

New Headway

Beginner Student's Book

Liz and John Soars

New Headway English Course is a development of the highly successful multi-level Headway series. The original coursebooks have been rewritten to include new features, activities, and above all, new material to make the learning of English stimulating and motivating for both adult and young adult learners. The course combines the best of traditional and more recent approaches to help students use English accurately and fluently, and provides a fully comprehensive teaching series.

New Headway English Course is a development of the highly successful multi-level Headway series. The original coursebooks have been rewritten to include new features, activities, and above all, new material to make the learning of English stimulating and motivating for both adult and young adult learners. The course combines the best of traditional and more recent approaches to help students use English accurately and fluently, and provides a fully comprehensive teaching series.

OXFORD

www.oup.com/elt/headway








New **Headway**

Beginner
Student's Book

Liz and John Soars

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

CONTENTS

UNIT	GRAMMAR
 1 Hello! p6	<i>am/are/is</i> <i>my/your</i> <i>I'm Sandra.</i> <i>My name's Hiro.</i> <i>What's your name?</i> p6 <i>This is ...</i> <i>This is John Mason.</i> p7 <i>How are you?</i> p8
 2 Your world p12	<i>am/are/is</i> <i>he/she/they – his/her</i> <i>What's his name?</i> <i>Where's she from?</i> p13 <i>They are in New York.</i> p16 Questions <i>where, what</i> p13
 3 Personal information p18	<i>am/are/is</i> Negatives, questions, and short answers <i>She isn't a nurse.</i> p18 <i>I'm not from England.</i> p20 <i>We aren't married.</i> p22 <i>Are you from the United States?</i> p20 <i>Yes, she is./No, she isn't.</i> p19
Stop and check 1 Teacher's Book p130	
 4 Family and friends p24	Possessive adjectives <i>our, their</i> p24 Possessive 's <i>Sally's husband</i> <i>Kirsty's school</i> p24 has/have <i>Tom has a very good job.</i> <i>I have a small farm.</i> p27 Questions and answers <i>how old, who</i> p28
 5 It's my life! p32	Present Simple <i>I/you/they</i> <i>I like tennis.</i> p33 <i>I don't speak Spanish.</i> p34 <i>Where do you live?</i> p35 a and an <i>a flat</i> <i>an actor</i> p34
 6 Every day p40	The time <i>It's nine o'clock.</i> <i>It's two thirty.</i> p40 Present Simple <i>he/she/it</i> <i>He gets up at six.</i> p42 <i>She lives in the country.</i> p44 Questions and negatives <i>What time does he get up?</i> p43 <i>She doesn't work in an office.</i> p44
Stop and check 2 Teacher's Book p133	
 7 Places I like p48	Object pronouns <i>it, them</i> p48 <i>I love them!</i> p49 this/that <i>What's that?</i> p50 <i>this jacket</i> p55 Questions and answers <i>how, what, who, where, why, how much, when, how many, because</i> p51

VOCABULARY**SKILLS WORK****EVERYDAY ENGLISH**

What's this in English?
It's a book.
 Everyday things
book, computer, car p10

Numbers 1–10
 Plural nouns
cars, books, houses p11

Countries
Australia, France p12
 Cities
Milan, Tokyo p14

Reading and listening
 Where are they from? p16

Numbers 11–30 p17

Jobs
police officer, doctor p18
 Personal information
address, age, married p19

Reading and speaking
 A pop group p22

Social expressions
Good afternoon.
Goodbye.
Pardon?
Thank you. p23

The family
daughter, parents p25
 Adjective + noun
a small farm
a good job p27
 Describing a friend
best friend
really funny
his favourite music p28

Reading and writing
 My best friend p28

The alphabet
How do you spell ... ? p30
 On the phone
Good morning. The Grand Hotel.
Thank you for telephoning. p31

Sports, food, drinks
tennis, hamburgers, tea p32
 Verbs
come, live, work, eat, speak p34
 Languages and nationalities
Japanese, French p36

Listening and speaking
 At a party p38

Numbers and prices
one pound sixty
30p
How much ... ? p39

Verbs
get up, go to work, have lunch p41
 Adverbs of frequency
usually, sometimes, never p42
 Words that go together
watch TV
listen to music p46

Vocabulary and speaking
 Words that go together
get up early
have a shower p46
 Lifestyle questionnaire p46

Days of the week
Monday, Tuesday p47
 Prepositions of time
at nine o'clock
on Monday
in the morning p47

Opposite adjectives
new – old
expensive – cheap p52
 Adjective + noun
Irish music
old buildings p53
 Adjectives
nice, old, comfortable p53

Reading and writing
 A postcard from Dublin p53

Can I ... ?
Can I have a sandwich?
Can I try on this jumper, please? p54

**8 Where I live** p56

There is/are, any
There's a CD player.
There are two lamps.
Are there any photographs? p57
Prepositions
in, on, under, next to p58

**9 Happy birthday!** p64

Saying years
 1841 2008 p64
was/were born
When were you born?
I was born in 1986. p65
Past Simple – irregular verbs
went, bought, took p68

**10 We had a good time!** p72

Past Simple – regular and irregular
She cooked a meal.
I got up late. p72
Questions and negatives
What did you do?
I didn't do much. p73
Short answers
Yes, he did.
No, I didn't. p73

Stop and check 3 Teacher's Book p136

**11 We can do it!** p80

can/can't
He can use a computer. p80
I can't speak Spanish. p81
Requests and offers
Can you tell me the time?
Can I help you? p83

**12 Thank you very much!** p88

want, like, and would like
He wants a stamp. p88
I'd like a cup of coffee.
I'd like to buy a dictionary. p89
I like coffee. p91

**13 Here and now** p96

Present Simple and Present Continuous
He has lunch at 1.00.
He's wearing a T-shirt. p97
Questions and negatives
What's she doing?
He isn't working. p98

**14 It's time to go!** p104

Question words revision
Present Continuous for future
We're going on holiday.
Where are you staying? p105
Revision of tenses – present, past, and future

Stop and check 4 Teacher's Book p139

VOCABULARY**SKILLS WORK****EVERYDAY ENGLISH**

Rooms in a house
bedroom, living room p56
 Furniture in a house
cooker, sofa p56
 City life
harbour, park p60

Reading and speaking
 How to have a good time in Sydney p60
Listening and writing
 My home town p62

Places in towns
bank, chemist, church p63
 Directions
Turn left.
Go straight on. p63

People and jobs
writer, princess, painter p66
 Irregular verbs
went, bought, saw p68

Vocabulary and reading
 We're millionaires! p68

When's your birthday? p70
 Months of the year
January, February p70
 Saying dates
the seventh of March p71

Weekend activities
go to the cinema
see my friends p74
 Sports and leisure
play baseball
go ice-skating p76

Listening and speaking
 Holidays p77
Writing
 My last holiday p78

Filling in forms p79

Verbs and adverbs
draw well
run fast p80
 Verbs and nouns that go together
book a hotel
play chess
chat to a friend p84

Reading and listening
 The things you can do on the Internet! p84

What's the problem?
It doesn't work.
I'm lost. p86

Food
fish, vegetables p92
 In a restaurant
meat, sandwiches, side orders p93

Reading
 She only eats junk food p94

Going shopping
Can I help you?
I'm sorry. That's all we have. p95

Colours
red, black p96
 Clothes
a jumper, shorts p102
 Describing a person
She has long, fair hair and blue eyes. p103

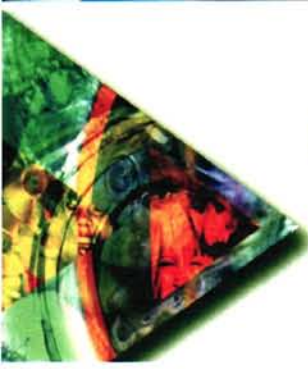
Reading and speaking
 Today's different p100

What's the matter?
I'm hungry.
Why don't you have a sandwich? p103

Transport and travel
bicycle, the Underground
pack your bags p110

Reading
 An amazing journey p108

Going sightseeing
I'd like a map of the town, please.
Where does the bus go from? p111



1

Hello!

am/are/is · my/your · This is ... · How are you? · What's this in English? · Numbers 1-10 · Plurals

STARTER



T 1.1 Say your name.

Hello. I'm Lisa.



Hello. I'm Marek.



WHAT'S YOUR NAME?

am / are / is, my / your

1 T 1.2 Read and listen.

Sandra Hello. I'm Sandra. What's your name?

Hiro My name's Hiro.

Sandra Hello, Hiro.

T 1.2 Listen and repeat.

GRAMMAR SPOT

I'm = I am

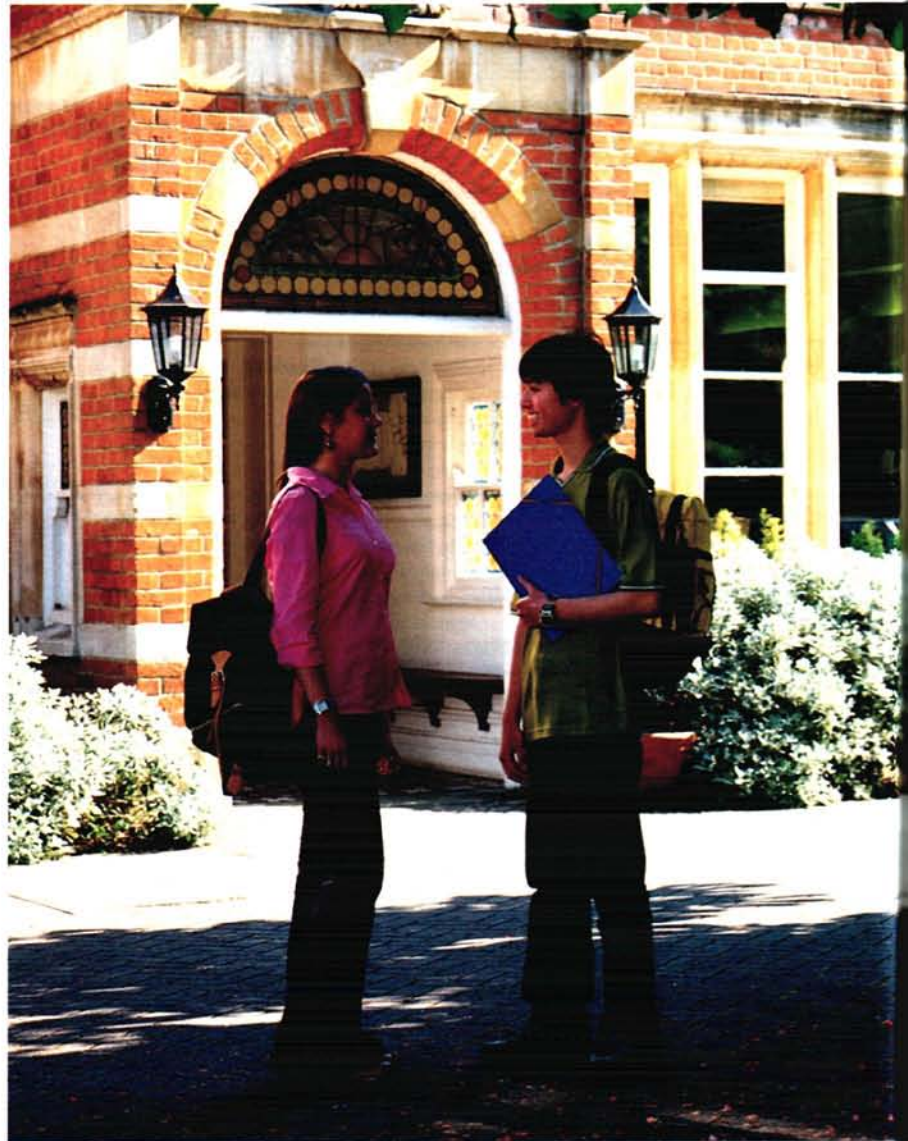
name's = name is

What's = What is

2 Stand up and practise.

Hello. I'm _____.
What's your name?

My name's _____.



This is . . .

3 **T1.3** Read and listen.

Sandra John, this is Hiro Shiga. Hiro, this is John Mason.

Hiro Hello, John.

John Hello, Hiro.

T1.3 Listen and repeat.

4 Practise in groups of three.

_____, *this is* _____.
_____, *this is* _____.

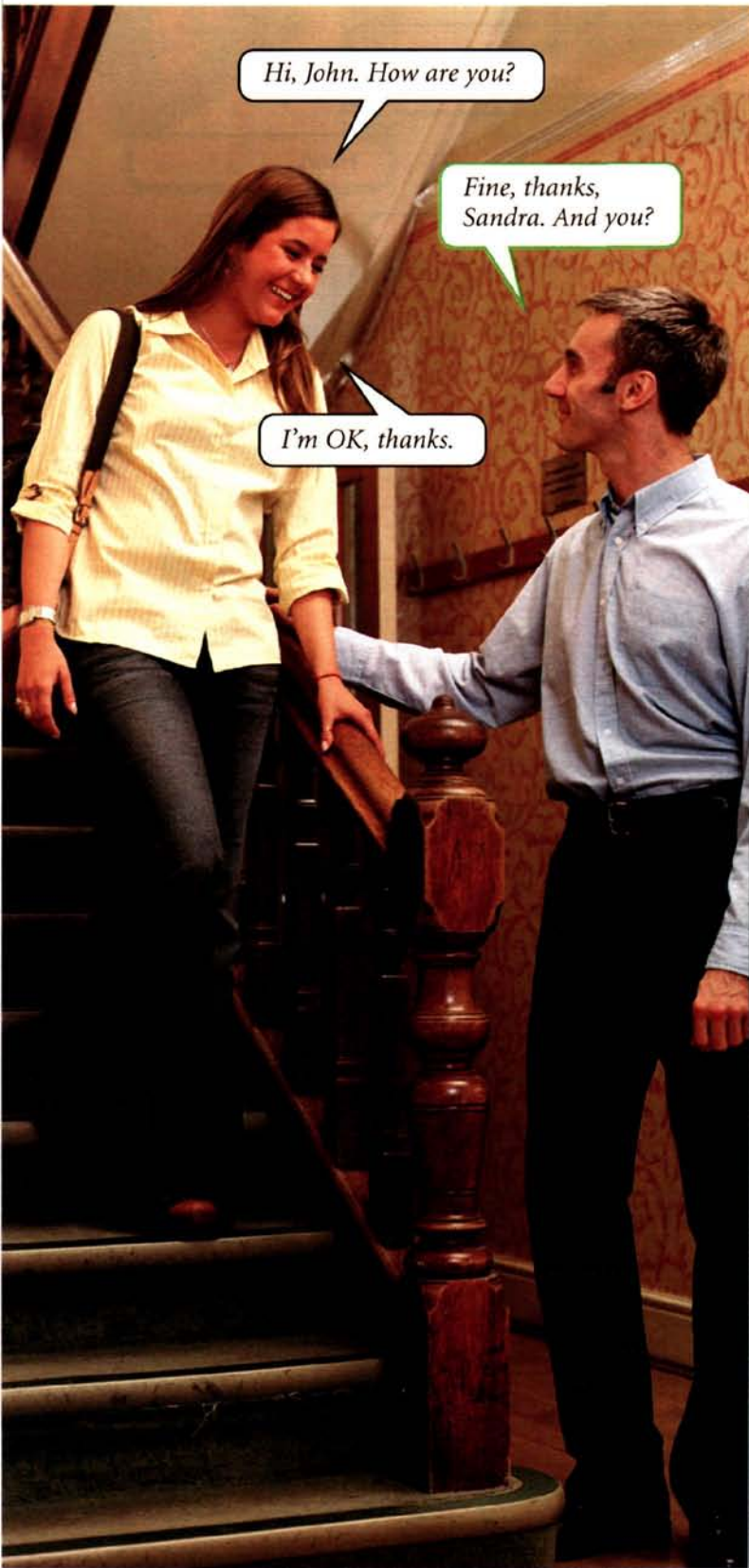
Hello, _____.

Hello, _____.



How are you?

5 **T 1.4** Read and listen.



T 1.4 Listen and repeat.

6 **T 1.5** Read and listen.



T 1.5 Listen and repeat.

7 Answer your teacher.

8 Stand up and practise.

Hi, _____. How are you?

Fine, thanks, _____. And you?

OK, thanks.

Fine, thanks.

Very well, thanks.

GRAMMAR SPOT

Write *am*, *is*, or *are*.

I _____ Sandra. How _____ you? This _____ John.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 1.1 and 1.2 p121

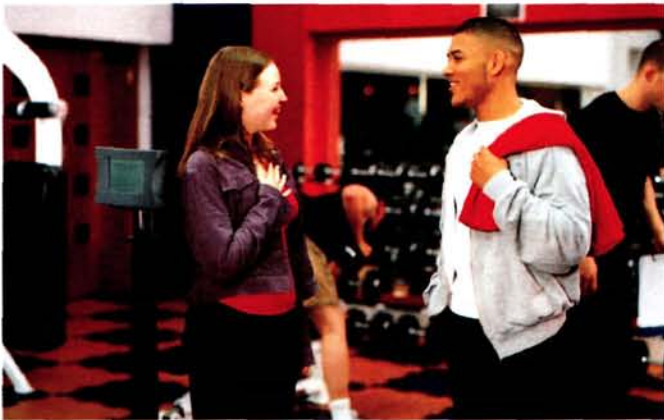
PRACTICE

Introductions

1 Complete the conversations.



- 1 A Hello. My name's Anna.
What's your name?
B Ben.



- 2 C Hello. My _____ Carla.
What's _____ name?
D _____ name's David.

T 1.6 Listen and check. Practise the conversations.



2 Complete the conversations.



- 1 B _____, Anna. _____ are you?
A Fine, thanks, Ben. _____?
B _____ well, thanks.



- 2 D Hi, Carla. _____ you?
C _____, thanks. _____?
D OK, _____.

T 1.7 Listen and check. Practise the conversations.

3 **T 1.8** Listen and number the lines in the conversation.

- Fine, thanks.
 I'm OK, thanks. And you?
 1 Hello. My name's Rita. What's your name?
 Hello, Tina. Hello, Mary.
 I'm Tina, and this is Mary.
 Hello, Rita. How are you?

T 1.8 Listen, check, and practise.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 1.3 p121

VOCABULARY

What's this in English?

1 Write the words.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------|
| a book | a camera | a car |
| a photograph | a computer | a bag |
| a hamburger | a television | |
| a sandwich | a house | |



2 T 1.9 Listen and repeat the words.

3 T 1.10 Listen and repeat.

What's this in English?

It's a photograph.

GRAMMAR SPOT
It's = It is

Work with a partner. Point to a picture. Ask and answer questions.

4 Go to things in the room. Ask your teacher.

What's this in English?

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

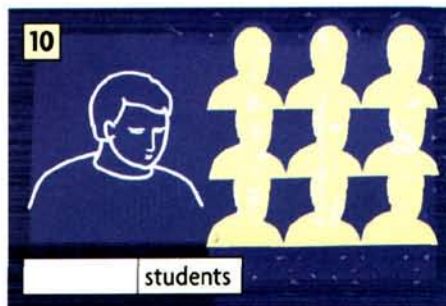
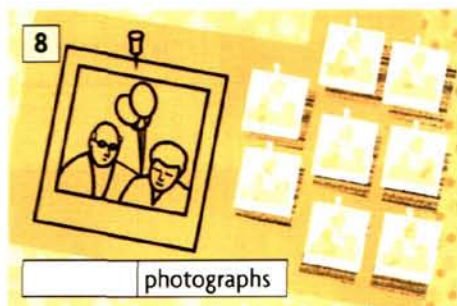
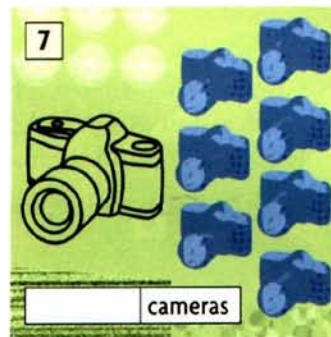
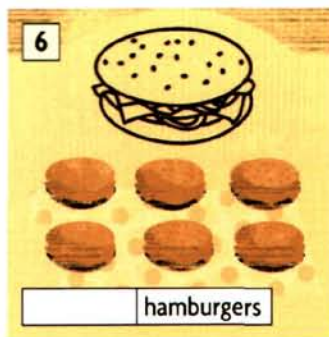
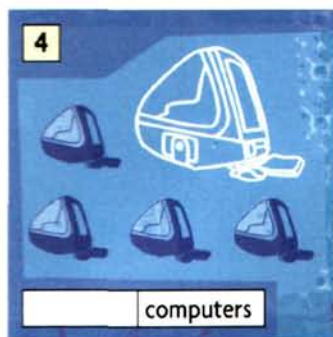
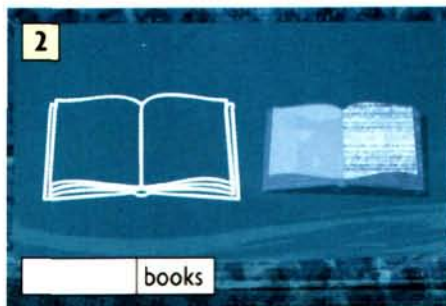
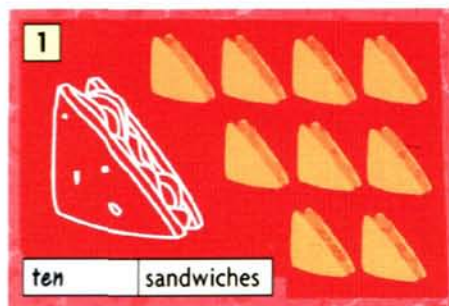
Numbers 1–10 and plurals

1 **T 1.11** Read and listen. Practise the numbers.

1 one 2 two 3 three 4 four 5 five 6 six 7 seven 8 eight 9 nine 10 ten

Say the numbers round the class.

2 Write the numbers.



T 1.12 Listen and check.

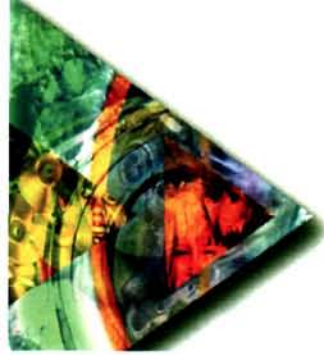
3 **T 1.13** Listen and repeat.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
books	cars	sandwiches
photographs	computers	houses
students	hamburgers	
	cameras	
	televisions	
	bags	

GRAMMAR SPOT

Singular	Plural
one book	two books
one sandwich	ten sandwiches

▶▶ Grammar Reference 1.4 p121



2 Your world

Countries • Where are you from? • he/she/they • his/her • Numbers 11–30

STARTER



1 Find the countries on the map on p13. Find your country on the map.

Australia Brazil England France Italy Japan Spain the United States

2 **T 2.1** Listen and repeat.

WHERE ARE YOU FROM?

he/she, his/her

1 **T 2.2** Read and listen.

Hiro Where are you from, Sandra?

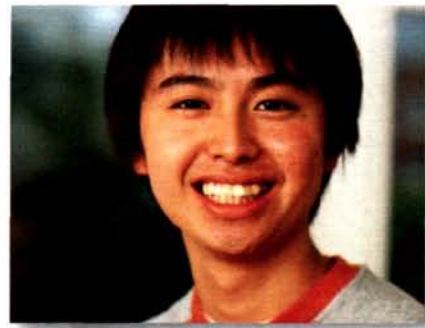
Sandra I'm from Spain. Where are you from?

Hiro I'm from Japan. From Tokyo.

T 2.2 Listen and repeat.

2 Where are you from? Stand up and practise.

3 **T 2.3** Read, listen, and repeat.



His name's Hiro. He's from Japan.



Her name's Sandra. She's from Spain.

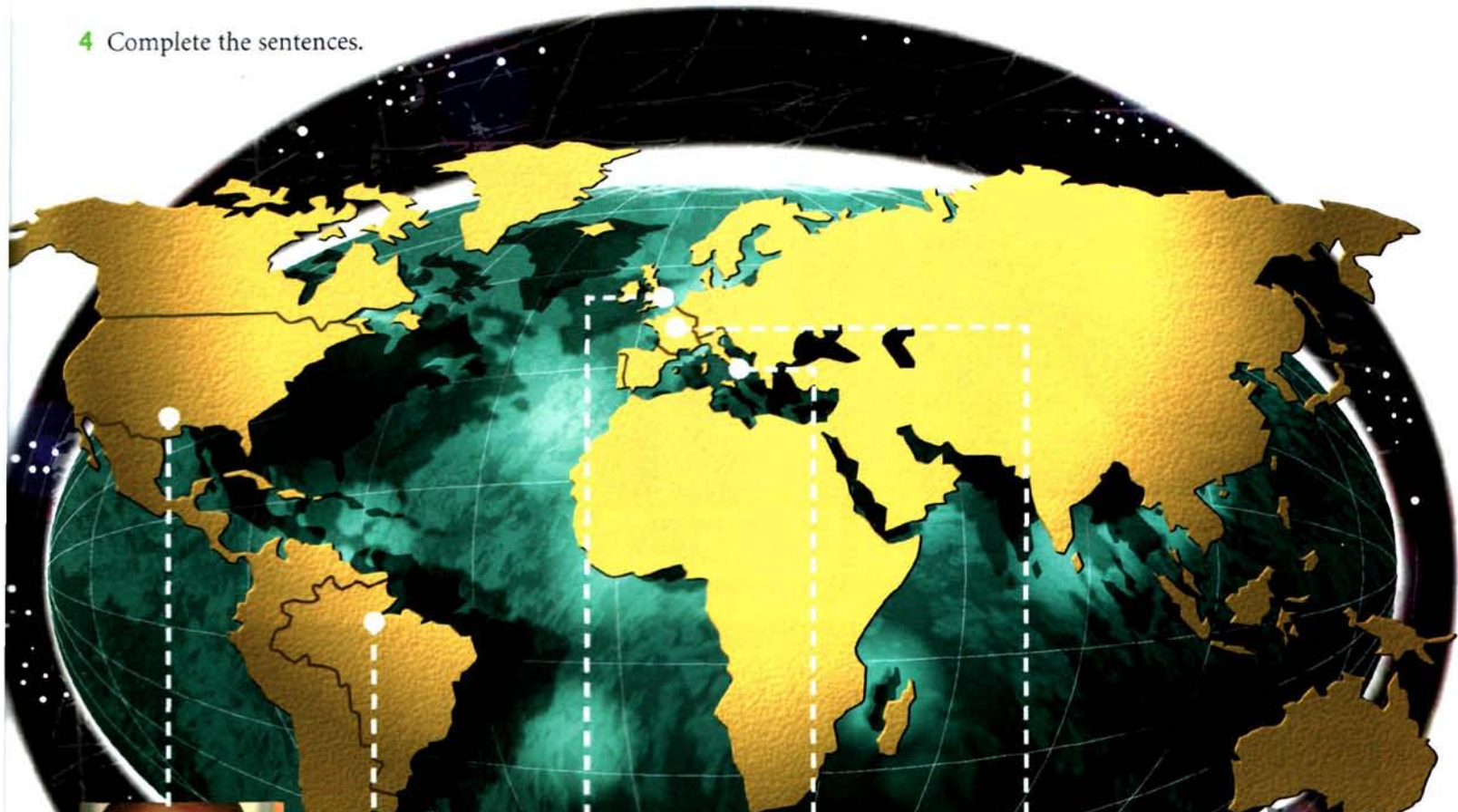


GRAMMAR SPOT

he's = he is she's = she is

Grammar Reference 2.1 and 2.2 p121

4 Complete the sentences.



His _____ name's Rick.
He's _____ from _____
the United States.



_____ name's Sonia.
She's _____



_____ name's Jack.
He's _____



_____ name's Sergio.
He's _____



_____ name's Marie.
She's _____



_____ name's Kim.
She's _____

T 2.4 Listen and check. Repeat the sentences.

Questions

5 **T 2.5** Listen and repeat the questions.

- What's his name? Where's he from?
- What's her name? Where's she from?

6 Ask and answer questions about the people in the photographs.

What's her name?

Her name's Sandra.

Where's she from?

She's from Spain.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Where's = Where is
- 2 Complete the questions with *is* or *are*.
Where _____ she from?
Where _____ he from?
Where _____ you from?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 2.3 p121

PRACTICE

Cities and countries

1 Where are the cities? Ask and answer.

Tokyo	Paris	Barcelona	Milan
Oxford	Rio de Janeiro	Boston	Sydney

Where's Tokyo?

It's in Japan.

T 2.6 Listen and check.

2 Work with a partner.

Student A Look at the photos on this page.

Student B Look at the photos on p138.

Ask questions and write the answers.

What's her name?

Where's she from?

Talking about you

3 Ask about the students in the class.

What's her name?

Her name's Chantal.

Where's she from?

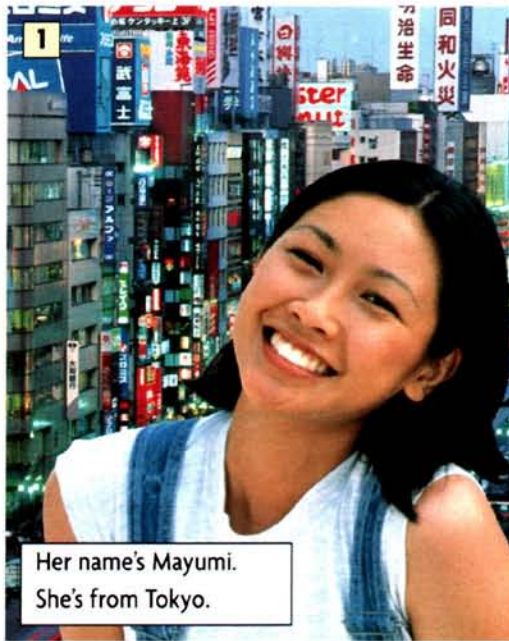
She's from France. From Paris.

What's his name?

His name's Luc.

Where's he from?

He's from Paris, too.

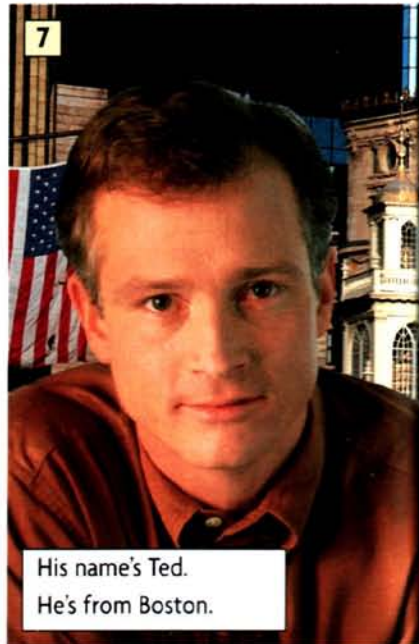


Her name's Mayumi.
She's from Tokyo.

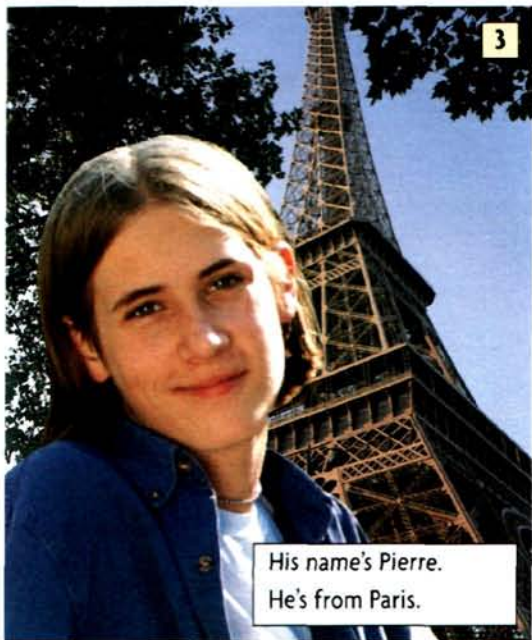






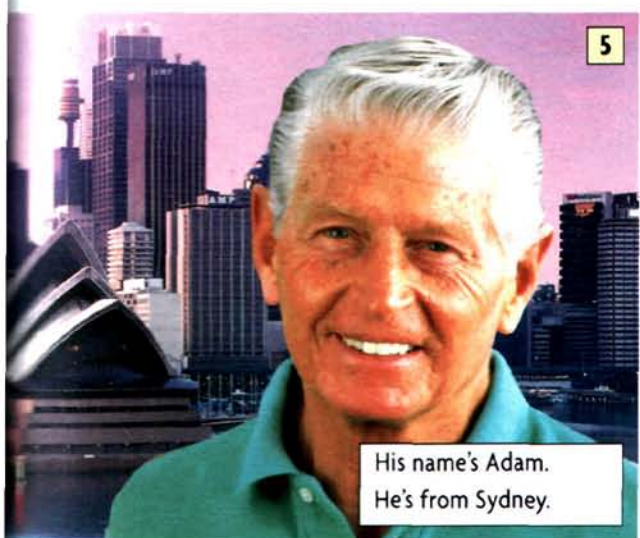


His name's Ted.
He's from Boston.



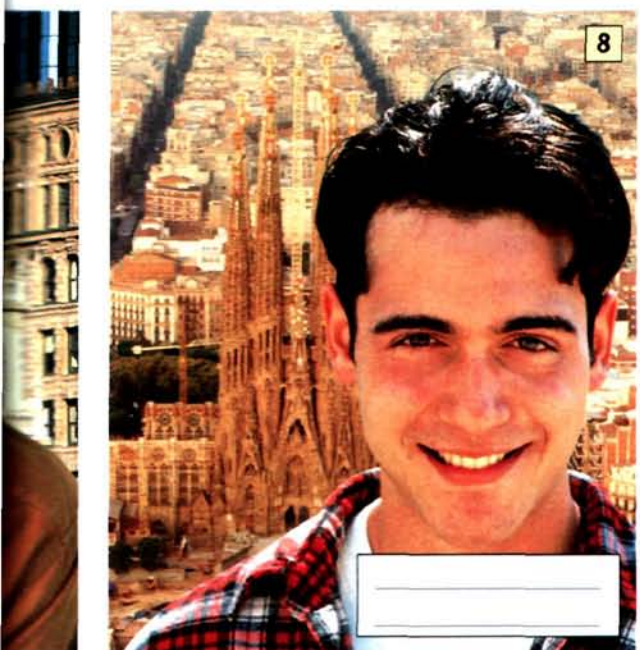
3

His name's Pierre.
He's from Paris.



5

His name's Adam.
He's from Sydney.



8

Questions and answers

4 **T 2.7** Listen and complete the conversation. Practise it.

S Hello, I'm Sandra. What's your name?

L _____ name's Luis.

S Hello, Luis. Where are you _____?

L _____ from Spain.
Where are *you* from?

S Oh, I'm from Spain, too.
_____ from Madrid.



5 **T 2.8** Listen and write the countries.

1 Gérard: France

Akemi: _____

2 Charles: _____

Bud: _____

3 Loretta and Jason: _____



6 Match the questions and answers.

1 Where are you from?

2 What's her name?

3 What's his name?

4 Where's he from?

5 What's this in English?

6 How are you?

7 Where's Toronto?

His name's Luis.

He's from Madrid.

It's in Canada.

I'm from Brazil.

Fine, thanks.

Her name's Irena.

It's a computer.

T 2.9 Listen and check.

Check it

7 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

1 My name Sandra.
 My name's Sandra.

2 What's he's name?
 What's his name?

3 'What's his name?' 'Luis.'
 'What's her name?' 'Luis.'

4 He's from Spain.
 His from Spain.

5 Where she from?
 Where's she from?

6 What's her name?
 What's she name?

READING AND LISTENING

Where are they from?

1 **T 2.10** Read and listen.

This is a photograph of Miguel and Glenna da Costa from Rio de Janeiro. They are in New York. Miguel is from Brazil, and Glenna is from Toronto in Canada. They are married. Glenna is a doctor. Her hospital is in the centre of Rio. Miguel is a teacher. His school is in the centre of Rio, too.



2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Miguel is from _____.
- 2 He's a _____.
- 3 His school is in the _____ of Rio.
- 4 Glenna is from _____ in Canada.
- 5 She's a _____.
- 6 Her _____ is in the centre of Rio.
- 7 They _____ in New York.
- 8 They are _____.

3 Write questions with *what* and *where* about Miguel and Glenna. Ask a partner.

What/name? Where/from? Where/school? Where/hospital?

GRAMMAR SPOT

Write *is* or *are*.

She _____ a doctor.

He _____ a teacher.

They _____ from Brazil.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 2.4 p121

What's his name?

Where are they?



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Numbers 11–30

1 Say the numbers 1–10 round the class.

2 **T 2.11** Listen, read, and repeat.

11 eleven	12 twelve	13 thirteen	14 fourteen	15 fifteen
16 sixteen	17 seventeen	18 eighteen	19 nineteen	20 twenty

Say the numbers 1–20 round the class.

3 Write the numbers your teacher says. Say the numbers your teacher writes.

4 Match the numbers.

21	twenty-five
22	twenty-seven
23	twenty-one
24	twenty-eight
25	twenty-two
26	twenty-four
27	twenty-nine
28	twenty-three
29	thirty
30	twenty-six

T 2.12 Listen and repeat. Say the numbers 1–30 round the class.

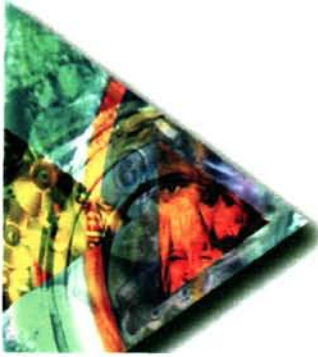
5 **T 2.13** Listen and tick (✓) the numbers you hear.

1	22	12 ✓	10	20
2	17	15	16	14
3	21	29	19	9
4	11	7	17	27
5	23	3	13	30

6 Work with a partner.

Student A Write five numbers. Say them to your partner.

Student B Write the numbers you hear. 14 24 ...



3 Personal information

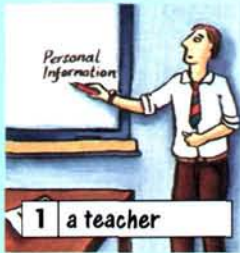
Jobs • am/are/is – negatives and questions • Address, phone number • Social expressions

STARTER



1 Match the jobs and the pictures.

a police officer a nurse a student a teacher a shop assistant a taxi driver a businessman a doctor



T 3.1 Listen and repeat.

2 What's your job? Ask and answer.

What's your job?

I'm a student.

I'm a businessman.

WHAT'S HER JOB?

Negatives – *isn't*

1 **T 3.2** Listen and repeat.

What's his job? He's a teacher.

What's her job? She's a doctor.

Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions with a partner.

2 **T 3.3** Listen and repeat.

He isn't a student. He's a teacher.

She isn't a nurse. She's a doctor.

Make more negative and positive sentences.

He/She isn't a _____.

He/She's a _____.

GRAMMAR SPOT

She **isn't** a nurse. *isn't* = is not This is negative.

He's a teacher. 's = is This is positive.

Questions and short answers

3 Read the information.

everyday extras agency online file

address: <http://www.everydayextras.co.uk/online file/robertsam19742307/>

EEA

home

next>

<back

links

info

Name **Amy Roberts**

Country **England**

Address **18, Market Street, Manchester**

Phone number **0161 929 5837**

Age **20**

Job **Student**

Married? **No**

4 Complete the questions and answers.

- 1 What's her **name** ? Amy Roberts.
- 2 Where's she _____? England.
- 3 What's her _____? 18, Market Street, Manchester.
- 4 What's her _____? 0161 929 5837.
- 5 How old is she? She's _____.
- 6 What's _____?
- 7 Is she _____? No, she isn't.

