning / groceries / towels)? We need coffee, milk, and rice.

3. Turn the _____ (faucet / oven / stereo) off. Water
costs money!

4. My neighbor made a _____ (mistake / request / promise).

He said, "I'll be sure to stop my dog from barking."

A Match the words and phrases in columns A and B.

A	B	
☒ pick up	☐ your bedroom	1. <u>pick up some milk</u>
☐ not criticize	☒ some milk	2. _____
☐ mail	☐ the groceries	3. _____
☐ not talk	☐ your sunglasses	4. _____
☐ put away	☐ these bills	5. _____
☐ take off	☐ the TV	6. _____
☐ turn down	☐ so loudly	7. _____
☐ clean up	☐ my friends	8. _____

B Write requests using the phrases in part A.

1. Would you mind picking up some milk?
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Write five complaints you have about a friend or a relative. Then write a wish for each complaint.

1. My roommate is always using my hair dryer.

I wish she had her own hair dryer.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

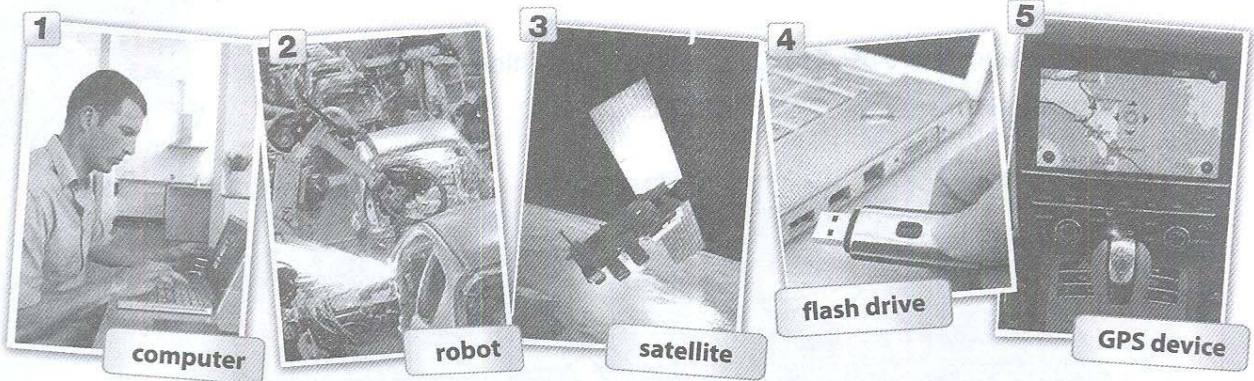


7 What's this for?

1

What are these items used for? Write a sentence about each item using *used for* and the information in the box.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| ☐ do boring jobs | ☐ store and transmit data | ☐ transmit radio and TV programs |
| ☒ write reports | ☐ determine your exact location | |



1. A computer is used for writing reports.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

2

Check (✓) the technology and what it does. Then write sentences using *be used to*.

1. ☒ text messages ☒ cell phone ☐ photocopies
A cell phone is used to send text messages.
2. ☐ MP4 player ☐ videos ☐ voice

3. ☐ games ☐ satellites ☐ weather

4. ☐ videos ☐ messages ☐ video camera

5. ☐ the Internet ☐ robots ☐ information

3

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.
Use the correct form of the word.

1. Robots are used to perform (find / perform / study) many dangerous jobs.
2. Computers are used to _____ (connect / download / sing) music.
3. Satellites are used for _____ (check / transmit / write) radio programs.
4. Home computers are used to _____ (play / pay / have) bills.
5. External hard drives are used for _____ (back up / email / buy) data.
6. Airport scanners are used to _____ (hide / allow / find) dangerous items.

**4**

Complete the sentences with used to, is used to, or are used to.

1. My sister used to visit me on weekends when I was in college.
2. People _____ write letters, but nowadays they usually send emails instead.
3. A cell phone _____ make calls and send texts.
4. I _____ have a desktop computer, but now I just use a laptop.
5. We download all of our movies. We _____ buy DVDs, but not anymore.
6. Wi-Fi networks _____ access the Internet wirelessly.

A Scan these ads for garage sales. Which ones include electronics?

← →

Garage Sales This Weekend

Next Week >

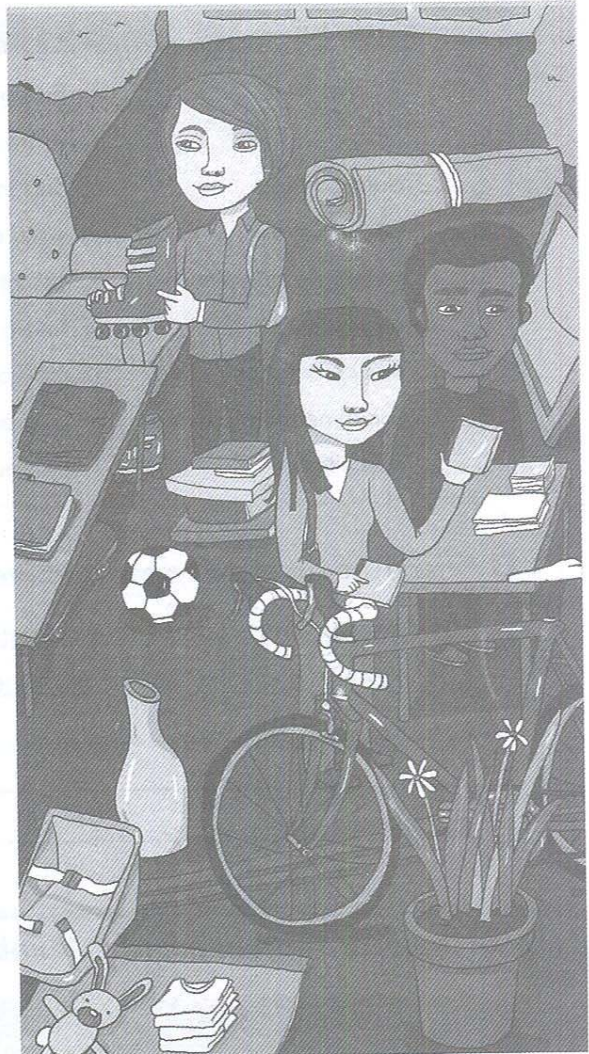
A HOUSEHOLD goods, including refrigerator, dishwasher, microwave oven, TV, stereo, couch, 2 bikes. Sat. 9–3. 1528 Williams Dr. Remember to bring cash only!

B MOVING! Office supplies, books, shelves, desk and office chair, and lots of old CDs! Sat. 8–3. 32 Harbor Rd.

C VALUABLE Mexican paintings, antique chairs, oriental rugs, collection of old Japanese kimonos and other clothes from around the world, old maps, gold coins. Sun. 11–5. 2039 E. 8th St. Try to arrive early!

D COLLECTOR GOES BROKE! Everything must go! Collection of shells, stamps, and coins from around the world, old postcards, photos. Sun. noon to 7. 9734 Date St. Make sure to tell your friends.

E ELECTRICAL engineer retiring. Laptop computers, cable modems, laser printers, fax machine, software for word processing and creating budgets, even a few video games. 9–5 Sat. & Sun. 2561 Canada Dr.



B Read the ads. Which garage sale should these people attend? (More than one answer may be possible.)

1. ____ Linda has just started her own business. She likes to play music while she works.
2. ____ Edmund and Tina decorate homes. They always use old and unusual items to make the houses they decorate more interesting.
3. ____ James needs some furniture for his new apartment.
4. ____ Rebecca wants to have an office in her home.
5. ____ Sam likes collecting interesting and unusual things from different countries.

6

Useful types of websites

A Match the types of websites with how people use them.

Types of websites	How people use websites
<u>e</u> answer sites	a. find out what's happening in the world
_____ blogs	b. share information and photos with friends
_____ dating sites	c. find information on the Internet
_____ gaming sites	d. write and edit web pages
_____ media sharing sites	e. ask and answer questions online
_____ news sites	f. find a partner
_____ search engines	g. play online games
_____ social networking sites	h. post online diaries
_____ wiki sites	i. upload videos and music

B Do you use any of the types of websites in part A? What do you use them for? Write sentences.

1. I use answer sites to ask and answer questions online. OR
I use answer sites for asking and answering questions online.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

7

Put these instructions in order. Number them from 1 to 5.

⬅ ➡
Social Networking
Search

Getting Started with Social Networking

_____ Next, check what the site has to offer you. Don't worry if you can't understand all its functions.

_____ First of all, join a social networking site. Choose a site where you already know people.

_____ After that, use the site's search features to find friends. Be sure to browse through groups who share your interests.

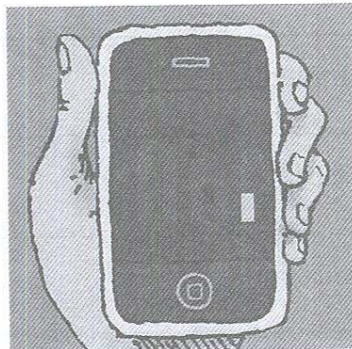
_____ Finally, invite people to be your friend. Try not to be shy! Lots of people may be waiting to hear from you.

_____ Then customize your profile page. For example, play with the colors to make the page reflect your personality. Now you're ready to start exploring!

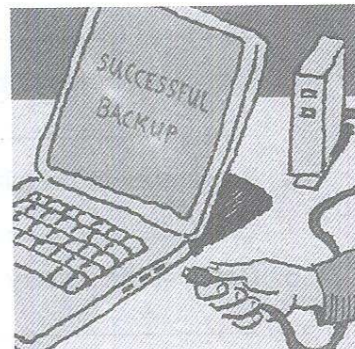
8

Write a sentence about each picture using an expression in the box.

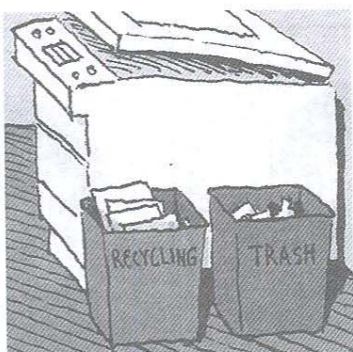
- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ☐ Be sure to . . . | ☒ Make sure to . . . | ☐ Try not to . . . |
| ☐ Don't forget to . . . | ☐ Remember to . . . | ☐ Try to . . . |

1. Make sure to turn
off your computer.

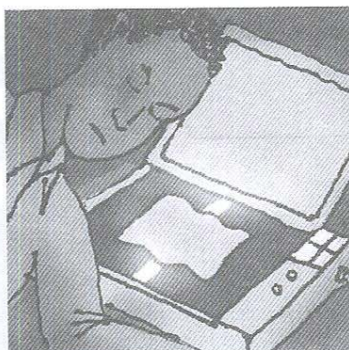
2. _____



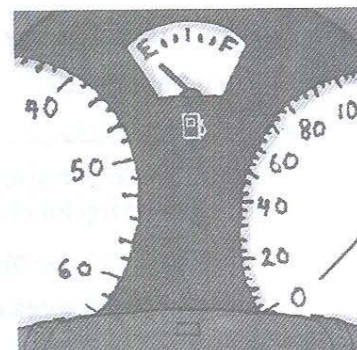
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

9

Write a or an in the correct places. (There are nine other places in this paragraph.)

My brother just bought ^a smartphone. It's really great. It has lot of high-tech features. In fact, it's amazing handheld computer, not just cell phone. For example, it has Wi-Fi connectivity, so my brother can connect to the Internet in most places. He can send message to friend by email or through social networking site. He can also find out where he is because it has GPS app. That's perfect for my brother because he likes mountain climbing. He'll never get lost again! His smartphone also has excellent camera, so he can take photos of his climbing trips. And, of course, it's phone. So he can talk to his girlfriend anytime he wants!

10

Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. I use my computer for paying bills. (online)

I pay my bills online.

2. It breaks very easily. (fragile)

3. Take it out of the outlet. (unplug)

4. Remember to keep it dry. (spill)

5. Don't let the battery die. (recharge)

11

Look at the pictures and complete this conversation. Choose the correct responses.

A: What a day! First, my microwave didn't work.

B: What happened?

A: It burned my lunch.

- It didn't cook my lunch.
- It burned my lunch.

Then I tried to use my computer, but that didn't work either.

B: Why not?

A: _____

- I couldn't get a Wi-Fi signal.
- I couldn't turn it on.

After that, I tried to use the vacuum cleaner.

B: Let me guess. It didn't pick up the dirt.

A: Worse! _____

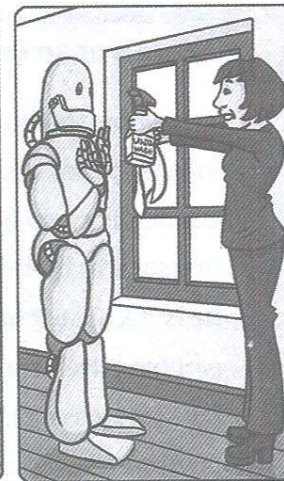
- It made a terrible noise.
- It spread dirt around the room.

B: Did you have your robot help?

A: Well, I tried to get it to clean the outside windows. _____

- But it refused.
- It did a great job.

B: I don't blame it! You live on the 50th floor!



8

Let's celebrate!

1

Complete this paragraph with the words in the box.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| ☐ celebrate | ☐ fireworks | ☒ holidays | ☐ picnic |
| ☐ customs | ☐ get-togethers | ☐ music | ☐ streamers |

One of the most important national holidays in the United States is Independence Day. This is the day when Americans _____ winning their independence from Britain almost 250 years ago. There are many _____ for Independence Day. Most towns, big and small, mark this holiday with parades and _____. They decorate with lots of _____, usually in red, white, and blue, the colors of the U.S. flag. Bands play patriotic _____. It's also a day when many Americans have family _____. Families celebrate with a barbecue or a _____.

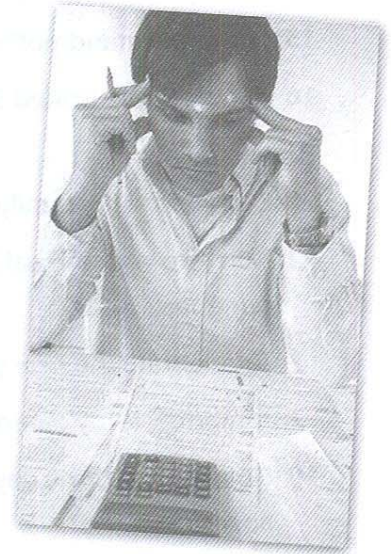


2

Complete the sentences with the clauses in the box.