T 3.4 Listen and check. Practise the questions and answers.

5 **T 3.5** Read and listen. Then listen and repeat.

Is Amy from America?

No, she isn't.

Is she from Spain?

No, she isn't.

Is she from England?

Yes, she is.

Ask and answer questions.

- 1 Is she from London? Liverpool? Manchester?
- 2 Is she 16? 18? 20?
- 3 Is she a teacher? a nurse? a student?
- 4 Is she married?

6 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Amy **isn't** _____ from the United States. She **'s** _____ from England.
- 2 Her phone number _____ 0171 929 5837. It's 0161 929 5837.
- 3 She _____ 18. She _____ 20.
- 4 She _____ married.

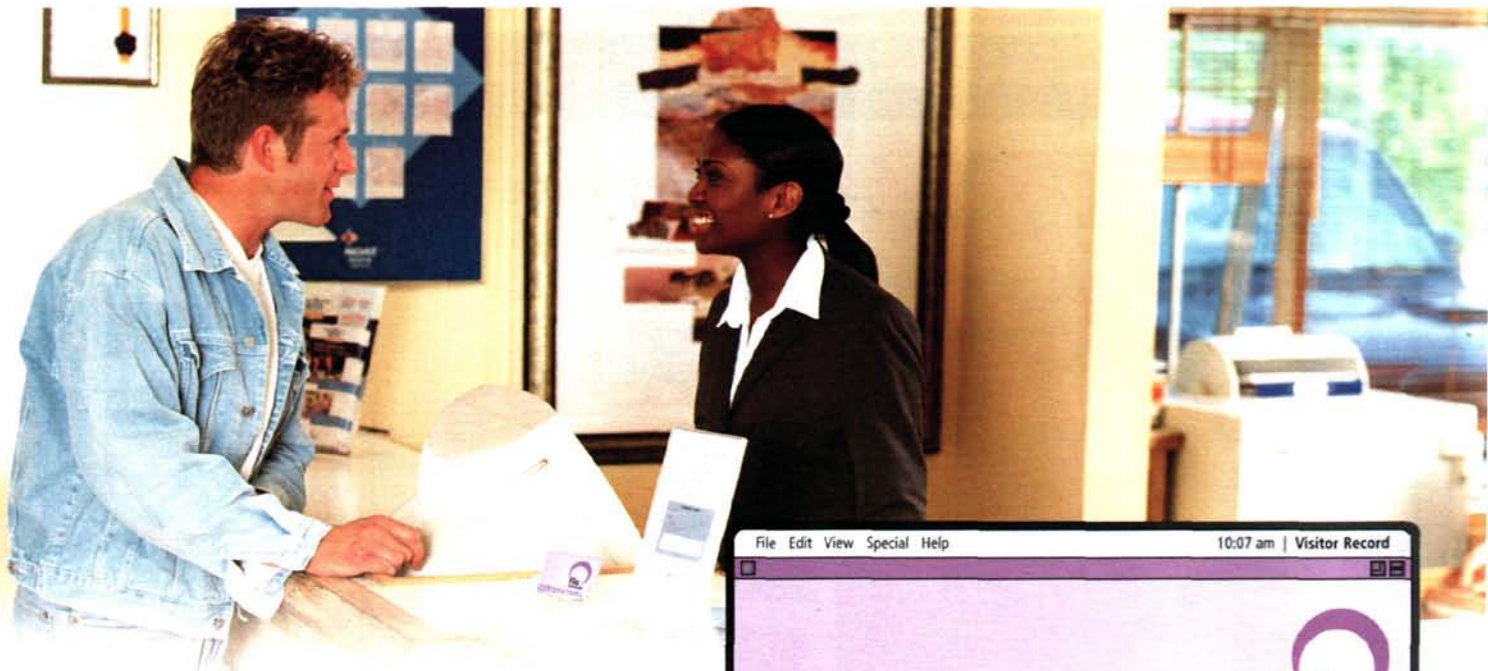
GRAMMAR SPOT

Is she from England? Yes, **she is**.
 Is she married? No, **she isn't**.
 These are short answers.
 Yes, **she is** (from England).
 No, **she isn't** (married).

WHAT'S YOUR JOB?

Negatives and short answers

1 **T 3.6** Listen and complete the conversation.



A Is **your** name Jeff?
 J Yes, it is.
 A _____ from England, Jeff?
 J No, I'm not from England. I'm from Houston, Texas.
 A _____ a police officer?
 J Yes, I am.
 A _____ 23?
 J No, _____. I'm 25.
 A _____ married?
 J Yes, _____.

Visitor Record	
Name	Jeff Barnes
From	Houston, Texas
Job	Police officer
Age	25
Married?	Yes
ENTER CLEAR EXIT	

T 3.6 Listen again and check.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- I'm not** from England. *I'm not* = I am not
This is negative.
- Yes, **I am**. No, **I'm not**. Yes, **it is**. No, **it isn't**.
These are short answers.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.1 p122

2 Answer your teacher.

Are you from Italy?

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

3 Stand up. Ask and answer questions.

Are you from the United States?

Are you a businessman?

No, I'm not.

Are you married?

Yes, I am.

Are you a student?

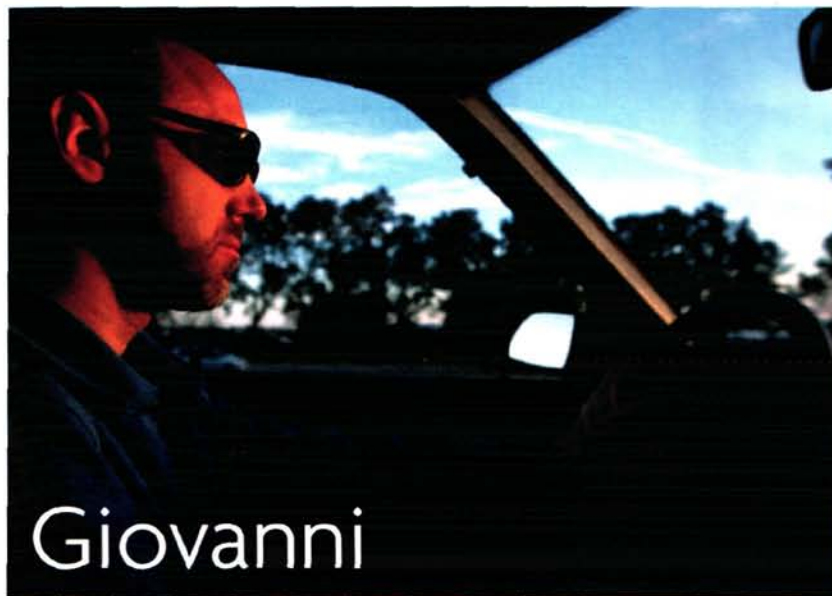
Are you 18?

PRACTICE

Listening and speaking

1 **T 3.7** Listen to the conversations. Complete the chart.

Name	Giovanni Tomba	Diana Black
Country	Italy	
City/Town		
Phone number		212 463 9145
Age	23	
Job		Shop assistant
Married?	No	



T 3.7 Listen again and check.

2 Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Use short answers.

Is Giovanni from Milan?

Is Diana from the United States?

Is he a nurse?

Is she a teacher?

Is his phone number 06 944 8139?

Is she twenty-nine?

Talking about you

3 Complete the questions.

- 1 What's your name?
- 2 _____ you from?
- 3 _____ phone number?
- 4 How old _____?
- 5 _____ job?
- 6 _____ married?

In groups, ask and answer the same questions.

4 Write about one student.

Her name's Marie-Ange. She's from France. Her phone number is ...

Check it

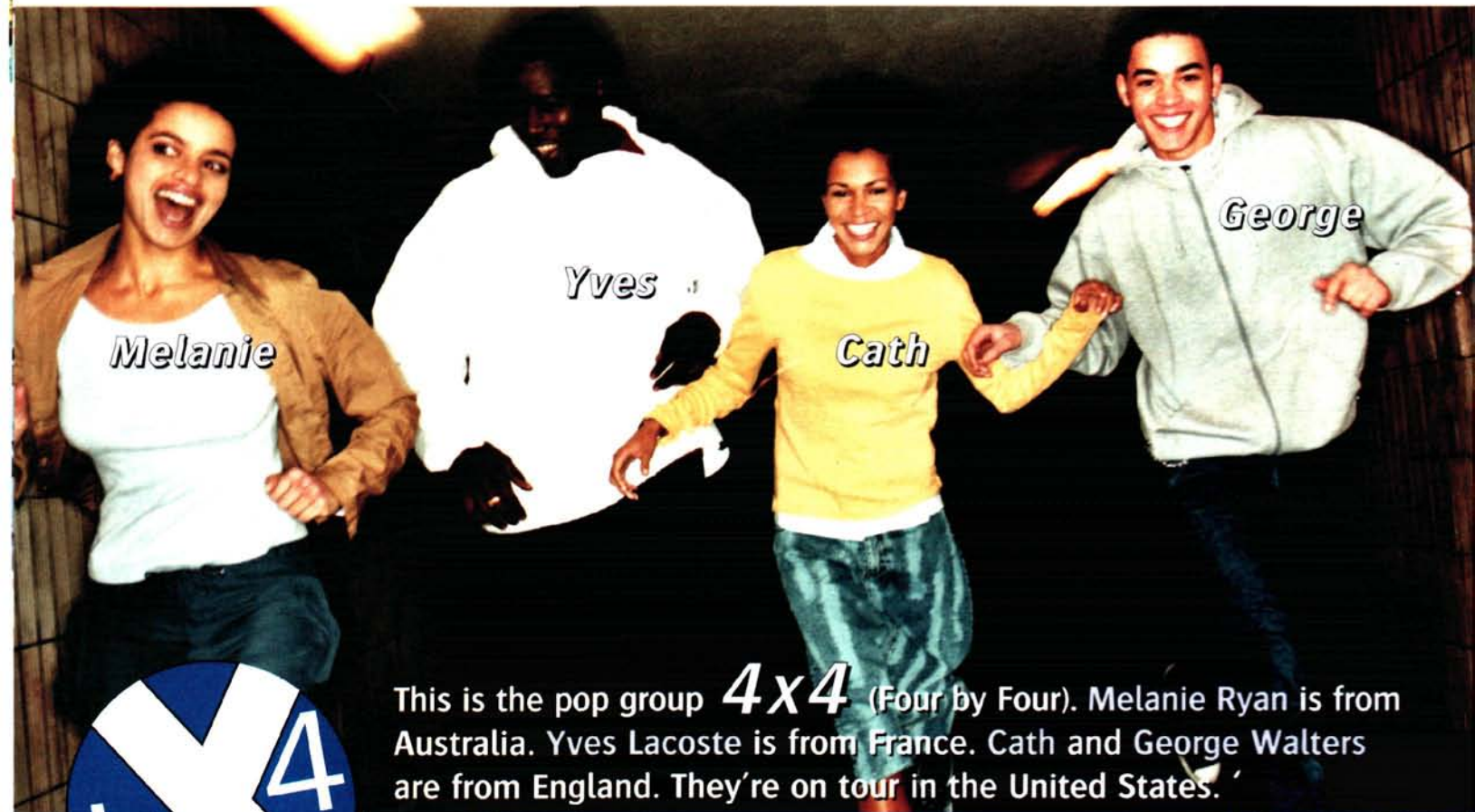
5 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 She's name's Janelle.
 Her name's Janelle.
- 2 Her job is teacher.
 She's a teacher.
- 3 Are you from Spain?
 Is you from Spain?
- 4 He's phone number is 796542.
 His phone number is 796542.
- 5 How old is she?
 How old she is?
- 6 She is no married.
 She isn't married.
- 7 Are you married? Yes, I'm.
 Are you married? Yes, I am.

READING AND SPEAKING

A pop group

1 Read about the pop group 4 x 4.



This is the pop group **4x4** (Four by Four). Melanie Ryan is from Australia. Yves Lacoste is from France. Cath and George Walters are from England. They're on tour in the United States.

'We're in New York. We're at the Radio City Music Hall. It's great!'
Who is married in 4x4? Yves: **'I'm not married.'** George and Cath: **'We aren't married!'** Melanie: **'I am!'**

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 The name of the group _____.
- 2 _____ from Australia.
- 3 Cath and George Walters _____
England.
- 4 _____ France.
- 5 'We _____ on tour in the United States.'

3 **T 3.8** Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 How old is Melanie?
- 2 How old are Cath and George?
- 3 How old is Yves?
- 4 Who's married? Who isn't married?

GRAMMAR SPOT

We're in New York. *we're = we are*
We aren't married. *we aren't = we are not*
This is negative.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.2 p122

4 Work in groups of four. You are a pop group.

- What are your names?
- What's the name of the group?
- How old are you?
- Where are you now?
- Where are you from?

Ask and answer questions with another group.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Social expressions

1 Complete the conversations. Use these words.

Good afternoon Good night Good evening Good morning Goodbye



A Good morning .
B _____ ,
Mr Brown.



A _____ .
The Grand Hotel.
B _____ .



A _____ ,
madam.
B _____ .



A _____ .
B _____ ,
Peter. Sleep well.



A _____ .
B _____ . Have
a good journey!

T 3.9 Listen and check. Practise the conversations.

2 **T 3.10** Listen and complete the conversations. Use these words.

pardon don't understand don't know sorry thank you



1 A What's this in English?
B I _____ .
A It's a dictionary.



2 C *Hogy hívják?*
M I _____ .
C What's your name?
M My name's Manuel. I'm from
Spain.



3 A The homework is on page ...
of the Workbook.
B _____ ?
A The homework is on page *thirty*
of the Workbook.
B _____ .

3 Practise the conversations.



4 Family and friends

our/their • Possessive 's • Family relations • has/have • The alphabet • On the phone

STARTER



1 Complete the table.

Subject pronoun	I	you	he	she	we	they
Possessive adjective	my				our	their

T 4.1 Listen and check.

2 Talk about things in the classroom.

This is my book.

This is our class.

This is her bag.

SALLY'S FAMILY

Possessive 's – family relations

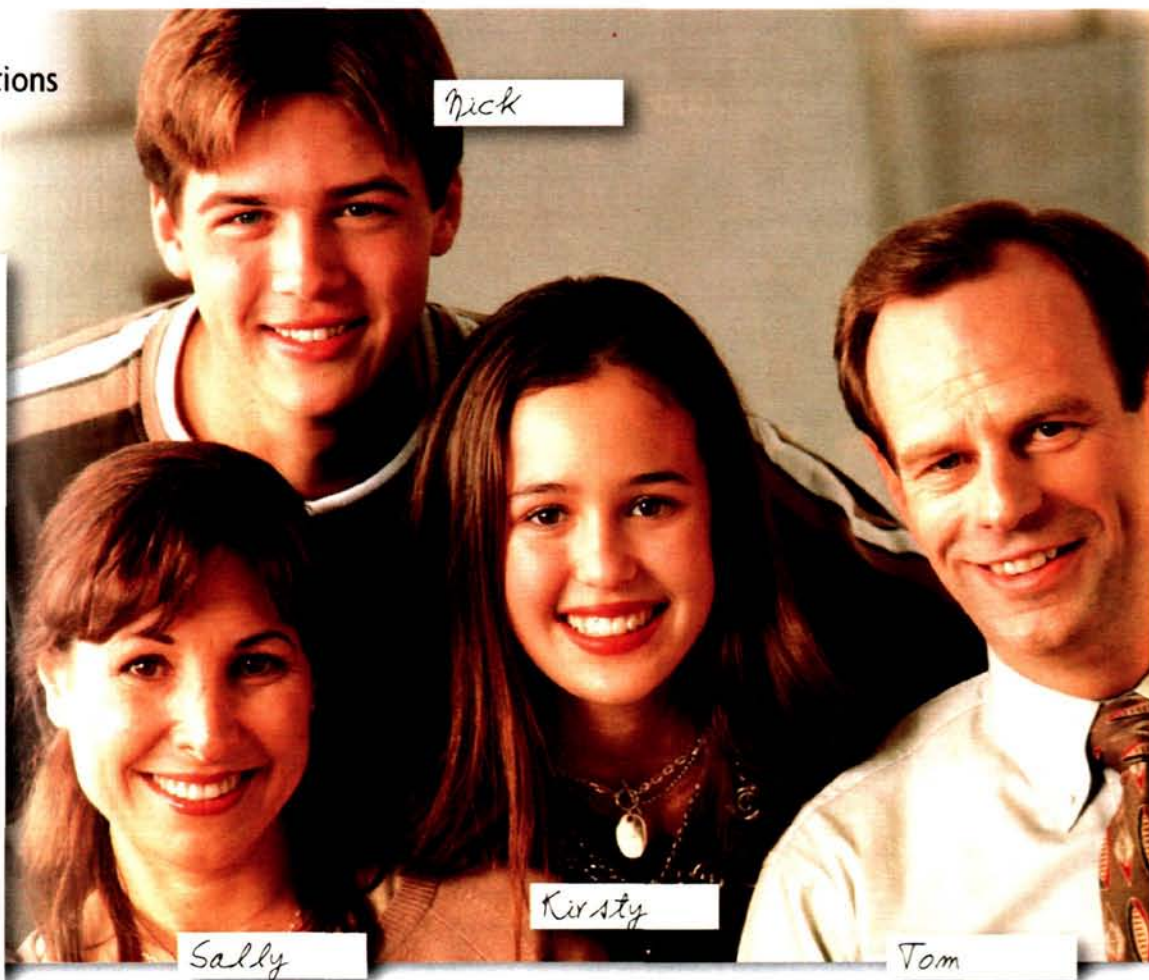
1 **T 4.2** Read and listen.

This is Sally Milton.

She's married, and this is her family. Their house is in London. She's a teacher. Her school is in the centre of town.

Tom is Sally's husband. He's a bank manager. His bank is in the centre of town, too.

'Our children are Kirsty and Nick. They're students at Camden College. We're happy in London.'



Nick

Kirsty

Sally

Tom

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 She's married. She's a teacher. 's = is
- 2 This is her family.
This is **Sally's** family. 's = the family of Sally

- 3 his | bank her | school
Tom's | Kirsty's |

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.1–4.3 p123



This is our house






Kirsty and Nick's college

2 Answer the questions.

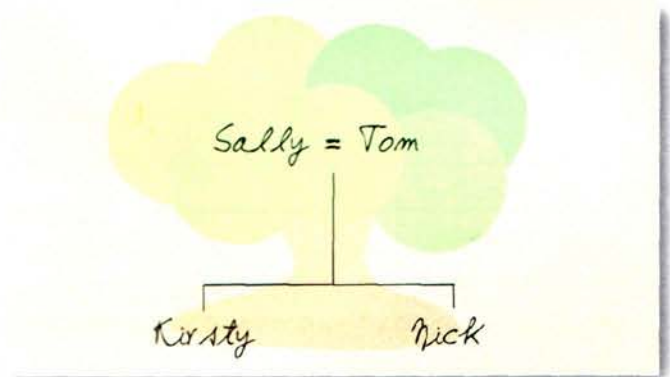
- 1 Is Sally married? Yes, she is.
- 2 Where's their house? _____
- 3 What is Sally's job? _____
- 4 Where's her school? _____
- 5 What is Tom's job? _____
- 6 Where is his bank? _____
- 7 Are their children doctors? _____

T 4.3 Listen and check.

3 **T 4.4** Listen and repeat.

	mother	daughter	sister	wife
	father	son	brother	husband
	parents	children		

4 **T 4.5** Look at the family tree. Listen and complete the sentences.



- 1 Sally is Tom's **wife** _____.
- 2 Tom is Sally's _____.
- 3 Kirsty is Sally and Tom's _____.
- 4 Nick is their _____.
- 5 Sally is Nick's _____.
- 6 Tom is Kirsty's _____.
- 7 Kirsty is Nick's _____.
- 8 Nick is Kirsty's _____.
- 9 Sally and Tom are Kirsty and Nick's _____.
- 10 Kirsty and Nick are Tom and Sally's _____.

T 4.5 Listen again and check.

5 Ask and answer questions.

Who's Nick?

He's Tom's son.

He's Kirsty's brother.

PRACTICE

The family

1 **T 4.6** Listen to Rachel Chang. Complete the information about her family.

	Name	Age	Job
Rachel's brother			
Rachel's mother			
Rachel's father			

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Steve is Rachel's brother.
- 2 Her _____ name is Grace.
- 3 Grace is Bob's _____.
- 4 'What's _____ job?' 'He's a businessman.'
- 5 'Where's _____ house?' 'It's in San Diego.'

3 Write the names of your family. Ask and answer questions with a partner.

Stefan Danuta

Who's Stefan/Danuta? He's/She's my brother/mother ...

How old is he/she? He's/She's _____.

What's his/her job? He's/She's a _____.

my/our/your ...

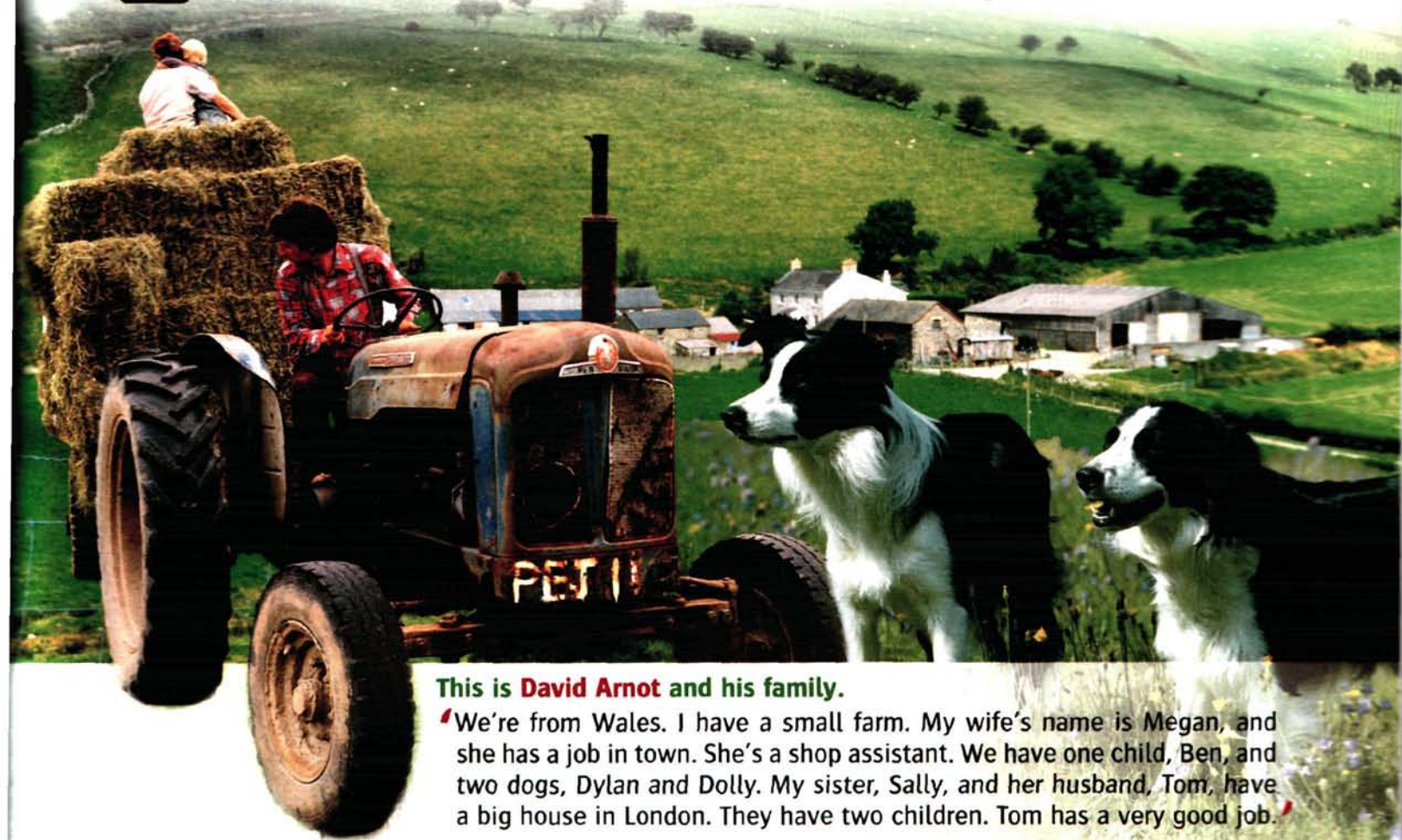
4 Complete the sentences with a possessive adjective.

- 1 'What's your _____ name?'
'My name's Sally.'
- 2 'What are _____ names?'
'Our names are Kirsty and Nick.'
- 3 Jean-Paul and André are students.
_____ school is in Paris.
- 4 'My sister's married.'
'What's _____ husband's name?'
- 5 'My brother's office is in New York.'
'What's _____ job?'
- 6 We are in _____ English class.
- 7 'Mum and Dad are in Rome.'
'What's _____ phone number?'

SALLY'S BROTHER

has/have

1 **T 4.7** Read and listen to David.



This is David Arnot and his family.

'We're from Wales. I have a small farm. My wife's name is Megan, and she has a job in town. She's a shop assistant. We have one child, Ben, and two dogs, Dylan and Dolly. My sister, Sally, and her husband, Tom, have a big house in London. They have two children. Tom has a very good job.'

2 Are the sentences true (✓) or false (X)?

- 1 David's farm is in Wales.
- 2 David is Sally's brother.
- 3 His wife has a job in a hospital.
- 4 David and Megan have two children.
- 5 Their farm is big.
- 6 They have two dogs, Ben and Dolly.

3 **T 4.8** Listen and write the sentences. Practise them.

- 1 I have a small farm in Wales.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

GRAMMAR SPOT

Complete the forms of the verb *have*

I _____
You have _____
He has _____
She _____
We _____
They _____

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.4 p123

4 Write sentences about your family. Tell the class.

We have a house in the country.

I have two sisters.

PRACTICE

has/have

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use *has* or *have*.
 - 1 I **have** two brothers and a sister.
 - 2 My parents _____ a house in the country.
 - 3 My wife _____ a Japanese car.
 - 4 My sister and I _____ a dog.
 - 5 You _____ a very nice family.
 - 6 Our school _____ fifteen classrooms.
 - 7 We _____ English classes in the evening.

- 2 Talk about your school.

Our school is small.

It has six classrooms.

We have ten students in our class.

Questions and answers

- 3 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 How is your mother? | Yes, we are. |
| 2 What's your sister's job? | She's David's sister. |
| 3 How old are your brothers? | It's in the centre of town. |
| 4 Who is Sally? | She's very well, thank you. |
| 5 Where is your office? | They're ten and thirteen. |
| 6 Are you and your husband from Italy? | She's a nurse. |

T 4.9 Listen and check.

Check it

- 4 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.
 - 1 Mary's children are married.
 Mary is children are married.
 - 2 What's your daughter name?
 What's your daughter's name?
 - 3 What's he's job?
 What's his job?
 - 4 They're from Germany.
 Their from Germany.
 - 5 They're parents have a house in Bonn.
 Their parents have a house in Bonn.
 - 6 My brother have a good job.
 My brother has a good job.
 - 7 We house is in the centre of town.
 Our house is in the centre of town.

READING AND WRITING

My best friend

- 1 Read about Andy. Check the new words in your dictionary.
- 2 Match the photographs with a part of the text. Who are the people in the pictures?

My friend Andy

- a My **best friend's** name is Andy. He's **very nice**, and he's **really funny**. He's 22, and he's a student at **university**. He isn't married, **but** he has a **beautiful girlfriend**. Her name is Carrie, and she's American.
- b Andy's parents have a **flat** in Manchester. It's **near** the centre of town. His father's a taxi driver, and his mother has a **part-time** job in a hospital.
- c He has two sisters. Their names are Alison and Molly. They're **both** at school.
- d Andy has a **lot** of CDs. His **favourite music** is rock 'n' roll, and his favourite **pop group** is *Mood*. He is **also** a **fan** of Manchester United!

When we're together, we have a good time.





2



3



4



3 Underline the correct information.

- 1 Andy is ... a student / a bus driver / nice / American / funny / beautiful.
- 2 Andy has ... two sisters / two brothers / a wife / a girlfriend / a lot of CDs.
- 3 Carrie is ... Andy's sister / Andy's girlfriend / American / beautiful.
- 4 Andy's parents have ... a house / a flat / one daughter / three children.
- 5 Andy is ... in a pop group called Mood / a fan of Mood / a fan of Manchester United.

4 Work with a partner. Talk about Andy.

Andy's a student. He's very ...

5 Write about a good friend.

- My friend's name is ...
- She's/He's ...
- She/He has ...
- Her/His parents ...
- Her/His favourite ...

Write about family, job, music, sport ...



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

The alphabet

1 **T 4.10** Listen to the letters of the alphabet. Practise them.

A B C D
E F G H I J K L
M N O P
Q R S T U V W X Y Z

2 Practise the letters in groups.

/eɪ/ a h j k

/əʊ/ o

/i:/ b c d e g p t v

/u:/ q u w

/e/ f l m n s x z

/ɑ:/ r

/aɪ/ i y

3 **T 4.11** Listen to people spell their first name (Sally) and their surname (Milton). Write the names.

SALLY MILTON

4 Practise spelling your name with a partner.

How do you spell your first name?

K - R - I - S - Z - T - I - N - A.

How do you spell your surname?

N - A - G - Y.

5 In pairs, ask and answer *How do you spell ... ?* with words from the text about Andy on p28.

How do you spell 'friend'?

F - R - I - E - N - D.

6 Put the letters in the correct order. What's the country?

NEFACR

FRANCE

NAPIS

LARZIB

NAPAJ

LASARUTAI

YLIAT

GANELDN

On the phone

7 T 4.12 Listen to the phone conversations.

- 1 A Good morning. The Grand Hotel.
 J Hello. The manager, please.
 A Certainly. And your name is?
 J José Gonzalez.
 A How do you spell your surname?
 J G - O - N - Z - A - L - E - Z.
 A Thank you.
 S Hello. Sam Jackson.
 J Mr Jackson, hello. This is José Gonzalez ...

- 2 B Good afternoon. The Edinburgh English School.
 M Hello. The director, Annie Benton, please.
 B And your name is?
 M Mayumi Morioka.
 B M - A ...
 M M - A - Y - U - M - I M - O - R - I - O - K - A.
 B Thank you. ... I'm sorry. She isn't in her office.
 What's your phone number?
 M It's Japan 3 5414 6443.
 B Thank you for telephoning. Goodbye.
 M Goodbye.

soac

Carrer Arcs 5, 12 ena planta, 08023 Barcelona
 tel 93-306 785 04 fax 93-412 234 95

Señor José Gonzalez
export manager

tohoku
 design

2-21-10 #204 Akasaka Building
 Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
 Tokyo 1510051 JAPAN

phone/+81-3-5414-6443
 fax/+81-3-5414-6444
 email/mmorioka@tohokudesign.co.jp
 http://www.tohokudesign.co.jp

Mayumi Morioka

8 Write your business card. Have similar phone conversations.

company name _____

your name _____

address _____

phone number _____ fax number _____

email _____

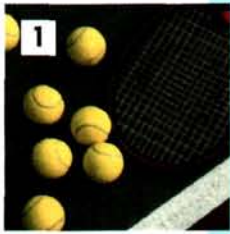
5

It's my life!

Sports, food, and drinks · Present Simple – I/you/they · a/an · Languages and nationalities · Numbers and prices

STARTER

1 Match the words and pictures.



Sports

- tennis
- football
- swimming
- skiing

Food

- Italian food
- Chinese food
- pizza
- hamburgers
- oranges
- ice-cream

Drinks

- tea
- coffee
- Coca-Cola
- beer
- wine



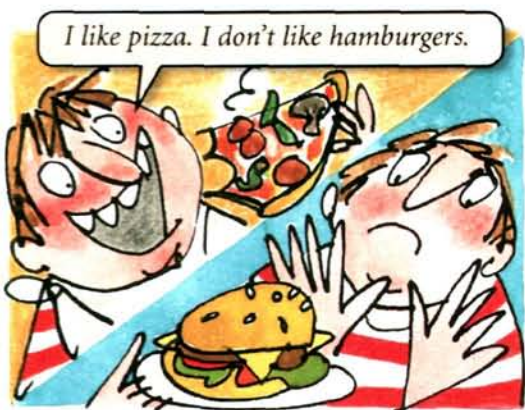
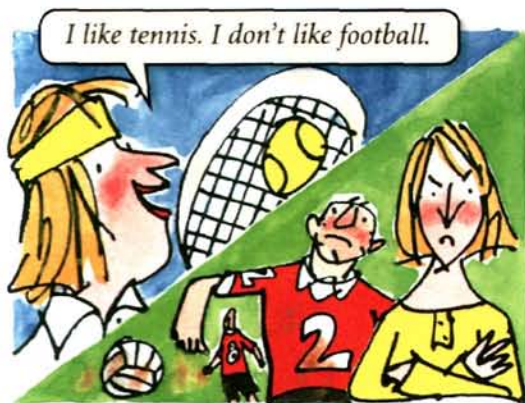
T 5.1 Listen and repeat.

2 Tick (✓) the things you like. ☺ Cross (X) the things you don't like. ☹

THINGS I LIKE

Present Simple – I/you

1 **T 5.2** Listen and repeat.



GRAMMAR SPOT

Positive I like tennis.
Negative I don't like football.
don't = do not

2 **T 5.3** Listen to Bill. Complete the sentences.

I like **swimming**, _____, _____,
 _____, _____, _____, and
 _____.

I don't like **tennis**, _____, and _____.

3 Talk to a partner about the sports, food, and drinks on p32.

I like tennis, but I don't like football.

Questions

4 **T 5.4** Listen and repeat.

Do you like tennis?
 Yes, I do.

Do you like football?
 No, I don't.

GRAMMAR SPOT

Positive	I like ...
Question	Do you like ...?
Short answers	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.1 p123	

5 Ask your teacher about the sports, food, and drinks.

Do you like swimming?

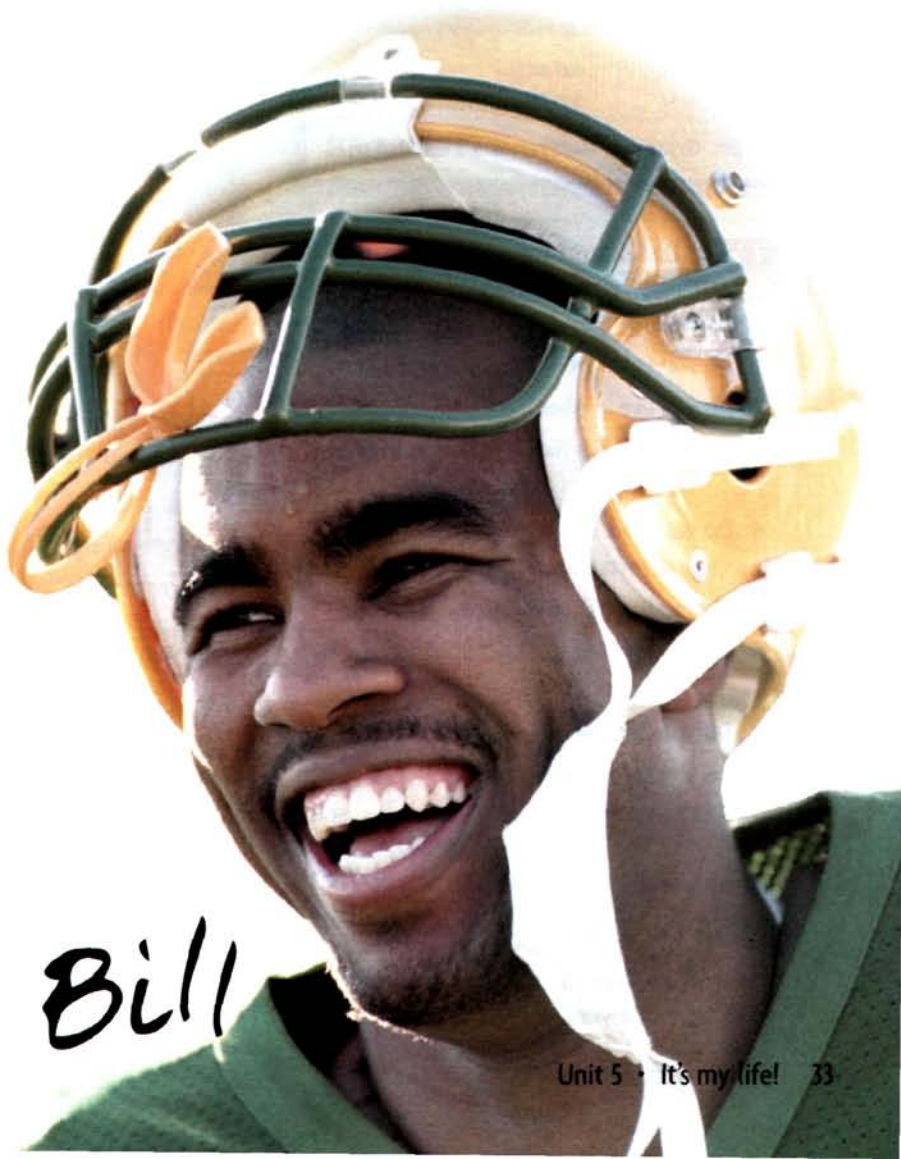
Do you like Italian food?

6 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

Do you like tennis?

Yes, I do. Do you like tennis?

No, I don't.



Bill

PRACTICE

Reading and listening

1 **T 5.5** Read and listen to the text.

GORDON WILSON

from Aberdeen

F Hello! My name's Gordon Wilson. I come from Aberdeen in Scotland, but now I live and work in London. I have a very small flat near the centre. I'm a waiter and I'm also a drama student. I work in an Italian restaurant. I eat Italian food and I drink Italian and French wine. I don't drink beer. I don't like it. And I don't play sports. I speak three languages – English, French, and a little Italian. I want to be an actor.

GRAMMAR SPOT

a small flat an actor
a waiter an Italian restaurant

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.2 and 5.3 p123

2 **T 5.6** Listen and repeat the questions.

Questions

- 1 Do you come from Scotland?
- 2 Do you live in Aberdeen?
- 3 Do you live in a flat?
- 4 Do you work in a Chinese restaurant?
- 5 Do you like Italian food?
- 6 Do you like your job?
- 7 Do you drink beer?
- 8 Do you speak French and Spanish?

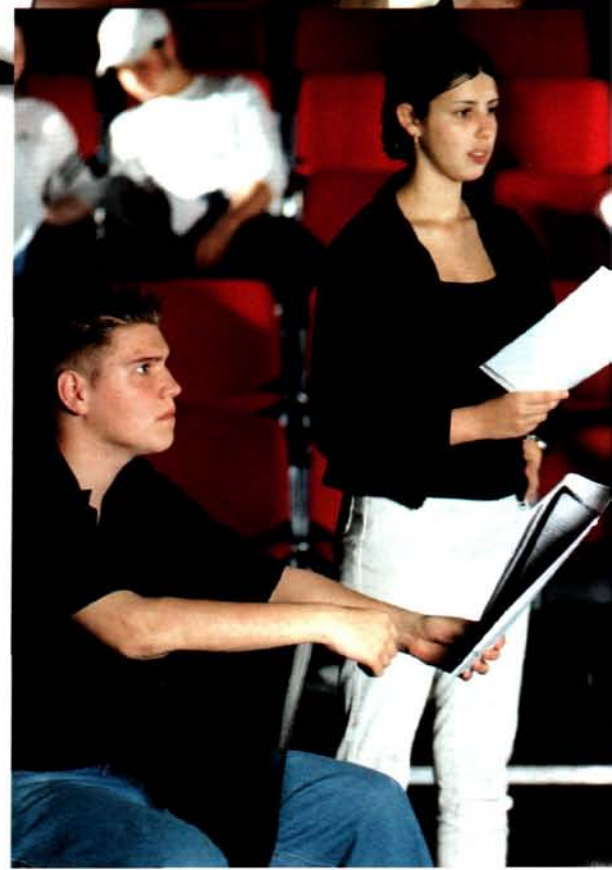
Answers

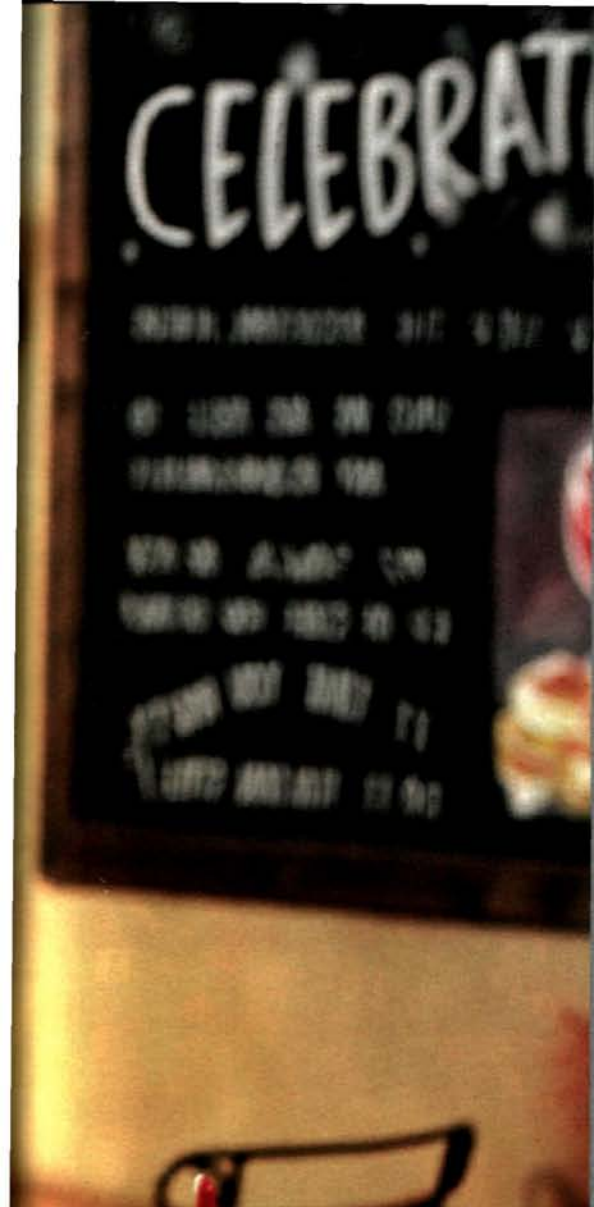
- Yes, I do .
No, I don't . I _____ in London.
Yes, I _____ . I _____ in a flat near the centre.
No, I _____ . I _____ in an Italian restaurant.
Yes, I _____ . I _____ it a lot.
No, I _____ . I want to be _____ .
No, I _____ . I _____ like it.
I _____ French but I _____ speak Spanish.

Complete the conversation.

T 5.7 Listen and check.

- 3 Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Give true answers.





Talking about you

4 **T 5.8** Listen and repeat the questions. Write about you.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Where do you live? (house or flat?) | I live in a _____. |
| 2 What's your job? | I'm a/an _____. |
| 3 Where do you work? | I work in _____. |
| 4 What sports do you like? | I like _____. |
| 5 What drinks do you like? | I like _____. |
| 6 How many languages do you speak? | I speak _____ languages –
_____. |

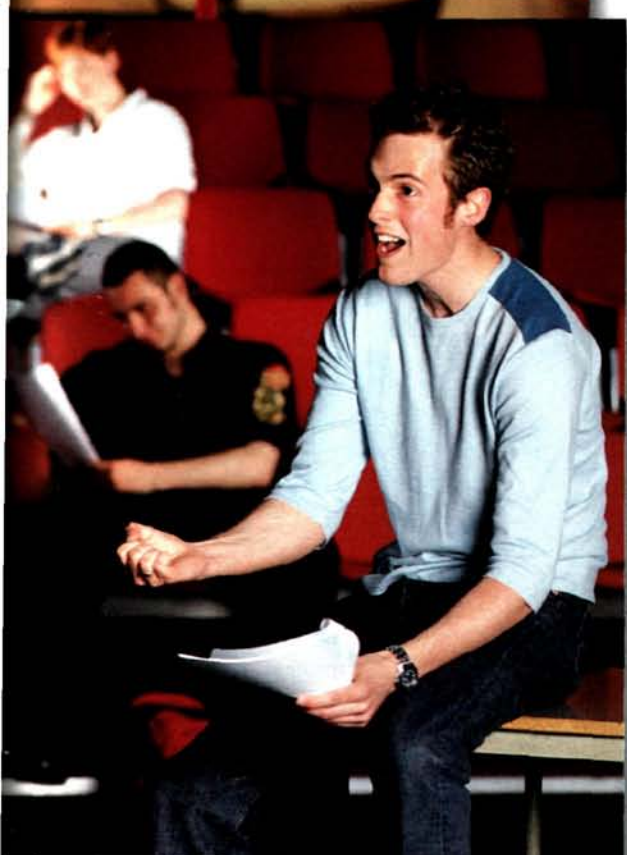
Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

Roleplay

5 Work in pairs. Read the role card from your teacher. Ask and answer questions.

... about you	
Name	
Town, country	
A house or a flat	
Job	
Place of work	
Languages	
Sports	

- What ... ?
How do you spell it?
- Where ... live?
- Do ... live in ... ?
- What ... ?
- Where ... work?
- How many ... speak?
- What sports ... like?



Check it

6 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- Live you in Berlin?
 Do you live in Berlin?
- Where do you come from?
 Where you come from?
- Do you speak French?
 Are you speak French?
- I don't speak French.
 I no speak French.
- 'Do you like football?' 'Yes, I like.'
 'Do you like football?' 'Yes, I do.'
- 'Are you married?' 'No, I don't.'
 'Are you married?' 'No, I'm not.'
- He's a actor.
 He's an actor.

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Languages and nationalities

1 Match the countries and nationalities.

T 5.9 Listen, check, and repeat.

● England	● Japanese
● Germany	● French
● Italy	● Spanish
● Mexico	● American
● Brazil	● Chinese
● Japan	● Italian
● Portugal	● Brazilian
● China	● Mexican
● France	● German
● the United States	● Portuguese
● Spain	● English

2 What nationality are the people in the pictures, do you think?

I think they're Italian.

I think they're Spanish.

3 Make true sentences.

1 In Brazil	they speak	German.
2 In Canada		Italian.
3 In France		Japanese.
4 In Germany		Portuguese.
5 In Italy		Spanish.
6 In Japan		English.
7 In Mexico		French.
8 In Portugal		
9 In Spain		
10 In Switzerland		
11 In the United States		

T 5.10 Listen and check.

4 Practise the question. Ask and answer questions with a partner.

What do they speak in Brazil?

Portuguese.



5 Write the nationality.

1



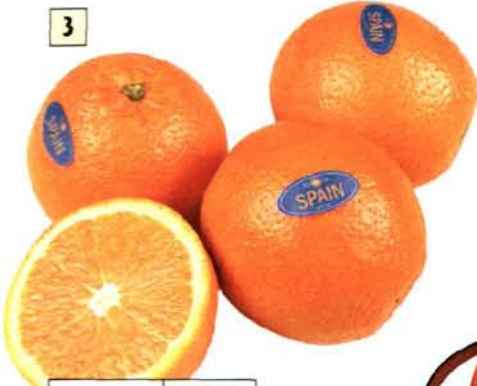
an American car

2



beer

3



oranges

4



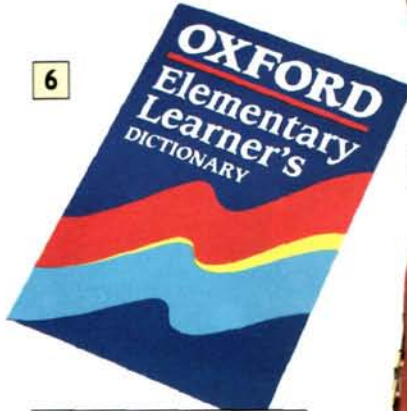
a camera

5



food

6



an dictionary

7



an bag

8



coffee

9



wine

T 5.11 Listen and check.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.3 p123

6 Write sentences about you. Use the verbs *have*, *eat*, and *drink*.

I drink French wine, but I don't drink German beer.

7 Write questions. Ask and answer with a partner.

Do you have an American car?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't. I have a German car.

Do you drink German beer?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't. I don't drink beer. I don't like it.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

At a party

1 **T 5.12** Alessandra and Woody are at a party in London. Listen to the conversation. Tick (✓) what Woody says.



- 1 I work in London.
 I don't work in London.
- 2 I live in London.
 I live in Brighton.
- 3 I'm an actor.
 I'm a doctor.
- 4 You don't speak English very well.
 You speak English very well.
- 5 I like Italy.
 I love Italy.
- 6 I like the food and the wine very much.
 I don't like the food and the wine very much.

2 Practise the conversation. Look at the tapescript on p114.

Roleplay

3 You are at a party in London. Think of a new identity. Complete the role card.

Name:	Job:
Work in:	Live in:
Speak:	Like:

Hello. I'm _____.

Hi. I'm _____.

Do you live here?

4 Stand up. Talk to people at the party.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Numbers and prices

- 1 Count from 1-30 round the class.
 2 **T 5.13** Listen and repeat.

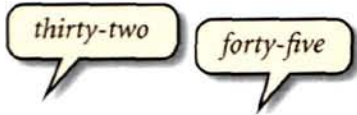
- 10** ten
20 twenty
30 thirty
40 forty
50 fifty
60 sixty
70 seventy
80 eighty
90 ninety
100 one hundred

Count to 100 in tens round the class.

- 3 Work with a partner.

Student A

Write some numbers.
 Say them to your partner.



Student B

Write the numbers you hear.
 32 45 ...

- 4 **T 5.14** Read and listen to the prices.
 Practise them.

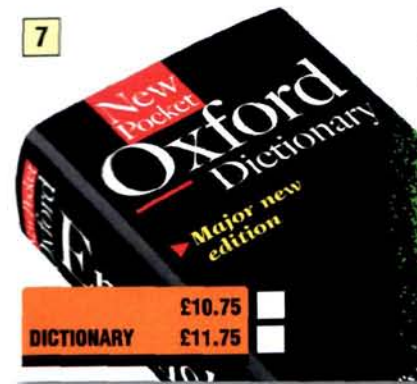
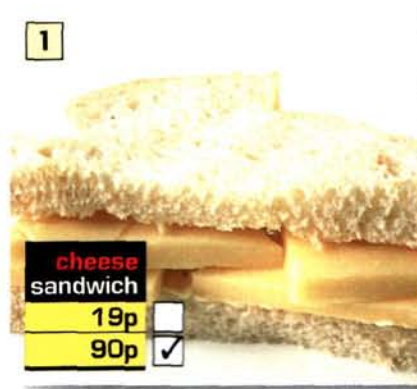
- | | |
|--------|--------------------------|
| 30p | thirty p /pi:/ |
| 50p | fifty p |
| 75p | seventy-five p |
| £1 | one pound |
| £20 | twenty pounds |
| £75 | seventy-five pounds |
| £1.60 | one pound sixty |
| £3.45 | three pounds forty-five |
| £22.80 | twenty-two pounds eighty |

- 5 Say the prices.

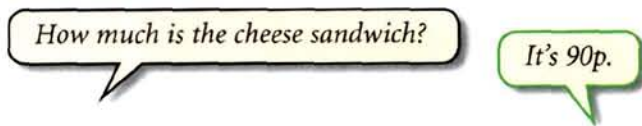
60p	97p	£17	£70	£25
£1.50	£16.80	£40.75	£26.99	

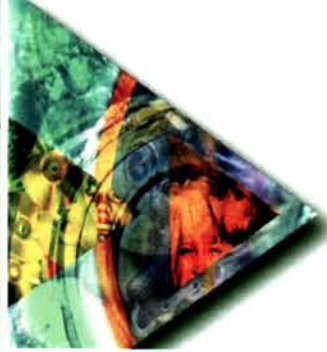
- T 5.15** Listen and check.

- 6 **T 5.16** Listen and tick (✓) the prices you hear.



- 7 Ask and answer questions about the pictures with a partner.





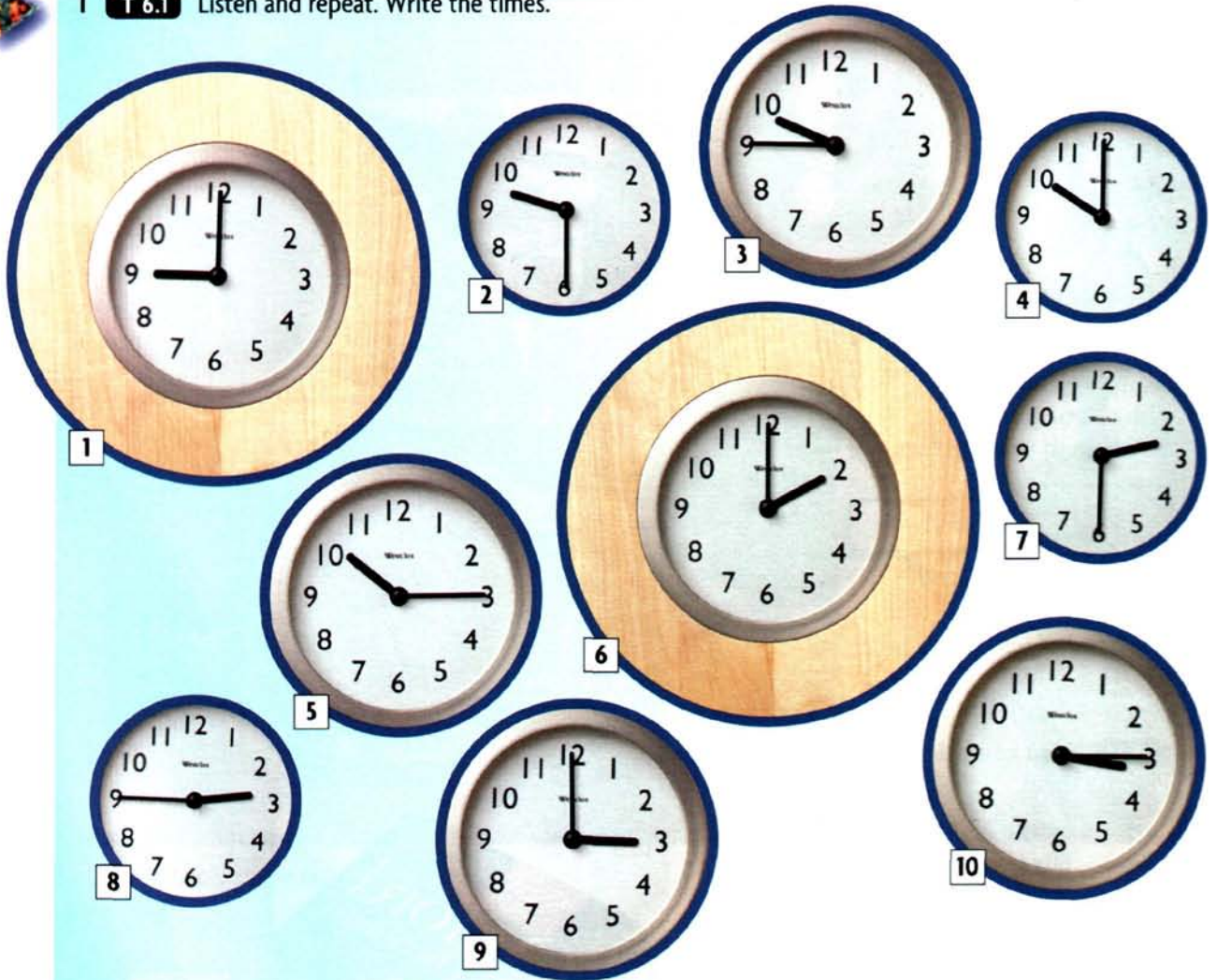
6 Every day

The time · Present Simple – he/she/it · usually/sometimes/never · Questions and negatives · Words that go together · Days of the week

STARTER



1 **T 6.1** Listen and repeat. Write the times.



1 It's nine o'clock.

4 It's ten o'clock.

7 It's _____.

10 It's _____.

2 It's nine thirty.

5 It's ten fifteen.

8 It's _____.

3 It's nine forty-five.

6 It's _____.

9 It's _____.

2 **T 6.2** Listen to the conversation.

A What time is it, please?

B It's nine o'clock.

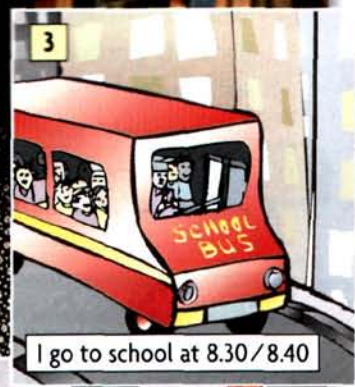
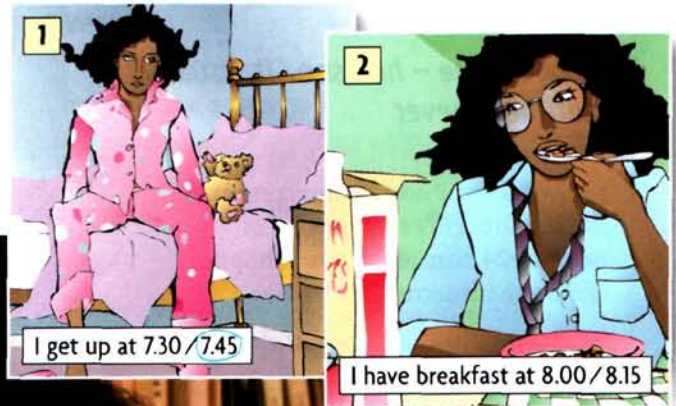
A Thank you very much.

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about the clocks.

WHAT TIME DO YOU ... ?

Present Simple - I/you

1 **T 6.3** Listen to Lena talking about her schooldays. Circle the times.



T 6.3 Listen and check. Practise the sentences.

2 Talk to a partner about your day.

I get up at seven thirty. I have breakfast at ...

3 **T 6.4** Listen and repeat the questions.

What time do you get up?
What time do you have breakfast?

Work with another partner. Ask and answer questions about your day.

What time do you go to work?

I go to work at 8.15.

KARL'S DAY

Present Simple – *he / she / it, usually / sometimes / never*

1 Karl Wilk is 22 and he is a computer millionaire. He's the director of **netstore24.com**, a 24-hour shopping site on the Internet.

Read about his day. Look at the pictures. Write the times.

- 1 He gets up at six o'clock and he has a shower.
- 2 He has breakfast at _____.
- 3 He leaves home at _____ and he goes to work by taxi.
- 4 He has lunch (a Coca-Cola and a sandwich) in his office at _____.
- 5 He usually works late. He leaves work at _____ in the evening.
- 6 He sometimes buys a pizza and eats it at home. He gets home at _____.
- 7 He never goes out in the evening. He works at his computer from _____ to _____.
- 8 He goes to bed at _____.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Underline the verbs in 1–8.

gets up has

What is the last letter?

T 6.5 Listen and repeat.

2 Look at the adverbs of frequency.

90%	40%	0%
usually	sometimes	never

Find *usually*, *sometimes*, *never* in 1–8.

T 6.6 Listen and repeat.

▶ Grammar Reference 6.1–6.3 p124

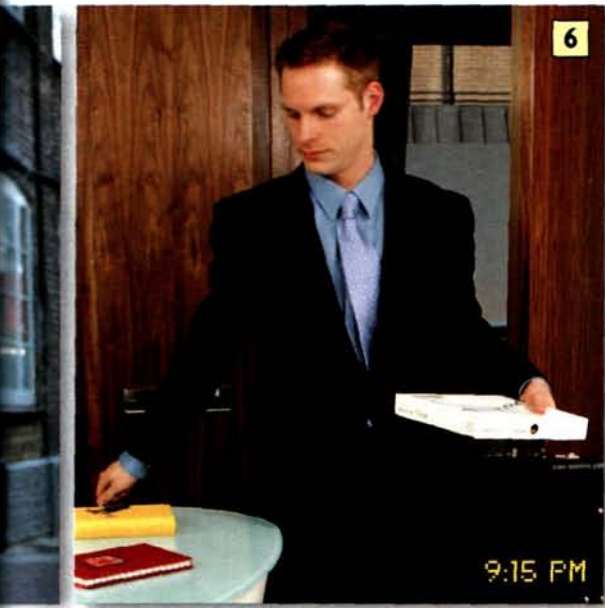


netstore24.com



3

7:15 AM



6

9:15 PM



8

11:45 PM

Questions and negatives

2 Read the questions. Complete the answers.

1 What time does he get up?	He _____ up at 6.00.
2 When does he go to bed?	He _____ to bed at 11.45.
3 Does he go to work by taxi?	_____, he does.
4 Does he have lunch in a restaurant?	_____, he doesn't.
5 Does he go out in the evening?	No, he _____.

T 6.7 Listen, check, and repeat. Practise the questions and answers.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 He gets up early.
What time **does** he get up?
He **doesn't** get up late. *doesn't = does not*
- 2 Does he get up early? **Yes, he does.**
Does he have lunch at home? **No, he doesn't.**
These are short answers.

3 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about Karl's day.

What time does he have breakfast?

He has breakfast at 6.45.

Ask and answer about these things.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 What time/have breakfast? | 5 Does/usually work late? |
| 2 When/leave home? | 6 Does/eat in a restaurant? |
| 3 Does/go to work by bus? | 7 What/do in the evening? |
| 4 Where/have lunch? | |

T 6.8 Listen and check.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Complete the table for the Present Simple.

	Positive	Negative
I	work	don't work
You		
He		
She	works	doesn't work
We		
They		

2 Complete the questions.

- 1 When _____ you get up? 2 When _____ he get up?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.4 p124

PRACTICE

Katya's day

- 1 Karl has a sister, Katya. Her day is different. Complete the text with the verbs.

gets	gets up x2	has	paints	drinks
cooks	listens to	goes x2	plays	lives

Katya is 25. She's an artist.

She lives in a small house in the country. She usually _____ at ten o'clock in the morning. She never _____ early. She _____ coffee and toast for breakfast and then she _____ for a walk with her dog.

She _____ home at eleven o'clock and she _____ in her studio until seven o'clock in the evening. Then she _____ dinner and _____ a glass of wine. After dinner, she sometimes _____ music and she sometimes _____ the piano. She usually _____ to bed very late, at one or two o'clock in the morning.

T 6.9 Listen and check.

- 2 Is the sentence about Karl or Katya? Write *he* or *she*.

- 1 He 's a millionaire.
- 2 She 's an artist.
- 3 _____ lives in the country.
- 4 _____ doesn't have a dog.
- 5 _____ gets up very early.
- 6 _____ works at home in a studio.
- 7 _____ doesn't work in an office.
- 8 _____ doesn't cook.
- 9 _____ likes wine.
- 10 _____ loves computers.

Practise the sentences.





Negatives and pronunciation

3 Correct the sentences about Katya and Karl.

1 She lives in the town.

~~She doesn't live in the town.~~ ~~She lives in the country.~~

2 He gets up at ten o'clock.

3 She has a big breakfast.

4 He has a dog.

5 She works in an office.

6 He cooks dinner in the evening.

7 She goes to bed early.

8 They go out in the evening.

T 6.10 Listen, check, and repeat.

Talking about you

4 Work with a partner. Write the names of two people in your family. Ask and answer questions about them.

- Who is ... ?
- How old is ... ?
- What's ... job?
- Where does ... live?
- Where does ... work?
- What time does she/he ... ?
- Does she/he have ... ?

María

Alfonso

Who is she?

She's my sister.

Who is he?

He's my grandfather.

Check it

5 Complete the questions and answers with *do*, *don't*, *does*, or *doesn't*.

1 '_____ you like ice-cream?'

'Yes, I _____.'

2 '_____ she work in London?'

'Yes, she _____.'

3 'Where _____ he work?'

'In a bank.'

4 '_____ you go to work by bus?'

'No, I _____.'

5 '_____ she go to bed early?'

'No, she _____.'

6 '_____ they have a dog?'

'Yes, they _____.'

7 '_____ he speak German?'

'No, he _____.'

8 '_____ they live in the United States?'

'No, they _____.'

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Words that go together

1 Match a verb in A with a line in B.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------|
| A | | B |
| get up | — | dinner |
| go | — | early |
| listen to | | TV |
| watch | | in an office |
| cook | | music |
| work | | to bed late |

- | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|
| A | | B |
| go | — | in restaurants |
| have | — | the piano |
| eat | | beer |
| drink | — | shopping |
| play | | at home |
| stay | | a shower |

T 6.11 Listen and check.

2 **T 6.12** Look at the questionnaire. Listen and practise the questions.

3 Ask a partner the questions and complete the questionnaire. Tick (✓) the correct column.

Do you get up early?

Yes, usually.

Yes, sometimes.

No, never.

4 Tell the class about you and your partner.

Juan usually gets up early.
I never get up early.

lifestyle

QUESTIONNAIRE

Do you ... ?

	USUALLY	SOMETIMES	NEVER
1 get up early	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 have a big breakfast	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 walk to school/work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



4 go to school/work by bus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 watch TV in the evening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 go shopping at the weekend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



7 eat in restaurants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 drink wine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 go to bed late	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Days of the week

1 **T 6.13** Listen and order the days.

Wednesday Friday Tuesday Saturday Thursday

1 Monday	2	3	4	5	6	7 Sunday
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	-------------



T 6.13 Listen again and repeat. Practise the days.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What day is it today?
- 2 What day is it tomorrow?
- 3 What days do you go to school/work?
- 4 What days are the weekend?
- 5 What days do you like?
- 6 What days don't you like?

3 Write the correct preposition in the boxes.

in on at

- Sunday
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Saturday evening
- Thursday morning
- Friday afternoon
- nine o'clock
- ten thirty
- twelve fifteen
- the weekend
- the morning
- the afternoon
- the evening

T 6.14 Listen and check.

4 Write the correct preposition. Then answer the questions.

Do you have English lessons ...

- 1 nine o'clock?
- 2 Sunday?
- 3 the evening?
- 4 Monday morning?
- 5 the weekend?

Yes, we do.

No, we don't.

When do you have English lessons?

We have English lessons ...

5 Complete the questions. Ask and answer them with a partner.

Do you ...

- have a shower ... the morning/evening?
- get up early ... Sunday morning?
- go to work/school ... Saturday?
- eat in restaurants ... the weekend?
- watch TV ... the afternoon?
- stay at home ... Friday evening?



7

Places I like

Question words · *it/them · this/that* · Adjectives · Can I...?

STARTER



1 Match the questions and answers.

	A	B
1	What is the capital of Australia?	4,500 years old.
2	How old are the Pyramids?	86.
3	What time do Spanish people have dinner?	\$3.50.
4	Where does the American President live?	The Queen of England.
5	How many floors does the Empire State Building have?	In the White House.
6	How much is a hamburger in the US?	Canberra.
7	Who lives in Buckingham Palace?	Late. At 10.00 in the evening.

T 7.1 Listen and check.

2 What is your favourite town or city? Why do you like it?

I LOVE IT HERE!

it/them, this/that

1 **T 7.2** Listen and complete the conversation on p49. Use these words.

why because me you him ~~it~~ them

2 Practise the conversation with a partner.

3 Complete the questions and answers.

- Why **does** _____ Céline live in London? Because she _____ it in England.
- Does she like English people? Yes, she loves _____.
- How _____ children does she have? Three.
- Where _____ her sons go to school? In England.
- _____ does Lisa-Marie go to school in the US? _____ she lives with her father.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Underline the question words in the *Starter*. *What How old*

2 Complete the table.

Subject pronoun	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Object pronoun				her		us	

3 Find examples of *this* and *that* in the conversation with Céline.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 7.1–7.3 p124





CÉLINE, THE FAMOUS HOLLYWOOD FILM STAR, IS IN HER HOUSE IN LONDON. SHE IS WITH GUY NORMAN, A JOURNALIST.

Guy: This is a very beautiful house.

Céline: Thank you. I like it very much, too.

Guy: Céline, you're American. Why do you live here in London?

Céline: Because I just love it here! The people are fantastic! I love them! And of course, my husband, Charles, is English, and I love him, too!

Guy: That's a very nice photo. Who are they?

Céline: My sons. That's Matt, and that's Jack. They go to school here. My daughter's at school in the US. Her name's Lisa-Marie.

Guy: _____ does Lisa-Marie go to school in the US?

Céline: _____ she lives with her father. My first husband, you know, the actor Dan Brat. I hate _____ and all his movies. I never watch _____.

Guy: I see. And does Lisa-Marie visit you?

Céline: Oh, yes. She visits me every vacation. She's here with _____ now.

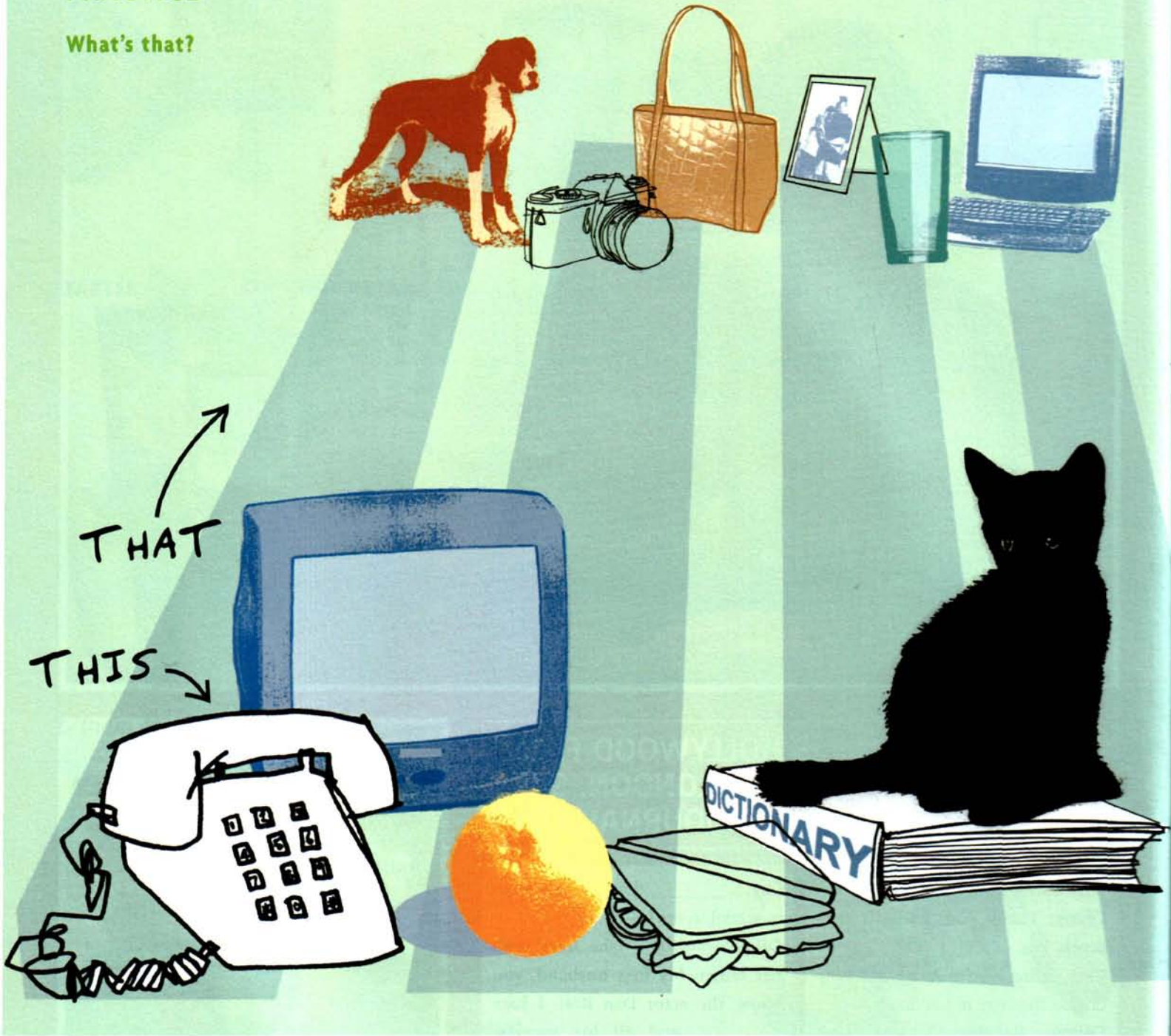
Guy: And is this a photo of _____ and Charles?

Céline: Oh yes. It's us in Hawaii. It's our wedding. We're so happy together!



PRACTICE

What's that?



1 Look at the picture. Ask and answer questions.

What's this?

It's a phone.

What's that?

It's a dog.

2 Ask and answer questions about things in your classroom.

What's that?

It's Martha's bag.

What's this?

It's a book.

What is that?

I don't know.

I like them!

3 Complete the sentences with an object pronoun.

- Do you like ice-cream?
Yes, I love it.
- Do you like dogs?
No, I hate _____.
- Do you like me?
Of course I like _____!
- Does your teacher teach you French?
No, she teaches _____ English.
- Do you like your teacher?
We like _____ very much.

T 7.3 Listen and check.

What do you like?

4 Ask and answer questions with a partner. Ask about ...

football

holidays

your sister/brother

television

rock music

cats

chocolate

mobile phones

computers

dogs

Do you like football?

Yes, I do. I love it.

No, I don't. I hate it.

It's all right.

Questions and answers

5 Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

- Why/Céline drink champagne? (... like ...)
Why does Céline drink champagne? Because she likes it.
- Why/you/eat oranges? (... like ...)

- Why/Annie want to marry Peter? (... love ...)

- Why/you eat Chinese food? (... like ...)

- Why/not like your maths teacher? (... give ... a lot of homework.)

- Why/Miguel buy presents for Maria? (... love ...)

T 7.4 Listen and check.

6 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 How do you come to school? | They start at nine o'clock. |
| 2 What do you have for breakfast? | In an office in the centre of town. |
| 3 Who is your favourite pop group? | Three. |
| 4 Where does your father work? | Not a lot. About two pounds. |
| 5 Why do you want to learn English? | I don't have a favourite. I like a lot. |
| 6 How much money do you have in your bag? | By bus. |
| 7 When do lessons start at your school? | Because it's an international language. |
| 8 How many languages does your teacher speak? | Toast and coffee. |

T 7.5 Listen and check. Practise the questions.

Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions about you.

Check it

7 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

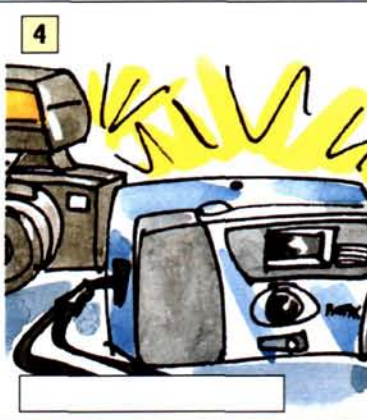
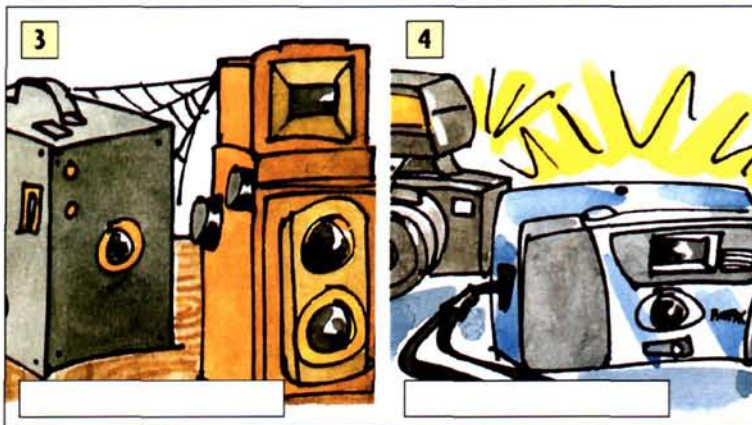
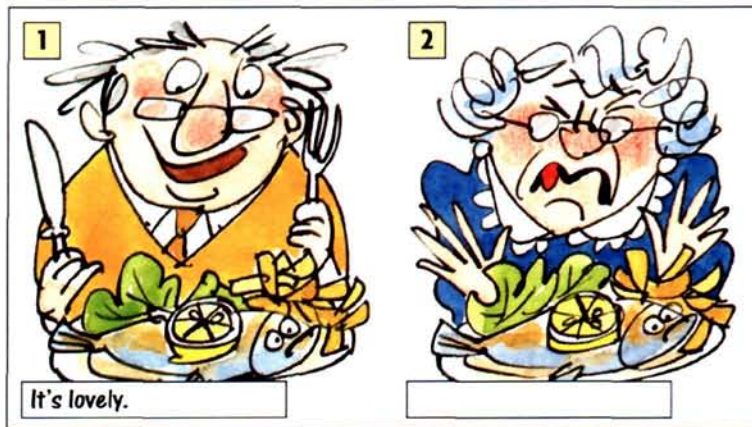
- What do you do at the weekend?
 Where do you do at the weekend?
- Who is your boyfriend?
 When is your boyfriend?
- How many money do you have?
 How much money do you have?
- I don't drink beer. I don't like.
 I don't drink beer. I don't like it.
- Our teacher gives us a lot of homework.
 Our teacher gives we a lot of homework.
- She loves me and I love her.
 She loves my and I love she.

VOCABULARY

Adjectives

1 Match the words and pictures. Write sentences.

new expensive lovely small old horrible hot cold cheap ~~big~~



T 7.6 Listen and check. Practise the sentences.

2 Write the opposite adjectives.

Adjective	new	expensive	lovely	small	cold
Opposite					

READING AND WRITING

A postcard from Dublin

1 **T 7.7** Look at the postcard. Read and listen. Check the meaning of new words.

Dear Alan

We're on holiday in Dublin this week. Our hotel is very nice - old and comfortable. The people are very friendly, and the food is delicious.

Irish music is good, and the beer is lovely! Dublin is beautiful. It's a big city, with a lot of old buildings, and it isn't expensive. The weather is horrible! It's wet and it's cold!

See you soon.

Love
Dona and Sergio
(your Italian students!)

IRELAND

Alan Bates
The English School
Viale corso 44-46
00195 Rome
ITALY

Photography: Peter O'Toole. 2/GL 15
Printed and published in Ireland by John Hinde Ltd ©

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who is the postcard from?
- 2 Where are they?
- 3 Why are they in Dublin?
- 4 Is their holiday good?
- 5 What isn't good?