- | |
|--|
| ☐ when I feel sad and depressed |
| ☐ when people have to pay their taxes |
| ☐ when school starts |
| ☐ when summer vacation begins |

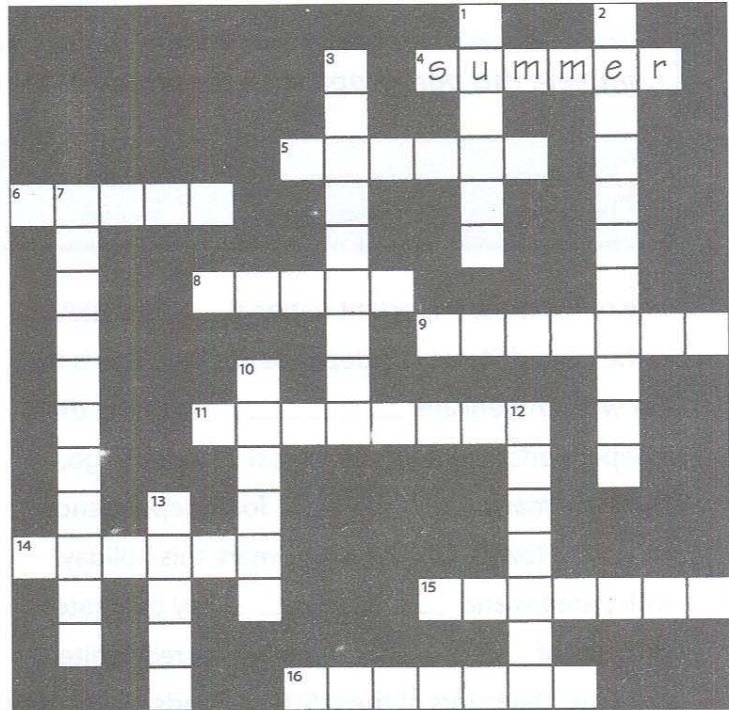
- I hate April 15! In the United States, it's the day _____. I always owe the government money.
- June is my favorite month. It's the month _____. I always head straight for the beach.
- September is my least favorite month. It's the month _____. Good-bye, summer!
- I have never liked winter. It's a season _____. The cold weather always affects my mood negatively.



Use words from the unit to complete the crossword puzzle.

Across

- 4 _____ is the time of year when there are a lot of weddings in the U.S.
- 5 People like to play _____ on each other on April Fools' Day.
- 6 We always have a _____ at our house on New Year's Eve.
- 8 On Labor Day, people in the U.S. _____ workers.
- 9 Janice and Nick are getting married soon. They plan to have a small _____ with just a few family members.
- 11 My friends and family gave me some very nice _____ on my birthday.



- 14 People waited along the route for hours to see the _____ pass through the streets.
- 15 I gave my grandmother a bouquet of _____ on Mother's Day.
- 16 People in the United States and Canada celebrate the _____ at Thanksgiving.

Down

- 1 Everyone in my family eats _____ on Thanksgiving.
- 2 Hurry up with the balloons and the streamers! We need to finish the _____ before our guests arrive.
- 3 To celebrate the new year, many people shoot _____ into the air at night.
- 7 Tomorrow is my parents' twenty-fifth wedding _____.
- 10 November 2 is the day when my family and I go to the cemetery to clean the _____ of our ancestors.
- 12 My favorite _____ are spring and summer.
- 13 I send my friends _____ on special occasions.

4

A lot to celebrate!

A Read about these special days in the United States.
Do you celebrate any of them in your country?

EVENT	DAY	HOW PEOPLE CELEBRATE IT
 Martin Luther King Jr. Day	3rd Monday in January	This is the day people honor the life and work of the civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.
 Presidents' Day	3rd Monday in February	This day honors two great presidents of the United States, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.
 April Fools' Day	April 1	This is a day when people play tricks on friends. Websites sometimes post funny stories or advertise fake products.
 Earth Day	April 22	This is a day when people think about protecting the earth. People give speeches about ways to help take care of the environment.
 Mother's Day	2nd Sunday in May	People honor their mothers by giving cards and gifts and having a family gathering.
 Father's Day	2nd Sunday in June	People honor their fathers by giving them cards and presents.
 Independence Day	July 4	Americans celebrate their country's independence from Britain. There are parades and fireworks.
 Labor Day	1st Monday in September	People honor workers and celebrate the end of summer. Most people have the day off, and they have barbecues with friends and family.

B Complete the chart. Check (✓) the correct answers.

	Americans give each other gifts on:	Americans don't give gifts on:
Martin Luther King Jr. Day	☐	☐
Presidents' Day	☐	☐
April Fools' Day	☐	☐
Earth Day	☐	☐
Mother's Day	☐	☐
Father's Day	☐	☐
Independence Day	☐	☐
Labor Day	☐	☐

5

What happens at these times in your country? Complete the sentences.

1. Before a man and woman get married, they
usually date each other.
2. When someone has a birthday, _____

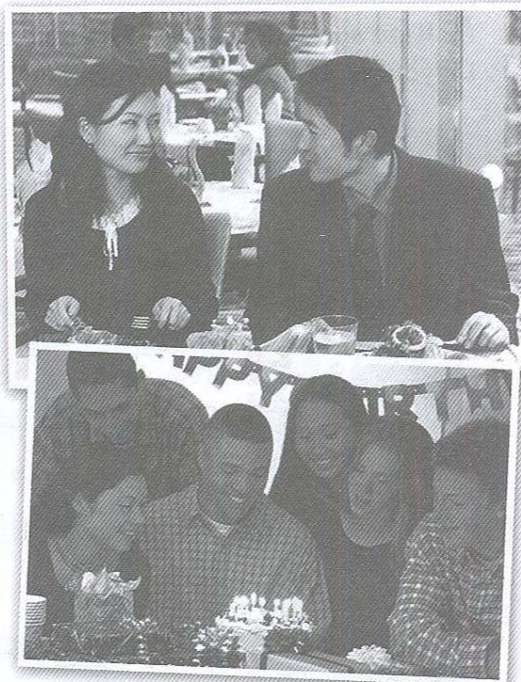
3. Before some people eat a meal, _____

4. After a student graduates, _____

5. When a woman gets engaged, _____

6. When a couple has their first child, _____

7. When a person retires, _____



6

**Complete the paragraph with the information in the box.
Add a comma where necessary.**

Grammar note: Adverbial clauses of time

**The adverbial clause can come before or after the main clause.
Before the main clause, add a comma.**

When a couple gets married, they often receive gifts.

Do not add a comma after the main clause.

A couple often receives gifts when they get married.

- ☐ before the wedding reception ends
- ☐ many newlyweds have to live with relatives
- ☐ most couples like to be alone
- ☐ when they have enough money to pay for it

Newly married couples often leave on their honeymoon _____

_____. When they go on their

honeymoon _____.

After they come back from their honeymoon _____

_____. They can only live in their own place

_____.

7

*Write three paragraphs about marriage customs in your country.
In the first paragraph, write about what happens before the wedding.
In the second paragraph, write about the wedding ceremony.
In the final paragraph, write about what happens after the wedding.*



Japan



Morocco



Scotland



India

8

Choose the correct word or phrase.

1. Wedding _____ (celebrations / flowers / birthdays) are often held in a restaurant or hotel.
2. Children's Day is a day when people in many countries _____ (court / honor / occur) their children.
3. Fall is the _____ (custom / get-together / season) when North Americans celebrate Thanksgiving.
4. In Indonesia, on Nyepi Day, Balinese people _____ (last / eat / observe) a day of silence to begin the new year.

9

Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. Everyone in the family comes to my parents' home on Thanksgiving. (get together)
 Everyone in the family gets together at my parents' home on Thanksgiving.
2. Many people have parties on New Year's Eve. (New Year's Eve / when)

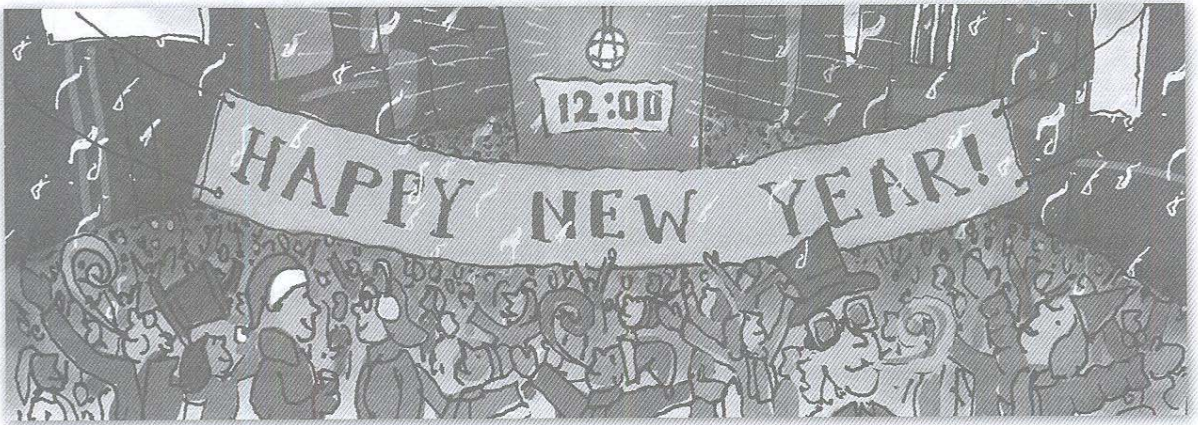
3. At the end of the year, Japanese people give and receive *oseibo* presents to show their appreciation for the people in their lives. (exchange)

4. June is the month when many Brazilians celebrate the Festa Junina. (in June)

5. In Sweden, people observe Midsummer's Day around June 21. (occur)

10

Imagine you are in a foreign country and someone has invited you to a New Year's Eve party. Ask questions about the party using the words in the box or your own ideas.



- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| ☐ clothes | ☐ midnight | ☐ sing and dance |
| ☐ fireworks | ☒ present | ☐ special food or drink |

1. Should I bring a New Year's present?

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

9

Times have changed!

1

Complete this passage with the verbs in the box. Use the past, present, or future tense.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ☐ buy | ☐ drive | ☐ have | ☐ leave | ☐ sell |
| ☐ change | ☒ go | ☐ have to | ☐ sell | ☐ use |

In many countries nowadays, food shopping takes very little time. In the past, people used to go to a different shop for each type of item. For example, you _____ meat at a butcher's shop and fish at a fish market. A fruit market _____ fruits and vegetables. For dry goods, like rice or beans, you _____ go to grocery stores. Today, the supermarket or superstore _____ all these things. Once every week or two, people _____ in their cars to these huge stores to buy everything – not only food but also clothes, electronic goods, furniture, and medicine. But in the future, the way we shop _____ again. Nowadays, many people _____ a computer at home. Soon, maybe, no one _____ home to go shopping. Everyone _____ their computers to order everything online.



2

Choose the correct responses.

1. A: When did people travel by horse and carriage?

B: _____

- In the next few years.
- About 100 years ago.
- These days.

2. A: When might doctors find a cure for the flu?

B: _____

- Nowadays.
- In the next 50 years.
- A few years ago.

3. A: When did the first man go to the moon?

B: _____

- Sometime in the future.
- Today.
- More than 40 years ago.

4. A: When is everyone going to have a computer at home?

B: _____

- In the past.
- Right now.
- Soon.

3

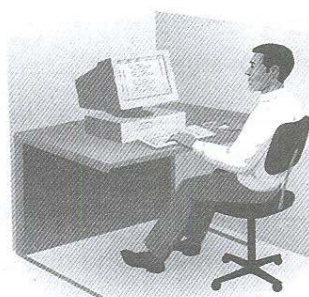
Complete the sentences. Use the words given and ideas from the pictures.

1. These days, people go to the
beach on vacation. (beach)
 In the future, they might go
to Mars on vacation. (Mars)



2. In the past, _____
 _____ (collect records)
 Nowadays, _____
 _____ (download music)

3. A few years ago, _____
 _____ (desktops)
 Today, _____
 _____ (tablets)



4. A century or more ago, _____
 _____ (long dresses)
 These days, _____
 _____ (short skirts)

5. Nowadays, _____
 _____ (20 floors)
 Sometime in the future, _____
 _____ (250 floors)



A Scan the article. Why do we need new forms of energy? According to the article, which countries produce each new form of energy?



Energy is very important in modern life. People use energy to run machines, heat or cool their homes, cook, provide light, and transport people and products. Most energy nowadays comes from fossil fuels – petroleum, coal, and natural gas. However, burning fossil fuels causes pollution. Scientists are working to find other kinds of energy for the future. What might these sources of energy be?

Energy from wind All over the world, people use the power of wind. It turns windmills and moves sailboats. It is a clean source of energy, and there is lots of it, particularly in countries such as the Netherlands and Denmark. Unfortunately, if the wind does not blow, there is no wind energy.

Energy from water When water moves from a high place to a lower place, it makes energy. This energy creates electricity without pollution through the use of dams and water turbines. Laos plans to build 55 dams and become the “battery” of southeast Asia. Dams, however, cost a lot of money to build, so water energy is expensive.

Energy from the earth There is heat in rocks under the earth. Scientists use this heat to make geothermal energy. In Iceland, 87 percent of the population enjoys central heating from this energy source – and it costs less than half the price of using oil for central heating. Moreover, geothermal energy does not pollute. The problem is location – it’s only available in a few places in the world.

Energy from the sun Solar panels on the roofs of houses can turn energy from the sun into electricity. These panels can create enough energy to heat or cool an entire house. In fact, some scientists say that if we build solar panels in just 1 percent of the Sahara Desert, in countries such as Algeria and Libya, there will be enough electricity for the entire world. However, solar energy is expensive to export.

Energy from living organisms Living organisms, such as plants and algae, can produce energy that is called biofuel. By 2017, about 90 percent of cars in Brazil will have “flex-fuel” engines – they can run on gasoline or biofuels. Biofuels are renewable. For example, sugarcane (used to make ethanol) can be produced every year. But some people say we should use farmland to produce food, not biofuels.

B Read the article. What is one advantage and one disadvantage of each type of energy? Complete the chart.

	Advantage	Disadvantage
wind power	_____	_____
water power	_____	_____
geothermal power	_____	_____
solar power	_____	_____
biofuels	_____	_____

5

Choose the correct responses.

1. A: What if I get in shape this summer?

B: _____

- You might be able to come rock climbing with me.
- You won't be able to come rock climbing with me.

2. A: What will happen if I stop exercising?

B: _____

- Well, you won't gain weight.
- Well, you might gain weight.

3. A: What if I get a better job?

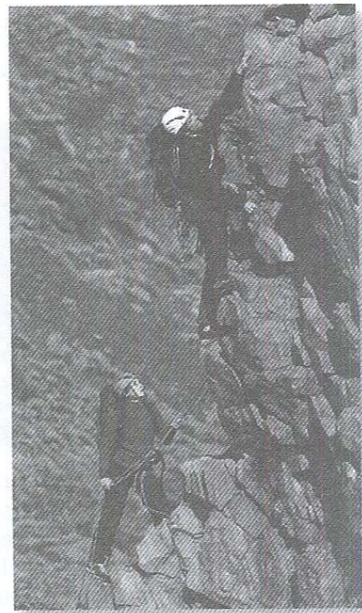
B: _____

- You won't be able to buy new clothes.
- You'll be able to buy some new clothes.

4. A: What will happen if I don't get a summer job?

B: _____

- You'll probably have enough money for your school expenses.
- You probably won't have enough money for your school expenses.



6

Verb pairs

A Which words go with which verbs? Complete the chart.

☐ a cold	☐ money
☒ energetic	☐ relaxed
☐ exercising	☐ weight
☐ married	☐ working

feel	get	lose	quit
<u>energetic</u>	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

B Write sentences with *if*. Use some of the words in part A.

1. If I feel energetic, I might go for a walk.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

7

Complete these sentences with your own information. Add a comma where necessary.

Grammar note: Conditional sentences with if clauses

The if clause can come before or after the main clause.

Before the main clause, add a comma.

If I move to a cheaper apartment, I'll be able to buy a car.

After the main clause, do not add a comma.

I'll be able to buy a car if I move to a cheaper apartment.

1. If I go shopping on Saturday, I might spend too much money.
2. I'll feel healthier _____
3. If I get more exercise _____
4. If I don't get good grades in school _____
5. I might get more sleep _____
6. I'll be happy _____

8

Nouns and adjectives

A Complete the chart with another form of the word given.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
energy	_____	_____	medical
_____	environmental	success	_____
health	_____		

B Complete the sentences. Use words in part A.

1. There have been lots of medical advances in the past half century, but there is still no cure for the common cold.
2. There are a lot of _____ problems in my country. There's too much air pollution, and the rivers are dirty.
3. My _____ is not as good as it used to be.
So, I've decided to eat better food and go swimming every day.
4. My party was a great _____. I think
I might have another one soon!
5. If I start exercising more often, I might have more _____.

Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

-
- A black and white photograph showing a busy street scene with heavy traffic. A large bus is in the center, surrounded by cars and motorcycles. Pedestrians are crossing the street, and a person is pushing a cart in the foreground.

Write three paragraphs about yourself. In the first paragraph, describe something about your past. In the second paragraph, write about your life now. In the third paragraph, write about your future.

Next year, I'm going to I might

I hate working on weekends!

1

Choose the correct responses.

1. A: I enjoy working in sales.

B: _____

- Well, I can. • Neither do I. • So do I.

2. A: I like working the night shift.

B: _____

- Gee, I don't. • Neither do I. • Neither am I.

3. A: I can't stand getting to work late.

B: _____

- I can't. • Neither can I. • Well, I do.

4. A: I'm interested in using my language skills.

B: _____

- So am I. • Oh, I don't. • Oh, I don't mind.

2

Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box. Use gerunds.

☐ commute

☐ start her own business

☒ work under pressure

☐ learn languages

☐ use a computer

☐ work with a team

1. Teresa enjoys being a journalist. She has to write a news story by 4:00 P.M. every day, but she doesn't mind working under pressure.

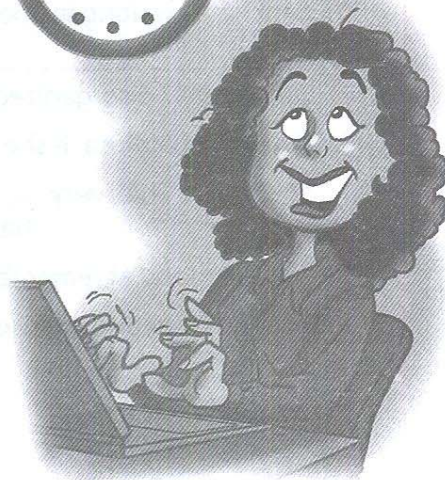
2. Ichiro is a novelist. He writes all his books by hand because he hates _____.

3. Gwen usually works alone all day, but she enjoys _____, too.

4. Ellen works for a large company, but she's interested in _____.

5. Carlos has to use Portuguese and Japanese at work, but he's not very good at _____.

6. Cindy has to drive to work every day, but she doesn't like _____.



3

Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. I'm happy to answer the phone. (mind)
I don't mind answering the phone.
2. I can't make decisions quickly. (not good at)

3. I hate making mistakes. (stand)

4. I don't enjoy working alone. (with a team)

4

Complete these sentences about yourself. Use gerunds.

On the job or at school

1. I like meeting people, but I'm a little shy.
2. I can't stand _____
3. I don't mind _____

In my free time

4. I'm interested in _____
5. I'm not interested in _____

At parties or in social situations

6. I'm good at _____
7. I'm not very good at _____

5

Choose the correct words.

1. Sam hates waiting in line. He's a very _____ person.
 (impatient / disorganized / punctual)
2. You can trust Rosa. If she says she's going to do something, she'll do it. She's very _____.
 (hardworking / level-headed / reliable)
3. Joe isn't good at remembering things. Last week, he missed another important business meeting. He's so _____.
 (efficient / forgetful / moody)

A Read these job ads. Match the job titles in the box with the ads below.

☐ flight attendant

☐ journalist

☐ stockbroker

☐ truck driver

Internet Job Board

[Résumé](#)
[Career Tools](#)
[Career Advice](#)

1 Are you hardworking? Do you enjoy using computers? Do you like learning about world news? This job is for you. Must be good at working under pressure. Some evening and weekend work.

3 No previous experience necessary, but applicant must have a special license. Successful applicant will also be punctual and reliable. Excellent position for someone who enjoys traveling.

2 Must be well organized, energetic, able to make decisions quickly, and good with numbers. Applicants must be level-headed and able to take responsibility for handling other people's money. No weekend work, but some evening work required.

4 Are you good at communicating with people and solving problems? Can you speak at least two foreign languages? Do you enjoy traveling abroad? Then this job might be for you.

B What key word(s) in each job ad helped you find the answers in part A?

1. _____

3. _____

2. _____

4. _____

C Which job would be the best for you? the worst? Number them from 1 (the best) to 4 (the worst) and give reasons. List your special experience, preferences, or personal traits.

Job	Reason
_____ flight attendant	_____
_____ journalist	_____
_____ stockbroker	_____
_____ truck driver	_____

7

Read what these people say about themselves. Then look at the jobs in the box. Choose a job each person should do and a job each person should avoid. Write sentences using the phrases given and because.

☐ accountant
☐ carpenter

☐ detective
☐ factory worker

☐ lawyer
☐ marine biologist

☐ nurse
☐ model

☐ salesperson
☐ social worker



Jim

I enjoy helping people, but I can't stand working nights and weekends.

1. (make a good / could never) Jim would probably make a good social worker because he enjoys helping people. He could never be a nurse because he can't stand working nights and weekends.

I really like doing things with my hands. I also enjoy working with wood. I don't enjoy working in the same place every day, and I hate being in noisy places.

2. (could / couldn't) _____



Anita



Allison

I'm really interested in meeting people, and I enjoy wearing different clothes every day. I'm not so good at organizing my time, and I can't stand computers.

3. (would make a good / would make a bad) _____

I'm really good at selling things. I also love helping people. But I'm not so good at solving problems.

4. (could be / wouldn't make a good) _____



Young-ho



Kevin

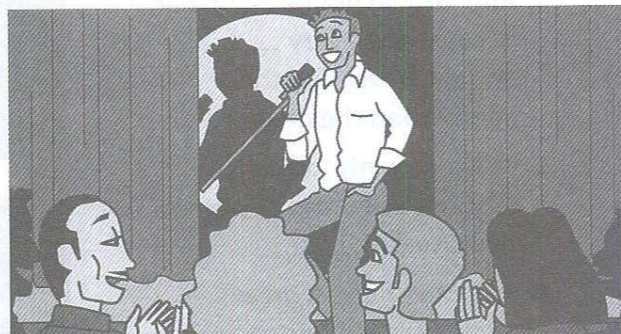
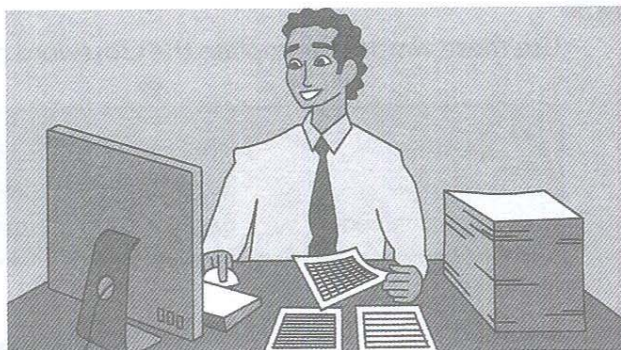
I'm good at taking care of people, and I don't mind working evenings and weekends. I don't like sitting in an office all day, and I'm not good with numbers.

5. (would make a good / wouldn't want to be) _____

8

Add a or an in the correct places.

1. Jerry could never be ^anurse or teacher because he is very short-tempered and impatient with people. On the other hand, he's efficient and reliable person. So he would make good bookkeeper or accountant.
2. Mark would make terrible lawyer or executive. He isn't good at making decisions. On the other hand, he'd make excellent actor or artist because he's very creative and funny.



9

Opposites

A Write the opposites. Use the words in the box.

☐ boring
☒ disorganized

☐ forgetful
☐ impatient

☐ lazy
☐ moody

☐ outgoing
☐ unfriendly

1. efficient / disorganized
2. friendly / _____
3. hardworking / _____
4. interesting / _____
5. level-headed / _____
6. patient / _____
7. quiet / _____
8. reliable / _____

B Complete the sentences with words in part A.

1. Su-yin is an _____ person. She really enjoys meeting new people.
2. Becky is very _____. One day she's happy, and the next day she's sad.
3. I can't stand working with _____ people. I like having reliable co-workers.
4. Philip is an _____ person. I'm never bored when I talk to him.

Use these words to complete the crossword puzzle.

☐ creative
☐ critical
☒ disorganized

☐ efficient
☐ forgetful
☐ generous

☐ impatient
☐ level
☐ punctual

☐ reliable
☐ strange
☐ strict

☐ tempered
☐ working

Across

1 Amy should not be a librarian because she's very _____. She can never find the information she needs.

5 I always do my job well. My boss never has to worry because I'm _____.

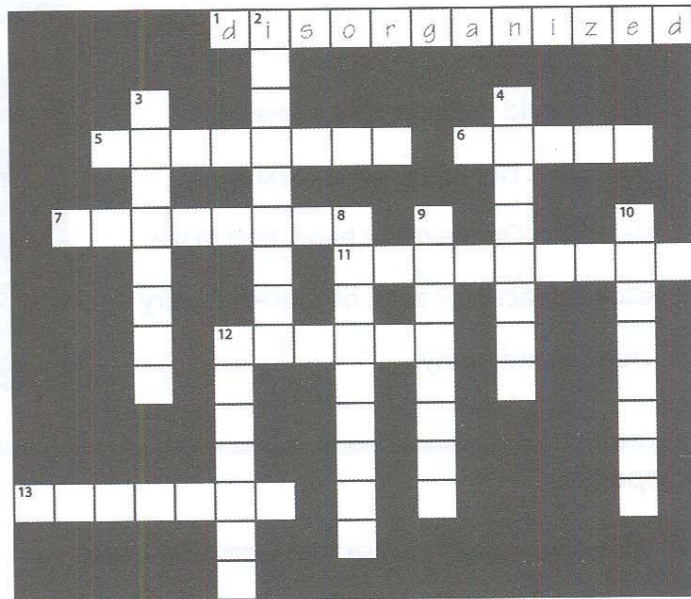
6 Ed would make a great nurse because he's so _____-headed. He never gets anxious or upset when things go wrong.

7 Jack writes great children's stories. He's very _____ and is always thinking of new ideas.

11 A good lawyer has to remember facts. Jerry is a terrible lawyer because he's very _____.

12 My favorite teacher at school was Mrs. Matthews. She was pretty _____, so no one misbehaved in her class.

13 Laura is very hard-_____. She works ten hours a day, six days a week.



Down

2 Being a limousine driver isn't a good job for Dawn. She's too _____. She can't stand waiting for people at the airport.

3 My boss is very _____. She gave me a big holiday bonus.

4 Sam is very short-_____ and moody. He sometimes gets angry during meetings.

8 June's assistant is very _____. She types twice as fast as most assistants, and she never wastes time.

9 I can't stand my boss. He complains about everything I do. He's so _____.

10 Larry arrives on time every day, even when there's traffic. He's a very _____ person.

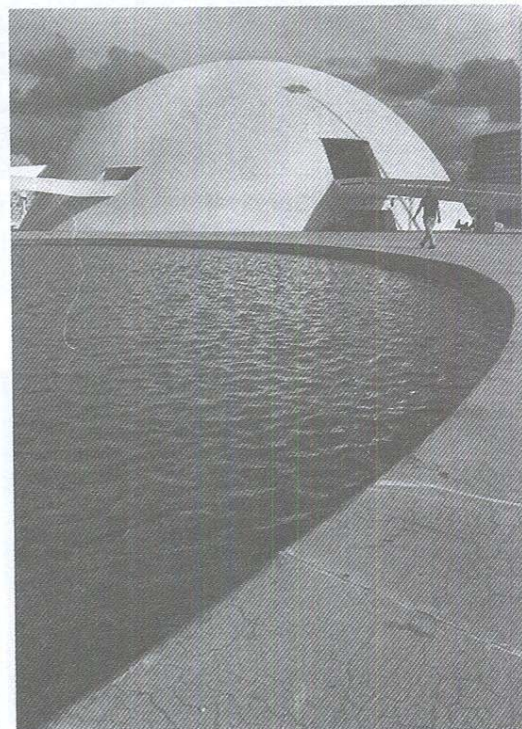
12 Martha is very _____. She does odd things. She often gets up in the middle of the night and writes all her reports.

11 It's really worth seeing!

1 Complete these sentences. Use the passive form of the verbs in the box.

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ☐ compose | ☐ discover | ☐ paint |
| ☒ design | ☐ invent | ☐ write |

- The National Museum of the Republic in Brazil
_____ *was designed* _____ by the architect
Oscar Niemeyer.
- The play *Romeo and Juliet* _____
by William Shakespeare in the 1590s.
- The microwave oven _____ by
Percy Spencer in 1947.
- The picture *Sunflowers* _____ by
Vincent van Gogh in 1888.
- In 1960, a 1,000-year-old Viking settlement
_____ in eastern Canada by
Norwegian explorer Helge Ingstad.
- The music for the Disney movie *The Lion King*
_____ by Sir Elton John in 1994.



National Museum of the Republic, Brazil

2 Change these active sentences into the passive.

- Scientists first identified the virus called HIV in 1983.
The virus called HIV was first identified by scientists in 1983.
- Kathryn Bigelow directed the award-winning film *The Hurt Locker* in 2008.

- The Soviet Union launched the first satellite into space in 1957.

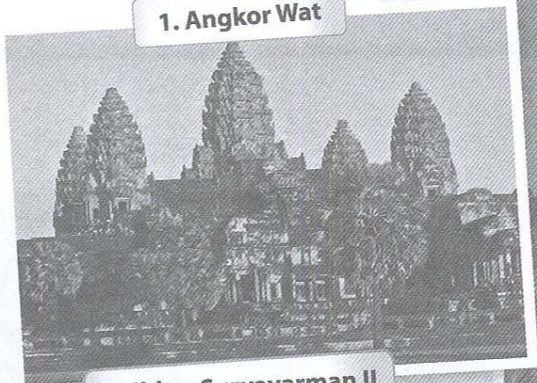
- E. B. White wrote the children's novel *Charlotte's Web*.

- Frank Lloyd Wright designed the Guggenheim Museum in New York City.

3

Write sentences. Use the passive.