3 What adjectives do Dona and Sergio use? Complete the chart.

	Adjectives
their hotel	nice, old, comfortable
Irish people	
the food	
Irish music	
the beer	
Dublin	
the weather	

4 Write a postcard to a friend.

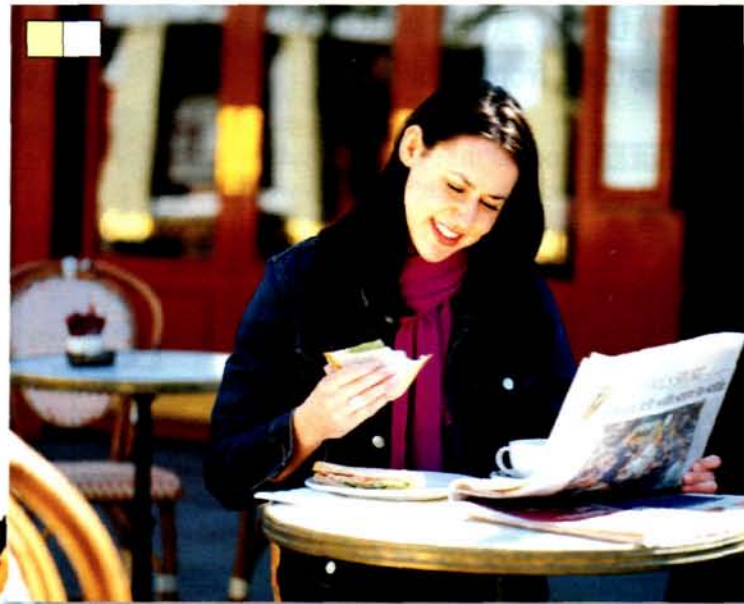
Dear ...
 We're on holiday in ... and it's very ...
 Our hotel is ... The people are ...
 The food is ... and the wine is ...
 The weather ... hot, and ... to the beach every day.
 See you soon, **Love ...**

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Can I...?

1 Write a number 1-5 (place) and a letter a-e (activity) for each picture.

PLACES	ACTIVITIES
1 a railway station	a try on a jumper
2 a café	b change a traveller's cheque
3 a bank	c have a ham sandwich
4 an Internet café	d buy a return ticket
5 a clothes shop	e send an email



2 T 7.8 Listen to Keiko. She is in different places in town. Where is she in the conversations? What does she want? Choose from exercise 1.

Where is she?	What does she want?
1 <u>In a café.</u>	<u>To have a ham sandwich.</u>
2 _____	_____
3 _____	_____
4 _____	_____
5 _____	_____

3 Complete the conversations with a partner.

- 1 A Yes, please!
 K Can I have _____, please?
 A OK.
 K How _____ is that?
 A _____ ninety, please.
 K There you are.
 A Thanks _____.
- 2 K Hello. Can I _____ this jumper, please?
 B _____. The changing rooms are just here.
- 3 K _____ email, please?
 C OK. PC _____.
 K _____ is it?
 C 1p a minute. Pay at the end, please.
- 4 D Good morning. Can I help you?
 K Yes, please. _____ this traveller's cheque?
 D How much is it?
 K _____ dollars.
 D OK.
- 5 K _____ a return ticket to Oxford, please?
 E Sure.
 K How much _____?
 E Twenty-two _____, please.
 K Thank you.
 E Twenty-five pounds. Here's _____, and £2.50 change.

T 7.8 Listen and check.
 Practise the conversations.

4 Work with a partner. Make more conversations with different information.

Student A

- a coffee
- this jacket
- a return ticket to Edinburgh

Student B

- an ice-cream
- this T-shirt
- a single ticket to Manchester





8 Where I live

Rooms and furniture · *There is/are* · *any* · Prepositions · Directions

STARTER



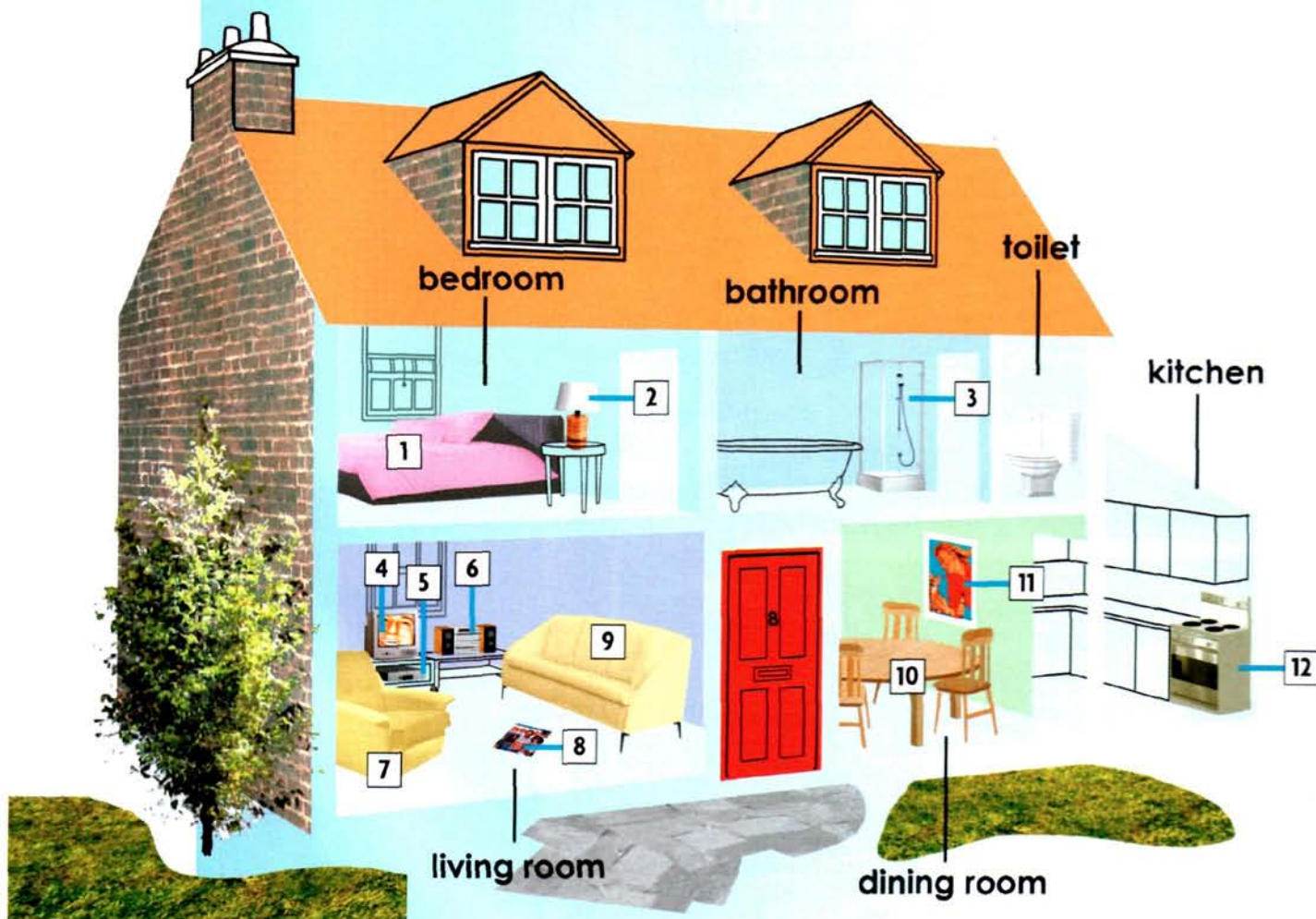
1 Do you live in a house or a flat? Do you have a garden? Tell the class.

I live in a flat.

We don't have a garden.

2 **T 8.1** Look at the picture. Listen and repeat the rooms of a house.

living room, dining room . . .



3 Find the things in the house. Write the numbers.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 a bed | <input type="checkbox"/> a cooker | <input type="checkbox"/> a sofa | <input type="checkbox"/> a TV | <input type="checkbox"/> a shower | <input type="checkbox"/> a table |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a CD player | <input type="checkbox"/> an armchair | <input type="checkbox"/> a lamp | <input type="checkbox"/> a picture | <input type="checkbox"/> a magazine | <input type="checkbox"/> a video recorder |

T 8.2 Listen and repeat.

NICOLE'S LIVING ROOM

There is / are, any

1 **T 8.3** Read and listen to Nicole describing her living room. Complete the sentences.



My living room isn't very big, but I love it. There's a sofa, and there are two armchairs. _____'s a small table with a TV on it, and there _____ a lot of books. _____ a CD player, and _____ some CDs. _____ pictures on the wall, and _____ two lamps. It's a very comfortable room.

2 Make sentences about Nicole's living room.

- a sofa
- a CD player
- two armchairs
- a lot of books
- a TV
- some CDs

There's a sofa.

There are two armchairs.

3 **T 8.4** Look at the questions and answers. Listen and repeat.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Is there a sofa? | Yes, there is. |
| Is there a computer? | No, there isn't. |
| Are there any armchairs? | Yes, there are. |
| Are there any photographs? | No, there aren't. |

Practise the questions and answers with a partner.

4 Ask and answer questions about Nicole's living room.

- a TV
- a telephone
- photographs
- a video recorder
- a radio
- lamps
- a CD player
- pictures

Is there a TV?

Yes, there is.

Are there any photographs?

No, there aren't.

5 Work with a partner. Describe your living room.

In my living room there's a ...

There are a lot of ...

GRAMMAR SPOT

Complete the sentences.

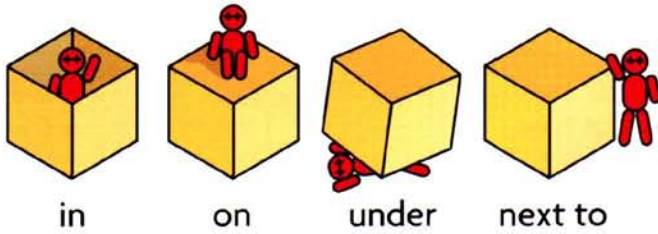
- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Positive | There's a sofa. | _____ two armchairs. |
| Question | _____ a TV? | Are there any pictures? |
| Negative | There isn't a computer. | _____ any photographs. |

▶▶ Grammar Reference 8.1 and 8.2 p125

NICOLE'S BEDROOM

Prepositions

1 Look at the prepositions.



2 Look at Nicole's bedroom. Write a preposition from exercise 1.

- 1 Nicole's mobile phone is on the bed.
- 2 The magazine is _____ the phone.
- 3 Her CD player is _____ the floor _____ the bed.
- 4 Her car keys are _____ the drawer.
- 5 Her bag is _____ the floor _____ the chair.
- 6 The books are _____ her bed.

T 8.5 Listen and check. Practise the sentences.

3 Ask and answer questions about Nicole's things.

Where's Nicole's CD player?

It's on the floor next to the bed.

Where are her car keys?

They're in the drawer.

Ask about her ...

- CD player
- car keys
- computer
- CDs
- pens
- clothes
- lamp
- shoes
- credit cards

4 Close your eyes! Ask and answer questions about things in your classroom.

Where is Juan's dictionary?

It's in his bag.



PRACTICE

Questions and answers

1 Put the words in the correct order to make a question.

1 house live or in you a
Do flat a

Do you live in a house or a flat _____?

2 bedrooms How many
there are

_____?

3 telephone the
there kitchen a is in

_____?

4 living room a the
there is in television

_____?

5 the video recorder a is
television under there

_____?

6 Are books
bedroom in your there
a lot of

_____?

7 pictures Are
wall there on the any

_____?

T 8.6 Listen and check.

2 Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions about where you live.

Different rooms

3 Work with a partner.

Student A Look at the picture below.

Student B Look at the picture on p139.

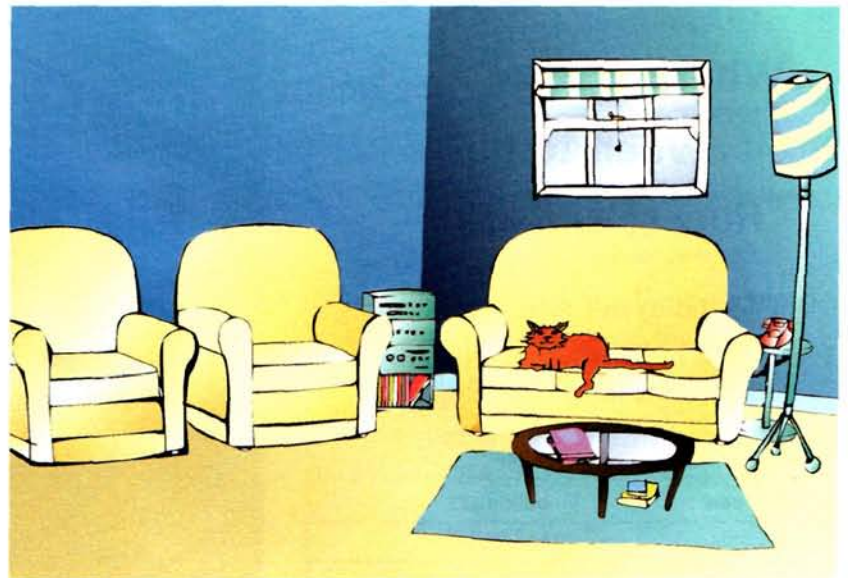
Your pictures are different. Talk about your pictures to find six differences.

In my picture, there's a ...

In my picture, there isn't a ...

Is there a ... ?

No, there isn't.



4 **T 8.7** Listen to a description of one of the rooms. Which room is it?

Check it

5 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 Is a sofa in the living room?
 Is there a sofa in the living room?
- 2 There's a CD player.
 There are a CD player.
- 3 Are there a lamps?
 Are there any lamps?
- 4 Your keys are in the drawer.
 Your keys are on the drawer.
- 5 The lamp is next to the bed.
 The lamp is next the bed.

READING AND SPEAKING

Sydney

1 Look at the pictures of Sydney, Australia. Find these things in the pictures.

- the Opera House
- a beach
- a harbour
- a ferry
- windsurfing
- sailing
- a bridge
- a park

2 Read the text about Sydney on p61. Here are the five paragraph headings. Write them in the correct place.

What to do

What to eat

Where to stay

When to go

How to travel

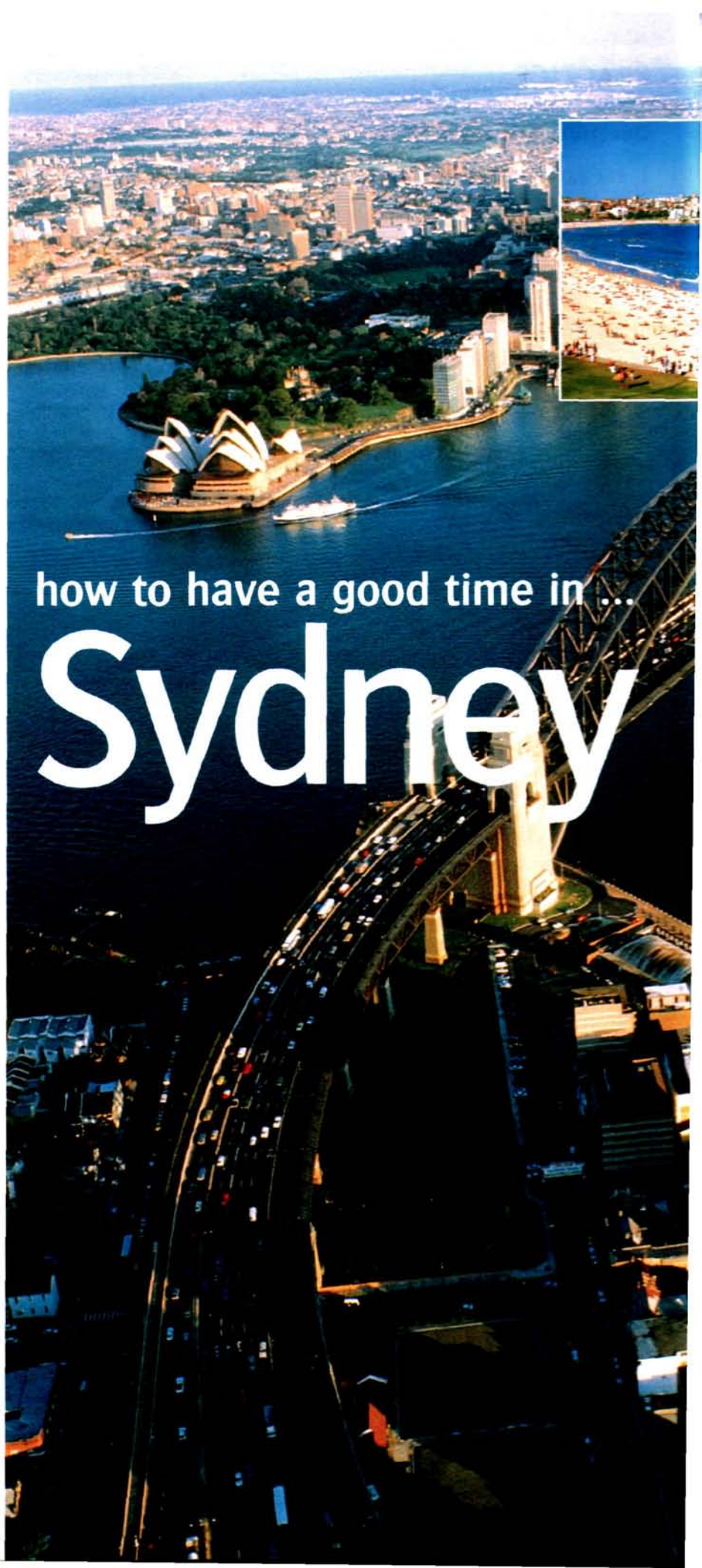
T 8.8 Listen and check.

3 Complete the chart with an adjective or a noun from the text.

Adjective	Noun
old/new	buildings
	beaches
delicious	
	hotels in King's Cross
	hotels in the centre
	shops
	bridge
	Bondi Beach
fresh	
fast	
	buses

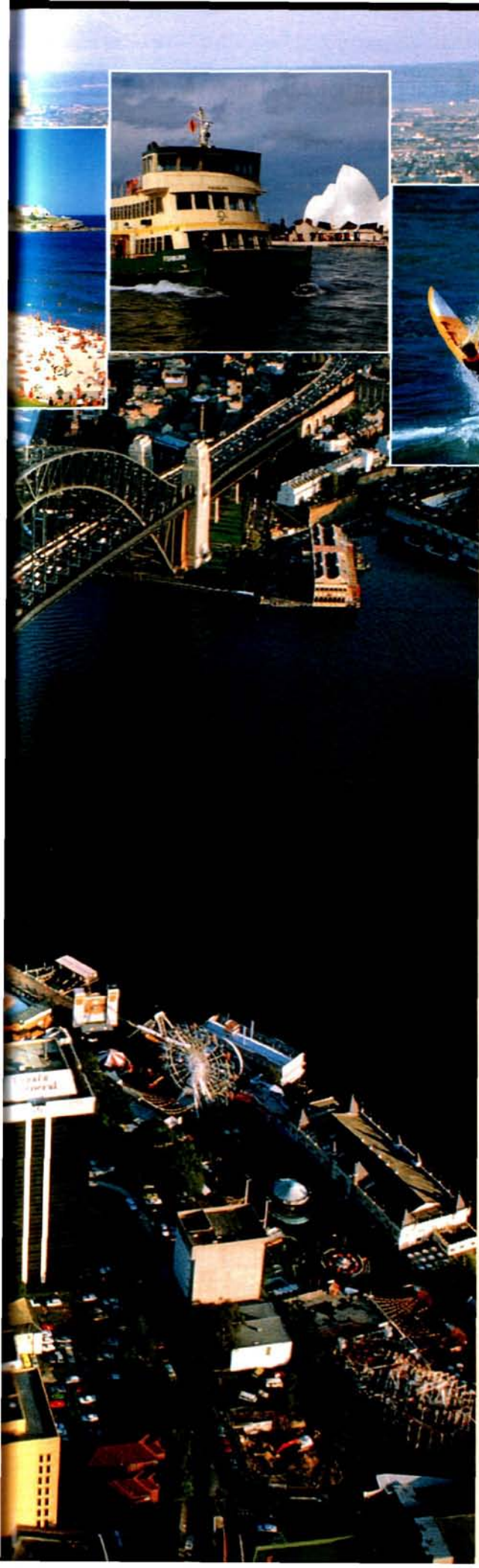
4 Answer the questions.

- 1 When are the best times to go?
- 2 Are all the hotels expensive?
- 3 What do people do ... ?
 - in Pitt Street
 - at the beach
 - in Oxford Street
- 4 What restaurants are there in Sydney?
- 5 What is the best way to see Sydney?



how to have a good time in ...

Sydney



Sydney has everything you want in a city. It's beautiful, it has old and new buildings, there are fantastic beaches, and the food is delicious.

The best times to visit are spring and autumn. In summer it is very hot.

There are cheap hotels in King's Cross. A room is about \$50 a night. There are international hotels in the centre. Here a room is about \$150 a night.

Sydney has theatres and cinemas, and of course, the Opera House. The best shops are in Pitt Street.

Go to the harbour. There are beaches, walks, parks, and cafés and, of course, the wonderful bridge.

Sydney has the famous Bondi Beach. People go swimming, surfing, windsurfing, and sailing.

For night-life, there are clubs and bars in Oxford Street.

There are restaurants from every country – Italian, Turkish, Lebanese, Japanese, Thai, Chinese, and Vietnamese. Australians eat a lot of seafood – it's very fresh!

There are fast trains and slow buses. The best way to see Sydney is by ferry.

LISTENING AND WRITING

My home town

1 **T 8.9** Listen to Darren. He lives in Sydney. Tick (✓) the things he talks about. Listen again. What does he say about them?

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| sailing | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| his brother | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <i>He lives in a house with his brother.</i> |
| surfing | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| train | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| cinema | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| the Harbour | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| the Opera House | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| seafood | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| his girlfriend | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Oxford Street | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Japanese food | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Manly Beach | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| ferry | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |

2 In groups, talk about your town or a town you like.

- Where do you live?
- Where do you work/go to school?
- What do you do with your friends?
- Where do you go shopping?
- What do you do when you go out?

3 Write about a town you know. Use these paragraph headings and ideas.

What to do

There is a cinema ... The best shops ... Go to ...

What to eat

There are good restaurants in ...

Where to stay

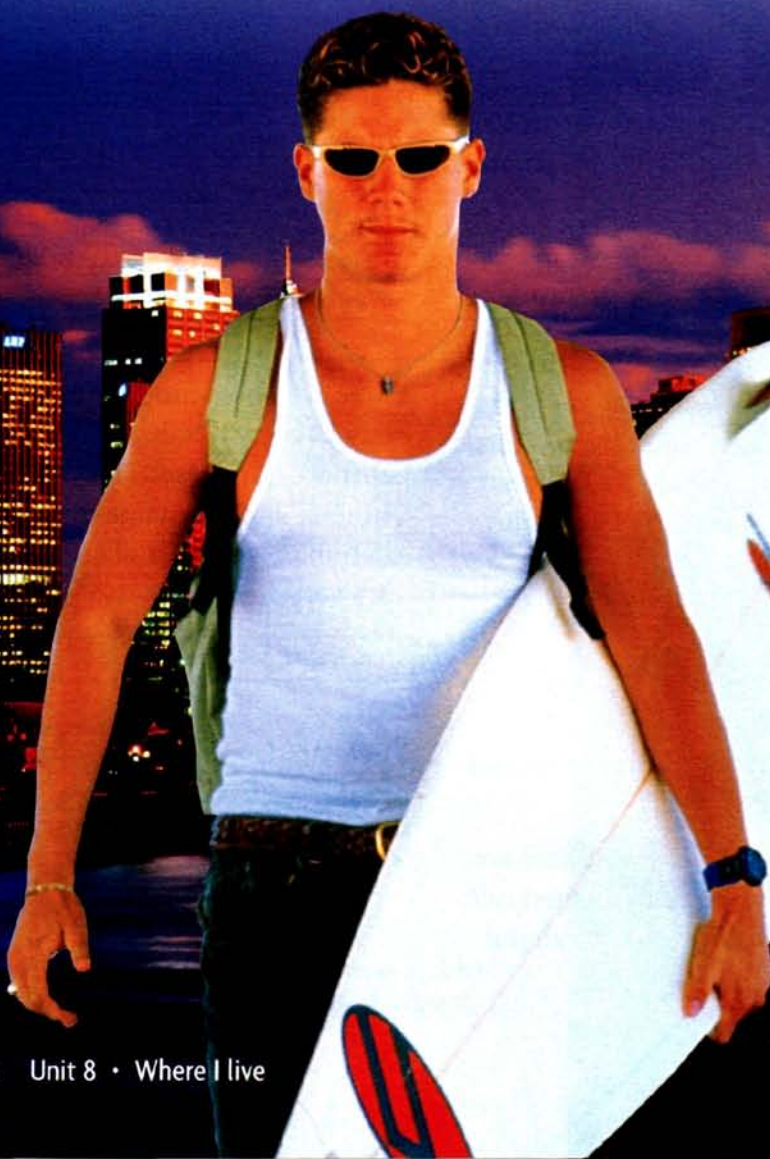
... is an expensive hotel. ... is a cheap hotel.

When to visit

The best time to visit is ...

How to travel

The best way to travel is ...

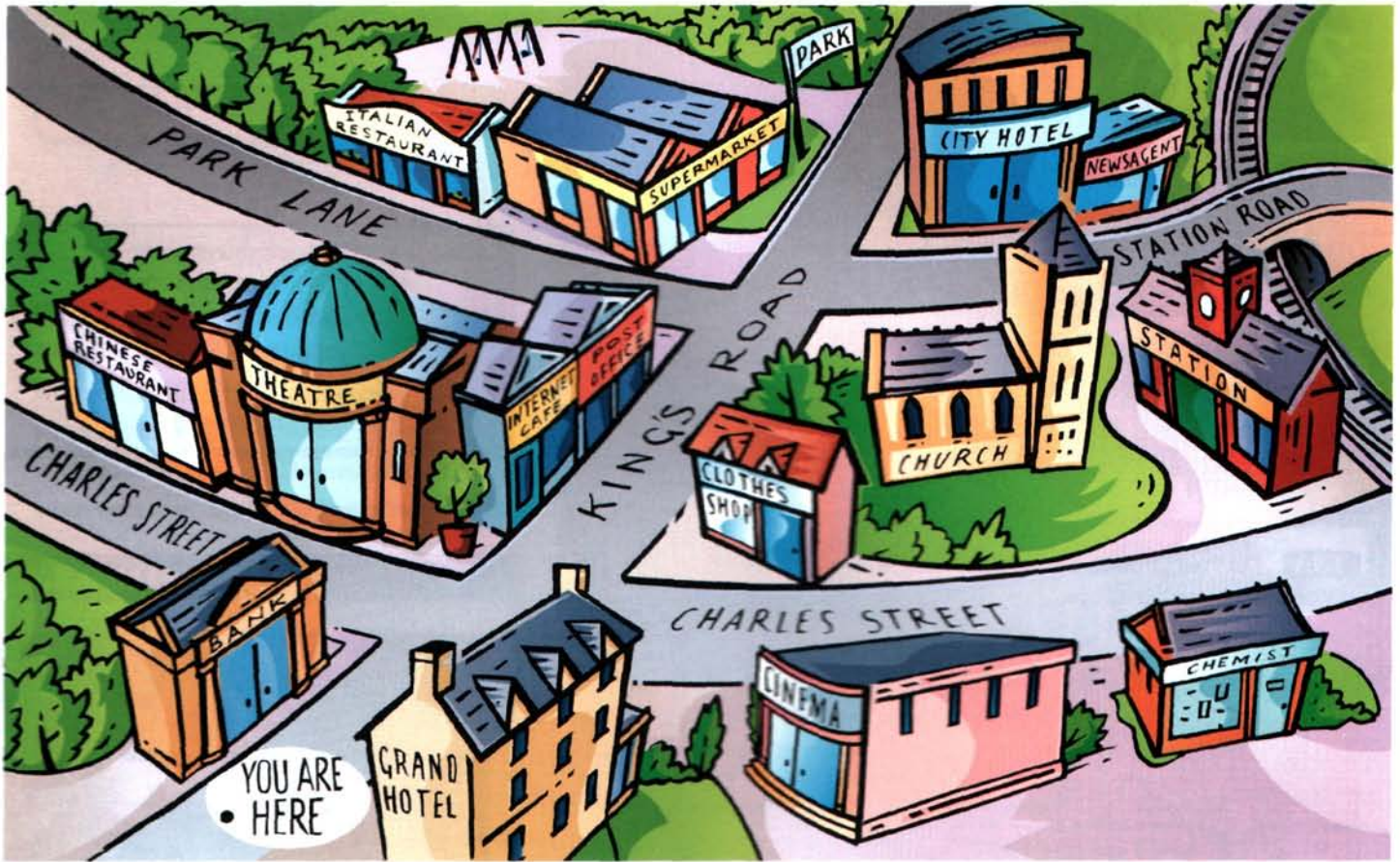


EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Directions

1 Find the places on the map.

bank chemist cinema post office newsagent church supermarket railway station Internet cafe



2 What do the signs mean?

turn right go straight on turn left



3 **T 8.10** Listen to the directions. Start from YOU ARE HERE on the map. Follow the directions. Where are you?

Go down King's Road. Turn right at the Grand Hotel into Charles Street. It's next to the cinema.

- 1 At the chemist.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Look at the tapescript on p116. Practise the conversations.

4 Work with a partner. Have similar conversations.

Ask about ...

- a cinema
- a post office
- a newsagent
- a supermarket
- a theatre
- an Italian restaurant

Excuse me! Is there a ... near here?

Yes. Go down ...

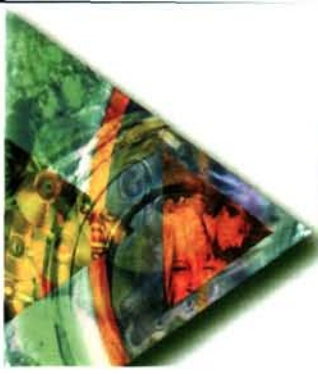
5 Ask for and give directions in your town.

How do I get to the bus station?

Go out of the school. Turn right ...

Is it far?

About ten minutes.



9

Happy birthday!

Saying years · *was/were born* · Past Simple – irregular verbs · When's your birthday?

STARTER



1 **T 9.1** Listen and underline the years you hear. Say them.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | 1426/1526 | 3 | 1818/1880 | 5 | 1951/1961 |
| 2 | 1699/1799 | 4 | 1939/1949 | 6 | 2007/2010 |

2 What year is it now? What year was it last year?



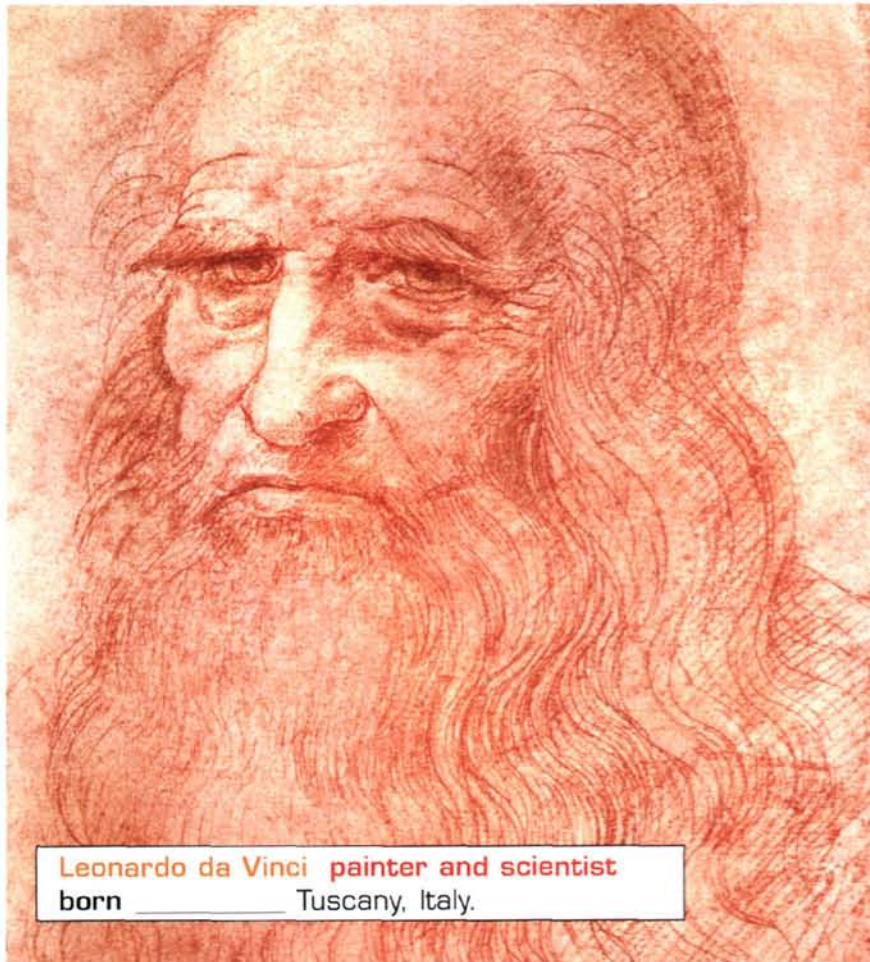
We say: 1841 eighteen forty-one
 1916 nineteen sixteen
 but 2000 two thousand
 2008 two thousand and eight
 2015 two thousand and fifteen

T 9.2 Listen and repeat.

WHEN WERE THEY BORN?

was/were born

1 **T 9.3** Do you know the people? When were they born? Listen and write the years.



Leonardo da Vinci painter and scientist
born _____ Tuscany, Italy.



Marie Curie scientist
born _____ Warsaw, Poland.

2 **T 9.4** Listen and repeat.

He was a painter.
He was born in 1452.
She was a scientist.
She was born in 1867.
I was born in 1979.

3 Ask and answer questions with other students.

How old are you?

I'm ...
I was born in ...

4 **T 9.5** Listen to the questions and answers. Practise them.

When were you born? I was born in 1986.
When was he born? He was born in 1975.
When was she born? She was born in 1991.
When were they born? They were born in 2001.

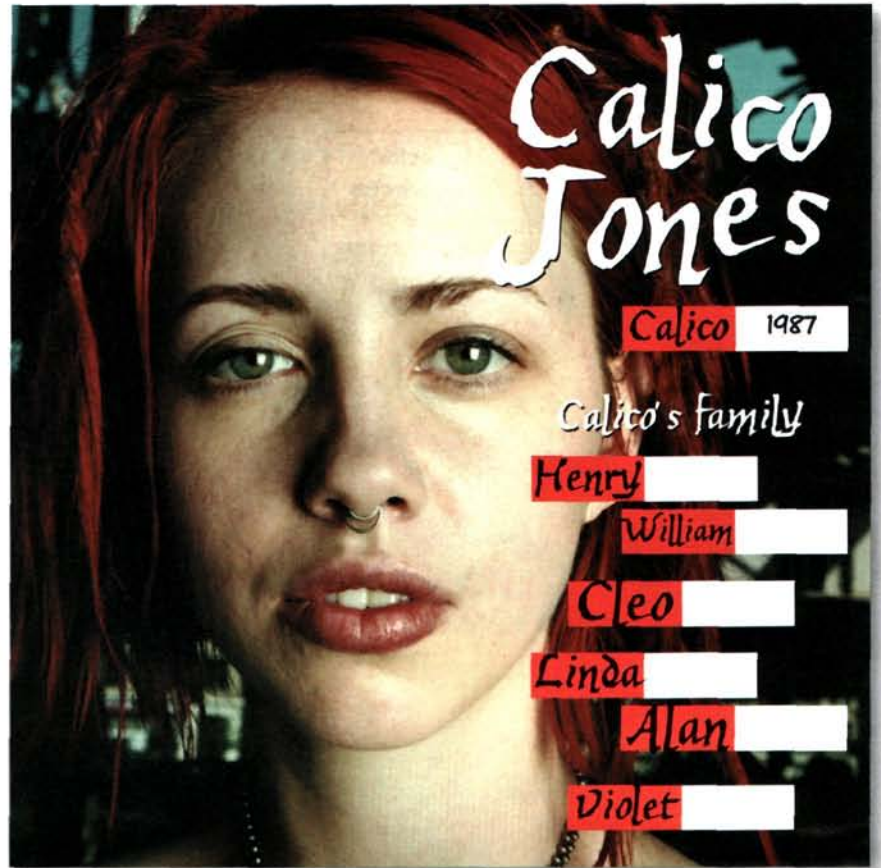
GRAMMAR SPOT

Complete the table of the verb *to be*.

	Present	Past
I	am	was
You	are	
He/She/It	is	
We	are	were
They	are	

▶▶ Grammar Reference 9.1 p125

5 **T 9.6** This is Calico Jones. Listen to her talking about her family. Write when they were born.



Ask and answer questions about the people.

Who's Cleo?

She's Calico's sister.

When was she born?

In 19 ...

Who are Linda and Alan?

They're her ...

When were they ... ?

Linda was born ...
Alan ...

6 Write the names of some people in your family. Ask and answer questions about them.

Who's Alberto?

He's my grandfather.

When was he born?

I think he was born in ...

7 Tell the class about your partner's family.

Anna's grandfather was born in 1936.
Her mother was born in 1959.

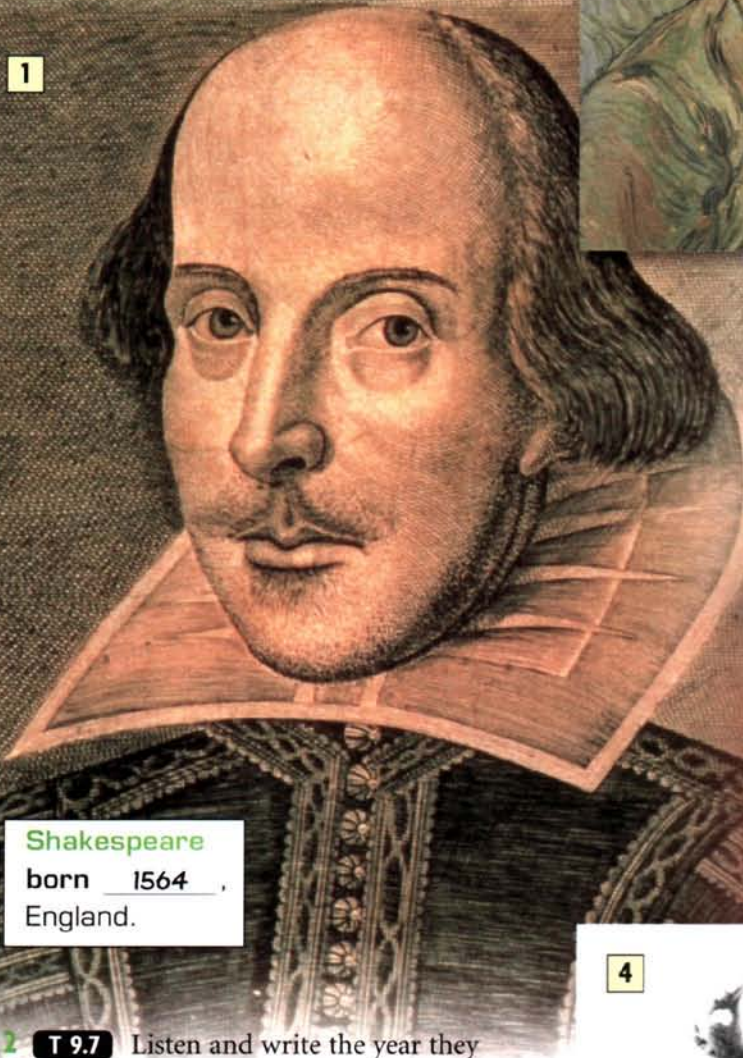
PRACTICE

Who were they?