1. Angkor Wat



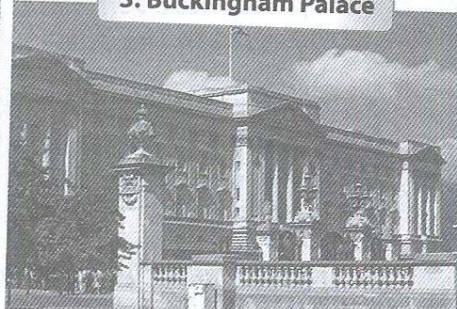
builder: Suryavarman II
date: about 1150

2. the Blue Mosque



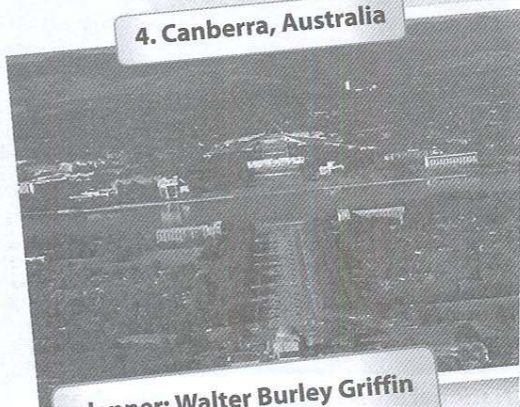
designer: Mehmet Aga
date: 1616

3. Buckingham Palace



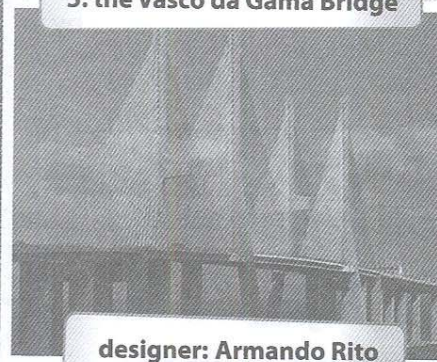
builder: the Duke of Buckingham
date: 1705

4. Canberra, Australia



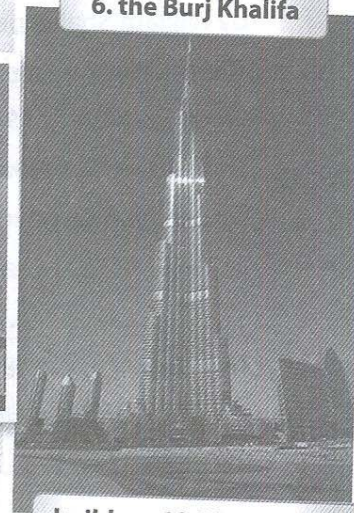
planner: Walter Burley Griffin
date: 1913

5. the Vasco da Gama Bridge



designer: Armando Rito
date: 1998

6. the Burj Khalifa



builders: 12,000 workers
date: 2010

1. Angkor Wat was built by Suryavarman II in about 1150.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

4

Which city?

A Read about these cities. Match the cities in the box with the correct descriptions below.

- ☐ Buenos Aires, Argentina
☐ Manila, the Philippines

- ☐ Mexico City, Mexico
☐ Ottawa, Canada

- ☐ Rome, Italy
☐ Timbuktu, Mali

_____ According to legend, this city was founded in 753 B.C.E. by Romulus and was named after him. However, it is more likely that the name comes from *Ruma*, the old name for the Tiber River.

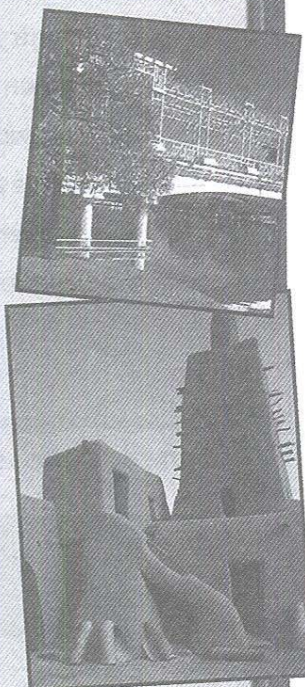
_____ This city was founded by the Spanish on an island in a lake. Both the country and the city are named after an older name for the city, *Metz-xih-co*, which means "in the center of the waters of the moon."

_____ The name of this city means "fair winds" because its climate is very pleasant. It was founded twice by the Spanish – in 1536 and 1580. Five years after the city's first foundation, it was burned by local people.

_____ In the eleventh century, a village was founded in North Africa. An old woman called *Buktu* was often asked to guard the village when the villagers went hunting. The village became known as *Tim-Buktu*, the place of Buktu.

_____ Founded in 1571, this city takes its name from Tagalog, a language that is widely spoken there. It means "a place where the plant indigo is found" (*may* = "there is"; *nila* = "indigo").

_____ This city became the capital of the country in the middle of the nineteenth century. Its name is taken from the word *Adawa* in the Algonquin language, which probably means "to trade."



B Check (✓) True or False. For statements that are false, write the correct information.

	True	False
1. Both Rome and Timbuktu were named after a person. _____	☐	☐
2. Manila was named after a product that was found there. _____	☐	☐
3. Ottawa was named after the activities of the Native Americans in that region. _____	☐	☐
4. Buenos Aires and Mexico City were given names about their climates. _____	☐	☐

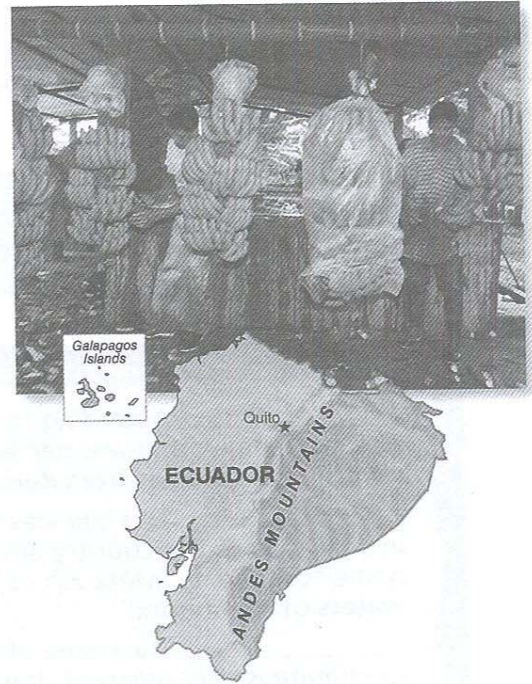
5

Add is or are where necessary.

Ecuador ^{is} situated on the equator in the northwest of South America. It made up of a coastal plain in the west and a tropical rain forest in the east. These two areas separated by the Andes mountains in the center of the country.

The economy based on oil and agricultural products. More oil produced in Ecuador than any other South American country except Venezuela. Bananas, coffee, and cocoa grown there. Many of these products exported. Hardwood also produced and exported.

Many people are of Incan origin. Several native languages spoken there, such as Quechua. Spanish spoken in Ecuador, too.



6

Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ☒ agricultural | ☐ electronics | ☐ peso | ☐ wheat |
| ☐ beef | ☐ mining | ☐ tourism | |

- France exports agricultural products such as milk, butter, and cheese.
- The _____ is the currency that is used in Chile.
- Millions of people visit Italy every year. _____ is a very important industry there.
- A lot of meat, especially _____, is exported by Argentina.
- Gold _____ is an important industry in South Africa.
- Much of the world's _____ is grown in the Canadian prairies. It's used to make foods like bread and pasta.
- A lot of computers and microchips are exported by Taiwan.
In fact, the _____ industry is an important part of many East Asian economies.

7

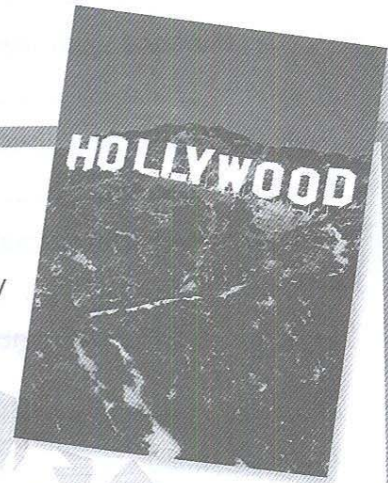
Complete this paragraph with **is** or **are** and the **past participle** of the verbs in the box. Some words may be used more than once.

border	divide	find	locate
call	fill	know	visit

Every year, millions of tourists visit California. California _____ for its beautiful scenery, warm climate, and excellent food. There are many national parks in California. They _____ by over 30 million people every year. Many world-famous museums _____ there, including the Getty Center in Los Angeles and the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art.

The state _____ into two parts, called Northern California and Southern California. San Francisco and Yosemite National Park _____ in Northern California.

San Francisco _____ by water on three sides and is a city with a beautiful bay and several bridges. Its streets _____ always _____ with tourists. On the north end of the bay is the world-famous Napa Valley. South of San Francisco, there is an area that is famous for its computer industries; it _____ Silicon Valley. Many computer industries _____ there. Los Angeles, Hollywood, and Disneyland _____ in Southern California. Southern California _____ for its desert areas, which are sometimes next to snowcapped mountains.



8

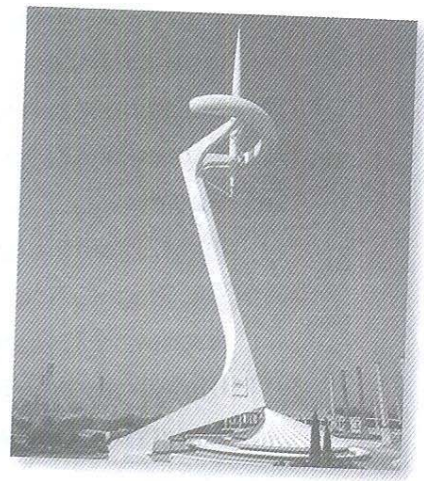
Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

- The designer of the Montjuic Tower in Barcelona was Santiago Calatrava. (designed)

- Switzerland has four official languages. (spoken)

- In South Korea, a lot of people work in the automobile industry. (employed)

- Malaysia has a prime minister. (governed)



It's really worth seeing! ■ 65

A Look at the answers. Write Wh-questions.

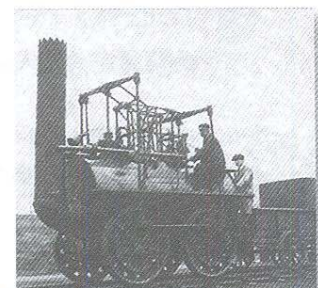
- What _____
The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.
- Where _____
Acapulco is located in southern Mexico.
- When _____
Santiago, Chile, was founded in 1541.
- What _____
Rice is grown in Thailand.

B Look at the answers. Write indirect questions.

- Do you know _____
The Golden Gate Bridge is located in San Francisco.
- Can you tell me _____
Don Quixote was written by Miguel de Cervantes.
- Do you know _____
Antibiotics were first used in 1941.
- Could you tell me _____
The tea bag was invented by Thomas Sullivan in 1908.

Complete the sentences. Use the passive of the words given.

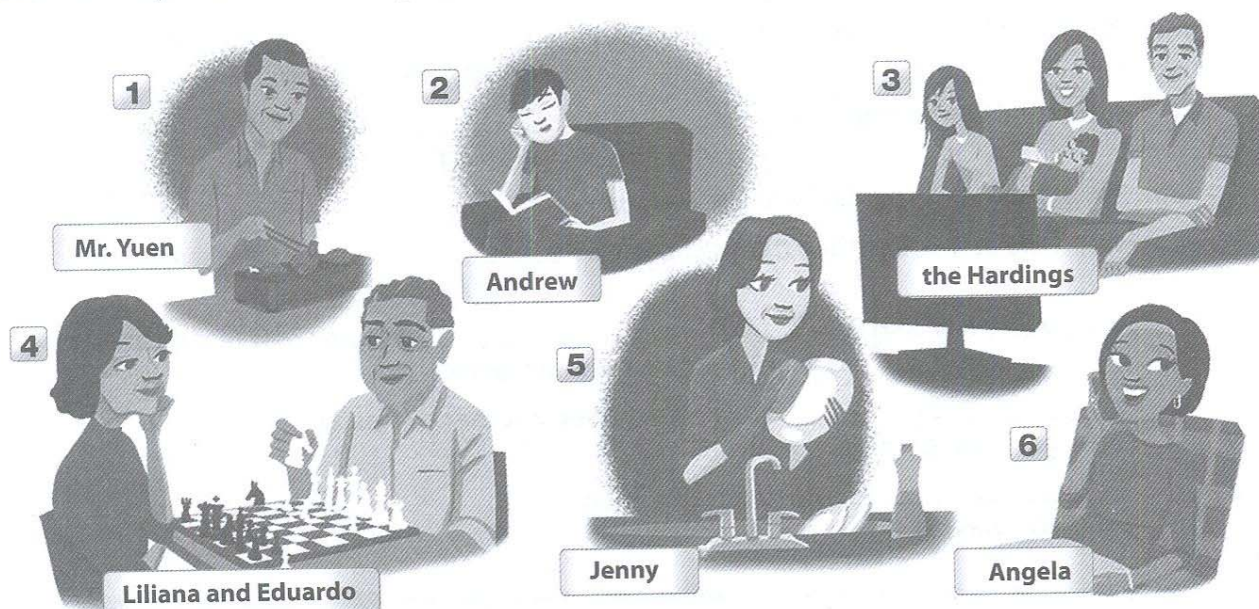
- 1804 The first steam locomotive was built (build) in Britain.
- 1829 A speed record of 58 kph (36 mph) _____
(establish) by a train in Britain.
- 1863 The world's first underground railway _____
(open) in London.
- 1964 "Bullet train" service _____ (introduce) in Japan.
- 1990 A speed of 512 kph (320 mph) _____ (reach) by a French high-speed train.
- 1995 Maglevs _____ (test) in several countries. These trains use magnets to lift them above the ground.
- 2006 The Qinghai-Tibet railway _____ (open). It is the world's highest railway and reaches 5,072 meters (16,640 feet).
- 2011 The journey time from Beijing to Shanghai _____ (reduce) from 14 hours to 5 hours by the new maglev train.



an early steam locomotive

12 What happened?

1 Describe what these people were doing when a fire alarm went off in their apartment building last night. Use the past continuous.



1. Mr. Yuen was cooking dinner when the fire alarm went off.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

2 Describe your activities yesterday. What were you doing at these times?

At 9:00 A.M.

At 9:00 a.m., I was having
breakfast at a coffee shop
with my friends.

At 11:00 in the morning

Around noon

In the afternoon

About 10:00 last night

At this time yesterday

3

Complete the conversation with the correct word or phrase.

Carl: How did you get your first job, Anita?

Anita: Well, I got a summer job in a department store
(got / was getting)

while I _____ at the university.
(studied / was studying)

Carl: No, I mean your first full-time job.

Anita: But that is how I got my first full-time job. I _____ during the
(worked / was working)

summer when the manager _____ me a job after graduation.
(offered / was offering)

Carl: Wow! That was lucky. Did you like the job?

Anita: Well, I did at first, but then things changed. I _____ the same
(did / was doing)

thing every day, and they _____ me any new responsibilities.
(didn't give / weren't giving)

I _____ really bored when another company
(got / was getting)

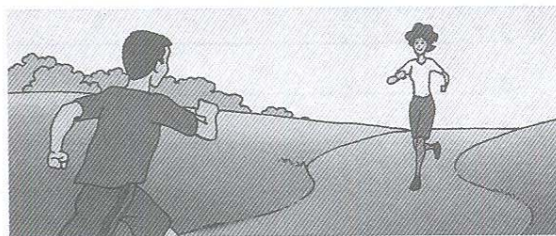
_____ me to work for them.
(asked / was asking)

4

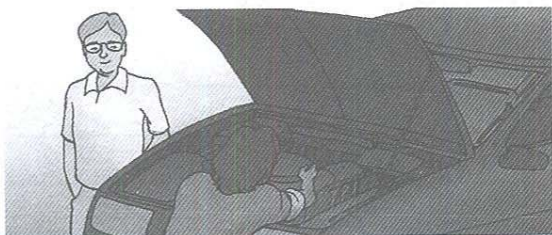
Look at the pictures and complete these sentences.



1. I was having a great date with my boyfriend
when he asked me to marry him!



2. I met a really nice guy last week while _____



3. My car was giving me a lot of trouble, so _____



4. Dinner arrived while _____

A Scan the article. Why is Richard Branson famous?

Richard Branson

Have you ever flown on Virgin Atlantic Airways or used a Virgin Mobile cell phone? Have you booked your place in space with Virgin Galactic? If so, you have put a few more dollars in Richard Branson's pocket.

Born in Britain in 1950, Richard Branson is a world-famous businessman, entrepreneur, adventurer, and billionaire. He's best known for his charismatic personality. He's flamboyant, exciting, and personable – and he's never been afraid to take a risk.

Branson didn't have an ordinary teenage life, however. His dyslexia, or difficulty with reading and writing, made school a constant struggle. Despite this challenge, he started a national magazine called *Student* when he was only 16 years old. At 17, he decided to set up a student advisory center to help other young people.

Branson started the now-famous Virgin brand in the music industry in 1970. He began by opening a mail-order company that sold records at discount prices. Two years later, he built a recording studio and took chances on new musicians that no other recording companies would sign. In 1992, Branson sold Virgin Records for \$1 billion. By then, he had moved into many other industries, including publishing, beverages, and air travel. Today, the Virgin Group comprises about 200 companies in 30 countries and employs about 50,000 people.

Virgin Atlantic Airways, which Branson started in 1984, has long been Britain's second-largest international airline. However, Branson has always

dreamed about flying even higher. In 2004, he founded a space tourism company called Virgin Galactic. Anyone with \$200,000 to spare can go online and book a ticket to travel in space in the future.

Even when Branson isn't working, he enjoys flying high – and breaking records. In 1991, he broke the world speed record for traveling in a hot air balloon from Japan to Canada. Seven years later, he attempted to be first to circle the world in a balloon nonstop. But bad weather forced his team to stop, and they landed near Hawaii. In his typically positive way, Branson said, "The important thing is that, in the last seven days, we've just had the greatest adventure of our lifetimes." Branson certainly knows how to enjoy life to its fullest.



B Read the article and check (✓) True or False. For statements that are false, write the correct information.

	True	False
1. Richard Branson is a very quiet person.	☐	☐
2. He took risks recording unknown musicians.	☐	☐
3. He is a pilot for Virgin Atlantic Airways.	☐	☐
4. You can now travel in space with Virgin Galactic.	☐	☐
5. He didn't break the record for going around the world in a balloon.	☐	☐

How long has it been?

A Write sentences. Use the present perfect continuous and *for* or *since*.

Grammar note: *for* and *since*

Use *for* to describe a period of time.

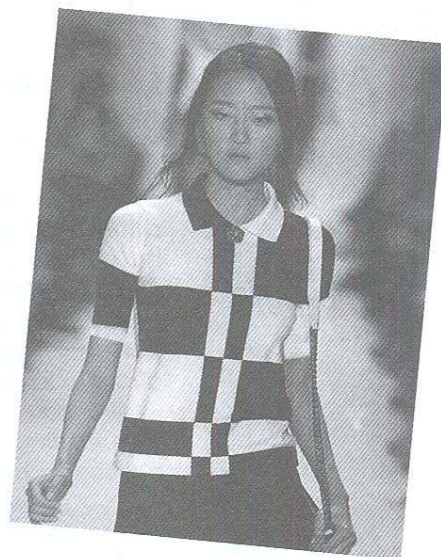
Linda has been living in Seattle **for three months**.

I haven't been jogging **for very long**.

Use *since* to describe a point of time in the past.

Linda has been living in Seattle **since she changed jobs**.

I haven't been jogging **since I hurt my foot**.



1. Mia / work / model / three years
Mia has been working as a model for three years.
2. Ruth and Peter / go / graduate school / August

3. Jim / study / Chinese / a year

4. Maria / not teach / she had a baby

5. Cindy / not live / Los Angeles / very long

6. Felix and Anna / travel / South America / six weeks

B Write sentences about yourself. Use the phrases and clauses in the box (or your own information), and *for* or *since*.

18 months	a few weeks
2006	I was in high school
ages	this morning

1. I haven't been swimming for ages.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

7

Look at the answers. Write the questions.

Chris: What have you been doing lately?

Alex: I've been working a lot and trying to stay in shape.

Chris: _____

Alex: No, I haven't been jogging. I've been playing tennis in the evenings with friends.

Chris: Really? _____

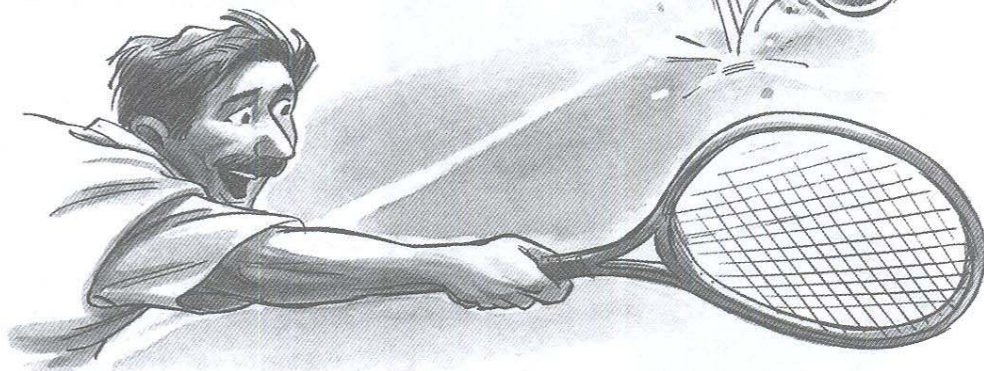
Alex: No, I've been losing most of the games. But it's fun.
How about you? _____

Chris: No, I haven't been getting any exercise. I've been working long hours every day.

Alex: _____

Chris: Yes, I've even been working on weekends. I've been working Saturday mornings.

Alex: Well, why don't we play a game of tennis on Saturday afternoon? It's great exercise!



8

Choose the correct responses.

1. A: When I was a kid, I lived on a farm.

B: _____

- Really? Tell me more.
- Oh, have you?
- So have I.

2. A: I haven't been ice-skating for ages.

B: _____

- Why were you?
- Wow! I have, too.
- Neither have I.

3. A: I was a teenager when I got my first job.

B: _____

- Really? Where do you work?
- Really? That's interesting.
- For five years.

4. A: I haven't seen you for a long time.

B: _____

- I didn't know that.
- Not since we graduated.
- Hmm, I have no idea.

9

Complete the answers to the questions. Use the past continuous or the present perfect continuous of the verbs given.

1. A: Have you been working here for long?
B: No, I haven't been working (work) here for very long – only since January.
2. A: Were you living in Europe before you moved here?
B: No, I _____ (live) in South Korea.
3. A: How long have you been studying English?
B: I _____ (study) it for about a year.
4. A: What were you doing before you went back to school?
B: I _____ (sell) real estate.
5. A: What have you been doing since I last saw you?
B: I _____ (travel) around the country.

10

Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.



1. I was getting dressed when my date arrived. (while)
While I was getting dressed, my date arrived.
2. Todd was about 15 when he started saving up for a world trip. (teenager)

3. I've been a fan of that TV show since I was a kid. (a long time)

4. I've had a part-time job for a year. (last year)

5. I've been spending too much money lately. (not save enough)

6. I haven't seen you for a long time. (ages)

Good book, terrible movie!

1

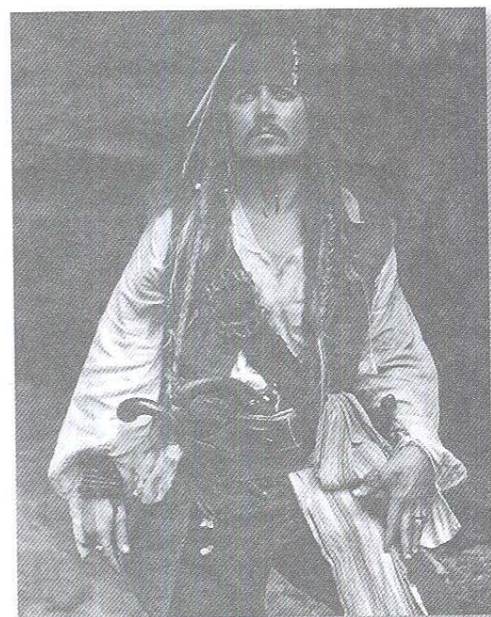
Choose the correct words to complete these movie reviews.

The Apocalypse	TODAY'S Movie Reviews	The King's Speech
This adventure movie is bizarre. The first five minutes have <u>amazing</u> special effects. (amazed / amazing) But then I was _____ because (annoyed / annoying) the music was very loud. I couldn't hear what the actors were saying. It was really _____ just to sit there and not (bored / boring) understand the story.		This drama is based on a _____ (fascinated / fascinating) true story. King George VI had a problem making speeches, so he hired a speech therapist. Maybe it doesn't sound _____, but it's a must-see. (interested / interesting) The film has great acting and a hilarious script. And I'm sure you'll be as _____ (excited / exciting) by the ending as I was.

2

Choose the correct words

- The latest *Pirates of the Caribbean* movie was marvelous (absurd / disgusting / marvelous), and I'd love to see it again.
- I really enjoyed all of the *X-Men* movies. In fact, I think they're _____ (terrible / terrific / boring).
- The special effects were great in *Avatar*. They can do such _____ (dreadful / dumb / fantastic) things with 3-D technology these days.
- Christian Bale was _____ (horrible / ridiculous / outstanding) in *The Dark Knight Rises*. I think he's a really great actor.



3

Choose the correct responses.

1. A: I think that Keira Knightly is very pretty.

B: Oh, I do, too.

- Oh, I do, too.
- I don't like her either.

2. A: His new movie is the dumbest movie I've ever seen.

B: _____

- Yeah, I liked it, too.
- I didn't like it either.

3. A: It's weird that they don't show more classic movies on TV. I really like them.

B: _____

- I know. It's really wonderful.
- I know. It's strange.

4. A: I think Morgan Freeman is a fabulous actor.

B: _____

- Yeah, he's horrible.
- Yeah, he's excellent.

5. A: The movie we saw last night was ridiculous.

B: _____

- Yes, I agree. It was exciting.
- Well, I thought it was pretty good.

4

Write two sentences for each of these categories.

1. Things you think are exciting

I think paragliding is exciting.

2. Things you are interested in

3. Things you think are boring

4. Things you are disgusted by



A Read about these movies available online. Match each movie type with the correct title.

_____ horror _____ romance _____ musical _____ science fiction



A scene from the movie *The Phantom of the Opera*

A scene from the movie *2001: A Space Odyssey*

1 The Phantom of the Opera (1925)

This is a movie that keeps you glued to your seat! It's the story of a masked composer who haunts the Paris Opera House. This silent film stars Lon Chaney as the Phantom.

2 The Wizard of Oz (1939)

For the child in all of us. Watch Dorothy's adventures in the Land of Oz. Meet the Scarecrow, the Tin Man, and the Cowardly Lion. The film stars Judy Garland. She sings some of the greatest songs in movie history. This movie is out of this world!

3 2001: A Space Odyssey (1968)

Directed by Stanley Kubrick, this is a story about two astronauts who are on a fatal mission in outer space. But it's the ship's computer, HAL, who really steals the show.

4 The African Queen (1951)

One of the greatest love stories of all time stars Katharine Hepburn and Humphrey Bogart. Hepburn is very cool to Bogart through most of the film, but she finally falls in love with him at the end.

B Write the name of the movie described.

1. a story about two people who fall in love: _____
2. a good movie for children to see: _____
3. a movie without talking: _____
4. a movie with an unusual "star": _____

C Match the expressions in column A with their meanings in column B.

A

1. glued to your seat
2. steals the show
3. out of this world
4. be cool to

B

- a. outstanding
- b. not be very interested in
- c. watching very carefully
- d. is the star

6

Tell me more!**A** Rewrite these sentences. Use *who* or *which*.

- 1.
- Star Wars*
- is a movie. It has been very popular for a long time.

Star Wars is a movie which has been very popular for a long time.

- 2.
- Walk the Line*
- is a movie. It is based on a true story about Johnny Cash.

3. Elizabeth Taylor was an actress. She won two Academy Awards.

4. Akira Kurosawa was a director. He was one of the most influential filmmakers in cinema.

- 5.
- The Social Network*
- is a great movie. It won a lot of awards.

6. Jennifer Lopez is an actress, a dancer, and a singer. She's also a judge on a TV talent show.

B Write two sentences like those in part A about movies and entertainers. Use *who* or *which*.

1. _____

2. _____

7

Complete the sentences. Use *that* for things or *who* for people.

Karen: Who is Mark Twain?

Pedro: Oh, you know him. He's an author who

wrote a lot of novels about life in America in the 1800s.

Karen: Oh, I remember. He wrote several stories _____

people have to read in literature classes, right?

Pedro: Yes, but people love reading them for pleasure, too.

Karen: What's his most popular book?

Pedro: I guess *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is the one

_____ is most famous. It's a work _____

has been very popular since it was published in the 1880s.

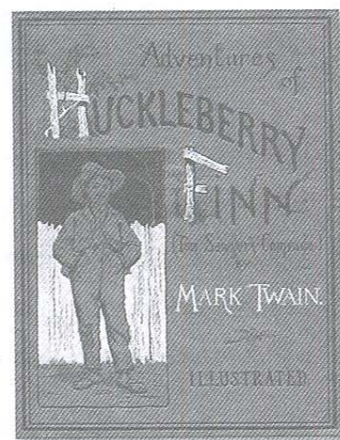
Karen: Ah, yes, I think I've heard of it. What's it about?

Pedro: It's about a boy _____ has lots of adventures with his friend Tom Sawyer. It was

one of the first American novels _____ was written in the first person. It's Huck Finn

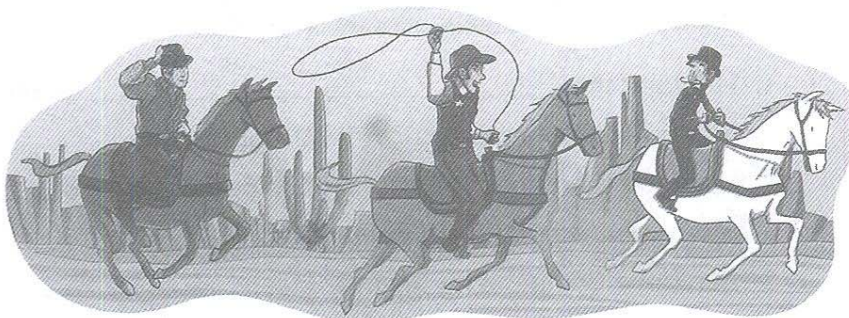
himself _____ tells the story.

Karen: Now, that's a story _____ I'd like to read.



A Write definitions for these different kinds of movies.
Use relative clauses and the phrases in the box.