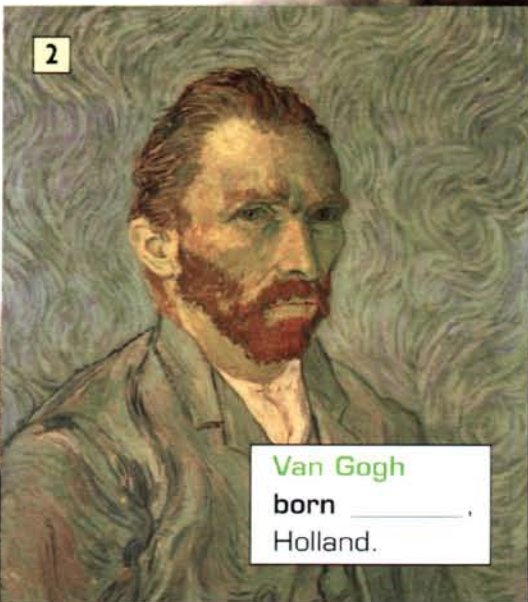
1 Do you know the people in the photographs? Match the people 1–8 and jobs.

- | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 singer | <input type="checkbox"/> musician | <input type="checkbox"/> actor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> writer | <input type="checkbox"/> painter | <input type="checkbox"/> princess |
| <input type="checkbox"/> politician | <input type="checkbox"/> racing driver | |

1



Shakespeare
born 1564,
England.



2

Van Gogh
born _____,
Holland.



3

Beethoven
born _____,
Germany.

2 **T 9.7** Listen and write the year they were born.

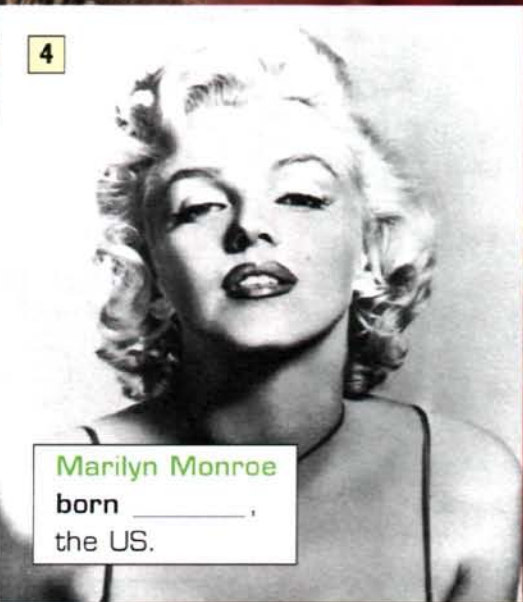
3 **T 9.8** Listen to the questions and answers. Practise them.

Who was Shakespeare? He was a writer.
Where was he born? In England.
When was he born? In 1564.

Ask and answer the questions about the other people with a partner.

Who was Van Gogh?

He was a ...



4

Marilyn Monroe
born _____,
the US.



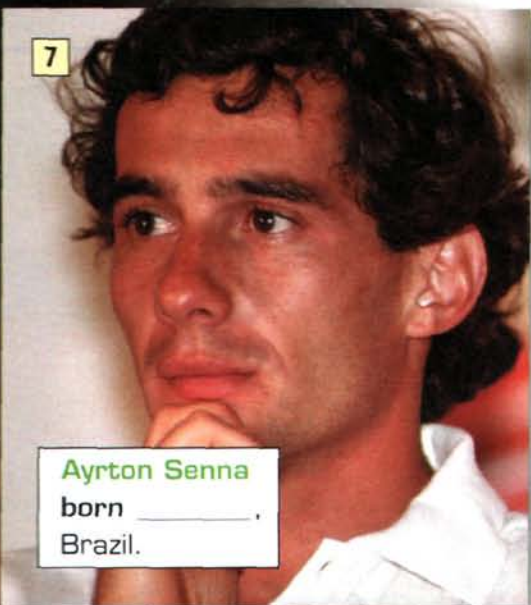
5

Elvis Presley
born _____,
the US.



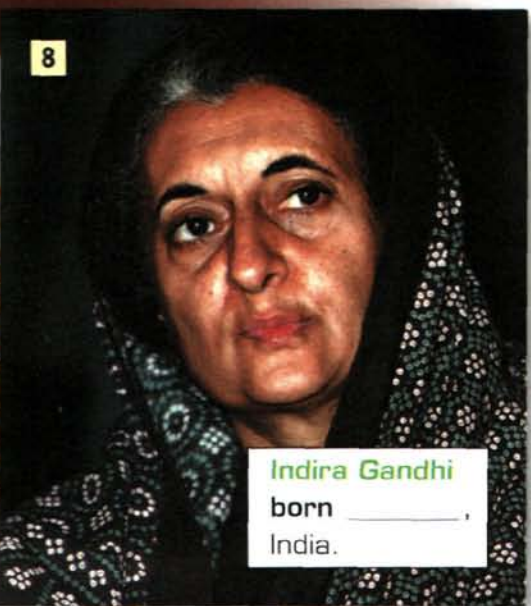
6

Diana Spencer
born _____,
England.



7

Ayrton Senna
born _____,
Brazil.



8

Indira Gandhi
born _____,
India.

Negatives and pronunciation

4 T 9.9 Listen and repeat.
 Shakespeare was a painter.
 No, he wasn't. He was a writer.
 Shakespeare and Diana were French.
 No, they weren't. They were English.

5 Write the correct information.
 1 Ayrton Senna was an actor.
 No, he _____.
 2 Marie Curie was a princess.
 No, she _____.
 3 Marilyn Monroe and Elvis Presley were Italian.
 No, they _____.
 4 Beethoven was a scientist.
 No, he _____.
 5 Leonardo da Vinci and Van Gogh were musicians.
 No, they _____.
 6 Indira Gandhi was a singer.
 No, she _____.

! /wəz/
1 He was a painter.
 /wɒznt/
 No, he wasn't.
 wasn't = was not
 /wə/
2 They were American.
 /wɜ:nt/
 No, they weren't.
 weren't = were not

T 9.10 Listen, check, and repeat. Practise the sentences.

Today and yesterday

6 What is true for you? Tell a partner.

Today is ...	Monday / Tuesday / Wednesday ...
Yesterday was ...	
Today I'm ...	at school / at home / at work ...
Yesterday I was ...	
Today the weather is ...	hot / cold / wet / lovely / horrible ...
Yesterday the weather was ...	
Today my parents are ...	at work / at home ...
Yesterday my parents were ...	

Check it

7 Complete the sentences with *was*, *wasn't*, *were*, or *weren't*.
 1 Where _____ your mother born?
 2 When _____ your parents born?
 3 No, my parents _____ both born in 1951. My father _____
 born in 1951, and my mother in 1953.
 4 Yes, I _____ in New York in 1999.
 5 _____ he at home yesterday? No, he _____.
 6 _____ you at work yesterday? Yes, we _____.
 7 _____ they at school yesterday morning? No, they _____.

VOCABULARY AND READING

Past Simple – irregular verbs

- 1 Match the present and the past forms. Look at the irregular verb list on p142.

Present

are

is

buy

go

say

see

take

Past

was

were

went

said

bought

took

saw

T 9.11 Listen, check, and repeat.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 9.2 p125

- 2 Look at the pictures. They tell a story. Match the sentences and pictures.

- a They bought the painting for 1,400 francs.
- b The man in the market was very upset.
- c They took the painting to an expert in Paris.
- d Three friends went shopping in a market in France.
- e The expert said the painting was worth 500 million francs.
- f They saw a dirty, old painting for sale.



3 Read the story. Complete it with an irregular verb from exercise 1.

'We're millionaires!'

Florence Bayes in Paris

In August 1999 three friends, Jacques Proust, Guy Fadat, and François Leclerc, were on holiday in the town of Laraque in France. On Sunday they _____ shopping in the market and they _____ a dirty, old painting of the Virgin Mary. They _____ it for 1,400 francs and they _____ it to Paris. In Paris, an expert said that the painting was by Leonardo da Vinci and it _____ worth 500,000,000 francs. The man in Laraque market _____: 'I was happy to sell the painting but now I'm very upset. I don't want to think about it!'

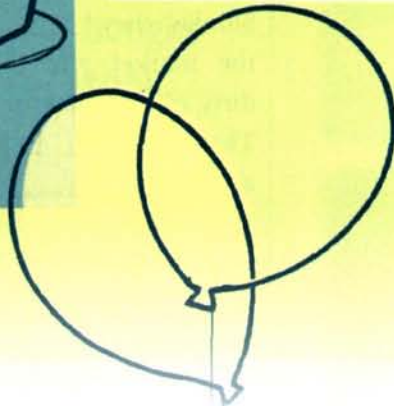
T 9.12 Listen and check.

Read the story to a partner.

4 Look at the pictures only and tell the story to a partner.



สุขสันต์วันเกิด



happy

1 These are the months of the year. What is the correct order? Write them in the calendar.

MARCH JUNE OCTOBER APRIL FEBRUARY
NOVEMBER MAY JULY SEPTEMBER AUGUST

<p>JANUARY</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</p>
<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>
<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>
<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>	<p>DECEMBER</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</p>

T 9.13 Listen and check. Say the months round the class.

2 Which month is your birthday? Tell the class.

My birthday's in September.

So is my birthday!

How many birthdays are in each month? Which month has the most?

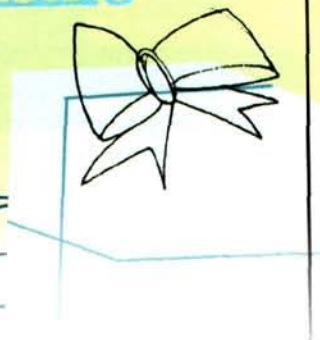
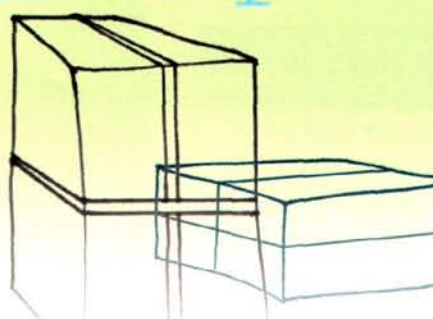
3 T 9.14 Listen and repeat the numbers.

- first (1st) second (2nd) third (3rd)
- fourth (4th) fifth (5th)
- sixth (6th) seventh (7th)
- eighth (8th) ninth (9th)
- tenth (10th) eleventh (11th)
- twelfth (12th) thirteenth (13th)
- fourteenth (14th) fifteenth (15th)

STU LAT



Buon Compleanno



birthday

4 Say these numbers.

16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd
24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st

T 9.15 Listen and check.

5 **T 9.16** Listen and write the numbers. Practise them.

the first of January
the _____ of March
the _____ of April
the _____ of May
the _____ of June
the _____ of August
the _____ of November
the _____ of December

108

6 When is your birthday? Do you know the time you were born? Ask and answer in groups.

When's your birthday?

It's on the third of March.

What time were you born?

At two o'clock in the morning.

Tell the class.

I was born on the twentieth of July
1978 at two o'clock in the morning.

! 1 We say: *The third of January.*
The tenth of March.

2 We write: *3 January*
3rd January
January 3rd
3/1/02



10 We had a good time!

Past Simple – regular and irregular · Questions and negatives · Sports and leisure · Filling in forms

STARTER



- 1 What day is it today? What day was it yesterday? What's the date today? What date was it yesterday?
- 2 Match a line in A with a time expression in B.

T 10.1 Listen, check, and repeat.

A	B
1 We're at school	now. yesterday. in 1997.
2 You were at home	
3 I went to Australia	
4 She lives in London	
5 They bought their house	
6 It was cold and wet	

YESTERDAY

Past Simple – regular and irregular

- 1 **T 10.2** Read the sentences and listen to Betsy. Tick (✓) the things she did yesterday.
- 2 Tell the class what she did.

Yesterday she got up late and she had a big ... Then she ...

Yesterday she ...

- got up late
- had a big breakfast
- played tennis
- went to work/school
- went shopping
- stayed at home
- bought a newspaper
- listened to music
- saw some friends
- watched TV
- worked at a computer
- cooked a meal
- went to bed early



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Write the Past Simple of these regular verbs.

/t/ work watch cook
worked

/d/ play stay listen
played

What are the last two letters?

T 10.3 Listen and repeat.

- 2 Write the Past Simple of these regular verbs.

/ɪd/ visit want hate

T 10.4 Listen and repeat.

- 3 The Past Simple is the same in all persons.
I/You/He/She/It/We/They worked.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 10.1 p125

- 3 Underline the things in the list that you did yesterday. Talk to a partner.

Yesterday I got up late and went ...

Questions and negatives

- 4 **T 10.5** It's Monday morning. Listen to Betsy and Dan. Complete their conversation.



- B Hi, Dan. Did you have a good weekend?
 D Yes, I did, thanks.
 B What did you do yesterday?
 D Well, yesterday morning I got up early and I _____ tennis with some friends.
 B You _____ early on Sunday!
 D I know, I know. I don't usually get up early on Sunday.
 B Did you go out yesterday afternoon?
 D No, I didn't. I just _____ at home. I _____ the football on TV.
 B Ugh, football! What did you do yesterday evening?
 D Oh, I didn't do much. I _____ a bit at my computer. I didn't go to bed late. About 11.00.

- 5 Complete the questions and answers from the conversation.

- 1 B **Did** you **have** a good weekend?
 D Yes, I did.
 2 B What _____ you _____ yesterday?
 D I played tennis.
 3 B _____ you _____ out yesterday afternoon?
 D No, I didn't.
 4 B What _____ you _____ yesterday evening?
 D I _____ do much. I _____ go to bed late.

- T 10.6** Listen and check. Practise the questions and answers with a partner.

GRAMMAR SPOT

Past Simple questions and negatives

- 1 We make the question and negative with *did* and *didn't* in all persons.

Did you get up early? Yes, I **did**.

Did she get up early? No, she **didn't**.

We **didn't** go to work. *didn't* = did not

They **didn't** go to work.

- T 10.7** Listen and repeat the sentences.

- 2 We use *do/does* in the Present Simple and *did* in the Past Simple.

What **do** you **do** every morning?

What **did** you **do** yesterday morning?

She **doesn't** play tennis every Sunday.

She **didn't** play tennis last Sunday.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 10.2 p125

- 6 Look at the list in exercise 1 on p72. Ask and answer questions about Dan's weekend.

Did he get up late?

No, he didn't.

Did he play tennis?

Yes, he did.

Did he have a big breakfast?

I don't know.

- 7 Talk to a partner about you. What *didn't* you do last weekend?

I didn't get up early.

I didn't play tennis.

PRACTICE

Did you have a good weekend?

1 Put a tick (✓) next to the things you did last weekend.

LAST WEEKEND			
Did you ... ?	You	Teacher	Partner
go to the cinema	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
go shopping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
have a meal in a restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
see your friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
play football	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
go to a party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
do a lot of homework	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
do a lot of housework	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Ask your teacher the questions. Put a (✓) next to the things she/he did.

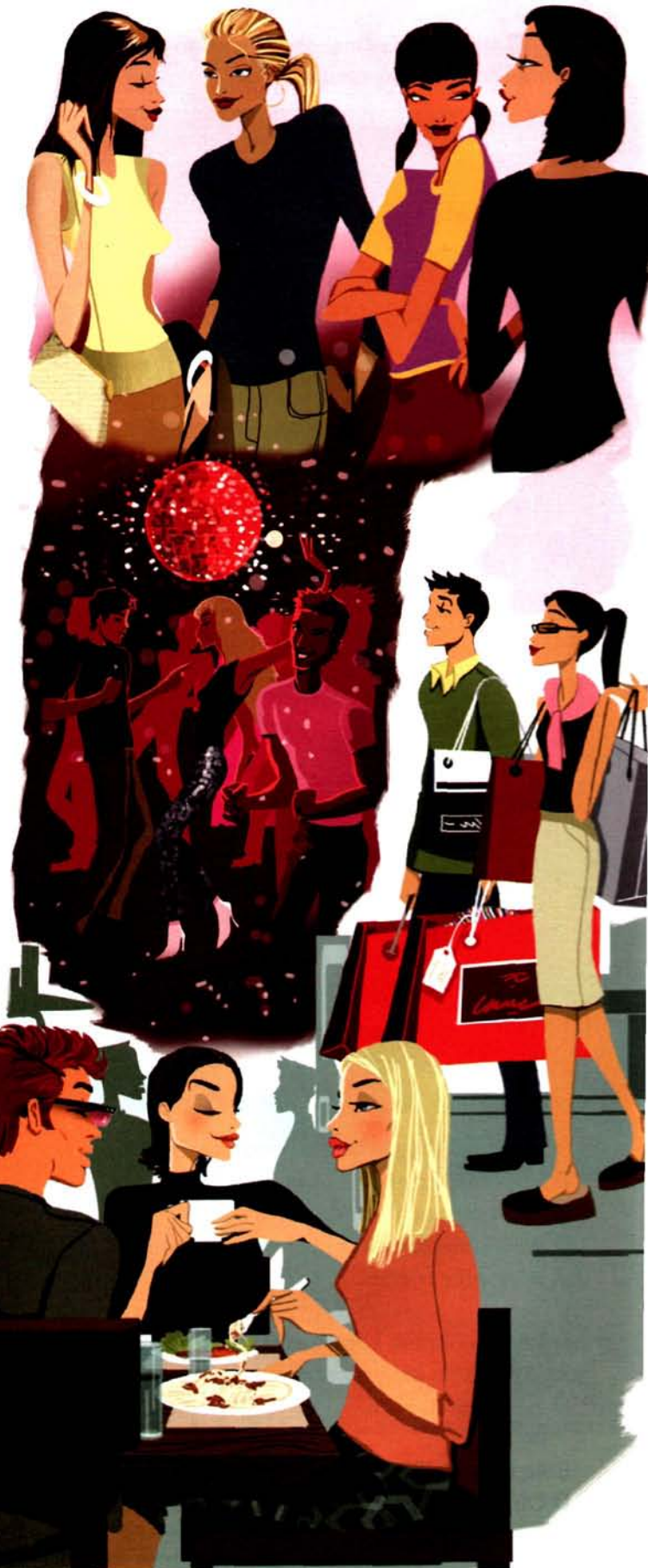
Did you go to the cinema?

Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

3 Ask a partner the questions. Put a (✓) next to the things she/he did.

Tell the class about you and your partner.

Maria went to the cinema but I didn't. I went shopping.





4 Make more questions with *did*.

- 1 What/see?
- 2 What/buy?
- 3 What/have?
- 4 Who/see?
- 5 Where/play?
- 6 What time/leave?
- 7 How much homework/do?
- 8 How much housework/do?

What did you see? _____

T 10.8 Listen and check. What does the man say before the questions?

5 **T 10.9** Listen to the conversations. Practise them with a partner.

- A Did you go to the cinema last weekend?
 B Yes, I did.
 A What did you see?
 B I saw *The Boy from Bangkok*.
 A Was it good?
 B Yes, it was.

- A Did you have a meal in a restaurant?
 B Yes, we did.
 A What did you have?
 B We had steak and chips.
 A Was it good?
 B No, it wasn't. It was horrible!

Make similar conversations with your partner. Use the activities in exercise 1 and the questions in exercise 4.

6 Complete the short answers with *do/don't*, *does/doesn't*, or *did/didn't*.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 Do you work in New York? | No, I <u>don't</u> _____. |
| 2 Did she like the film? | Yes, she <u>did</u> _____. |
| 3 Does he watch TV every evening? | Yes, he _____. |
| 4 Did you go out yesterday evening? | No, we _____. |
| 5 Did he go to the party? | Yes, he _____. |
| 6 Do you buy a newspaper every morning? | Yes, I _____. |
| 7 Does she usually go to bed late? | No, she _____. |
| 8 Did they have a good time? | No, they _____. |

T 10.10 Listen and check. Practise the questions and answers with a partner.

Check it

7 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 She bought an expensive car.
 She buyed an expensive car.
- 2 Did they went shopping yesterday?
 Did they go shopping yesterday?
- 3 What did you go last weekend?
 Where did you go last weekend?
- 4 We didn't see our friends.
 We no saw our friends.
- 5 Did you like the film? Yes, I liked.
 Did you like the film? Yes, I did.
- 6 I played tennis yesterday.
 I play tennis yesterday.

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Sports and leisure

1 What are the activities in the photos?



windsurfing
baseball
 ice-skating
 cards

tennis
 football
 skiing
 golf
 sailing



swimming
 walking
 ice hockey
dancing



2 Write the activities in the correct column.

play	go + -ing
tennis	skiing

3 Ask and answer questions about the activities with a partner.

Do you play tennis? Yes, I do.

When did you last play? Last week.

Do you go skiing? No, I don't.

4 Tell the class some things about your partner.

Roberto doesn't play tennis but he goes skiing.

He went skiing last year.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Holidays

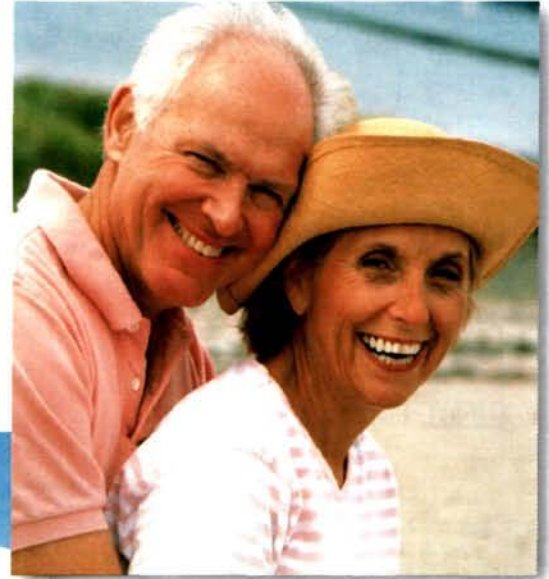
- 1 Say the months of the year. What are the four seasons?
When do you usually go on holiday?

We usually go on holiday in ...

- 2 **T 10.11** Listen to Colin and Fran talking about holidays.
Underline what they say.

A
They usually ...
go in summer / spring.
go to France / Spain.
stay in a hotel / house.
eat in the hotel / restaurants.
go swimming / sailing.
play tennis / golf.
have / don't have a good time.

B
Last year they ...
went in autumn / winter.
went to Switzerland / the US.
stayed in a hotel / chalet.
cooked their own meals / ate in restaurants.
went skiing / ice-skating / walking.
played cards / ice hockey.
had / didn't have a good time.



- 3 Ask and answer questions with a partner about Colin and Fran's holidays.

- When / go?
- Where / go?
- Where / stay?
- Where / eat?
- What / do?
- ... have a good time?

When do they usually go on holiday?

In summer.

When did they go last year?

They went in winter.

WRITING

My last holiday

1 Complete the sentences about Colin and Fran's last holiday. Use a negative, then a positive in the Past Simple.

- 1 Last year Colin and Fran didn't go on holiday in summer.
They went in winter.
- 2 They _____ to Spain.
They _____ to Switzerland.
- 3 They _____ in a hotel.
They _____ in a chalet.
- 4 They _____ in restaurants.
They _____ their own meals.
- 5 They _____ swimming.
They _____ skiing.

T 10.12 Listen and check.

2 Write about your last holiday.

My Last Holiday

Last ...

I went on holiday with ...

We went to ...

We stayed in ...

Every day we ...

We (sometimes/usually) ...

The weather was ...

We had/didn't have ...

Read it to the class.



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Filling in forms

1 Jennifer Cottrell wants to join a sports centre. Look at her application form.

Olympic APPLICATION FORM		
SPORTS CENTRE		
Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms (please circle)	What sports are you interested in? (please tick)	
Full name <i>Jennifer Alice Cottrell</i>	swimming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Address <i>16, Latimer Road,</i>	golf <input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Chesham,</i>	athletics <input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Buckinghamshire.</i>	tennis <input type="checkbox"/>	
Postcode <i>HP7 1UT</i>	squash <input type="checkbox"/>	
Date of birth <i>17 3 1982</i>	fitness training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Telephone number <i>01494 765329</i>	Do not write here	
Nationality <i>Canadian</i>		Type of card <input type="text"/>
Signature <i>J A Cottrell</i>		HHSC/TSC/BSC/DAT
Date <i>4th February 2002</i>		Data input date <input type="text"/>

2 Fill in the same form for you.

Olympic APPLICATION FORM		
SPORTS CENTRE		
Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms (please circle)	What sports are you interested in? (please tick)	
Full name <input type="text"/>	swimming <input type="checkbox"/>	
Address <input type="text"/>	golf <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="text"/>	athletics <input type="checkbox"/>	
Postcode <input type="text"/>	tennis <input type="checkbox"/>	
Date of birth <input type="text"/>	squash <input type="checkbox"/>	
Telephone number <input type="text"/>	fitness training <input type="checkbox"/>	
Nationality <input type="text"/>	Do not write here	
Signature <input type="text"/>		Type of card <input type="text"/>
Date <input type="text"/>		HHSC/TSC/BSC/DAT
		Data input date <input type="text"/>

3 Work in groups. Look at your application forms. Who is interested in what?

Georges and I are both interested in athletics.

Maria is interested in fitness training, but I'm not.



11

We can do it!

can/can't · Requests and offers · Verbs and nouns that go together · What's the problem?

STARTER



1 Do you have a computer?

Do you use it for ...

- homework?
- emails?

- shopping?
- computer games?

- the Internet?

2 Talk to a partner. Tell the class.

I don't have a computer at home but I use the computer at work.

I have a computer. I use it for shopping and I play computer games.

WHAT CAN THEY DO?

can/can't

1 Match the words and photos.

farmer	athlete	architect
interpreter	schoolboy	grandmother

2 Complete the sentences with *a* or *an* and a word from exercise 1.

1 Josh is a schoolboy. He can use a computer.

2 Sharon is _____. She can run fast.

3 Lucy is _____. She can draw well.

4 Ted is _____. He can speak French and German.

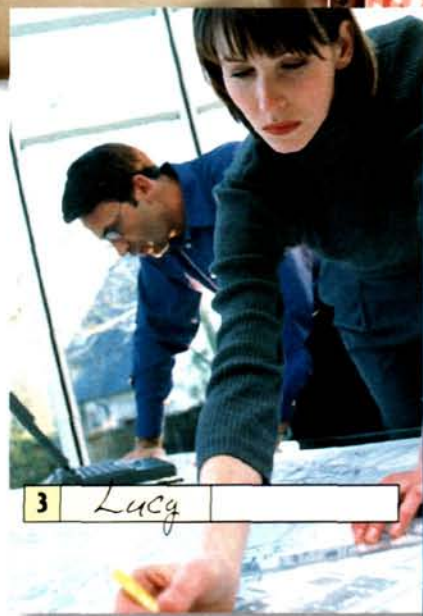
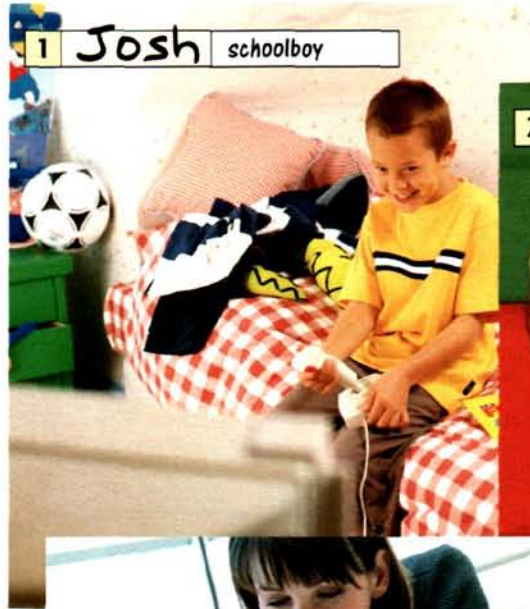
5 Archie is _____. He can drive a tractor.

6 Mabel is _____. She can make cakes.

T 11.1 Listen and check. Practise the sentences.

3 Tell a partner what you can do from exercise 2.

I can use a computer and I can make cakes.



Questions and negatives

4 T 11.2 Listen and repeat the questions and answers.

Can Josh use a computer? Yes, he can.

Can you use a computer? Yes, I can.

Can Lucy draw well? Yes, she can.

Can you draw well? No, I can't. I can't draw at all!

5 Ask and answer more questions with a partner. First ask about the people, then ask about your partner.

Can Sharon run fast?

Yes, she can.

Can you run fast?

No, I can't.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1** *Can/can't* have the same form for all persons.
I/You/He/She/It/We/They **can** draw.
can't *can't = can not = negative*
- 2** There is no *do/does* in the question.
I **can** speak French. **Can** you speak French?
- 3 T 11.3** Listen and repeat the different pronunciations of *can*.
He **can** /kən/ speak Spanish. They **can't** /kɑ:nt/ speak Spanish.
Can /kən/ you speak Spanish? Yes, I **can** /kæn/.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 11.1 p126

6 T 11.4 Read and listen to Josh and Tessa. Complete the conversation.



T Can you use a computer, Josh?

J Yes, of course I **can** _____. All my friends _____. I use a computer at school and at _____.

T That's very good. What other things can you do?

J Well, I can _____ fast, very fast, and I can draw a bit. I can draw planes and _____ very well but I can't drive a car of course. When I'm big I want to be a farmer and _____ a tractor.

T And I know you can speak French.

J Yes, I can. I _____ speak French very well because my dad's French. We sometimes _____ French at home.

T Can you speak any other languages?

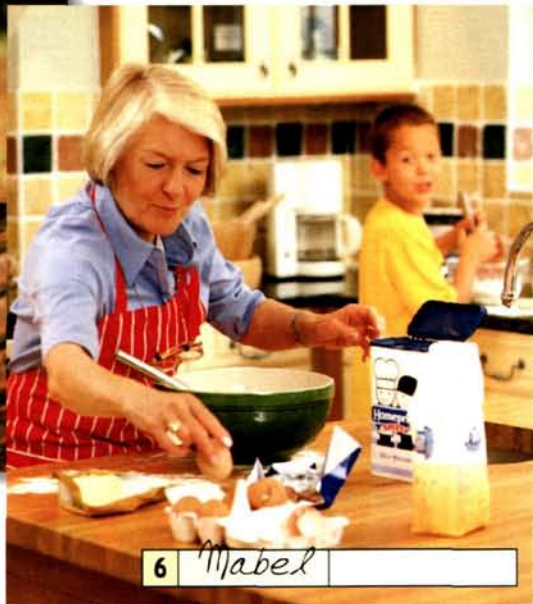
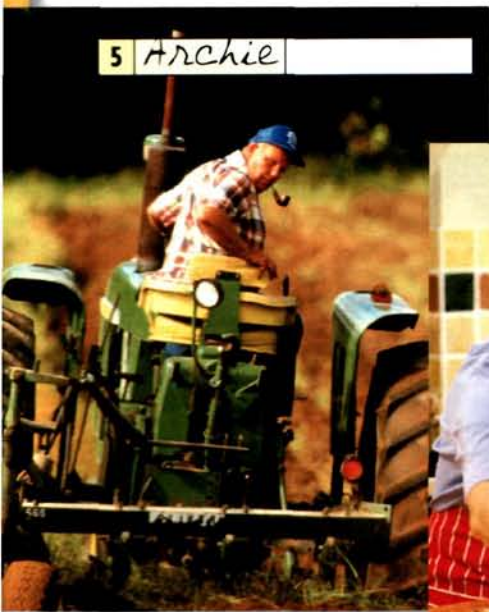
J No, I _____. I can't speak German or Spanish, just French – and English of course! And I can cook! I can _____ cakes. My grandma makes lovely cakes and I sometimes help her. Yesterday we made a big chocolate cake.

Practise the conversation with a partner.

7 Answer the questions about Josh.

- 1 What can Josh do?
- 2 What can't Josh do?
- 3 Does he use a computer at school?
- 4 What does he want to be when he's big?
- 5 Why can he speak French well?
- 6 What did he do yesterday?

5 Archie



6 Mabel

PRACTICE

Pronunciation

- 1 **T 11.5** Listen and underline what you hear, *can* or *can't*.
- 1 I can / can't use a computer.
 - 2 She can / can't speak German.
 - 3 He can / can't speak English very well.
 - 4 Why can / can't you come to my party?
 - 5 We can / can't understand our teacher.
 - 6 They can / can't read music.
 - 7 Can / Can't we have an ice-cream?
 - 8 Can / Can't cats swim?

Listen again and repeat.

Can you or can't you?

- 2 **T 11.6** Listen to Tito. Tick (✓) the things he can do.

Can ... ?	Tito	You	T	S
speak Spanish	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
speak French	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
speak English very well	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
drive a car	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ride a horse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ski	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
cook	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
play the piano	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
play the guitar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Listen again and check.

- 3 Complete the chart about you. Then ask and answer the questions with the teacher and another student.

Can you speak Spanish?

No, I can't. Can you?

I can understand it but I can't speak it.

- 4 Compare yourself with the teacher and other students.

Isabel and I can speak French. She can speak Spanish too, but I can't.

Tito

Requests and offers

5 Use the words to write questions with *Can*.

me **tell** time you **the** please

1 Can you tell me the time, please ?

speak you **slowly** **more** please

2 Can _____ ?

come to my **you** party

3 Can _____ ?

help I you

4 Can _____ ?

have a cold I **drink** please

5 Can _____ ?



6 Match questions in exercise 5 with these answers.

- Yes, of course. Do you want Coca-Cola or orange juice?
- Yes, please. I want to buy this postcard.
- It's about three thirty.
- I am sorry. Can you understand now?
- I'm sorry. I can't. It's my grandma's birthday.

T 11.7 Listen and check. Practise the sentences with a partner. Continue the conversations.

Can you tell me the time please?

It's about three thirty.

Thank you.

You're welcome.

Check it

7 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- I no can understand.
 I can't understand.
- He can speak three languages.
 He cans speak three languages.
- What you can see?
 What can you see?
- Can you swim fast?
 Do you can swim fast?
- 'Can they come to the party?'
 'They no can.'
 'Can they come to the party?'
 'No, they can't.'
- Does she can play tennis?
 Can she play tennis?

READING AND LISTENING

The things you can do on the Internet!

1 Match the verbs and nouns.

Verbs

listen to

watch

play

read

chat to

book

Nouns

a hotel

a CD

a magazine

a video

a friend

chess

2 Where do you find these addresses?
What does 'www' mean?

www.shopping.co.uk

www.bbc.co.uk

www.chatshop.com

www.weatherpage.vancouver.bc.ca

3 What do you know about the Internet?
Discuss these questions.

- When did the Internet start?
- Why did it start?
- What can you do on the Internet?

You can get a weather forecast.

4 **T 11.8** Read and listen to the text
about the Internet. Answer the questions
in exercise 3.

5 Are the sentences true (✓) or false (✗)?
Correct the false (✗) sentences.

- 1 The Internet started in the 1980s.
- 2 Telephone companies started it.
- 3 It started in America.
- 4 There is an international computer language.

6 'The list is endless!'

Work in groups. Do you know any good
websites? Tell the class.

The Internet

Its history

The Internet started in the 1960s. The United States Department of Defense started it because they wanted a computer network to help the American military. In the 1970s scientists worked on it. Then in the 1980s telephone companies made it possible to communicate on the computer network in many more countries. An international computer language was born, and the Net went worldwide.



What can it do?

You can use the Internet for many things. You can buy a car or a house; you can book a holiday; you can watch a video; you can read an Australian newspaper or a Japanese magazine; you can buy books and CDs from North and South America; you can play chess with a partner in Moscow; or you can just chat to people from all over the world. The list is endless!



7 **T 11.9** Listen to the people. When and why do they use the Internet? Complete the chart.

	When?	Why?
Fleur	<i>every day</i>	<i>help with homework</i>
Anya		
Tito		
Henry		
Tommy		
Iris		



T 11.9 Listen again and check.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

What's the problem?

1 Here are some problems. Check that you understand them.

'I don't understand this word.'

'The TV's broken.'

'This ticket machine doesn't work.'

'I'm lost.'

2 Complete the conversations with the problems from exercise 1.



- 1 A Come on! It's time to go to the airport.
 B But _____.
 A You put it in your bag.
 B Did I? Oh, yes. Here it is! Phew!



- 2 A Excuse me!
 B Yes?
 A _____.
 I put in two pounds, but I didn't get a ticket.
 B Did you push this button?
 A Oh! No, I didn't.
 B Ah, well. Here you are.
 A Thank you very much.



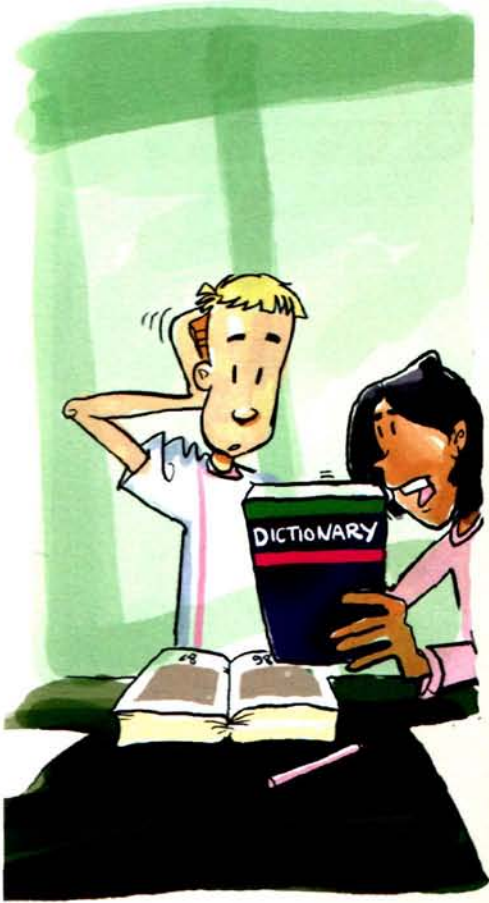
- 3 A Excuse me.
 B Yes?
 A Can you help me?
 _____.
 B Where do you want to go?
 A To the railway station.
 B Go straight on. About two hundred metres. It's on your left.

T 11.10 Listen and check.

3 Practise the conversations with a partner. Learn two conversations and act them to the class.

'I can't find my passport.'

'I forgot your birthday.'

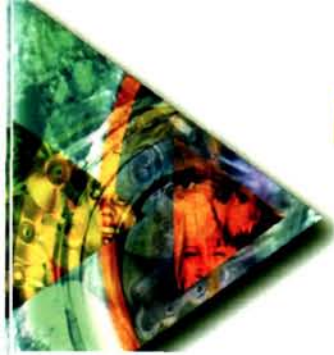


- 4 A _____.
B Check it in your dictionary.
A My dictionary's at home. Can I borrow yours?
B OK. No problem. Here you are.

- 5 A Oh no!
B What's the matter?
A _____.
B Good! Perhaps we can talk this evening.
A But I want to watch a film.
B Go to the cinema, then.

- 6 A I'm really sorry.

B It doesn't matter.
A It was on the tenth, wasn't it?
B Yes, it was.
A Well, here are some flowers.
B Oh, thank you very much. They're beautiful.



12

Thank you very much!

want and would like · Food and drink · In a restaurant · Going shopping

STARTER



1 Match the activities and the places.

A	B
buy stamps	in a bank
buy a dictionary	in a music shop
buy a computer magazine	in a book shop
change money	in an Internet café
buy a CD	in a café
get a cup of coffee	in a post office
send an email	in a newsagent

2 Make sentences beginning *You can ...* *You can buy stamps in a post office.*

T 12.1 Listen and check.

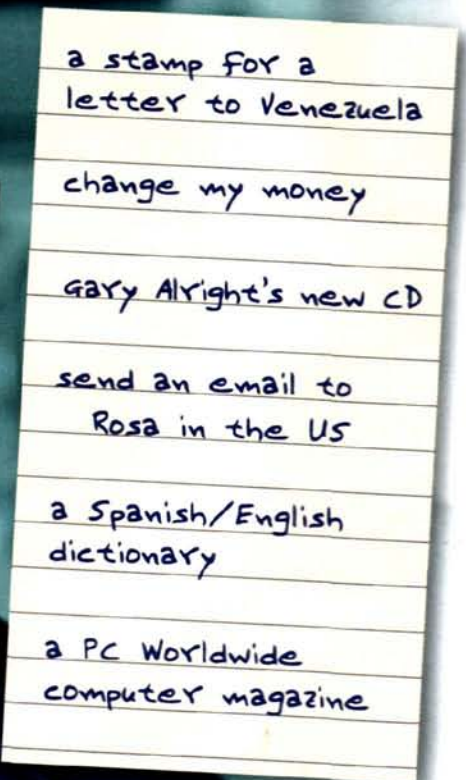
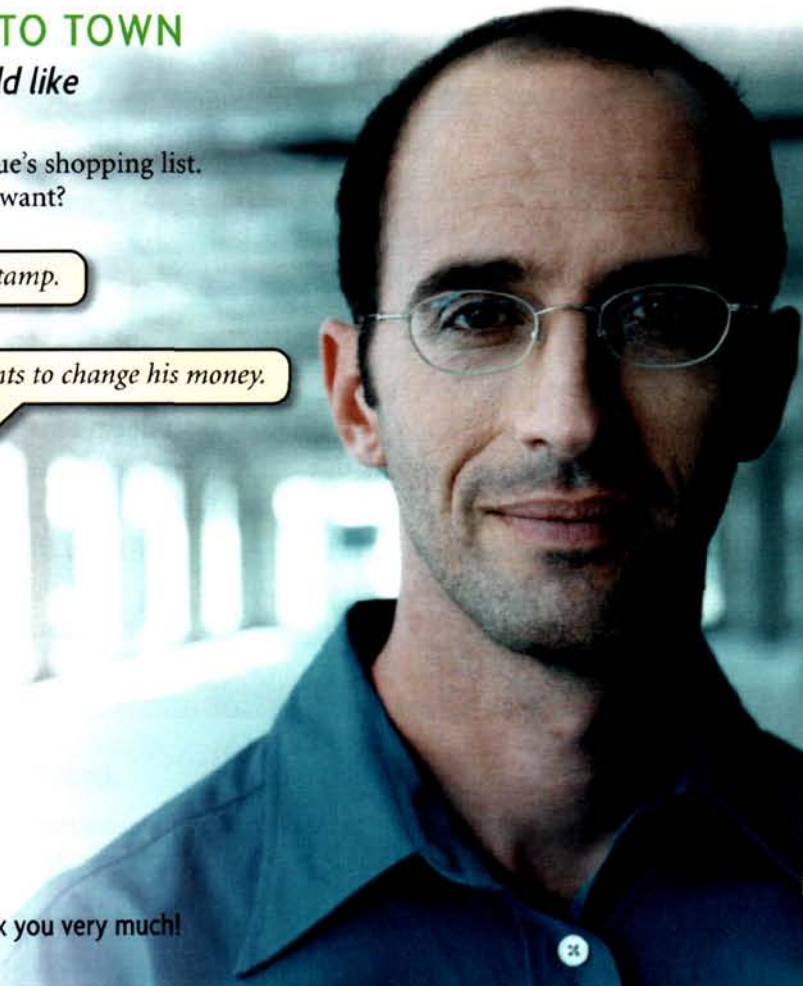
A TRIP INTO TOWN

want and would like

1 Look at Enrique's shopping list.
What does he want?

He wants a stamp.

He wants to change his money.



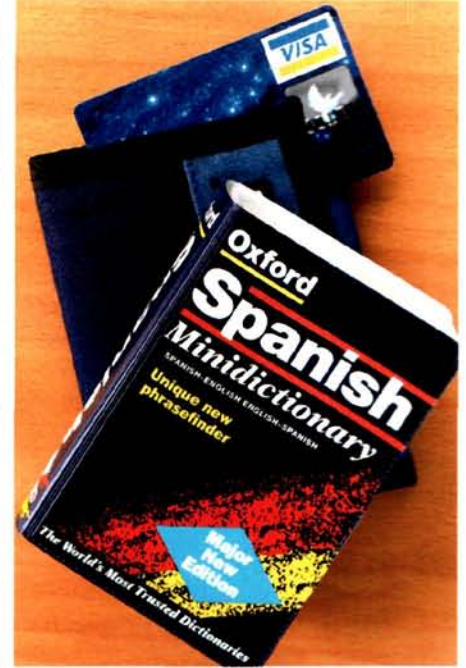
2 **T 12.2** Read and listen to Enrique's conversations in town. Complete the sentences.

- 1 E Good morning. *I'd like* _____ a stamp for this letter to Venezuela, please.
 A That's 75p.
 E Thank you.
 A Here you are, and 25p change.
 E Thanks a lot. Bye.



- 2 E _____ a cup of coffee, please.
 B *Would you like* _____ black or white?
 E Black, please.
 B All right. Here you are. One pound twenty, please.

- 3 E Hello. _____ to buy a Spanish/English dictionary.
 C OK. _____ a big dictionary or a minidictionary?
 E Just a minidictionary, please.
 C This one is £4.99.
 E That's fine. Thank you very much.



3 **T 12.3** Listen and repeat.

I'd like a stamp.

I'd like a cup of coffee.

Would you like black or white?

I'd like to buy a dictionary.

Would you like a big dictionary or a minidictionary?

Work with a partner. Practise the conversations in exercise 2.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 *I'd like ...* ('d = would) is more polite than *I want ...*
I'd like a coffee, please.
I'd like to buy a dictionary, please.
 2 We offer things using *Would you like ...?*
Would you like a cup of tea? No, thank you.
Would you like to come to a party on Saturday? Yes, please.

▶ Grammar Reference 12.1 and 12.3 p126

4 **T 12.4** Listen to more conversations with Enrique. Where is he? Write a number 1–5.

- a newsagent
 an Internet café
 a music shop
 a bank
 a cinema

Look at the tapescript on p119. Practise the conversations.

PRACTICE

What would you like?

1 Your friend is at your house. Make him/her feel at home! Use the ideas.

- a drink
- a cup of coffee
- a sandwich
- some cake
- listen to music
- play cards
- watch a video
- play a computer game

Would you like a drink?

Yes, please./No thanks.

What would you like?

An orange juice, please.


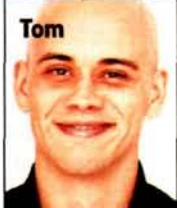

Would you like to listen to music?

That's a good idea!



It's my birthday!

2 **T 12.5** Listen to these people. It's their birthday soon. Complete the chart.

	What would she/he like?	What would she/he like to do in the evening?
 Suzanne		
 Tom		
 Alice		

3 It's *your* birthday soon! Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

What would you like?

I'd like a CD.

I'd like a new car!

What would you like to do on your birthday?

I'd like to go out for a meal.

I'd like to have a party.

Talking about you

4 Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

- Do you like travelling?
- Where do you like going?
- Where would you like to go next?
- Would you like to live in another country?
- Would you like to live in the United States?
- Do you like learning English?
- Would you like to learn more languages?

Why?/Why not?

Do you like travelling?

Yes, I do./No, I don't.

Where would you like to go next?

I'd like to go to Turkey.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 We use *like* to talk about always.

I **like** coffee. I **don't like** tea. I **like** swimming.

2 We use *'d like* to talk about now or a time in the future.

I **'d like** a coffee please. I **'d like** to go to Mexico next year.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 12.2 p126

Listening and pronunciation

5 T 12.6 Tick (✓) the sentence you hear.

- 1 Would you like a Coke?
 Do you like Coke?
- 2 I like orange juice.
 I'd like an orange juice.
- 3 We like going for walks.
 We'd like to go for a walk.
- 4 What do you like doing at the weekend?
 What would you like to do this weekend?
- 5 We'd like a new car.
 We like our new car.

Check it

6 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 I like to go home now, please.
 I'd like to go home now, please.
- 2 What would you like to do?
 What would you like do?
- 3 I like swimming.
 I'd like swimming.
- 4 You like a coffee?
 Would you like a coffee?
- 5 Do you like listen to music?
 Do you like listening to music?



VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

In a restaurant

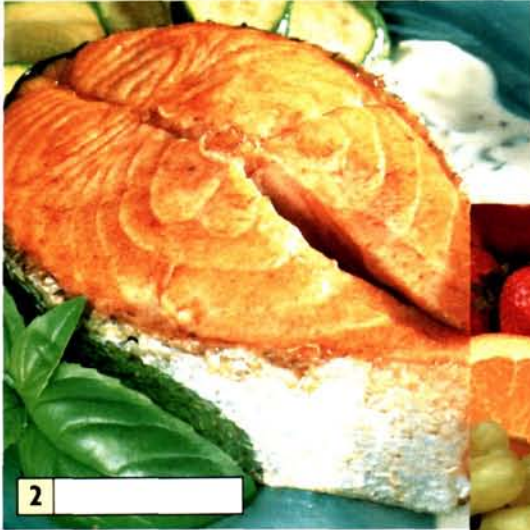
1 Match the food and photos. Write the words.

fish	cheese	salad	mineral water	soup
vegetables	chicken	fries	tomato	fruit

T 12.7 Listen and repeat.



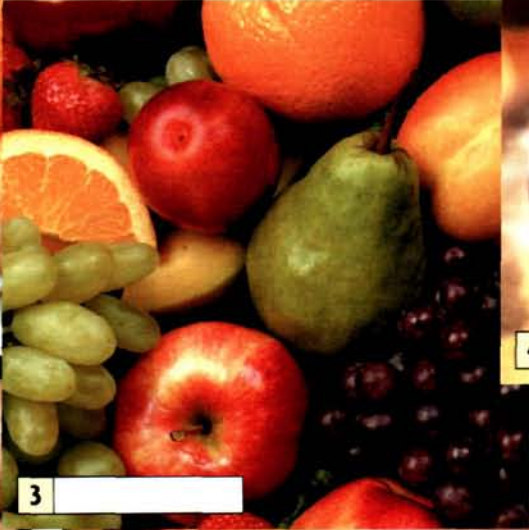
1 cheese



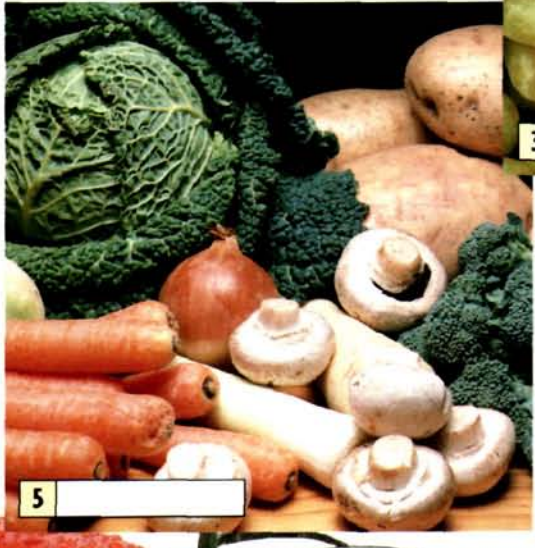
2



4



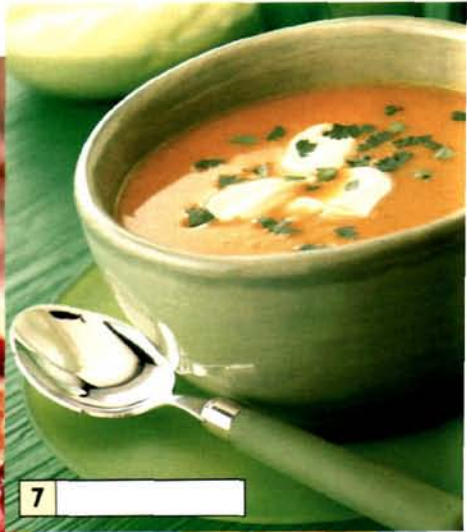
3



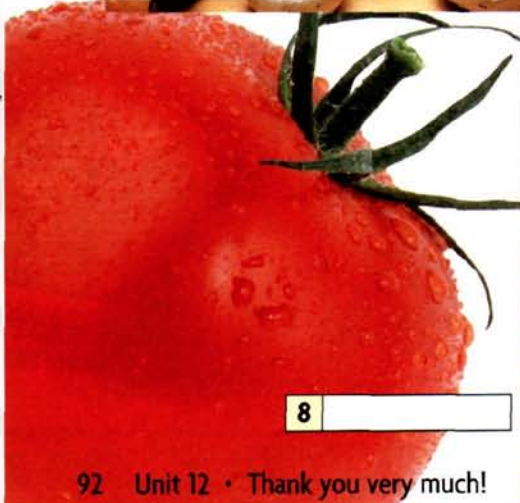
5



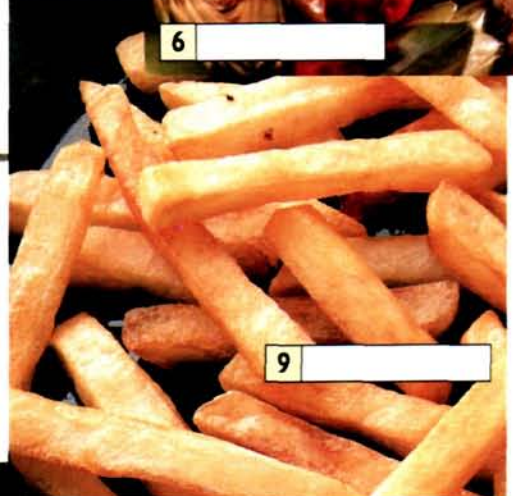
6



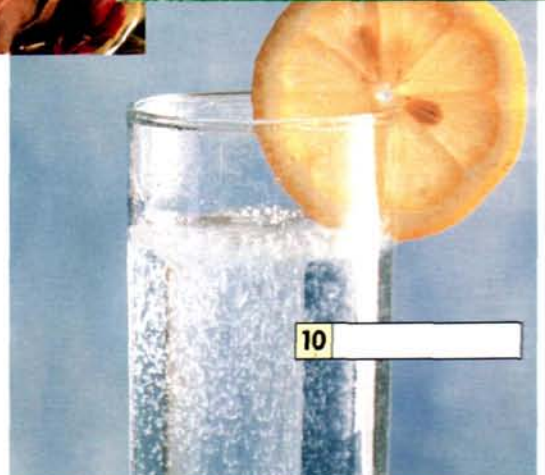
7



8



9



10

2 Complete the menu with the words.

- beer
- roast chicken
- cheese
- tomato soup
- apple pie and cream
- mixed salad
- mineral water
- cheeseburger



To start

seafood cocktail

Burgers

hamburger, salad and fries
, salad and fries

Sandwiches

ham
 chicken

Meat

steak and fries
 and salad

Side orders

fries

Desserts

ice-cream
 chocolate cake

To drink

wine
 orange juice



3 **T 12.8** Listen to Renate and Paul ordering a meal in Joe's Diner. Who says these things? Write W, R, or P.

W = the waiter R = Renate P = Paul

- Renate, what would you like to start?
- Can I have the tomato soup, please?
- And I'd like the seafood cocktail.
- Can I have the steak, please?
- How would you like it cooked?
- What would you like to drink?
- And we'd like a bottle of mineral water, too.
- Delicious, thank you.

4 Look at the tapescript on p119. Practise the conversation in groups of three.

5 Have more conversations in Joe's Diner. Use the menu.

READING

She only eats junk food

- 1 Look at the words.
What food is good for you?
- 2 What's your favourite food?
Tell the class.
- 3 Read the newspaper article. What's unusual about Mary Alston?



vegetables



BURGER QUEEN

She's 109 years old, and she only eats junk food.

Yesterday was Mary Alston's birthday. She is 109 years old, and she is one of the oldest people in the world. And she only eats junk food.

Mrs Alston had a party with six generations of her family. Her daughter, Jenny Morgan, who is 85, said, 'My mother loves chocolate, and eats only popcorn, pizzas, and burgers. She never eats fresh food. She says she doesn't like it.'

Mrs Alston lives in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. She was born on a farm in Pennsylvania, and worked as a teacher. In 1915 she married James Henry Alston. He died in 1983.

Her granddaughter, Annie, who is 65, said, 'Grandma gets up every day at six o'clock, and goes to the hairdresser every Friday.'

Annie asked her grandmother what she wanted to eat on her birthday. Mary said, 'I'd like a cheeseburger and fries!'



- 4 Match the questions and answers. Complete the sentences.

Questions	Answers
1 When was Mary Alston's birthday?	a She was _____ teacher.
2 _____ she have a party?	b She gets up at six o'clock.
3 Does she eat fresh food?	c It <u>was</u> yesterday.
4 What _____ she eat?	d 'I _____ a cheeseburger and fries!'
5 What was her job?	e Yes, she did.
6 _____ was she born?	f She _____ to the hairdresser.
7 When did she marry?	g Popcorn, pizza, and burgers.
8 What time does she _____ up?	h No, she _____.
9 Where does she go every Friday?	i On a farm in Pennsylvania.
10 What did she say to her granddaughter?	j She married _____ 1915.

T 12.9 Listen and check. Practise the questions and answers with a partner.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Going shopping

1 **T 12.10** Listen to the conversations in different places. Use the words to complete the conversations.



In the street

- 1 A Excuse me! **Where can I buy a film** for my camera?
 B In a chemist.
 A _____ ?
 B Yes, two hundred metres from here, _____ .

can film a Where I buy
 there a Is chemist here near
 bank the to next



In a clothes shop

- 2 C Can I help you?
 A _____ . I'm just looking.
 3 A Excuse me! _____ in a medium?
 C No, I'm sorry. _____ .
 4 A _____ a pair of jeans, please.
 C Sure. _____ ?
 A I think I'm a forty.
 C Fine. The changing rooms are over there.

thanks No,
 have shirt Do you this
 all we That's have
 try like to I'd on
 are size What you



At the market

- 5 D Yes, madam. _____ ?
 A _____ potatoes, please.
 D Anything else?
 A _____ , thanks.
 How much is that?

like you would What
 kilo a like I'd of
 that's No, all



In a newsagent

- 6 A Excuse me! _____ newspapers?
 E _____ , we don't.
 A Where _____ ?
 E Try the railway station.

Spanish sell Do you
 sorry No, I'm
 them buy can I

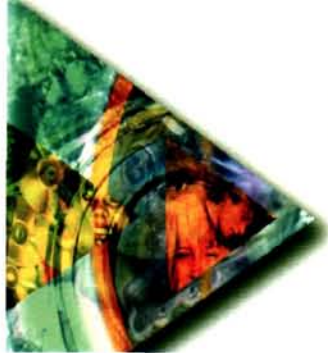
2 Work with a partner. Have similar conversations. You want these things.

Student A

- a birthday card
- this jumper (small/medium/large)
- apples
- pens

Student B

- a phone card
- this T-shirt (small/medium/large)
- tomatoes
- computer magazines



13

Here and now

Colours and clothes · Present Continuous · Questions and negatives · What's the matter?

STARTER



1 Look at the pictures of George and Sadie. Find the colours.

George



Sadie



black
white
red
blue
green
grey
yellow
brown

2 Complete the sentences with the colours.

- 1 George's jacket is **black** . Sadie's jacket is _____ .
- 2 His trousers are _____ . Her trousers are _____ .
- 3 Her shirt is _____ . His shirt is _____ .
- 4 Her shoes are _____ . His shoes are _____ .

T B A Listen and check. Practise the sentences.

3 What colours are your clothes today?

WORK AND HOLIDAYS

Present Continuous

1 Read about George's job. Complete the text with the verbs.

goes has **works** reads enjoys starts leaves wears

George works in a bank. He _____ work at 9.00 and he _____ work at 5.30. He always _____ a black jacket and grey trousers. He _____ lunch at 1.00. He sometimes _____ to the park and _____ his newspaper. He _____ his job.

2 **T 13.2** Listen and read about George on holiday.



Now George is on holiday in Thailand with his wife. He's wearing a white T-shirt. His wife is reading a book. They're having lunch. 'We're having a great holiday,' says George.

3 **T 13.3** Listen and repeat.

He's wearing a T-shirt. She's reading a book.
They're having lunch. We're having a great holiday.

4 Make true sentences about George's holiday.

George		swimming.
His wife		reading the menu.
Four people	is	playing tennis.
Two people	are	enjoying our holiday.
We		having lunch.
They		wearing a blue T-shirt.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- George **is wearing** a white T-shirt. He's **having** lunch.
These sentences say what George is doing *now*. This is the Present Continuous tense.
- We make the Present Continuous with *am/are/is + verb + -ing*.
- Complete the sentences. Use the verbs.
I **am studying** English. (study)
You _____ jeans. (wear)
She _____ a book. (read)
We _____ in class. (work)
They _____ lunch. (have)

▶▶ Grammar Reference 13.1 p127

PRACTICE

Speaking

1 Work with a partner. What are these people doing?

He's cooking.



T 13.4 Listen and check.

2 Think of actions you can mime to your partner. Can your partner guess what you are doing?

You're playing tennis.

You're cooking.

Yes, I'm making a cake.

I'M WORKING

Questions and negatives

1 **T 13.5** Read and listen to a radio interview with the model, Sadie.



Radio Milano 105.9FM
transcript

Parliamone 14.05 pm 05|02 [I – Interviewer, S – Sadie]

- I What are you doing here in Milan, Sadie?
S I'm working. There is a big fashion show here.
I Are you staying in a hotel?
S No, I'm not. I'm staying with friends.
I Are you having a good time in Milan?
S Yes, I am. I'm enjoying it very much.
I Now Sadie, tell the listeners. What are you wearing now?
S I'm not wearing anything special! I'm just wearing jeans and a T-shirt.
I Thank you, Sadie. It was nice to talk to you.
S Thank you.

2 Ask and answer the questions with *she*.

- 1 What ... doing in Milan?
- 2 Where ... staying?
- 3 ... having a good time?
- 4 What ... wearing?

What's she doing in Milan?

She's working.

GRAMMAR SPOT

Present Continuous

1 Questions

What are you wearing?
Where's she staying?

2 Negatives

I'm not staying in a hotel.
He isn't working.
We aren't having breakfast.

3 Short answers

Are they having a good time? Yes, they are.
Are you working? No, I'm not.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 13.2 and 13.3 p127

PRACTICE

Asking questions

1 Look at the answers. Write the questions. Use the verbs.



T 13.6 Listen and check.

2 Write the questions.

- 1 you/wear/a new jumper ?
- 2 we/learn/Chinese?
- 3 we/sit/in our classroom?
- 4 you/wear/new shoes?
- 5 the teacher/wear/blue trousers?
- 6 it/rain?
- 7 all the students/speak/English?
- 8 you/learn/a lot of English?

Stand up. Ask and answer the questions.

Are you wearing a new jumper?
Yes, I am.

Are we learning Chinese?
No, we aren't. We're learning English.

Check it

3 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 I'm wear a blue shirt today.
 I'm wearing a blue shirt today.
- 2 Where are you going?
 Where you going?
- 3 Peter no working this week.
 Peter isn't working this week.
- 4 That's Peter over there. He talks to the teacher.
 That's Peter over there. He's talking to the teacher.
- 5 Heidi is German. She comes from Berlin.
 Heidi is German. She's coming from Berlin.

READING AND SPEAKING

Today's different

- 1 What do you usually do on Saturday?
On your birthday? On Christmas Day?
On Sunday evening?
- 2 Read one of the texts. Match a photograph 1–4 with your text.
- 3 Answer the questions about your text.
 - 1 What does he/she usually do on this day?
 - 2 Why is today different?
 - 3 What is he/she doing?
 - 4 What happened this morning?
 - 5 What is he/she wearing?
 - 6 What are the people in the photographs doing?
- 4 Work in groups of four. Tell the others about your person. Use your answers in exercise 3.

A photo of me

Bring a photograph of you to class. Say ...

- where you are.
- what you're doing.
- who you're with.
- what you're wearing.

Isabel

‘On **Saturday mornings** I usually get up late and do the housework. Then I meet some friends in town for lunch, and go shopping in the afternoon.’

But this Saturday is different! This morning Isabel got up early because today she's getting married. She's in church with all her family and friends. She's wearing a white dress, and her husband is standing next to her.



Leo

‘On **my birthday** I sometimes go out with friends, or I go out to a restaurant with my family. My Mum usually makes me a birthday cake.’

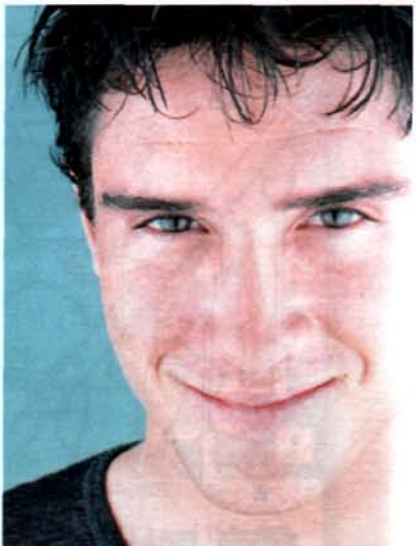
But this birthday is different! It's Leo's eighteenth birthday, so now he's an adult. This morning he got a lot of presents. Now he's having a big party with all his friends. They're dancing and drinking beer. Leo's wearing a blue jumper.



Mark

‘On **Christmas Day** we usually all go to my parents' house. We open our presents, then have a big lunch at about 2.00 in the afternoon.’

But this Christmas is different! Mark and his wife are in Australia. They're visiting friends. This morning they went to church, and now they're having a barbecue next to the swimming pool. It's hot and they're wearing swimsuits.



Becca



‘I usually hate Sunday evenings because I don’t like Mondays. I do my homework and get ready for school.’

But this Sunday evening is different! Becca’s getting ready to go on a skiing holiday tomorrow. This morning she went to a friend’s house, then she had lunch with her grandparents. Now she’s packing her bags. She’s trying on her ski clothes. She’s enjoying this Sunday evening.



VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Clothes

1 Match the clothes and the photos. Write the words.

a shirt	boots	a skirt	shorts	a jumper
shoes	sandals	trousers	a dress	a jacket
trainers	a coat	a hat	a tie	socks

T 13.7 Listen and repeat. Which two items of clothing are only for women?

2 Say what the people are wearing.

She's wearing a red and black skirt and a grey jumper.



- 3 Stand back to back with another student. Ask questions to find out what he/she is wearing.

Are you wearing jeans?

No, I'm not.

Are you wearing trousers?

Yes, I am.

Are they black?

Yes, they are.

- 4 Practise with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

- What are your favourite colours?
- What are your favourite clothes?
- What do you wear during the week?
- What about at the weekend?

- 5 **T 13.8** Listen and complete the sentences with these words.

eyes short brown fair

- 1 She has long, _____ hair.
- 2 He has _____, black hair.
- 3 She has blue _____.
- 4 He has _____ eyes.

- 6 Describe a person in the room, but don't say who it is. Can the other students guess who it is?

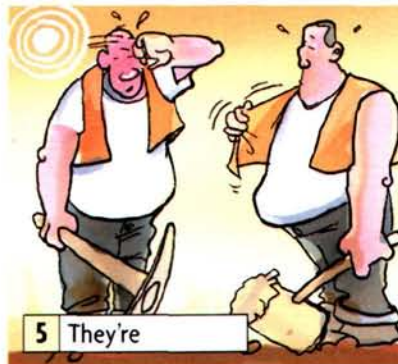
She has brown hair and brown eyes.
She's wearing ..., and she's sitting ...

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

What's the matter?

- 1 What's the matter with the people? Complete the sentences with these words.

tired hungry thirsty ~~cold~~ hot bored



- T 13.9** Listen and repeat.

- 2 **T 13.10** Listen to the conversation. Practise with a partner.

- A What's the matter?
B I'm tired and thirsty.
A Why don't you have a cup of tea?
B That's a good idea.

- 3 Have similar conversations. Use the words from exercise 1 and these ideas.

- go to bed early
- have a cold drink
- sit down and relax
- put on a jumper
- go for a swim
- go to the cinema
- have a sandwich
- watch a video
- have a shower

14

It's time to go!

Present Continuous for future · Question word revision · Transport and travel · Going sightseeing

STARTER

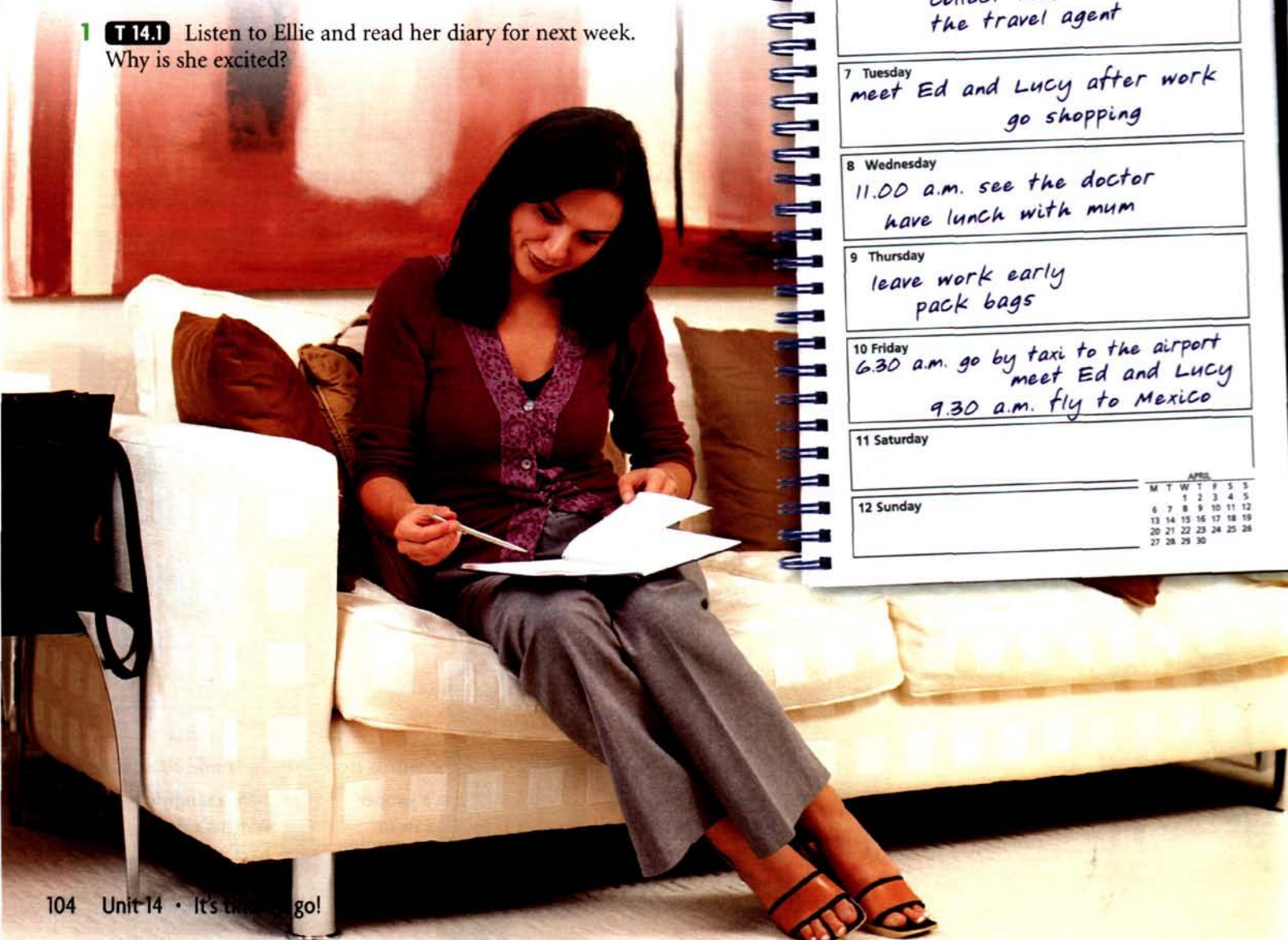


- 1 What year is it? What year is it next year?
What month is it? What month is it next month?
What day is it today? What day is it tomorrow?
- 2 Say the months of the year and the days of the week round the class.

HOLIDAY PLANS

Present Continuous for future

- 1 **T 14.1** Listen to Ellie and read her diary for next week.
Why is she excited?



APRIL

6 Monday	collect tickets from the travel agent
7 Tuesday	meet Ed and Lucy after work go shopping
8 Wednesday	11.00 a.m. see the doctor have lunch with mum
9 Thursday	leave work early pack bags
10 Friday	6.30 a.m. go by taxi to the airport meet Ed and Lucy 9.30 a.m. fly to Mexico
11 Saturday	
12 Sunday	

APRIL						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

- 2 Complete the sentences about Ellie.
- 1 On Monday she's collecting her tickets from the travel agent.
 - 2 On Tuesday she's meeting Ed and Lucy after _____ and they're going _____.
 - 3 On Wednesday she's seeing the _____ at 11 o'clock, then she's _____ lunch with her mother.
 - 4 On Thursday she's _____ work early and she's _____ her bags.
 - 5 On Friday at 6.30 in the morning she's going by _____ to the airport and she's _____ Ed and Lucy there. At 9.30 they're _____ to Mexico.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 The Present Continuous can express future plans.
I'm going to Mexico next week.
She's seeing the doctor on Wednesday.
We're leaving next Friday.
- 2 We often say when (this afternoon, tomorrow, on Saturday, ...) with the Present Continuous. Underline the time expressions in Grammar Spot 1.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 14.1 p127

Questions

- 3 **T 14.2** Listen and repeat the question and answer.

What's she doing on Monday?
She's collecting her tickets.

Ask and answer more questions about Ellie's week. Work with a partner.

What's she doing on Tuesday?

She's ...

- 4 Write your diary for the next four days. Ask and answer questions with a partner.

What are you doing tomorrow?

I'm meeting my friends.
What are you doing?

- 5 Look at the picture. It's Monday morning. Ellie's at work. What is she doing? Complete the conversation with the question words.



what when where how who why

- A What are you doing?
E I'm reading about Mexico.
A _____?
E Because I'm going there on holiday soon.
A Oh lovely! _____ are you leaving?
E We're leaving next Friday.
A _____ are you going with?
E My friends Ed and Lucy.
A _____ are you travelling?
E We're travelling by plane to Mexico City, then by bus and train around the country.
A _____ are you staying?
E We're staying in small hotels and hostels.
A You're so lucky! Have a good time!
E Thanks very much.

T 14.3 Listen and check. Practise with a partner.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Make the question form with *When* and *I / you / he / she / we / they*.
When am I leaving? When are you leaving? When is he ...?
- 2 The Present Continuous can express present and future. Which sentence is about now? Which sentence is about the future?
I'm reading about Mexico. I'm leaving next Friday.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 14.1 p127

PRACTICE

Listening and speaking

1 Look at the chart about Marco's holiday plans. Write the questions.

Where is he going?

Why is he going there?

When . . . ?

T 14.4 Listen and check the questions. Complete the chart about Marco's holiday plans.

2 Ask and answer the questions about Marco with a partner.

Where's he going?

He's going to
Banff, in Canada.



Marco

Where / go?	Banff, Canada
Why / go?	to go skiing
When / leave?	
How / travel?	
Where / stay?	Banff Springs Hotel
How long / stay?	



- 3 Look at the pictures. Where are the people going on holiday, do you think?



Work with a partner.

Student A Look at p139. Read about Rachel and Lara's holiday plans.

Student B Look at p140. Read about Didier's holiday plans.

Ask and answer the questions to complete your chart.

- 4 Ask and answer the questions about you.

Where are you going for your next holiday?

To England.

Why are you going there?

Because I want to practise my English.

Tell the class about your partner.

Juan is going to England because he wants to practise his English. He's ...

Talking about you

- 5 Read the sentences about yesterday and ask a question about tomorrow.

Yesterday

- 1 I got up early.
- 2 I went swimming.
- 3 I walked to work.
- 4 I had lunch in my office.
- 5 I left work late.
- 6 I met a friend.
- 7 We had dinner in a restaurant.

Tomorrow

- Are you getting up early tomorrow?*
Are you going ... ?

T 14.5 Listen, check, and repeat. Practise the intonation in the questions.

- 6 Write what you did yesterday. Tell a partner. Ask and answer questions about tomorrow.

I went to my English class.

Are you going to your English class tomorrow?

No, I'm not. I'm ...

Check it

- 7 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 I'm leaving tomorrow.
 I leaving tomorrow.
- 2 We go to the cinema this evening.
 We're going to the cinema this evening.
- 3 Where they go on holiday?
 Where are they going on holiday?
- 4 Where are you doing on Saturday evening?
 What are you doing on Saturday evening?
- 5 What do you do tomorrow?
 What are you doing tomorrow?

READING

An amazing journey

- 1 Can you drive? Do you like driving? What is your favourite car?
- 2 Look at the photograph and the map. Who are the people? How old is their car? What kind of car is it? Where did their journey start and finish?
- 3 Read about John Pollard's car. Are the sentences true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false (✗) sentences.

1 John Pollard bought a VW. ✗ *He didn't buy a VW. He bought a Mini.*

2 He bought it in 1964. ✓

3 He bought the Mini when he was a student.

4 He paid £250,000 for it.

5 He went to Russia three times in his old Mini.

6 He married, then he went to Australia.

7 John and his wife stayed in Australia because they had no money.

8 They're buying a new Mini soon.

9 They're returning to Australia by ship.

10 The Mini isn't staying in England.

- 4 Complete the interview with John.

I This is an amazing car, John. When did you buy it?

JP _____, when I was a student.

I And how much did it cost?

JP _____.

I Why did you buy it?

JP Because I _____ to travel. In 1966 _____ Moscow, Finland, and the Arctic Circle.

I Does your wife like the Mini?

JP Oh, yes. She loves it. We _____ in 1967 and we _____ Australia via India. We stayed in Australia _____ years.

I When did you come back to England?

JP _____.

I Are you going back to Australia?

JP Yes, we are. We _____ next month.

I Are you leaving the Mini in England?

JP No we aren't. The Mini _____ by ship.

T 14.6 Listen and check. Practise the conversation in pairs.

To Aust



IN 1964 John Pollard bought a new car. It was a Mini, and it cost just £505. 250,000 miles later he is still driving it. Mr Pollard, 59, said: 'I bought the car when I was a student. I wanted to travel. In 1966 I drove to

ralia and back in a Mini



JOHN AND CARYS POLLARD with their 1964 Mini car. 250,000 miles and still going strong.