- ☐ has a love story
- ☒ has cowboys in it
- ☐ has lots of excitement
- ☐ has singing and dancing
- ☐ is scary
- ☐ makes you laugh
- ☐ shows real events



1. A western is a movie that has cowboys in it.
2. A romance _____
3. A comedy _____
4. An action film _____
5. A horror film _____
6. A musical _____
7. A documentary _____

B What kind of movie in part A is your favorite? your least favorite?
Write one paragraph about each and give reasons for your opinions.

My Favorite Kind of Movie

I really like action movies. They are movies that make me forget about all my problems. . . .

My Least Favorite Kind of Movie

I don't like horror movies because I think they are really dumb. Usually, the story has characters who are not very scary. . . .

9

Complete these sentences. Use the words in the box.

☐ character
☐ cinematography

☐ composer
☐ special effects

1. I thought the _____ in the *Iron Man* movies were cool.
It's incredible what they can do with computers.
2. Have you ever seen the 1965 film *Doctor Zhivago*? The _____
is beautiful, especially the lighting.
3. Hermione Granger is my favorite _____ in the
Harry Potter books.
4. I've forgotten the name of the _____ who wrote
Rhapsody in Blue. Was it George Gershwin?

10

Rewrite this movie review. Where possible, join sentences with who, that, or which.



The Hunger Games

The Hunger Games is a science fiction movie. It was released in 2012. It was directed by Gary Ross. He also wrote the screenplay. It has some famous actors. The actors include Jennifer Lawrence and Woody Harrelson. The story is about a young girl. She is called Katniss. She joins a contest to save her community in the near future. The future is very dark and dangerous. Will she save her community?

The Hunger Games is a science fiction movie that was released in 2012.

14

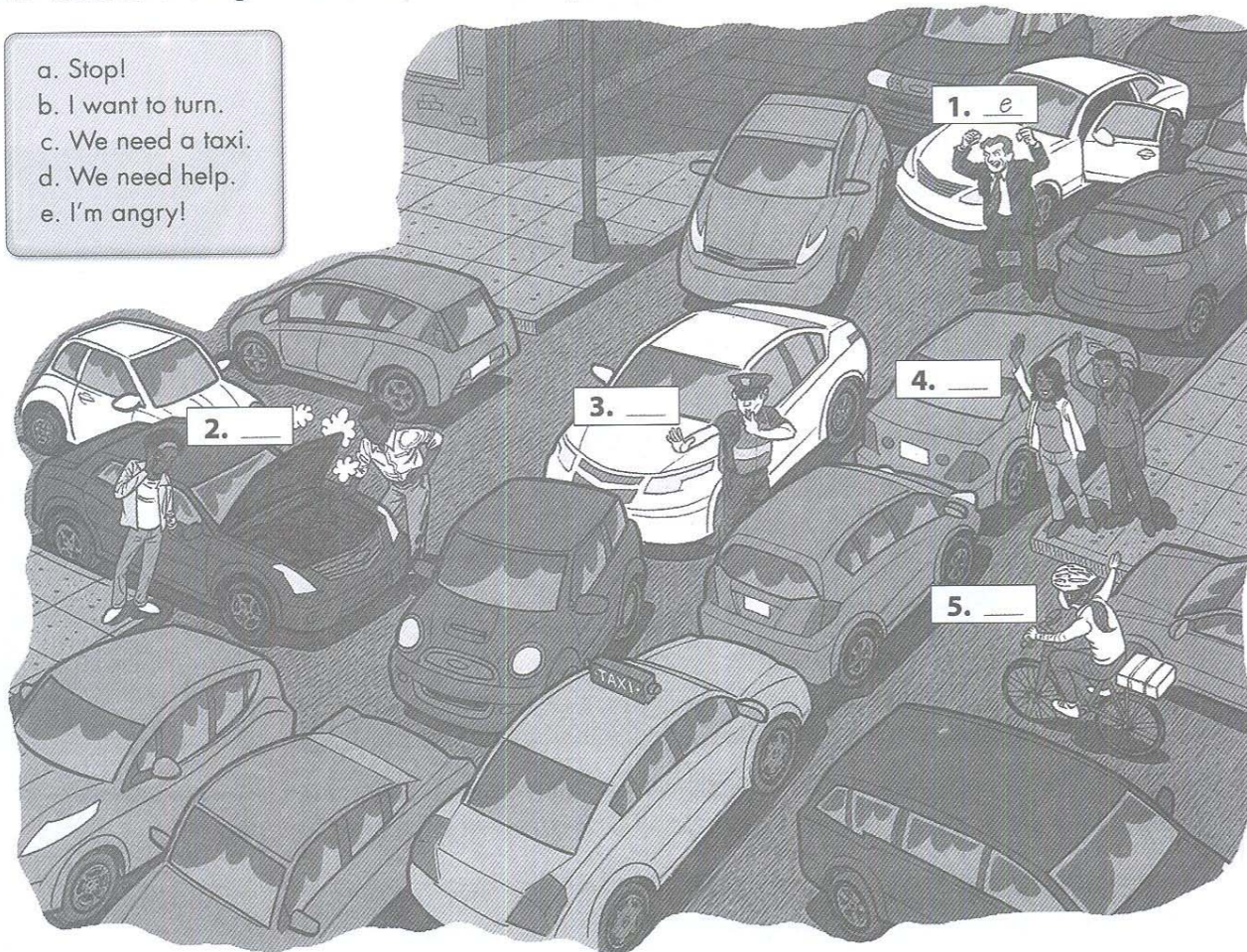
So that's what it means!

1

What does that mean?

A What do these gestures mean? Match the phrases in the box with the gestures.

- a. Stop!
- b. I want to turn.
- c. We need a taxi.
- d. We need help.
- e. I'm angry!



B Write a sentence about each situation in part A using these phrases:

It could mean . . .

It might mean . . .

It must mean . . .

Maybe it means . . .

Perhaps it means . . .

It probably means . . .

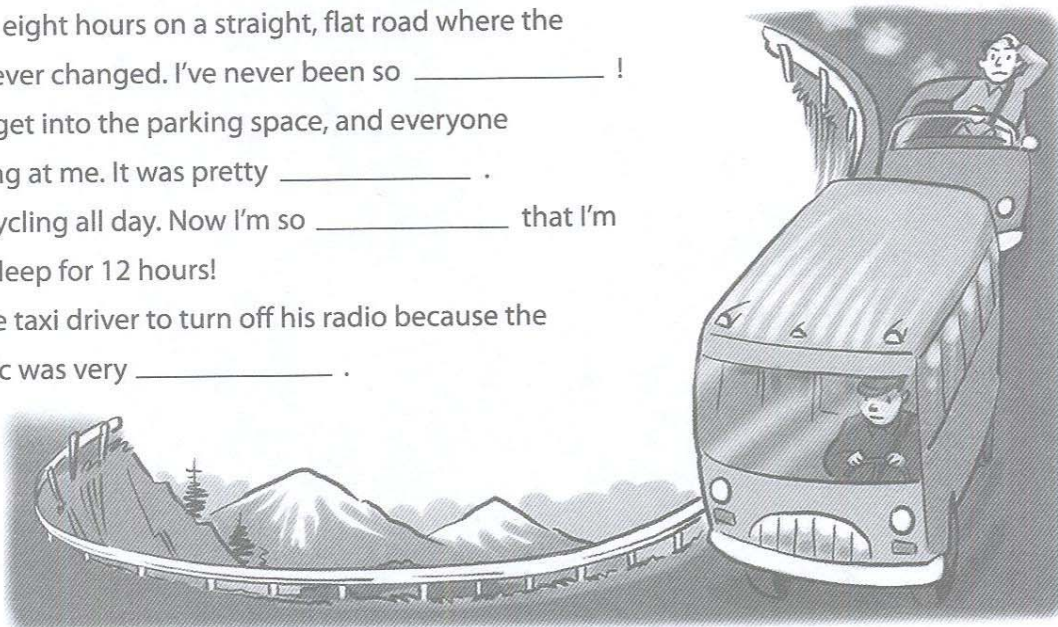
1. It must mean he's angry.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

2

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the words in the box.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ annoy | ☐ confuse | ☐ embarrass | ☒ frustrate |
| ☐ bore | ☐ disgust | ☐ exhaust | |

1. I got stuck behind a really slow bus on a narrow mountain road. I felt frustrated because I couldn't pass it.
2. That sign is really _____. What does it mean? It's not clear at all.
3. The food in that restaurant on the highway is _____.
I'll never eat there again!
4. I drove for eight hours on a straight, flat road where the scenery never changed. I've never been so _____ !
5. I couldn't get into the parking space, and everyone was looking at me. It was pretty _____ .
6. I went bicycling all day. Now I'm so _____ that I'm going to sleep for 12 hours!
7. I asked the taxi driver to turn off his radio because the loud music was very _____ .



3

What would you say in each situation? Use the sentences in the box.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| ☐ Come here. | ☐ Shh. Be quiet! | ☐ That sounds crazy! | ☐ Where's the restroom? |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|

1. Your friend wants to dye his hair green and wear orange contact lenses.

2. You can't concentrate on the movie because the people in front of you are talking.

3. You wave to your friend because you want to show her something interesting.

4. You just ordered a meal and want to wash your hands before you eat.

A Match the proverbs with their meanings.

PROVERBS

- “ 1. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth. 4. There are plenty of fish in the sea. ”
 2. Easier said than done. 5. If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again.
 3. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 6. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

MEANINGS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3 _____ If you eat the right food, you will be healthy. | _____ You can't be sure about something until you try it. |
| _____ If someone gives you a present, you should enjoy it and not ask questions or complain about it. | _____ Practice makes perfect, so you shouldn't stop trying. The harder you try, the more you'll be able to get what you want. |
| _____ Don't worry if you love someone who doesn't return your love. You can always find someone else. | _____ It's harder to do something than to talk about it. |

B What would you say? Choose a proverb for each situation.

- A: Oh, yuck. Those fried brains look disgusting.
 B: Try them. They're delicious.
 A: Really? Oh, they *are* good. I'm surprised!
 B: See? _____
- A: Hey, what happened? You look so sad.
 B: You know that guy I was dating? Well, he said he didn't want to see me anymore.
 A: Don't worry. You'll find someone else. _____

 B: Thanks a lot. That really helps!
- A: You know, the person who sits next to me in class gave me these flowers for my birthday. It was nice of him, but they're awkward to carry around. Why didn't he give them to me at the end of the day instead?
 B: _____
 Just say thank you and don't complain.
- A: You know what? I just failed my driving test! I don't think I'll bother to take it again.
 B: _____ You may pass next time!

5

What do you think these proverbs mean?

1. Don't cry over spilled milk.

It could mean _____

2. Don't judge a book by its cover.

Maybe it means _____

3. There's no such thing as a free lunch.

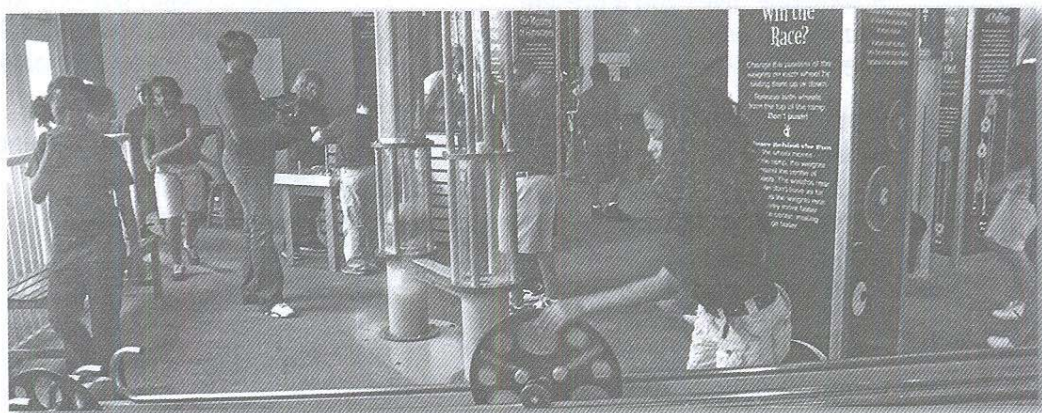
It might mean _____

4. Bad news travels fast.

It probably means _____

6

Complete the conversation. Use each phrase in the box only once.



Teacher: OK, class. This afternoon, we're going to take the school bus to the science museum.

Student 1: Great! I'm going to take some photos.

Teacher: I'm afraid you're not allowed to take photos.

Student 1: But how can they stop me? I'll use my cell phone, not a camera.

Teacher: _____ check all your things with security.

Student 2: Can I take my jacket into the museum?

Teacher: I'm not sure. _____ best to leave it on the bus.

Student 2: But what about my wallet? It might not be safe on the bus.

Teacher: Oh, _____ a good idea to keep your money with you. Keep it in your pocket.

Student 3: And what about touching things in the museum?

Teacher: There are "Don't touch!" signs next to some of the things.

But _____ touch things if there is no sign.

- ☐ it might be
- ☐ it's definitely
- ☐ you can
- ☐ you have to
- ☒ you're not allowed to

7

Complete the conversations between a driving instructor and his student.
Use each word or phrase in the box only once.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| ☐ are allowed to | ☐ can | ☐ don't have to |
| ☒ aren't allowed to | ☐ can't | ☐ have to |

1. Student: This is great!

Instructor: Hey, slow down! You aren't allowed to
go above the speed limit.

2. Student: Uh, what does that sign mean?

Instructor: It means you _____
turn left.

3. Instructor: You look confused.

Student: What . . . what does that sign mean?

Instructor: You _____ turn left or
you _____ go straight.

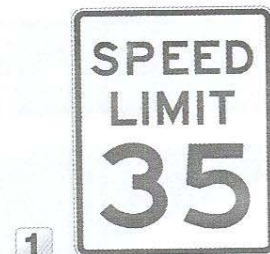
4. Instructor: Why are you stopping?

Student: The sign says to stop.

Instructor: Actually, you _____ stop.
Just be prepared to, if necessary.

5. Instructor: Hey, stop! Didn't you see that sign? It means
you _____ come to a
complete stop.

Student: What sign? I didn't see any sign.



So that's what it means! ■ 83

Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. Maybe it means you're not allowed to fish here. (may)
It may mean you're not allowed to fish here.
2. You can't light a fire here. (allowed)

3. Perhaps that sign means you're not allowed to swim here. (might)

4. I think that sign means you can get food here. (probably)

5. You need to be quiet after 10:00 P.M. (have got to)

9

Complete each conversation using the words in the box.

 confusing

 embarrassing

☐ exhausting

☐ impatient

 irritating



1. A: I fell asleep during class this afternoon.
The teacher had to wake me up.
B: Oh, that's _____ !
2. A: I went to the movies last night. The couple who sat behind me talked during the entire movie.
B: That's _____ !
3. A: I drove all night to get there on time.
B: Oh, that's _____ !
How can you keep your eyes open?
4. A: Did Anna give you directions to the party?
B: She did, but they're really _____ . Hey, can I get a ride with you?
5. A: This movie is taking forever to download. Why does it have to take so long?
B: You are so _____ !
There, look. It's done!

What would you do?

1

I think I'd...

A What would you do in these situations? Check (✓) an answer or write your own suggestion.

1. Your classmate leaves her new smartphone in the classroom.

- ☐ run after her and give it back to her immediately
☐ take it home overnight to try it out
☐ _____

2. Someone climbs through your neighbor's window.

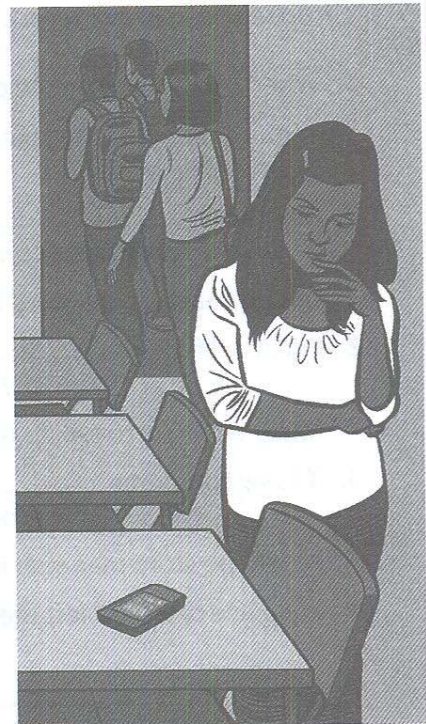
- ☐ call the police
☐ ring the doorbell
☐ _____

3. Your boss makes things difficult for you at work.

- ☐ talk to your boss
☐ look for another job
☐ _____

4. A friend sounds unhappy on the phone.

- ☐ ask your friend if he or she has a problem
☐ tell lots of jokes to make your friend laugh
☐ _____



B Write about what you would do in the situations in part A. Use the phrases in the box.

I'd ... I might ... I guess ...
 I'd probably ... I think I'd ...

1. If my classmate left her new smartphone in the classroom, I think
I'd run after her and give it back to her immediately.

2. _____

3. _____

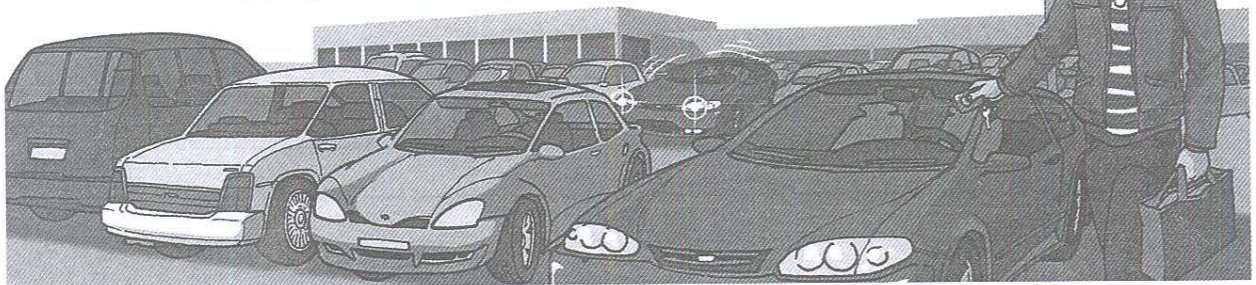
4. _____

2**Complete these sentences with information about yourself.**

1. If a relative asked to borrow some money, I'd _____
2. If I had three wishes, _____
3. If I could have any job I wanted, _____
4. If I had a year of vacation time, _____
5. If I could change one thing about myself, _____

3**Choose the correct word.**

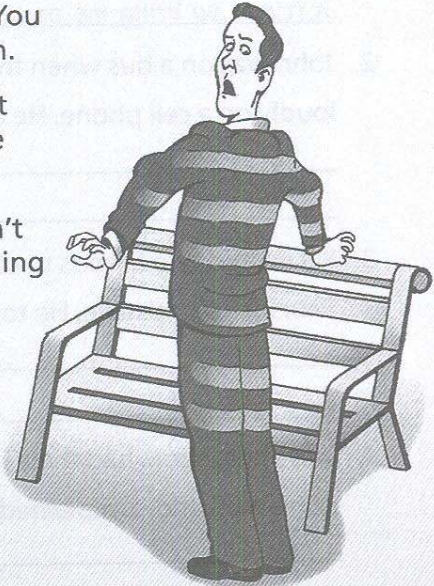
1. When I went back to the parking lot, I tried to get into someone else's car by mistake.
(by / in / with)
2. My friend _____ to cheating on the biology exam,
(returned / confessed / said)
but his teacher still failed him.
3. I'm in a difficult _____ at work. I don't
(divorce / predicament / problem)
know whether to talk to my boss about it or just quit.
4. If I saw someone _____ in a store,
(cheating / shoplifting / shopping)
I'd tell the store manager immediately.
5. My uncle died and left me \$20,000. I'm going to _____ most of it.
(invest / return / sell)
6. I'd go _____ to the police if I saw someone breaking
(seriously / simply / straight)
into a house.
7. There is so much great music to download from the Internet. I don't know
what to _____ .
(choose / confess / fix)
8. My aunt won't let me use her car because she thinks I'm a terrible driver.
She has a _____. I had two accidents last year!
(flat tire / point / reward)



A Read the article. Match what happened to a possible action.

What happened

1. You sat on a park bench that had wet paint on it. You ruined your clothes. There was no "Wet Paint" sign.
2. You checked your bank statement and noticed that there was a deposit of \$1,000. You didn't make the deposit. You're sure it was a bank error.
3. You bought a camera on sale at a store, but it didn't work right. The salesclerk said, "We can't do anything about it."
4. You were not happy with the grade you got in an important class.
5. Your next-door neighbors borrowed your vacuum cleaner. When they returned it, it was damaged.
6. A friend gave you an expensive vase for your birthday, but you didn't really like it.



Possible actions

- ☐ I guess I'd take it back to the store and exchange it for something else.
- ☐ I guess I'd write a letter of complaint to the manufacturer.
- ☐ Maybe I'd ask them to repair it.
- ☐ I think I'd make an appointment to see the instructor to talk about it.
- ☐ I'd probably wait until the next month to see if the mistake is corrected.
- ☐ I'd write a letter to the city council and ask them to pay for the damage.

B What would you do in each situation? Write another possible action.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

5

What would you have done in these situations? Use would have or wouldn't have.

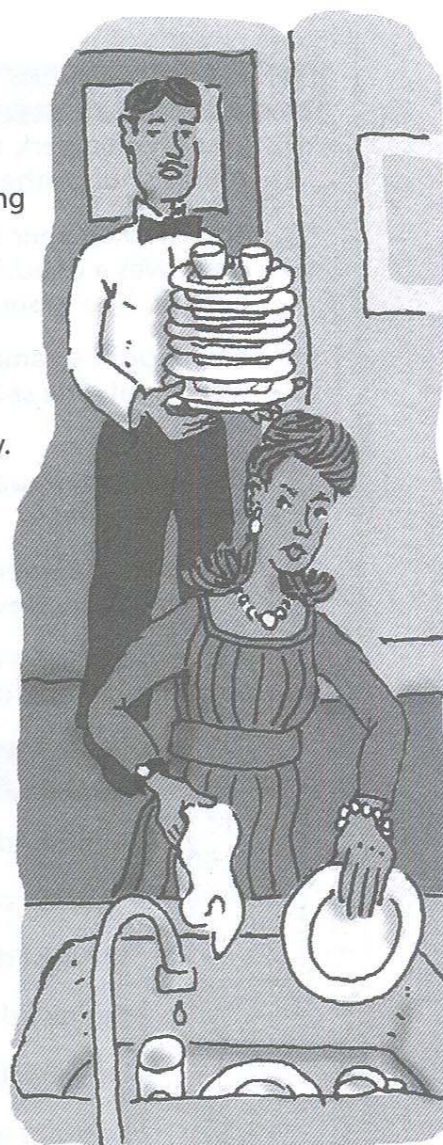
1. Diana had dinner in a restaurant and then realized she didn't have any money. She offered to wash the dishes.
I wouldn't have washed the dishes. I would have called a friend to bring me some money.
2. John was on a bus when the woman next to him started talking loudly on a cell phone. He asked her to speak more quietly.

3. Bill invited two friends to dinner on Friday, but they came on Thursday by mistake. He told them to come back the next day.

4. Bob's neighbors had their TV on very loud late at night. Bob called and complained to the police.

5. Ellen had a houseguest who was supposed to stay for three days, but the woman was still there three weeks later. Ellen finally gave her a bill for her room and board.

6. Susan accidentally broke a glass at a friend's house. She decided not to say anything about it.

**6**

Write two things you should have done or shouldn't have done last week, last month, and last year.

1. Last week: Last week, I should have . . .

2. Last month: _____

3. Last year: _____

A Complete each letter with the correct forms of the verbs in each box.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| ☐ borrow | ☐ disagree | ☒ marry | ☐ spend |
| ☐ deny | ☐ enjoy | ☐ save | ☐ worry |

Ask Harriet

Dear Harriet,

I've never written to an advice columnist before, but I have a big problem. I'm going out with this really nice guy. He's very sweet to me, and I really want to marry him. In fact, we plan to have our wedding next summer. But he has a problem with money. He _____ money like crazy! Sometimes he _____ money from me, but he never pays it back. I want to _____ money because I want us to buy an apartment when we get married. However, if I tell him he has a problem with money, he _____ it. He says, "I _____ with you. You _____ too much. You never want to go out and _____ yourself." What can I do? —J. M., Seattle

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ☐ accept | ☐ admit | ☒ agree | ☐ find | ☐ forget | ☐ refuse |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|

Dear J. M.,

You and your boyfriend must agree on how you spend your money before you get married. If you both _____ that there is a problem, you could probably _____ an answer. He should _____ your idea of saving some money. And you shouldn't always _____ to go out and have fun. Don't _____ that talking can really help. Good luck!

—Harriet

B What advice would you give J. M.? Write a reply to her letter.

A Complete the conversation with *would* or *should* and the correct tense of the verbs given.

Lacey: Guess what, Tina! A university in New Zealand has offered me a scholarship.

Tina: Great! When are you going?

Lacey: That's just it. I may not go. What would you do (do) if your boyfriend asked you not to go?

Tina: Well, I _____ (try) to convince him that it's a good opportunity for me.

Lacey: I've tried that. He said I could study the same thing here.

Tina: If I were you, I _____ (talk) to him again. You know, I once missed a big opportunity.

Lacey: Oh? What happened?

Tina: I was offered a job in Los Angeles, but my husband disliked the idea of moving, so we didn't go. I _____ (take) the job. I've always regretted my decision. In my situation, what _____ you _____ (do)?

Lacey: Oh, I _____ (accept) the offer.

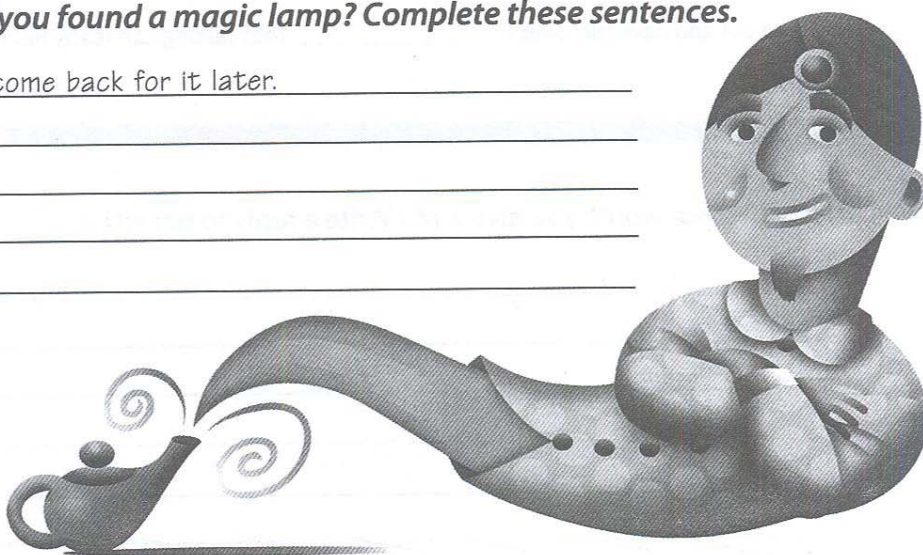
Tina: Well, there's the answer to your predicament. Accept the scholarship!

B What would you do if you were Lacey? Why?

If I were Lacey, . . .

What would you do if you found a magic lamp? Complete these sentences.

1. I would hide it and come back for it later.
2. I wouldn't _____
3. I could _____
4. I might _____
5. I might not _____

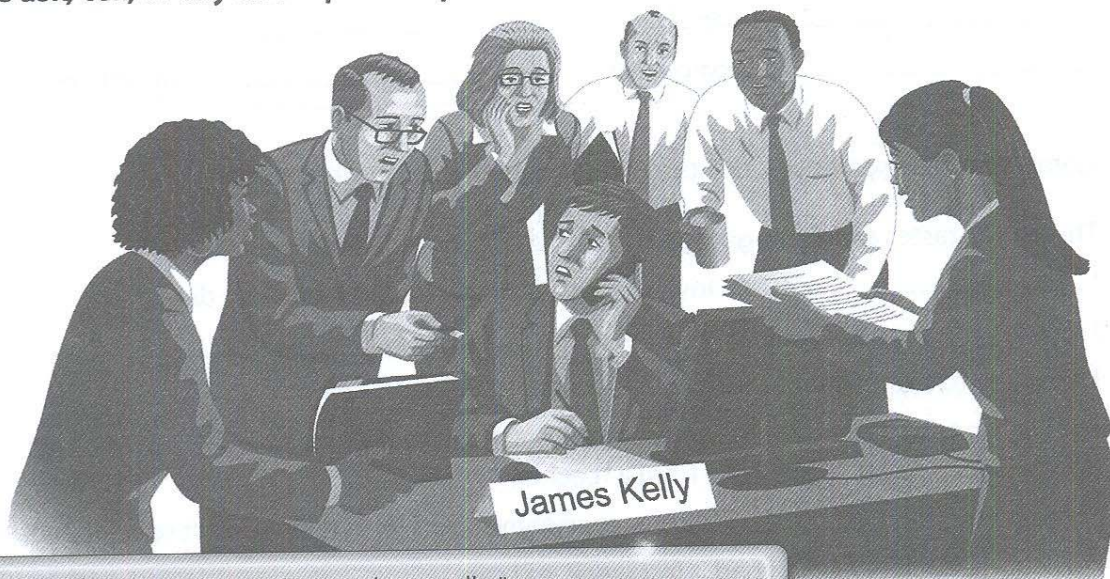


16

What's your excuse?

1

People are making a lot of requests of James. Write the requests.
Use ask, tell, or say and reported speech.



1. William: "James, take my phone calls."
2. Jenny: "Can you do an Internet search for me, James?"
3. Dave: "Could you check this flash drive for viruses?"
4. Anita: "James, put this information on a spreadsheet."
5. Linda: "Don't forget to add paper to the copier, James."
6. Ricky: "Reformat this text file as a PDF file."
7. Chuck: "Get me some coffee, James."
8. Katie: "Make five copies of the agenda before the meeting."
9. Pete: "Could you give me a ride home?"
10. Olive: "Don't be late to work again."

1. William told James to take his phone calls. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

2

Nouns and verbs

A Complete the chart.

Noun	Verb	Noun	Verb
<u>acceptance</u>	accept	_____	criticize
_____	apologize	_____	excuse
_____	complain	_____	invite
_____	compliment	_____	sympathize

B Complete these sentences. Use the correct form of the words from part A.