Moscow, Finland, and the Arctic Circle. I married in 1967 and then my wife and I drove the Mini to Australia via India. I found a job in Sydney, and we stayed in Australia for 30 years. We used the Mini all the time. Last month we came back

to England to visit our families and of course, we came in the Mini. We drove via Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Tibet and China, Mongolia, and Russia.'

Mr and Mrs Pollard love their old Mini and don't want to sell it and buy a

new one. 'Next month we're returning to Australia but we are not driving, we are travelling by plane. The Mini is travelling by ship. We decided to give it a rest for the return journey because it is very old and tired.'

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Transport and travel

1 Match the transport and pictures.

bicycle ship the Underground motorbike



2 Work with a partner. How many other forms of transport do you know?

3 Match a verb in A with words in B.

A pack
book
catch
have
arrive
go

B a great time
in Rome
sightseeing
a hotel
a plane
your bags

4 Put the sentences in the correct order.

- T We wanted to have a holiday in Rome.
- We caught the plane.
- We went to the airport.
- We booked the hotel and the flight.
- We packed our bags.
- We arrived in Rome.
- We collected our tickets from the travel agent.
- We went sightseeing.
- 9 We had a great time.

T 14.7 Listen and check.

5 Describe a journey in the past.

Where did you go? How did you travel? How long was the journey?



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Going sightseeing

- 1 Write down the names of two cities and the dates when you were a tourist there.

London, July 1999. Paris, April 2001.

Show a partner. Talk about the cities. What did you do there? What did you see? What did you buy?

- I went to ...
- We visited ...
- I saw ...
- I bought ...

- 2 **T 14.8** Listen and complete the conversations in a tourist office.

- 1 A Hello. Can I _____ ?
B Yes. _____ a map of the town, please.
A _____ you are.
B Thank you.
- 2 C We'd like _____ a bus tour of _____ .
A That's fine. The next _____ at 10.00.
It _____ an hour.
C Where does the bus go from?
A It _____ the _____ in Princes Street.
- 3 D We'd like to visit the museum. _____
_____ open?
A From ten o'clock to five o'clock _____
_____.
D _____ is it to get in?
A It's free.

Practise the conversations.

- 3 What is there to do in your town? Where do visitors go?

We have a beautiful church.

There's a park.

*Visitors go to the market/
the old town ...*

Work with a partner. One of you works in the Tourist Office in your town. The other is a tourist who wants some information.

- A Hello. I'd like to go on a tour of the town/see the church ...
B That's fine ...

Tapescripts

UNIT 1

T 1.1 see p6

T 1.2 see p6

T 1.3 see p7

T 1.4 see p8

T 1.5 see p8

T 1.6 Introductions

- A Hello. My name's Anna. What's your name?
B Ben.
- C Hello. My name's Carla. What's your name?
D My name's David.

T 1.7 Listen and check

- B Hello, Anna. How are you?
A Fine, thanks Ben. And you?
B Very well, thanks.
- D Hi, Carla. How are you?
C Fine, thanks. And you?
D OK, thanks.

T 1.8 Listen and number the lines

- R Hello. My name's Rita. What's your name?
T I'm Tina, and this is Mary.
R Hello, Tina. Hello, Mary.
M Hello, Rita. How are you?
R I'm OK, thanks. And you?
M Fine, thanks.

T 1.9 see p10

T 1.10 see p10

T 1.11 see p11

T 1.12 Listen and check

ten sandwiches
two books
six bags
five computers
four houses
seven hamburgers
eight cameras
nine photographs
three cars
ten students

T 1.13 see p11

UNIT 2

T 2.1 see p12

T 2.2 see p12

T 2.3 see p12

T 2.4 Where are you from?

His name's Rick.
He's from the United States.
Her name's Sonia.
She's from Brazil.
His name's Jack.
He's from England.
His name's Sergio.
He's from Italy.
Her name's Marie.
She's from France.
Her name's Kim.
She's from Australia.

T 2.5 see p13

T 2.6 Cities and countries

Where's Tokyo?
It's in Japan.
Where's Paris?
It's in France.
Where's Barcelona?
It's in Spain.
Where's Milan?
It's in Italy.
Where's Oxford?
It's in England.
Where's Rio de Janeiro?
It's in Brazil.
Where's Boston?
It's in the United States.
Where's Sydney?
It's in Australia.

T 2.7 Questions and answers

S Hello, I'm Sandra. What's your name?
L My name's Luis.
S Hello, Luis. Where are you from?
L I'm from Spain. Where are you from?
S Oh, I'm from Spain, too. I'm from Madrid.

T 2.8 Listen and write

- G Hello, I'm Gérard. I'm from France.
A Hello, Gérard. I'm Akemi from Japan.
- C Hello. My name's Charles. What's your name?
B Hi, Charles. I'm Bud. I'm from the United States. Where are you from?
C I'm from Oxford, in England.
B Oh, yeah. I'm from Chicago.

- L Hi, I'm Loretta. I'm from Sydney, Australia.
J Hi, Loretta. I'm Jason. I'm from Australia, too.
L Wow! Are you from Sydney?
J No. I'm from Melbourne.

T 2.9 Listen and check

- Where are you from?
I'm from Brazil.
- What's her name?
Her name's Irena.
- What's his name?
His name's Luis.
- Where's he from?
He's from Madrid.
- What's this in English?
It's a computer.
- How are you?
Fine, thanks.
- Where's Toronto?
It's in Canada.

T 2.10 see p16

T 2.11 see p17

T 2.12 Listen and repeat

twenty-one
twenty-two
twenty-three
twenty-four
twenty-five
twenty-six
twenty-seven
twenty-eight
twenty-nine
thirty

T 2.13 Listen and tick

- twelve
- sixteen
- twenty-one
- seventeen
- thirty

UNIT 3

T 3.1 Jobs

- a teacher
- a taxi driver
- a police officer
- a businessman
- a doctor
- a shop assistant
- a nurse
- a student

**T 3.2** see p18**T 3.3** see p18**T 3.4 Listen and check**

- 1 What's her name? Amy Roberts.
- 2 Where's she from? England.
- 3 What's her address?
18, Market Street, Manchester.
- 4 What's her phone number?
0161 929 5837.
- 5 How old is she? She's twenty.
- 6 What's her job? She's a student.
- 7 Is she married? No, she isn't.

T 3.5 see p19**T 3.6 Negatives and short answers**

- A Is your name Jeff?
J Yes, it is.
- A Are you from England, Jeff?
J No, I'm not from England. I'm from Houston, Texas.
- A Are you a police officer?
J Yes, I am.
- A Are you 23?
J No, I'm not. I'm 25.
- A Are you married?
J Yes, I am.

T 3.7 Giovanni Tomba and Diana Black

- 1 I Good morning.
G Hello.
I What's your name, please?
G My name's Giovanni Tomba.
I Thank you. And where are you from, Giovanni?
G I'm from Rome, in Italy.
I Thank you. And your telephone number, please?
G 06 944 8139.
I How old are you, Giovanni?
G I'm twenty-three.
I And ... what's your job?
G I'm a taxi driver.
I And ... are you married?
G No, I'm not.
I Thank you very much.
- 2 I Hello.
D Hello.
I What's your name, please?
D Diana Black.
I And where are you from?
D From New York.
I Ah! So you're from the United States.
D Yes, I am.
I What's your phone number?
D 212 463 9145.
I Thank you. How old are you?
D I'm twenty-nine.
I What's your job, Miss Black?
D I'm a shop assistant.
I And are you married?
D Yes, I am.
I That's fine. Thank you very much.

T 3.8 A pop group

I = Interviewer C = Cath G = George

M = Melanie Y = Yves

- I Hi!
All Hi!
I Now you're Melanie, yes?
M That's right.
I And you're from Australia.
M Uh huh.
I How old are you, Melanie?
M I'm 22.
I And Cath and George. You're from the United States, yeah?
G No, no. We aren't from the United States. We're from England.
I England. Sorry. How old are you both?
C I'm 21 and George is 20.
Y And I'm 19.
I Thanks. Now, who's married in 4x4?
Y Well, I'm not married.
C and G We aren't married!
I Melanie, are you married?
M Yes, I am!
I Well, thank you, 4x4. Welcome to New York!
All It's great here. Thanks!

T 3.9 Listen and check

- 1 A Good morning.
B Good morning, Mr Brown.
- 2 A Good afternoon. The Grand Hotel.
B Good afternoon.
- 3 A Good evening, madam.
B Good evening.
- 4 A Good night.
B Good night, Peter. Sleep well.
- 5 A Goodbye.
B Goodbye. Have a good journey!

T 3.10 Listen and complete

- 1 A What's this in English?
B I don't know.
A It's a dictionary.
- 2 C *Hogy hivnak?*
M I don't understand. Sorry.
C What's your name?
M My name's Manuel. I'm from Spain.
- 3 A The homework is on page ... of the Workbook.
B Pardon?
A The homework is on page *thirty* of the Workbook.
B Thank you.

T 4.1 Listen and check

I, my
you, your
he, his
she, her
we, our
they, their

T 4.2 see p24**T 4.3 Listen and check**

- 1 Is Sally married?
Yes, she is.
- 2 Where's their house?
It's in London.
- 3 What is Sally's job?
She's a teacher.
- 4 Where's her school?
It's in the centre of town.
- 5 What is Tom's job?
He's a bank manager.
- 6 Where is his bank?
It's in the centre of town.
- 7 Are their children doctors?
No, they aren't. They're students.

T 4.4 Listen and repeat

mother
daughter
sister
wife
father
son
brother
husband
parents
children

T 4.5 Listen and complete

- 1 Sally is Tom's wife.
- 2 Tom is Sally's husband.
- 3 Kirsty is Sally and Tom's daughter.
- 4 Nick is their son.
- 5 Sally is Nick's mother.
- 6 Tom is Kirsty's father.
- 7 Kirsty is Nick's sister.
- 8 Nick is Kirsty's brother.
- 9 Sally and Tom are Kirsty and Nick's parents.
- 10 Kirsty and Nick are Tom and Sally's children.

T 4.6 The family

Hello! My name's Rachel, and I'm from the United States. This is a photo of my family. Our house is in San Diego. This is my brother. His name is Steve, and he's 15. He's a student. This is my mother. Her name's Grace. She's forty-two, and she's a doctor. And this man is my father, Bob. He's forty-four, and he's a businessman.

T 4.7 see p27

T 4.8 Listen and write

- I have a small farm in Wales.
- My wife has a job in town.
- We have one son.
- We have two dogs.
- My sister and her husband have a house in London.
- He has a very good job.
- They have a son and a daughter.

T 4.9 Listen and check

- How is your mother?
She's very well, thank you.
- What's your sister's job?
She's a nurse.
- How old are your brothers?
They're ten and thirteen.
- Who is Sally?
She's David's sister.
- Where is your office?
It's in the centre of town.
- Are you and your husband from Italy?
Yes, we are.

T 4.10 see p30**T 4.11 Write the names**

- What's your name?
Sally Milton.
How do you spell your first name?
S-A-L-L-Y.
How do you spell your surname?
M-I-L-T-O-N.
- What's your name?
Javier Ruiz.
How do you spell your first name?
J-A-V-I-E-R.
How do you spell your surname?
R-U-I-Z.
- What's your name?
Quentin Wexham.
How do you spell your first name?
Q-U-E-N-T-I-N.
How do you spell your surname?
W-E-X-H-A-M.
- What's your name?
Sumiko Matsuda.
How do you spell your first name?
S-U-M-I-K-O.
How do you spell your surname?
M-A-T-S-U-D-A.
- What's your name?
Fabien Leclerc.
How do you spell your first name?
F-A-B-I-E-N.
How do you spell your surname?
L-E-C-L-E-R-C.

T 4.12 see p31**UNIT 5****T 5.1 see p32****T 5.2 see p33****T 5.3 Bill**

Well, I like swimming and football – American football. I don't like tennis. Mmm yeah, hamburgers and pizza, I like hamburgers and pizza and Italian food, I like Italian food a lot, but not Chinese food – I don't like Chinese food and I don't like tea, but I like coffee and beer.

T 5.4 see p33**T 5.5 see p34****T 5.6 see p34****T 5.7 Listen and complete**

W = a woman G = Gordon

- W Do you come from Scotland?
G Yes, I do.
- W Do you live in Aberdeen?
G No, I don't. I live in London.
- W Do you live in a flat?
G Yes, I do. I live in a flat near the centre.
- W Do you work in a Chinese restaurant?
G No, I don't. I work in an Italian restaurant.
- W Do you like Italian food?
G Yes, I do. I like it a lot.
- W Do you like your job?
G No, I don't. I want to be an actor.
- W Do you drink beer?
G No, I don't. I don't like it.
- W Do you speak French and Spanish?
G I speak French but I don't speak Spanish.

T 5.8 see p35**T 5.9 Languages and nationalities**

England	English
Germany	German
Italy	Italian
Mexico	Mexican
Brazil	Brazilian
Japan	Japanese
Portugal	Portuguese
China	Chinese
France	French
The United States	American
Spain	Spanish

T 5.10 Listen and check

- In Brazil they speak Portuguese.
- In Canada they speak English and French.
- In France they speak French.
- In Germany they speak German.
- In Italy they speak Italian.
- In Japan they speak Japanese.
- In Mexico they speak Spanish.
- In Portugal they speak Portuguese.
- In Spain they speak Spanish.

- In Switzerland they speak French, German, and Italian.
- In the United States they speak English.

T 5.11 Listen and check

- an American car
- German beer
- Spanish oranges
- a Japanese camera
- Mexican food
- an English dictionary
- an Italian bag
- Brazilian coffee
- French wine

T 5.12 At a party

A = Alessandra W = Woody

A Hello. I'm Alessandra.

W Hi, Alessandra. I'm Woody. Woody Bates.

A Do you live here in London, Woody?

W No, I don't. I work in London but I live in Brighton.

A What's your job?

W I'm an actor. What's your job?

A I work in a hotel.

W You aren't English, but you speak English very well. Where do you come from?

A I'm Italian. I come from Verona.

W Oh, I love Italy.

A Really?

W Oh, yes. I like the food and the wine very much.

T 5.13 see p39**T 5.14 see p39****T 5.15 see p39****T 5.16 Listen and tick**

- The cheese sandwich is 90p.
- The football is £14.
- The camera is £90.99.
- The beer is £1.60.
- The chocolate is 60p.
- The mobile phone is £24.74.
- The dictionary is £10.75.
- The bag is £30.99.

**UNIT 6****T 6.1 Listen and repeat**

- It's nine o'clock.
- It's nine thirty.
- It's nine forty-five.
- It's ten o'clock.
- It's ten fifteen.
- It's two o'clock.
- It's two thirty.
- It's two forty-five.
- It's three o'clock.
- It's three fifteen.

T 6.2 see p40

**T 6.3 Lena's schooldays**

Well, on schooldays I get up at seven forty-five. I have breakfast at eight and I go to school at eight thirty. I have lunch in school with my friends, that's at twelve fifteen – it's early in our school. I leave school at three thirty in the afternoon and I walk home with my friends. I get home at four thirty. I go to bed at eleven o'clock on schooldays, but not at the weekend.

T 6.4 see p41**T 6.5 Listen and repeat**

- gets up
has a shower
- has breakfast
- leaves home
goes to work
- has lunch
- works late
leaves work
- buys
eats
gets home
- goes out
works
- goes to bed

T 6.6 Listen and repeat

He usually works late.
He sometimes buys a pizza.
He never goes out in the evening.

T 6.7 Questions and negatives

- What time does he get up?
He gets up at six o'clock.
- When does he go to bed?
He goes to bed at eleven forty-five.
- Does he go to work by taxi?
Yes, he does.
- Does he have lunch in a restaurant?
No, he doesn't.
- Does he go out in the evening?
No, he doesn't.

T 6.8 Listen and check

- What time does he have breakfast?
He has breakfast at six forty-five.
- When does he leave home?
He leaves home at seven fifteen.
- Does he go to work by bus?
No, he doesn't. He goes to work by taxi.
- Where does he have lunch?
He has lunch in his office.
- Does he usually work late?
Yes, he does.
- Does he eat in a restaurant?
No, he doesn't. He sometimes buys a pizza and eats it at home.
- What does he do in the evening?
He works at his computer.

T 6.9 Katya's day

Katya is twenty-five. She's an artist. She lives in a small house in the country. She usually gets up at ten o'clock in the morning. She never gets up early. She has coffee and toast for breakfast and then she goes for a walk with her

dog. She gets home at eleven o'clock and she paints in her studio until seven o'clock in the evening. Then she cooks dinner and drinks a glass of wine. After dinner, she sometimes listens to music and she sometimes plays the piano. She usually goes to bed very late, at one or two o'clock in the morning.

T 6.10 Negatives and pronunciation

- She doesn't live in the town. She lives in the country.
- He doesn't get up at ten o'clock. He gets up at six o'clock.
- She doesn't have a big breakfast. She has coffee and toast.
- He doesn't have a dog. She has a dog.
- She doesn't work in an office. She works at home.
- He doesn't cook dinner in the evening. He buys a pizza.
- She doesn't go to bed early. She goes to bed late.
- They don't go out in the evening. They stay at home.

T 6.11 Words that go together

get up early
go to bed late
listen to music
watch TV
cook dinner
work in an office
go shopping
have a shower
eat in restaurants
drink beer
play the piano
stay at home

T 6.12 see p46**T 6.13 Days of the week**

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
Friday, Saturday, Sunday

T 6.14 Listen and check

on Sunday
on Monday
on Tuesday
on Saturday evening
on Thursday morning
on Friday afternoon
at nine o'clock
at ten thirty
at twelve fifteen
at the weekend
in the morning
in the afternoon
in the evening

T 7.1 Match the questions and answers

- What is the capital of Australia?
Canberra.
- How old are the Pyramids?
4,500 years old.
- What time do Spanish people have dinner?
Late. At 10.00 in the evening.
- Where does the American President live?
In the White House.
- How many floors does the Empire State Building have?
86.
- How much is a hamburger in the US?
\$3.50.
- Who lives in Buckingham Palace?
The Queen of England.

T 7.2 I love it here!

- C = Céline G = Guy
- G This is a very beautiful house.
C Thank you. I like it very much, too.
G Céline, you're American. Why do you live here in London?
C Because I just love it here! The people are fantastic! I love them! And of course, my husband, Charles, is English, and I love him, too!
G That's a very nice photo. Who are they?
C My sons. That's Matt, and that's Jack. They go to school here. My daughter's at school in the US. Her name's Lisa-Marie.
G Why does Lisa-Marie go to school in the US?
C Because she lives with her father. My first husband, you know, the actor Dan Brat. I hate him and all his movies. I never watch them.
G I see. And does Lisa-Marie visit you?
C Oh, yes. She visits me every vacation. She's here with me now.
G And is this a photo of you and Charles?
C Oh yes. It's us in Hawaii. It's our wedding. We're so happy together!

T 7.3 I like them!

- Do you like ice-cream?
Yes, I love it.
- Do you like dogs?
No, I hate them.
- Do you like me?
Of course I like you!
- Does your teacher teach you French?
No, she teaches us English.
- Do you like your teacher?
We like her very much.

T 7.4 Questions and answers

- Why does Céline drink champagne?
Because she likes it.
- Why do you eat oranges?
Because I like them.
- Why does Annie want to marry Peter?
Because she loves him.
- Why do you eat Chinese food?
Because I like it.

- Why don't you like your maths teacher?
Because he gives us a lot of homework.
- Why does Miguel buy presents for Maria?
Because he loves her.

T 7.5 Listen and check

- How do you come to school?
By bus.
- What do you have for breakfast?
Toast and coffee.
- Who is your favourite pop group?
I don't have a favourite. I like a lot.
- Where does your father work?
In an office in the centre of town.
- Why do you want to learn English?
Because it's an international language.
- How much money do you have in your bag?
Not a lot. About two pounds.
- When do lessons start at your school?
They start at nine o'clock.
- How many languages does your teacher speak?
Three.

T 7.6 Adjectives

- It's lovely.
- It's horrible.
- They're old.
- They're new.
- It's big.
- It's small.
- He's hot.
- She's cold.
- They're expensive.
- They're cheap.

T 7.7 see p53

T 7.8 Keiko in town

- A Yes, please!
K Can I have a ham sandwich, please?
A OK.
K How much is that?
A Two pounds ninety, please.
K There you are.
A Thanks a lot.
- K Hello. Can I try on this jumper, please?
B Of course. The changing rooms are just here.
- K Can I send an email, please?
C OK. PC number two.
K How much is it?
C 1p a minute. Pay at the end, please.
- D Good morning. Can I help you?
K Yes, please. Can I change this traveller's cheque?
D How much is it?
K Fifty dollars.
D OK.
- K Can I buy a return ticket to Oxford, please?
E Sure.
K How much is that?
E Twenty-two pounds fifty, please.
K Thank you.
E Twenty-five pounds. Here's your ticket, and £2.50 change.



UNIT 8

T 8.1 Listen and repeat

living room
dining room
kitchen
bedroom
bathroom
toilet

T 8.2 see p56

T 8.3 Nicole's living room

My living room isn't very big, but I love it. There's a sofa, and there are two armchairs. There's a small table with a TV on it, and there are a lot of books. There's a CD player, and there are some CDs. There are pictures on the wall, and there are two lamps. It's a very comfortable room.

T 8.4 see p57

T 8.5 Prepositions

- Nicole's mobile phone is on the bed.
- The magazine is next to the phone.
- Her CD player is on the floor next to the bed.
- Her car keys are in the drawer.
- Her bag is on the floor under the chair.
- The books are under her bed.

T 8.6 Listen and check

- Do you live in a house or a flat?
- How many bedrooms are there?
- Is there a telephone in the kitchen?
- Is there a television in the living room?
- Is there a video recorder under the television?
- Are there a lot of books in your bedroom?
- Are there any pictures on the wall?

T 8.7

There's a cat on the sofa and there's a telephone on a small table next to the sofa. There's a CD player with some CDs under it. Not a lot of CDs. There isn't a television and there aren't any pictures or photographs on the walls. There's one lamp, it's next to the table with the telephone. There are two tables and two armchairs. There are some books under one of the tables.

T 8.8 Sydney

How to have a good time in ... Sydney
Sydney has everything you want in a city. It's beautiful, it has old and new buildings, there are fantastic beaches, and the food is delicious.

When to go

The best times to visit are spring and autumn. In summer it is very hot.

Where to stay

There are cheap hotels in King's Cross. A room is about \$50 a night. There are international hotels in the centre. Here a room is about \$150 a night.

What to do

Sydney has theatres and cinemas, and of course, the Opera House. The best shops are in Pitt Street.

Go to the harbour. There are beaches, walks, parks, and cafés and, of course, the wonderful bridge.

Sydney has the famous Bondi Beach. People go swimming, surfing, windsurfing, and sailing. For night-life, there are clubs and bars in Oxford Street.

What to eat

There are restaurants from every country – Italian, Turkish, Lebanese, Japanese, Thai, Chinese, and Vietnamese. Australians eat a lot of seafood – it's very fresh!

How to travel

There are fast trains and slow buses. The best way to see Sydney is by ferry.

T 8.9 My home town

G'day! My name is Darren, and I live in a house with my brother and a friend. We live in Bondi and we all love surfing. We often go surfing in the morning before work.

I'm an engineer. I work in the centre of Sydney for a big international company. I go to work by train. My office is in Macarthur Street, very near the Harbour. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday I go running at lunchtime. It's very hot in summer, but it's beautiful. I sometimes go with friends from work. We run near the Opera House. My girlfriend likes to go shopping on Saturday. There is a great market in Paddington, and there are some great clothes shops in Oxford Street. On Saturday night, we often go to Chinatown. The food is fantastic, and really cheap. Or we stay in Bondi because there are a lot of really good little Thai and Italian restaurants here. I usually relax on Sunday. When the weather is good, we go to the beach, Manly Beach. We go by ferry. When it's wet, we go to the pub.

T 8.10 Directions

- Go down King's Road. Turn right at the Grand Hotel into Charles Street. It's next to the cinema.
- Go straight on, past Charles Street and past Park Lane. It's on the left, next to the supermarket.
- Go down King's Road. Turn right at the church. Go down Station Road. It's a big building on the right.
- Go down King's Road. Turn left at the bank into Charles Street. It's on the right, next to the theatre.
- Go straight on. It's on King's Road, on the left, next to the post office.



UNIT 9

T 9.1 Listen and underline

- fourteen twenty-six
- seventeen ninety-nine
- eighteen eighty
- nineteen thirty-nine
- nineteen sixty-one
- two thousand and seven

T 9.2 see p64

T 9.3 When were they born?

Leonardo da Vinci was a painter and scientist. He was born in 1452 in Tuscany, Italy. Marie Curie was a scientist. She was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland.

T 9.4 see p65

T 9.5 see p65

T 9.6 Calico Jones

My name's Calico. I know, it's a funny name! I was born in 1987. My two brothers are Henry and William, they were born... er ... Henry in 1992 and William just one year later in 1993. Ugh – they're horrible! My little sister is Cleo, she's OK. She was born in 1999. Mum and dad are Linda and Alan. My mum was born in 1961 and my dad ... er ... I think he was born in 1961, too. And my grandmother ... er, she was born in 1930 something ... yes, 1932. Her name's Violet. I think it's a beautiful name.

T 9.7 Listen and write

- 1 Shakespeare was born in England in 1564.
- 2 Van Gogh was born in Holland in 1853.
- 3 Beethoven was born in Germany in 1770.
- 4 Marilyn Monroe was born in the US in 1926.
- 5 Elvis Presley was born in the US in 1935.
- 6 Diana Spencer was born in England in 1961.
- 7 Ayrton Senna was born in Brazil in 1960.
- 8 Indira Gandhi was born in India in 1917.

T 9.8 see p66

T 9.9 see p67

T 9.10 Listen, check, and repeat

- 1 Ayrton Senna was an actor.
No, he wasn't. He was a racing driver.
- 2 Marie Curie was a princess.
No, she wasn't. She was a scientist.
- 3 Marilyn Monroe and Elvis Presley were Italian.
No, they weren't. They were American.
- 4 Beethoven was a scientist.
No, he wasn't. He was a musician.
- 5 Leonardo da Vinci and Van Gogh were musicians.
No, they weren't. They were painters.
- 6 Indira Gandhi was a singer.
No, she wasn't. She was a politician.

T 9.11 Past Simple – irregular verbs

are	were
is	was
buy	bought
go	went
say	said
see	saw
take	took

T 9.12 We're millionaires!

In August 1999 three friends, Jacques Proust, Guy Fadat, and François Leclerc, were on holiday in the town of Laraque in France. On Sunday they

went shopping in the market and they saw a dirty, old painting of the Virgin Mary. They bought it for 1,400 francs and they took it to Paris. In Paris, an expert said that the painting was by Leonardo da Vinci and it was worth 500,000,000 francs. The man in Laraque market said: 'I was happy to sell the painting but now I'm very upset. I don't want to think about it!'

T 9.13 Months of the year

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

T 9.14 see p70

T 9.15 see p71

T 9.16 Listen and write

the first of January
the third of March
the seventh of April
the twentieth of May
the second of June
the twelfth of August
the fifteenth of November
the thirty-first of December

UNIT 10

T 10.1 Listen, check, and repeat

- 1 We're at school now.
- 2 You were at home yesterday.
- 3 I went to Australia in 1997.
- 4 She lives in London now.
- 5 They bought their house in 1997.
- 6 It was cold and wet yesterday.

T 10.2 Betsy

Yesterday was Sunday, so I got up late, eleven thirty. I had a big breakfast, orange juice, toast, eggs, and coffee. Then I went shopping, to the supermarket, and I bought some chocolate and a Sunday newspaper, the *Sunday Times*. In the afternoon I listened to music for a bit and then I watched a film on TV. In the evening I cooked a meal just for me, not a big meal, just soup and a salad. I went to bed early. It was a lovely, lazy day.

T 10.3 Listen and repeat

work	worked
watch	watched
cook	cooked
play	played
stay	stayed
listen	listened

T 10.4

visit	visited
want	wanted
hate	hated

T 10.5 Betsy and Dan

B = Betsy D = Dan

- B** Hi, Dan. Did you have a good weekend?
D Yes, I did, thanks.
B What did you do yesterday?
D Well, yesterday morning I got up early and I played tennis with some friends.
B You got up early on Sunday!
D I know, I know. I don't usually get up early on Sunday.
B Did you go out yesterday afternoon?
D No, I didn't. I just stayed at home. I watched the football on TV.
B Ugh, football! What did you do yesterday evening?
D Oh, I didn't do much. I worked a bit at my computer. I didn't go to bed late. About 11.00.

T 10.6 Listen and check

- 1 **B** Did you have a good weekend?
D Yes, I did.
- 2 **B** What did you do yesterday?
D I played tennis.
- 3 **B** Did you go out yesterday afternoon?
D No, I didn't.
- 4 **B** What did you do yesterday evening?
D I didn't do much. I didn't go to bed late.

T 10.7 Listen and repeat

- A** Did you get up early?
B Yes, I did.
A Did she get up early?
B No, she didn't.
We didn't go to work.
They didn't go to work.

T 10.8 Did you have a good weekend?

- 1 **A** I went to the cinema.
B What did you see?
- 2 **A** I went shopping.
B What did you buy?
- 3 **A** I had a meal in a restaurant.
B What did you have?
- 4 **A** I saw my friends.
B Who did you see?
- 5 **A** I played football.
B Where did you play?
- 6 **A** I went to a party.
B What time did you leave?
- 7 **A** I did my homework.
B How much homework did you do?
- 8 **A** I did the housework.
B How much housework did you do?

T 10.9 see p75

T 10.10 Listen and check

- 1 Do you work in New York?
No, I don't.
- 2 Did she like the film?
Yes, she did.
- 3 Does he watch TV every evening?
Yes, he does.
- 4 Did you go out yesterday evening?
No, we didn't.

- 5 Did he go to the party?
Yes, he did.
- 6 Do you buy a newspaper every morning?
Yes, I do.
- 7 Does she usually go to bed late?
No, she doesn't.
- 8 Did they have a good time?
No, they didn't.

T 10.11 Holidays

C = Colin F = Fran

- C Well, usually we go on holiday in summer.
- F Yes, and usually we go to Spain ... but last year we ...
- C ... last year we went to Switzerland, and we went in winter.
- F We stayed in a chalet and we cooked all our own meals there. It was lovely.
- C Yes, in Spain we usually stay in a hotel and eat in restaurants.
- F It was good to do different things too. Usually we just go swimming and sit in the sun ...
- C And I sometimes play golf. I love that!
- F Ah yes, you do. But of course in Switzerland we went skiing every day, and sometimes we went ice-skating in the afternoons – it was great fun.
- C And in the evenings we cooked a meal and then played cards. We had a very good time.
- F We love holidays – we always have a good time in Spain too.

T 10.12 Listen and check

- Last year Colin and Fran didn't go on holiday in summer. They went in winter.
- They didn't go to Spain. They went to Switzerland.
- They didn't stay in a hotel. They stayed in a chalet.
- They didn't eat in restaurants. They cooked their own meals.
- They didn't go swimming. They went skiing.



UNIT 11

T 11.1 What can they do?

- Josh is a schoolboy. He can use a computer.
- Sharon is an athlete. She can run fast.
- Lucy is an architect. She can draw well.
- Ted is an interpreter. He can speak French and German.
- Archie is a farmer. He can drive a tractor.
- Mabel is a grandmother. She can make cakes.

T 11.2 see p81

T 11.3 see p81

T 11.4 Josh

T = Tessa J = Josh

- T Can you use a computer, Josh?
- J Yes, of course I can. All my friends can. I use a computer at school and at home.
- T That's very good. What other things can you do?
- J Well, I can run fast, very fast, and I can draw a bit. I can draw planes and cars very well but I can't drive a car of course. When I'm big I want to be a farmer and drive a tractor.
- T And I know you can speak French.
- J Yes, I can. I can speak French very well because my dad's French. We sometimes speak French at home.
- T Can you speak any other languages?
- J No, I can't. I can't speak German or Spanish, just French – and English of course! And I can cook! I can make cakes. My grandma makes lovely cakes and I sometimes help her. Yesterday we made a big chocolate cake.

T 11.5 Pronunciation

- I can use a computer.
- She can't speak German.
- He can speak English very well.
- Why can't you come to my party?
- We can't understand our teacher.
- They can read music.
- Can we have an ice-cream?
- Can't cats swim?

T 11.6 Tito

I come from South America, from Argentina, but now I live and work in England, in London. I can speak four languages – Spanish, of course, French, German, and English. I can speak English very well now but in the beginning it was very difficult for me. I can drive a car and I can ride a horse – I don't ride in London but when I'm back home in Argentina I ride. I can't ski and I can't cook very well and I can't play the piano – but I can play the guitar.

T 11.7 Requests and offers

- Can you tell me the time, please?
It's about three thirty.
- Can you speak more slowly, please?
I'm sorry. Can you understand now?
- Can you come to my party?
I'm sorry. I can't. It's my grandma's birthday.
- Can I help you?
Yes, please. I want to buy this postcard.
- Can I have a cold drink, please?
Yes, of course. Do you want Coca-Cola or orange juice?

T 11.8 see p85

T 11.9 Listen to the people

- 1 Fleur
I use the Internet a lot. Every day, I think. It helps me with my homework. It helps me with everything. Yesterday I did an English test. It was quite difficult.

2 Anya

My brother's in Japan. I can't phone Japan, it's very expensive – so Paul (that's my brother) and me – we 'talk' in chat rooms on the Internet. We talk late, at about 11 o'clock in the evening – well, it's evening here, but it's eight o'clock in the morning in Japan.

3 Tito

I play the guitar and I can find lots of songs on the Internet. Yesterday I got the words and music for *Can't buy me love*, you know, by the Beatles. I can play it now. I use the Internet at weekends because it's cheap then.

4 Henry

Well, my family's name is Krum and I want to write about my family, so every day I chat to people from all over the world, Canada, Germany, Argentina – people who have the name Krum. They send me information about their families. It's really interesting.

5 Tommy

I play games. And I go to chat rooms. And I go on websites for my favourite pop groups and football players. I want to be on the web all the time, but my mum says I can't. She says I can only use it after school for an hour, and then I stop.

6 Iris

I go shopping on the Internet. Every Friday I go to my son's house and I use his computer. It's fantastic – the supermarket brings all my shopping to my home.

T 11.10 What's the problem?

- A Come on! It's time to go to the airport.

B But I can't find my passport.

A You put it in your bag.

B Did I? Oh, yes. Here it is! Phew!
- A Excuse me!

B Yes?

A This ticket machine doesn't work. I put in two pounds, but I didn't get a ticket.

B Did you push this button?

A Oh! No, I didn't.

B Ah, well. Here you are.

A Thank you very much.
- A Excuse me.

B Yes?

A Can you help me! I'm lost.

B Where do you want to go?

A To the railway station.

B Go straight on. About two hundred metres. It's on your left.
- A I don't understand this word.

B Check it in your dictionary.

A My dictionary's at home. Can I borrow yours?

B OK. No problem. Here you are.
- A Oh no!

B What's the matter?

A The TV's broken.

B Good! Perhaps we can talk this evening.

A But I want to watch a film.

B Go to the cinema, then.

- 6 A I'm really sorry. I forgot your birthday.
 B It doesn't matter.
 A It was on the tenth, wasn't it?
 B Yes, it was.
 A Well, here are some flowers.
 B Oh, thank you very much. They're beautiful.

- 5 F Good afternoon. Can I help you?
 E Yes, please. I'd like to change some traveller's cheques, please.
 F Certainly. Are they in American dollars?
 E Yes, they are.
 F Fine. That's £115 and 25p.
 E Thank you very much.

- 5 What was her job?
 She was a teacher.
 6 Where was she born?
 On a farm in Pennsylvania.
 7 When did she marry?
 She married in 1915.
 8 What time does she get up?
 She gets up at six o'clock.
 9 Where does she go every Friday?
 She goes to the hairdresser.
 10 What did she say to her granddaughter?
 'I'd like a cheeseburger and fries!'

UNIT 12

T 12.1 Listen and check

You can buy stamps in a post office.
 You can buy a dictionary in a book shop.
 You can buy a computer magazine in a newsagent.
 You can change money in a bank.
 You can buy a CD in a music shop.
 You can get a cup of coffee in a café.
 You can send an email in an Internet café.

T 12.2 A trip into town

E = Enrique

- 1 E Good morning. I'd like a stamp for this letter to Venezuela, please.
 A That's 75p.
 E Thank you.
 A Here you are, and 25p change.
 E Thanks a lot. Bye.
- 2 E I'd like a cup of coffee, please.
 B Would you like black or white?
 E Black, please.
 B All right. Here you are. One pound twenty, please.
- 3 E Hello. I'd like to buy a Spanish/English dictionary.
 C OK. Would you like a big dictionary or a minidictionary?
 E Just a minidictionary, please.
 C This one is £4.99.
 E That's fine. Thank you very much.

T 12.3 see p89

T 12.4 Where is Enrique?

E = Enrique

- 1 A Can I help you?
 E Yes. I'd like the new CD by Gary. Alright, please.
 A There you are.
 E How much is that?
 A £11.99.
 E Thank you very much.
- 2 E I'd like to send an email, please.
 B Take PC number ten.
 E Thanks a lot.
- 3 E Hello. I'd like this month's PC Worldwide magazine, please.
 C Here you are. That's £2.20, please.
 E Thank you very much. Bye.
- 4 E Two tickets for James Bond, please.
 D Eight pounds forty, please.
 E Thanks. What time does the film start?
 D Seven thirty.
 E Thanks very much.

T 12.5 It's my birthday!

Suzanne

What would I like for my birthday? That's easy. I'd like to have breakfast in bed. With the newspapers. And in the evening I'd like to go to the theatre.

Tom

Well, I'd like a new computer, because my computer is so old that the new programs don't work on it. And then in the evening, I'd like to go to a good restaurant. I don't mind if it's Italian, French, Chinese, or Indian. Just good food.

Alice

I don't have a mobile phone, and all my friends have one, so what I'd really like is my own mobile. They aren't expensive these days. And in the evening, I'd like to go out with all my friends and have a great time!

T 12.6 Listening and pronunciation

- 1 Would you like a Coke?
 2 I like orange juice.
 3 We'd like to go for a walk.
 4 What do you like doing at the weekend?
 5 We like our new car.

T 12.7 see p92

T 12.8 Joe's Diner

W = Waiter P = Paul R = Renate

- W Are you ready to order?
 P Yes, we are. Renate, what would you like to start?
 R Can I have the tomato soup, please?
 P And I'd like the seafood cocktail.
 W And for your main course?
 R I would like the er ... roast chicken, please.
 W Certainly. And for you?
 P Can I have the steak, please?
 W How would you like it cooked?
 P Medium.
 W What would you like to drink?
 P Can we have a bottle of red wine, please?
 W Very good.
 R And we'd like a bottle of mineral water, too.
 W Thank you very much.
 (Pause)
 W Is everything all right?
 R Delicious, thank you.

T 12.9 She only eats junk food

- 1 When was Mary Alston's birthday?
 It was yesterday.
 2 Did she have a party?
 Yes, she did.
 3 Does she eat fresh food?
 No, she doesn't.
 4 What does she eat?
 Popcorn, pizza, and burgers.