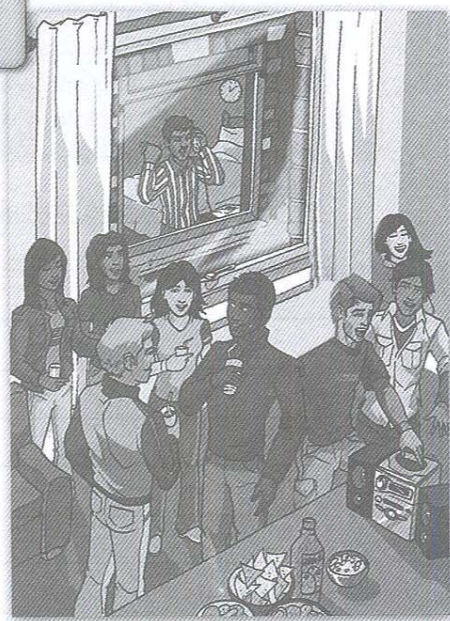
- This coffee tastes awful. I'm going to complain to the waiter about it.
- I _____ an invitation to Terry and Anna's house for dinner.
- I didn't want to go to Cindy's party, so I made up an _____.
- I was rude to my teacher. I must _____ to him.
- My English teacher said my essay was excellent. It felt really nice to get a _____ from a teacher.
- My parents _____ everything I do. I wish they weren't so negative.
- I'm sorry you have the flu. I had it last week, so I can _____ with you.
- I received an _____ to Janet's party. I can't wait to go.

3

Choose the correct verb. Use the past tense.

☐ express ☐ give ☒ make ☐ offer ☐ tell

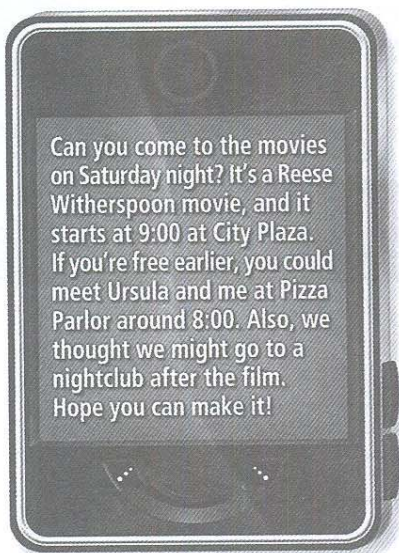
- I made a complaint to the police because our neighbors' party was too noisy.
- Larry _____ an excuse for being late for work. He said there had been a traffic jam on the highway.
- I couldn't go to the meeting, so I _____ my concerns in an email.
- Wendy told me she was graduating from college, so I _____ her my congratulations.
- Jill was very funny at the class party. As usual, she _____ lots of jokes.



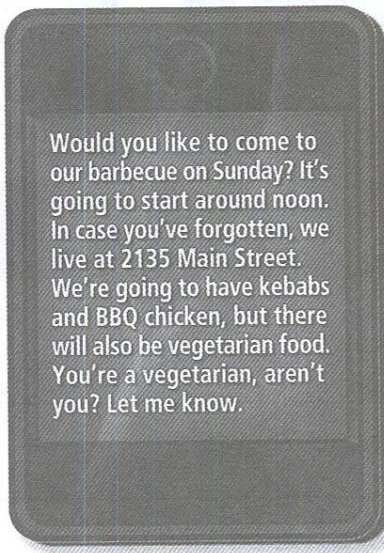
4

What a great excuse!

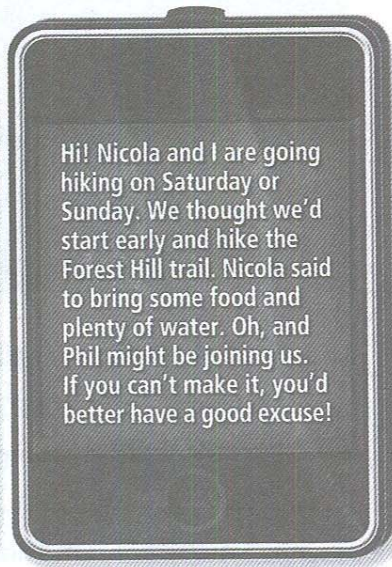
A Match the invitations with the excuses. Then underline the words and phrases that helped you.

Invitations

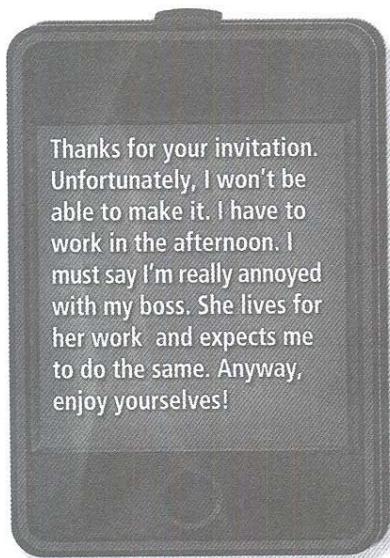
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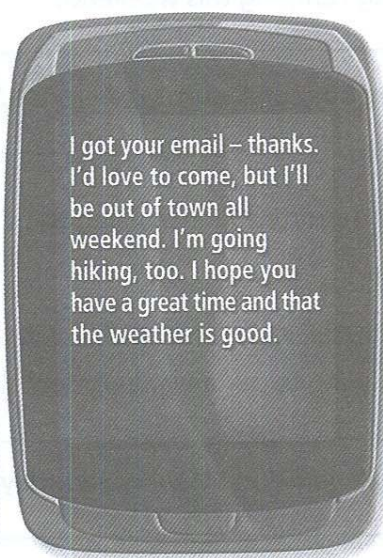
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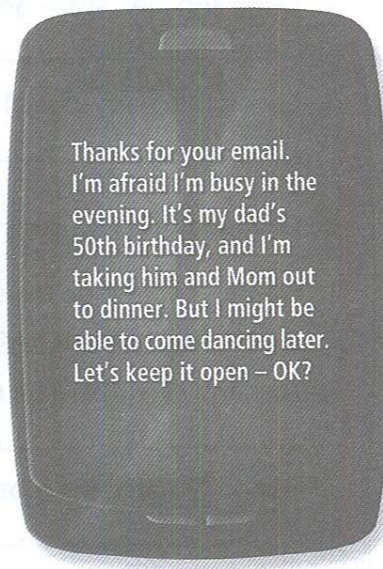
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Excuses

___ a



___ b

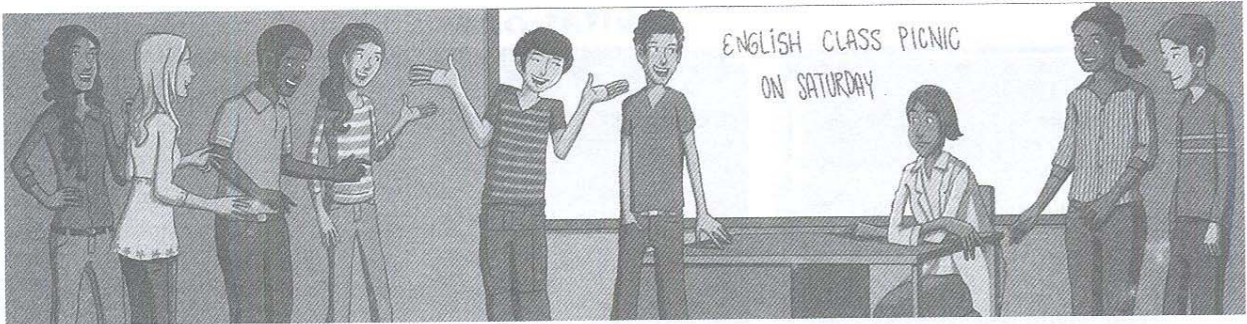


___ c

B Read the excuses again. Who is going to do these things? Write *a*, *b*, or *c*.

- ___ be outdoors all weekend
- ___ go out on the weekend
- ___ work on the weekend

A The teacher wants to have a class picnic on Saturday. Look at the excuses that students gave her. Change each excuse into reported speech using *say*.



1. John: "I'm getting my hair cut."

John said he was getting his hair cut.

2. Maria: "My sister is having a baby shower."

3. Jim: "I may have some houseguests on Saturday."

4. Keiko and Rie: "We're going camping this weekend."

5. Carlos: "I'm sorry, but I'll be busy on Saturday afternoon."

B Change these excuses into reported speech using *tell*.

1. Emma: "I signed up for a scuba diving class."

Emma told her she had signed up for a scuba diving class.

2. Tom and Kyle: "We'll be moving to our new apartment that day."

3. Franco: "I watch the football game on TV every Saturday."

4. Juliet: "I've already made plans to do something else."

C Write excuses for three more students. Use your own ideas.

1. _____

2. _____

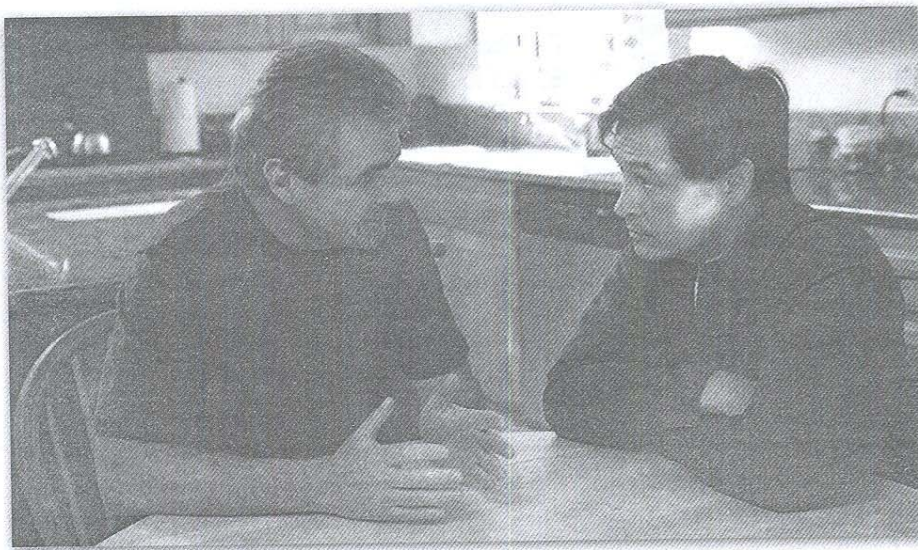
3. _____

A Match the reports of what people said in column A with the descriptions in column B.

A	B
1. Charlie said he was really worried about Tina. She seemed very depressed. <u>c</u>	a. giving a compliment
2. William told me he was sorry to hear about my sick grandmother. _____	b. offering sympathy
3. Ruth said she would be studying on Saturday night. (But she'll actually be at the movies.) _____	c. expressing a concern
4. Robert told me he couldn't come for dinner on Friday. He said he had to work late. _____	d. telling a lie
5. Ben told Linda her new blouse was very pretty. _____	e. making an excuse

B Write each person's original words.

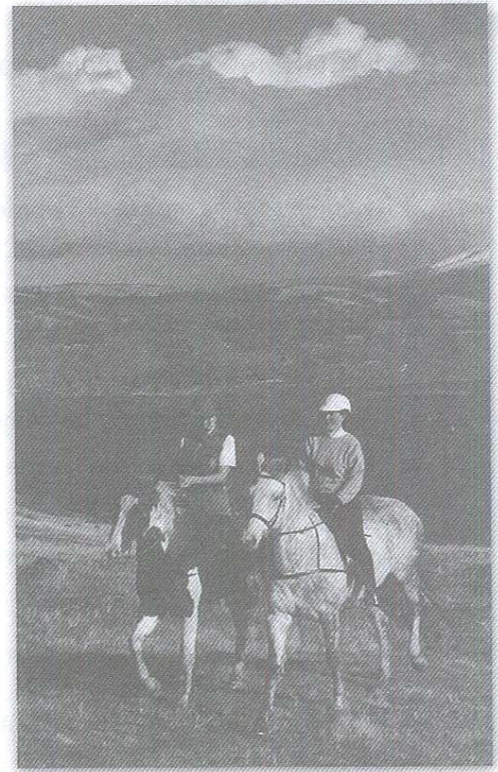
- Charlie: "I'm really worried about Tina. She seems very depressed."
- William: _____
- Ruth: _____
- Robert: _____
- Ben: _____



7

Choose the correct responses.

1. A: We're going to go horseback riding. Do you want to join us?
B: _____
 • Sorry, I won't be able to.
 • What's up?
2. A: I'm really sorry. We'll be out of town this weekend.
B: _____
 • I've made other plans.
 • No problem.
3. A: Meet us at 7:00. OK?
B: _____
 • Oh, that's all right.
 • Sounds like fun.
4. A: I'm sorry. I won't be able to make it.
B: _____
 • Well, never mind.
 • Great.



8

Yes or no?

A Which expressions would you use to accept an invitation? refuse an invitation? Check (✓) the correct answer.

	Accept	Refuse		Accept	Refuse
1. I'm really sorry.	☐	☒	5. I won't be able to make it.	☐	☐
2. Great.	☐	☐	6. I'm busy.	☐	☐
3. Sounds like fun.	☐	☐	7. Thanks a lot.	☐	☐
4. I've made other plans.	☐	☐	8. I'd love to.	☐	☐

B Use the expressions in part A to accept or refuse these invitations. Offer an excuse if you refuse.

1. Would you like to come to a soccer match with me tomorrow?

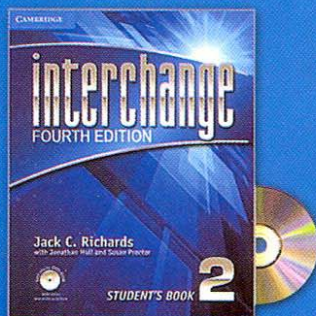
2. That new action movie looks great! Do you want to see it with me?

3. A friend asked me to go to the mall after class. Do you want to join us?

interchange

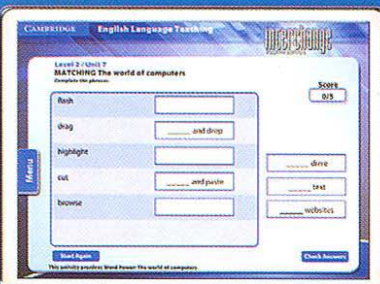
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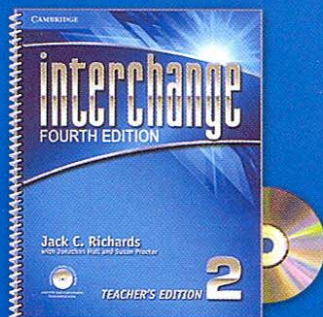
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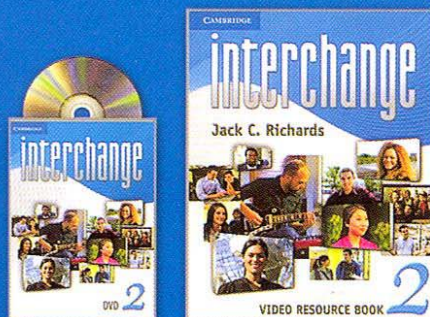
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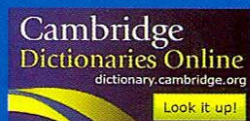
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