T 12.10 Going shopping

- 1 A Excuse me! Where can I buy a film for my camera?
 B In a chemist.
 A Is there a chemist near here?
 B Yes, two hundred metres from here, next to the bank.
- 2 C Can I help you?
 A No, thanks. I'm just looking.
- 3 A Excuse me! Do you have this shirt in a medium?
 C No, I'm sorry. That's all we have.
- 4 A I'd like to try on a pair of jeans, please.
 C Sure. What size are you?
 A I think I'm a forty.
 C Fine. The changing rooms are over there.
- 5 D Yes, madam. What would you like?
 A I'd like a kilo of potatoes, please.
 D Anything else?
 A No, that's all, thanks. How much is that?
- 6 A Excuse me! Do you sell Spanish newspapers?
 E No, I'm sorry, we don't.
 A Where can I buy them?
 E Try the railway station.

UNIT 13

T 13.1 Listen and check

- 1 George's jacket is black. Sadie's jacket is red.
 2 His trousers are grey. Her trousers are green.
 3 Her shirt is yellow. His shirt is white.
 4 Her shoes are blue. His shoes are brown.

T 13.2 see p97

T 13.3 see p97

T 13.4 Listen and check

- 1 He's cooking.
 2 He's driving.
 3 He's having a shower.
 4 She's writing.
 5 She's skiing.
 6 She's eating an ice-cream.
 7 They're running.
 8 They're dancing.
 9 They're playing football.

T 13.5 see p98

T 13.6 Asking questions

- A What are you reading?
B A love story.
- A What are you watching?
B The news.
- A Where are you going?
B To my bedroom.
- A Why are you wearing three jumpers?
B Because I'm cold.
- A What are you eating?
B Chocolate.
- A How many cakes are you making?
B Five.
- A Who are you talking to?
B My girlfriend.

T 13.7 see p102**T 13.8** Listen and complete

- She has long, fair hair.
- He has short, black hair.
- She has blue eyes.
- He has brown eyes.

T 13.9 What's the matter?

- She's cold.
- He's hungry.
- They're tired.
- He's thirsty.
- They're hot.
- She's bored.

T 13.10 see p103**UNIT 14****T 14.1** Ellie's holiday plans

I'm going on holiday to Mexico next Friday, so next week's very busy. On Monday I'm collecting my tickets from the travel agent. I'm going on holiday with my friends Ed and Lucy, so on Tuesday I'm meeting them after work and we're going shopping. On Wednesday I'm seeing the doctor at eleven o'clock, then I'm having lunch with mum. On Thursday I'm leaving work early and I'm packing. I'm taking just a bag and a rucksack. Then it's Friday. Friday's the big day! At six thirty in the morning I'm going by taxi to the airport. I'm meeting Ed and Lucy there and at nine thirty we're flying to Mexico City. I'm very excited!

T 14.2 see p105**T 14.3** Listen and check

- A What are you doing?
E I'm reading about Mexico.
A Why?
E Because I'm going there on holiday soon.
A Oh lovely! When are you leaving?
E We're leaving next Friday.
A Who are you going with?

- E My friends Ed and Lucy.
A How are you travelling?
E We're travelling by plane to Mexico City, then by bus and train around the country.
A Where are you staying?
E We're staying in small hotels and hostels.
A You're so lucky! Have a good time!
E Thanks very much.

T 14.4 Marco's holiday plans

- A Marco's going on holiday.
B Oh, where's he going?
A To Banff, in Canada.
B Why is he going there?
A Because it's good for skiing and he wants to go skiing.
B When is he leaving?
A Next week on the third of March.
B How is he travelling?
A By plane to Vancouver and then by train to Banff.
B Where is he staying?
A In the Banff Springs Hotel.
B And how long is he staying?
A Just ten days.

T 14.5 Listen, check, and repeat

- I got up early.
Are you getting up early tomorrow?
- I went swimming.
Are you going swimming tomorrow?
- I walked to work.
Are you walking to work tomorrow?
- I had lunch in my office.
Are you having lunch in your office tomorrow?
- I left work late.
Are you leaving work late tomorrow?
- I met a friend.
Are you meeting a friend tomorrow?
- We had dinner in a restaurant.
Are you having dinner in a restaurant tomorrow?

T 14.6 An amazing journey

- JP = John Pollard I = Interviewer
I This is an amazing car, John. When did you buy it?
JP In 1964, when I was a student.
I And how much did it cost?
JP £505.
I Why did you buy it?
JP Because I wanted to travel. In 1966 I drove to Moscow, Finland, and the Arctic Circle.
I Does your wife like the Mini?
JP Oh, yes. She loves it. We married in 1967 and we drove to Australia via India. We stayed in Australia for over thirty years.
I When did you come back to England?
JP Last month.
I Are you going back to Australia?
JP Yes, we are. We're flying back next month.
I Are you leaving the Mini in England?
JP No, we aren't. The Mini is travelling by ship.

T 14.7 Transport and travel

- We wanted to have a holiday in Rome.
- We booked the hotel and the flight.
- We collected our tickets from the travel agent.
- We packed our bags.
- We went to the airport.
- We caught the plane.
- We arrived in Rome.
- We went sightseeing.
- We had a great time.

T 14.8 Going sightseeing

- A Hello. Can I help you?
B Yes. I'd like a map of the town, please.
A Here you are.
B Thank you.
- C We'd like to go on a bus tour of the city.
A That's fine. The next bus leaves at ten. It takes an hour.
C Where does the bus go from?
A It goes from the railway station in Princes Street.
- D We'd like to visit the museum. When is it open?
A From ten o'clock to five o'clock every day.
D How much is it to get in?
A It's free.

Grammar Reference

UNIT 1

1.1 am/are/is

I	'm am	John Mason. fine.
You	're are	Hiro.
My name	's is	Sandra.
This	is	

1.2 Questions with question words

What's your name? *what's = what is*

How are you?

1.3 Possessive adjectives

My name's John.

What's **your** name?

1.4 Plural nouns

1 Most nouns add -s.

book books
computer computers
camera cameras

2 Some nouns add -es.

sandwich sandwiches

UNIT 2

2.1 am/are/is

I	'm (am)	very well. a student. from Japan.
You	're (are)	
He She	's (is)	

2.2 Possessive adjectives

His name's Juan.

What's **her** name?

My name's Maria.

What's **your** name?

❗ *his* = possessive adjective

his name, his car, his camera

he's = he is

He's Bruno. He's from Italy. He's fine.

2.3 Questions with question words

Where	are you is she is he	from?
What	's your (is your) 's her (is her)	name?

2.4 am/are/is

I'm (am)	from England. a student. fine. in Paris. in New York. married.
You're (are)	
He's She's (is) It's	
They're (are)	



UNIT 3

3.1 am/are/is

Negative

I	'm not (am not)	a teacher. from Spain.
He She	isn't (is not)	married. very well.

Yes/No questions and short answers

Are you married?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Is she a teacher?	Yes, she is. No, she isn't.
Is he English?	Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
Is her name Alice?	Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

3.2 am/are/is (verb to be)

Positive

I	'm (am)	from the USA.
He She It	's (is)	
You We They	're (are)	

Negative

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

Questions with question words

What	is your name? is her address? is his phone number?
Where	are you from? is he from? are they from?
How old	are you? are they?

Answers

John Mason.
16, Albert Road, Bristol.
01693 456729.

From Spain.

I'm 16.
They're 8 and 10.

Yes/No questions

Is	he she it	American?
Are	you we they	married?

Short answers

Yes, he is.
No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.

Yes, I am.
No, we aren't.
No, they aren't.

UNIT 4

4.1 Possessive adjectives

This is	my your his her our their	book.
---------	--	-------

4.2 Possessive 's

's shows possession.

I am John. This is my son. → John's son
 You are Marie. This is your job. → Marie's job
 his house → Tom's house
 her flat → Alison's flat

⚠ 's is also the short form of *is*.

he's = he is
 she's = she is
 it's = it is
 Who's = Who is

4.3 Plural nouns

- Most nouns add *-s* in the plural.
 doctor → doctors
 book → books
 student → students
- Nouns that end in *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh*, or *ch* add *-es*.
 bus → buses
 class → classes
 sandwich → sandwiches
- Some nouns that end in *-y* change to *-ies*.
 city → cities
 country → countries
 dictionary → dictionaries
- Some nouns are irregular.
 man → men
 woman → women
 child → children

4.4 *have/has*

Have is an irregular verb.

I You We They	have	a good job. a computer.
He She It	has	

UNIT 5

5.1 Present Simple – I / you / we / they

Positive

I	like coffee.
You	play tennis.
We	live in London.
They	speak two languages. have a good job.

Negative

I	don't	like tennis.
You		speak French.
We		work in a restaurant.
They		

Questions with question words

Where		you live?
What sports	do	we like?
How many languages		they speak?

Yes/No questions and short answers

Do you like football?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Do they speak English?	Yes, they do. No, they don't.

⚠ Do you like tea? Yes, I do. NOT Yes, I like.

5.2 *a/an*

We use *an* before words that begin with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*.

an actor
 an English dictionary
 an ice-cream
 an orange
 an umbrella

but

a car
 a hamburger
 a television

5.3 adjective + noun

Adjectives always come *before* the noun.

an **American** car a car **American**
 a **Japanese** camera NOT a camera **Japanese**
 a **beautiful** girl a girl **beautiful**

⚠ Spanish oranges NOT **Spanishes** oranges

UNIT 6

6.1 Present Simple *he/she/it*

Positive

He	gets up	at 8.00.
She		
It	leaves	

6.2 Spelling – Present Simple *he/she/it*

- Most verbs add *-s*.
 he listens
 she leaves
 it walks
 - Verbs ending in *-s, -ss, -sh, -ch* add *-es*.
 he watches
 she washes
 it
- ⚠ *go, have, and do* are irregular.
- | | |
|-----|------|
| he | does |
| she | goes |
| it | has |

6.3 Adverbs of frequency

0%	40%	90%
never	sometimes	usually

These adverbs usually come before the verb.
 We **never** go out in the evening.
 He **usually** goes to work by taxi.
 She **sometimes** has a cup of coffee.

6.4 Present Simple *he/she/it*

Negative

She	doesn't	go out in the evening.
He		eat in a restaurant.

Questions with question words

What time	does	he go to work?
Where		she have lunch?
When		it leave?

Yes/No questions and short answers

Does he like football?	Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.
Does she speak English?	Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

⚠ Does he like tea? Yes, he does. NOT Yes, he likes.

UNIT 7

7.1 Question words

Look at the question words and the answers.

What?	A hamburger.
When?	In the evening.
What time?	At 8.00.
Who?	Peter.
Where?	In Paris.
How?	By taxi.
How old?	16.
How many?	Two.
How much?	\$2.
Why?	Because ...

7.2 Object pronouns

Look at the subject and object pronouns, and the possessive adjectives.

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

7.3 *this/that*

We use *this* to refer to things near to us.



This is my son.



I like this sandwich.

We use *that* to refer to things that are not near to us.



That's my dog.



I don't like that car.

UNIT 8

8.1 *There is/There are*

Positive

There's a sofa in the living room. (*There's = There is*)

There are two CD players in my house.

Question

Is there a TV in the kitchen?

Are there any magazines on the table?

How many CDs **are there**?

Negative

There isn't a TV.

There aren't any photos.

8.2 *any*

We use *any* in questions and negatives.

Are there any books in the room?

There **aren't any** CDs.

UNIT 9

9.1 *was/were*

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

Present positive

I **am** happy.

You **are** a student.

He/She/It **is** in New York.

We **are** hot.

They **are** at work.

Past positive

I **was** happy yesterday.

You **were** a student in 1998.

He/She/It **was** in New York.

We **were** hot.

They **were** at work last week.

Negative

I	wasn't	at home last weekend.
He		
You	weren't	at school yesterday.
They		

Questions

Where **were** you yesterday?

Was she at school? Yes, **she was**./No, **she wasn't**.

⚠ We use *was/were* with *born*, not *am/is/are*.

Where were you born?

He **was** born in Russia.

NOT

Where **are** you born?

He **is** born in Russia.

9.2 Past Simple – irregular verbs

Many common verbs are irregular. See the list of irregular verbs on p142.

Present	Past
is/are	was/were
buy	bought
go	went
say	said
see	saw
take	took

UNIT 10

10.1 Past Simple positive

1 Regular verbs add *-ed* or *-d* in the Past Simple.

Present	Past
play	played
watch	watched
listen	listened
turn	turned
change	changed

2 Many common verbs are irregular.

go	went
see	saw
have	had

See the list on p142.

3 The form is the same for all persons.

I	listened to music.
You	went to work.
He/She/It	had lunch.
We	
They	

10.2 Past Simple questions and negatives

⚠ Present *do/does* → Past *did*

What time **does** he usually get up?

What time **did** he get up yesterday?

Questions with question words

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

Negative

I	didn't	go shopping.
We		see my friends.

Yes/no questions and short answers

Did they play football?	Yes, they did.
Did you have a good time?	No, I didn't.



UNIT 11

11.1 can

Positive

I	can	swim.
You		drive.
He/She/It		cook.
We		run fast.
They		

Negative

I	can't	draw.
You		spek German.
He/She/It		play golf.
We		
They		

Questions with question words

When	can	I go home?
What		you do?
How many languages		he speak?

Yes/No questions and short answers

Can you swim?	Yes, I can.
Can he play tennis?	No, he can't.



UNIT 12

12.1 would like

- We use *would like* to ask for things.
I'd like a magazine, please. 'd = would
We'd like a cup of tea, please.
- We use *would like* in questions to offer things.
Would you like some cake? Yes, please.
Would you like a drink? No, thank you.
- Would you like a cup of tea? No, thank you. NOT ~~No, I wouldn't.~~
- We can use *would like* with another verb.
Would you like to go out tonight?
What would you like to do?

12.2 like and would like

- We use *like* and *like doing* to talk about things we always like.
I like coffee. (= I always enjoy coffee.)
She likes swimming in summer.
What do you like doing at the weekend?
- We use *would like* to talk about things we want now.
I'd like a cup of tea. (= I want a cup of tea now.)
She's hot. She'd like to go swimming.
What would you like to do tonight?

12.3 would like and want

- We use *would like*, not *want*, when we want to be polite.
I'd like a coffee, please. NOT ~~I want a coffee.~~
Would you like an ice-cream?

13.1 Present Continuous
Positive

I	am	working.
He She It	is	
You We They	are	

13.2 Present Continuous
Negative

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

Questions with question words

What	am I	wearing?
	are you	
	are we are they	
	is he is she	

Yes/No questions and short answers

Are you wearing jeans?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Is she reading a newspaper?	Yes, she is. No, she isn't.

13.3 Present Simple and Present Continuous

- We use the Present Simple to talk about actions that are true for all time or a long time.
 - Hans **comes** from Germany.
 - I **love** you.
 - My father **works** in a bank.
 - I **get up** at 7.30 every day.
 - She **doesn't understand** French.
- We use the Present Continuous to talk about actions that last a short time. The actions are happening *now*.
 - I usually wear jeans, but today I'm **wearing** a suit.
 - He's **speaking** French to that man. He speaks French very well.
 - It's **raining**.
 - They're **swimming**.

14.1 Present Continuous for future

- See **Grammar Reference 13.1** and **13.2** for the forms of the Present Continuous – positive, negative, questions, and short answers.
- We also use the Present Continuous to express **future plans**.
 - We're flying to Mexico **on Friday**.
 - I'm having lunch with Mary **on Tuesday**.
 - What are you doing **this weekend**?
 - I'm seeing the doctor **this week**.
 - We're having a party **next Saturday**. Can you come?

Word list

Here is a list of most of the new words in *New Headway Beginner*.

adj = adjective *n* = noun *pron* = pronoun
adv = adverb *pl* = plural *v* = verb
conj = conjunction *prep* = preposition

UNIT 1

and *conj* /ænd/, /ənd/ _____
 bag *n* /bæg/ _____
 book *n* /bʊk/ _____
 camera *n* /'kæməɾə/ _____
 car *n* /kɑ:/ _____
 computer *n* /kəm'pjʊ:tə/ _____
 fine *adj* /faɪn/ _____
 hamburger *n* /'hæmbɜ:gə/ _____
 hello /hə'ləʊ/ _____
 hi /haɪ/ _____
 house *n* /haʊs/ _____
 How are you? /,haʊ ə 'ju:/ _____
 my *adj* /maɪ/ _____
 name *n* /neɪm/ _____
 number *n* /'nʌmbə/ _____
 OK /əʊ'keɪ/ _____
 photograph *n* /'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/ _____
 sandwich *n* /'sænwɪdʒ/ _____
 student *n* /'stju:dənt/ _____
 television *n* /'teləvɪʒn/ _____
 thanks /θæŋks/ _____
 this /ðɪs/ _____
 very well /,veri 'wel/ _____
 what? /wɒt/ _____
 your *adj* /jɔ:/ _____
Numbers 1–10
 one /wʌn/ _____
 two /tu:/ _____
 three /θri:/ _____
 four /fɔ:/ _____
 five /faɪv/ _____
 six /sɪks/ _____
 seven /'sevn/ _____
 eight /eɪt/ _____
 nine /naɪn/ _____
 ten /ten/ _____

UNIT 2

Australia *n* /ə'streɪliə/ _____
 Brazil *n* /brə'zɪl/ _____
 Canada *n* /'kænədə/ _____
 centre *n* /'sentə/ _____
 city *n* /'sɪti/ _____
 country *n* /'kʌntri/ _____
 doctor *n* /'dɒktə/ _____
 England *n* /'ɪŋɡlənd/ _____
 France *n* /frɑ:ns/ _____
 from *prep* /frɒm/, /frəm/ _____
 her *adj* /hɜ:/ _____
 his *adj* /hɪz/ _____
 hospital *n* /'hɒspɪtl/ _____
 in *prep* /ɪn/ _____
 it *pron* /ɪt/ _____
 Italy *n* /'ɪtəli/ _____
 Japan *n* /dʒə'pæn/ _____
 map *n* /mæp/ _____
 married *adj* /'mæɪɪd/ _____
 school *n* /sku:l/ _____
 Spain *n* /speɪn/ _____
 teacher *n* /'ti:tʃə/ _____
 the United States *n*
 /ðə ju:naɪtɪd 'steɪts/ _____
 too *adv* /tu:/ _____
 town *n* /taʊn/ _____
 where *adv* /weə/ _____
 world *n* /wɜ:ld/ _____
Numbers 11–30
 eleven /ɪ'levn/ _____
 twelve /twelv/ _____
 thirteen /θɜ:'ti:n/ /'θɜ:ti:n/ _____
 fourteen /fɔ:'ti:n/ /'fɔ:ti:n/ _____
 fifteen /fɪf'ti:n/ /'fɪfti:n/ _____
 sixteen /sɪks'ti:n/ /'sɪkstɪ:n/ _____
 seventeen /sevn'ti:n/ /'sevnɪ:n/ _____
 eighteen /eɪ'ti:n/ /'eɪti:n/ _____
 nineteen /naɪn'ti:n/ /'naɪnti:n/ _____
 twenty /'twenti/ _____
 twenty-one /,twenti 'wʌn/ _____
 twenty-two /,twenti 'tu:/ _____
 twenty-three /,twenti 'θri:/ _____
 twenty-four /,twenti 'fɔ:/ _____
 twenty-five /,twenti 'faɪv/ _____
 twenty-six /,twenti 'sɪks/ _____
 twenty-seven /,twenti 'sevn/ _____
 twenty-eight /,twenti 'eɪt/ _____
 twenty-nine /,twenti 'naɪn/ _____
 thirty /'θɜ:ti/ _____



UNIT 3

address *n* /ə'dres/ _____
 afternoon *n* /ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ _____
 age *n* /eidʒ/ _____
 all right /,ɔ:l 'raɪt/ _____
 American *adj* /ə'merɪkən/ _____
 at *prep* /æt/, /ət/ _____
 businessman *n* /'bɪznɪsmən/ _____
 city *n* /'sɪti/ _____
 dictionary *n* /'dɪkʃənri/ _____
 evening *n* /'i:vnɪŋ/ _____
 good *adj* /ɡʊd/ _____
 goodbye /ɡʊd'baɪ/ _____
 great (= very good) *adj* /ɡreɪt/ _____
 have a good journey /,hæv ə ɡʊd
 'dʒɜ:nɪ/ _____
 homework *n* /'həʊmwɜ:k/ _____
 hotel *n* /həʊ'tel/ _____
 how old? *adv* /,haʊ 'əʊld/ _____
 I don't know /aɪ ,dəʊnt 'nəʊ/ _____
 I don't understand /aɪ ,dəʊnt
 ʌndə'stænd/ _____
 job *n* /dʒɒb/ _____
 journey *n* /'dʒɜ:nɪ/ _____
 madam *n* /'mædəm/ _____
 morning *n* /'mɔ:ɪnɪŋ/ _____
 night *n* /naɪt/ _____
 nurse *n* /nɜ:s/ _____
 of *prep* /ɒv/, /əv/ _____
 on tour /,ɒn 'tuə/ _____
 page *n* /peɪdʒ/ _____
 pardon? /'pɑ:dn/ _____
 personal information *n* /,pɜ:sənəl
 ɪnfə'meɪʃən/ _____
 phone number *n* /'fəʊn ,nʌmbə/ _____
 police officer *n* /pə'li:s ,ɒfɪsə/ _____
 pop group *n* /'pɒp ,ɡru:p/ _____
 shop assistant *n* /'ʃɒp ə,sɪstənt/ _____
 sir *n* /sɜ:/ _____
 sleep well /,sli:p 'wel/ _____
 sorry /'sɔ:ri/ _____
 street *n* /stri:t/ _____
 taxi driver *n* /'tæksi ,draɪvə/ _____



UNIT 4

a lot of /ə 'lɒt əv/ _____
 also *adv* /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ _____
 bank manager *n* /'bæŋk ,mænɪdʒə/ _____
 beautiful *adj* /'bjʊ:tɪfl/ _____
 best *adj* /best/ _____
 big *adj* /bɪɡ/ _____
 both /bəʊθ/ _____
 brother *n* /'brʌðə/ _____
 bus *n* /bʌs/ _____
 business card *n* /'bɪznɪs kɑ:d/ _____
 but *conj* /bʌt/, /bət/ _____
 CD *n* /,si: 'di:/ _____
 child *n* /tʃaɪld/ _____
 children *n* /'tʃɪldrən/ _____
 class *n* /klɑ:s/ _____
 classroom *n* /'klɑ:srʊm/ _____
 college *n* /'kɒlɪdʒ/ _____
 country (not town) *n* /'kʌntri/ _____
 dad *n* /dæd/ _____
 daughter *n* /'dɔ:tə/ _____
 director *n* /daɪ'rektə/ _____
 dog *n* /dɒɡ/ _____
 family *n* /'fæməli/ _____
 fan *n* /fæn/ _____
 farm *n* /fɑ:m/ _____
 father *n* /'fɑ:ðə/ _____
 favourite *adj* /'feɪvərɪt/ _____
 first name /'fɜ:st ,neɪm/ _____
 flat *n* /flæt/ _____
 friend *n* /frend/ _____
 funny *adj* /'fʌni/ _____
 Germany *n* /'dʒɜ:məni/ _____
 girlfriend *n* /'ɡɜ:lfrɛnd/ _____
 happy *adj* /'hæpi/ _____
 have *v* /hæv/ _____
 have a good time /,hæv ə ,ɡʊd
 'taɪm/ _____
 husband *n* /'hʌzbənd/ _____
 manager *n* /'mænɪdʒə/ _____
 mother *n* /'mʌðə/ _____
 mum *n* /mʌm/ _____
 music *n* /'mju:zɪk/ _____
 near *prep* /nɪə/ _____
 nice *adj* /naɪs/ _____
 office *n* /'ɒfɪs/ _____
 our *adj* /'aʊə/ _____
 parent *n* /'peərənt/ _____
 part-time *adj* /'pɑ:t taɪm/ _____
 really *adv* /'ri:əli/ _____
 sister *n* /'sɪstə/ _____
 small *adj* /smɔ:l/ _____
 son *n* /sʌn/ _____
 spell *v* /spel/ _____
 surname *n* /'sɜ:neɪm/ _____
 their *adj* /ðeə/ _____
 together *adv* /tə'geðə/ _____
 university *n* / ,ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/ _____
 very *adv* /'veri/ _____
 who? /hu:/ _____
 wife *n* /waɪf/ _____



UNIT 5

a little /ə 'lɪl/
 actor *n* /'æktə/
 bar of chocolate *n* /,bɑːr əv
 'tʃɒklət/
 be *v* /biː/
 beer *n* /bɪə/
 cheese *n* /tʃiːz/
 Chinese *adj* /tʃaɪ'niːz/
 coffee *n* /'kɒfi/
 drama student *n* /'drɑːmə
 ,stjuːdənt/
 drink *v, n* /drɪŋk/
 eat *v* /iːt/
 food *n* /fuːd/
 football *n* /'fʊtbɔːl/
 French *adj* /frentʃ/
 German *adj* /'dʒɜːmən/
 how many? /,haʊ 'meni/
 how much? /,haʊ 'mʌtʃ/
 ice-cream *n* /'aɪs kriːm/
 identity *n* /aɪ'dentɪti/
 Italian *adj* /ɪ'tæliən/
 Japanese *adj* /dʒæpə'niːz/
 language *n* /'læŋgwɪdʒ/
 life *n* /laɪf/
 like *v* /laɪk/
 live *v* /lɪv/
 love *v* /lʌv/
 Mexico *n* /'meksɪkəʊ/
 mobile phone *n* /,məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/
 nationality *n* /næʃə'næləti/
 now *adv* /naʊ/
 orange *n* /'ɒrɪndʒ/
 party *n* /'pɑːti/
 pizza *n* /'piːtsə/
 place *n* /pleɪs/
 play *v* /pleɪ/
 Portugal *n* /'pɔːtʃuɡl/
 Portuguese *adj* /pɔːtʃu'giːz/
 pound *n* /paʊnd/
 price *n* /praɪs/
 radio *n* /'reɪdiəʊ/
 restaurant *n* /'restrɒnt/
 Scotland *n* /'skɒtlənd/
 skiing *n* /'skiːɪŋ/
 Spanish *adj* /'spæɪnɪʃ/
 speak *v* /spiːk/
 sport *n* /spɔːt/
 swimming *n* /'swɪmɪŋ/
 Switzerland *n* /'swɪtsələnd/
 tea *n* /tiː/
 tennis *n* /'tenɪs/
 think *v* /θɪŋk/
 waiter *n* /'weɪtə/
 want *v* /wɒnt/
 wine *n* /waɪn/
 work *v* /wɜːk/

Numbers 40–100

forty /'fɔːti/
 fifty /'fɪfti/
 sixty /'sɪksti/
 seventy /'sevnti/
 eighty /'eɪti/
 ninety /'naɪnti/
 one hundred /,wʌn 'hʌndrəd/



UNIT 6

artist *n* /'ɑ:tɪst/
at home *adv* /ət 'həʊm/
breakfast *n* /'brekfəst/
buy *v* /baɪ/
by bus /,baɪ 'bʌs/
by taxi /,baɪ 'tæksɪ/
clock *n* /klɒk/
cook *v* /kʊk/
day *n* /deɪ/
dinner *n* /'dɪnə/
director *n* /dɪ'rektə, dɪ-, daɪ-/
early *adj* /'ɜ:lɪ/
get home *v* /,get 'həʊm/
get up *v* /,get 'ʌp/
glass *n* /glɑ:s/
go *v* /gəʊ/
go for a walk /,gəʊ fəɹ ə 'wɔ:k/
go out /,gəʊ 'aʊt/
go shopping /,gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
go to bed /gəʊ tə 'bed/
grandfather *n* /'grænfɑ:ðə/
have a shower /,hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/
have breakfast /,hæv 'brekfəst/
have lunch /,hæv 'lʌntʃ/
late *adj* /leɪ/
leave school/home /,li:v 'sku:l,
'həʊm/
listen to music /,lɪsn tə 'mju:zɪk/
millionaire *n* /mɪljə'neə/
never *adv* /'nevə/
nine o'clock /,naɪn ə'klɒk/
paint *v* /peɪnt/
play the piano /,pleɪ ðə pi'ænəʊ/
site on the Internet /,saɪt ɒn ðɪ
'ɪntənet/
sometimes *adv* /'sʌmtaɪmz/
stay at home /,steɪ ət 'həʊm/
studio *n* /'stju:diəʊ/
thank you very much /,θæŋk ju:
,veri 'mʌtʃ/
time *n* /taɪm/
toast *n* /təʊst/
today *n* /tə'deɪ/
tomorrow *n* /tə'mɒrəʊ/
until *prep* /ʌn'tɪl/
usually *adv* /'ju:ʒəli/
walk to school /,wɔ:k tə 'sku:l/
watch TV /,wɒtʃ ti: 'vi:/
week *n* /wi:k/
weekend *n* /wi:k'end/
what time is it? /wɒt 'taɪm ɪz ɪt/
when? /wen/



UNIT 7

beach *n* /bi:tʃ/
 because *conj* /bɪ'kɒz/
 boy *n* /bɔɪ/
 boyfriend *n* /'bɔɪfrend/
 building *n* /'bɪldɪŋ/
 café *n* /'kæfeɪ/
 capital city *n* /,kæpɪtl 'sɪti/
 cat *n* /kæt/
 champagne *n* /ʃæm'peɪn/
 change a traveller's cheque
 /,tʃeɪndʒ ə ,trævləz 'tʃek/
 changing room *n* /'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ
 ,rʊm/
 cheap *adj* /tʃi:p/
 chocolate *n* /'tʃɒklət/
 clothes shop *n* /'kləʊðz ,ʃɒp/
 cold *adj* /kəʊld/
 comfortable *adj* /'kʌmfɪtəbl/
 delicious *adj* /dɪ'lɪʃəs/
 email *n* /'i:meɪl/
 every /'evri/
 expensive *adj* /ɪk'spensɪv/
 famous *adj* /'feɪməs/
 fantastic *adj* /fæn'tæstɪk/
 film star *n* /'fɪlm stɑ:/
 first /fɜ:st/
 floor *n* /flɔ:/
 friendly *adj* /'frendli/
 girl *n* /gɜ:l/
 give *v* /gɪv/
 hate *v* /heɪt/
 help *v* /help/
 here *adv* /hɪə/
 homework *n* /'həʊmwɜ:k/
 horrible *adj* /'hɒrəbl/
 hot *adj* /hɒt/
 international *adj* /ɪntə'næʃnəl/
 Internet *n* /'ɪntənet/
 Irish *adj* /'aɪrɪʃ/
 jacket *n* /'dʒækɪt/
 journalist *n* /'dʒɜ:nəlɪst/
 lovely *adj* /'lʌvli/
 marry *v* /'mæri/
 money *n* /'mʌni/
 movies *n pl* /'mu:vɪz/
 new *adj* /nju:/
 of course /əv 'kɔ:s/
 postcard *n* /'pəʊskɑ:d/
 present (for someone's birthday)
n /'prezənt/
 president *n* /'prezɪdənt/
 pyramid *n* /'pɪrəmɪd/
 railway station *n* /'reɪlweɪ ,steɪʃn/
 return ticket *n* /rɪ,tɜ:n 'tɪkɪt/
 see you soon /,si: ju: 'su:n/
 send *v* /send/
 single ticket *n* /'sɪŋgl 'tɪkɪt/
 teach *v* /ti:tʃ/
 that /ðæt/
 try on a jumper /,traɪ ɒn ə
 'dʒʌmpə/
 T-shirt *n* /'ti: ʃɜ:t/

vacation *n* /veɪ'keɪʃn/
 very much /,veri 'mʌtʃ/
 visit *v* /'vɪzɪt/
 weather *n* /'weðə/
 wedding *n* /'wedɪŋ/
 wet *adj* /wet/
 White House *n* /'waɪt ,haʊs/
 why? /waɪ/
 with *prep* /wɪð/



UNIT 8

a few /ə 'fju:/
 armchair n /'ɑ:mtʃeə/
 autumn n /'ɔ:təm/
 bar n /bɑ:/
 bathroom n /'bɑ:θrʊm/
 bed n /bed/
 bedroom n /'bedrʊm/
 CD player n /si: 'di: ,pleiə/
 chemist n /'kemɪst/
 church n /tʃɜ:tʃ/
 cinema n /'sɪnəmə/
 club n /klʌb/
 company n /'kʌmpəni/
 cooker n /'kʊkə/
 credit card n /'kredɪt ,kɑ:d/
 different adj /'dɪfrənt/
 dining room n /'daɪnɪŋ rʊm/
 drawer n /'drɔ:/
 engineer n /endʒə'niə/
 everything pron /'evrɪθɪŋ/
 fast adv /fɑ:st/
 ferry n /'feri/
 fresh adj /frefʃ/
 garden n /'gɑ:dn/
 go running n /gəʊ 'rʌnɪŋ/
 go straight on /,gəʊ streɪt 'ɒn/
 harbour n /'hɑ:bə/
 key n /ki:/
 kitchen n /'kɪtʃən/
 lamp n /læmp/
 Lebanese adj /leɪbə'ni:z/
 living room n /'lɪvɪŋ ,rʊm/
 magazine n /mægə'zi:n/
 market n /'mɑ:kɪt/
 newsagent n /'nju:zeɪdʒənt/
 next to prep /'neks tu: /, /tə/
 night-life n /'naɪt laɪf/
 on prep /ɒn/
 opera n /'ɒprə/
 pen n /pen/
 picture n /'pɪktʃə/
 post office n /'pəʊst ,ɒfɪs/
 room n /ru:m/
 run v /rʌn/
 sailing n /'seɪlɪŋ/
 seafood n /'si:fu:d/
 shoe n /ʃu:/
 shower n /'ʃaʊə/
 sign n /saɪn/
 slow adj /sləʊ/
 sofa n /'səʊfə/
 spring n /sprɪŋ/
 stay v /steɪ/
 summer n /'sʌmə/
 supermarket n /'su:pəmə:kɪt/
 surfing n /'sɜ:fɪŋ/
 table n /'teɪbl/
 Thai adj /taɪ/
 theatre n /'θiətə/
 toilet n /'tɔɪlət/
 train n /treɪn/
 travel v /'trævl/

Turkish adj /'tɜ:kɪʃ/
 turn left/right /,tɜ:n 'left, 'raɪt/
 under prep /'ʌndə/
 video recorder n /'vɪdɪəʊ rɪ,kɔ:də/
 Vietnamese adj /'viɛtnə'mi:z/
 walk n /wɔ:k/
 wall n /wɔ:l/
 way (to see Sydney) /weɪ/
 windsurfing n /'wɪndɜ:fɪŋ/
 wonderful adj /wʌndəfl/



UNIT 9

birthday *n* /'bɜːθdeɪ/
 calendar *n* /'kælɪndə/
 dirty *adj* /'dɜːti/
 expert *n* /'ekspɜːt/
 Holland *n* /'hɒlənd/
 India *n* /'ɪndiə/
 market *n* /'mɑːkɪt/
 million *n* /'mɪljən/
 musician *n* /'mjuː'zɪʃn/
 painter *n* /'peɪntə/
 painting *n* /'peɪntɪŋ/
 politician *n* /,pɒlə'tɪʃn/
 princess *n* /'prɪn'ses/
 racing driver *n* /'reɪsɪŋ ,draɪvə/
 say *v* /seɪ/
 scientist *n* /'saɪəntɪst/
 see *v* /siː/
 sell *v* /sel/
 singer *n* /'sɪŋə/
 so *adv* /səʊ/
 take *v* /teɪk/
 thousand *n* /'θaʊzənd/
 upset *adj* /ʌp'set/
 Virgin Mary /,vɜːdʒɪn 'meəri/
 was/were born /,wɒz, wəz, wɜː,
 wə 'bɔːn/
 worth *adj* /wɜːθ/
 writer *n* /'raɪtə/
 year *n* /jɪə/
 yesterday *adv* /'jestədeɪ/
Months of the year
 January /'dʒænʊəri/
 February /'febrʊəri/
 March /mɑːtʃ/
 April /'eɪprəl/
 May /meɪ/
 June /dʒuːn/
 July /dʒʊ'laɪ/
 August /'ɔːgəst/
 September /sep'tembə/
 October /ɒk'təʊbə/
 November /nəʊ'vembə/
 December /dɪ'sembə/



UNIT 10

a bit *adv* /ə 'bɪt/
 application form *n* /æplɪ'keɪʃn
 fɔːm/
 athletics *n* /æθ'letɪks/
 baseball *n* /'beɪsbɔːl/
 bread *n* /bred/
 cards *n pl* /kɑːdz/
 chalet *n* /'ʃæleɪ/
 chip *n* /tʃɪp/
 date *n* /deɪt/
 date of birth *n* /deɪt əv 'bɜːθ/
 egg *n* /eg/
 fill in *v* /fɪl ɪn/
 film *n* /fɪlm/
 fitness training *n* /'fɪtnəs ,treɪnɪŋ/
 full name /fʊl neɪm/
 fun *n* /fʌn/
 go dancing /gəʊ 'dɑːnsɪŋ/
 golf *n* /gɒlf/
 have a nice weekend /,hæv ə ,naɪs
 wi:k'end/
 housework *n* /'haʊswɜːk/
 ice-hockey *n* /'aɪs ,hɒki/
 ice-skating *n* /'aɪs ,skeɪtɪŋ/
 join *v* /dʒɔɪn/
 last (year) /lɑːst/
 lazy *adj* /'leɪzi/
 lovely *adj* /'lʌvli/
 meal *n* /miːl/
 midnight *n* /'mɪdnɑɪt/
 newspaper *n* /'njuːspeɪpə/
 orange juice *n* /'ɒrɪndʒ ,dʒuːs/
 own *adj* /əʊn/
 postcode *n* /'pəʊstkeɪd/
 salad *n* /'sæləd/
 season *n* /'siːzn/
 shopping *n* /'ʃɒpɪŋ/
 signature *n* /'sɪgnətʃə/
 sit *v* /sɪt/
 soup *n* /suːp/
 sports centre *n* /'spɔːts sentə/
 steak *n* /steɪk/
 sun *n* /sʌn/
 wet *adj* /wet/
 winter *n* /'wɪntə/
 yesterday afternoon /jestədeɪ
 ɑːftə'nuːn/
 yesterday evening /jestədeɪ
 'ɪːvɪŋ/
 yesterday morning /jestədeɪ
 'mɔːnɪŋ/



UNIT 11

about /ə'baʊt/
 again *adv* /ə'gen/
 airport *n* /'eəpɔ:t/
 all /ɔ:l/
 all over the world /,ɔ:l 'əʊvə ðə
 'wɜ:ld/
 anyway *adv* /'eniweɪ/
 architect *n* /'ɑ:kitekt/
 athlete *n* /'æθli:t/
 book *v* /bʊk/
 borrow *v* /'bɒrəʊ/
 bring *v* /brɪŋ/
 cake *n* /keɪk/
 can *v* /kæn/, /kən/
 chat *v* /tʃæt/
 check *v* /tʃek/
 chess *n* /tʃes/
 cold drink /,kəʊld 'drɪŋk/
 communicate *v* /kə'mju:nikeɪt/
 company *n* /'kʌmpəni/
 computer games *n pl* /kəm'pjʊ:tə
 'geɪmz/
 department of defense (US)
 /di,pɑ:tmənt əv di'fens/
 draw *v* /drɔ:/
 drive *v* /draɪv/
 endless *adj* /'endləs/
 excuse me /ɪk'skju:z mi:/
 find *v* /faɪnd/
 flowers *n pl* /'flaʊəz/
 forecast *n* /'fɔ:kə:st/
 forget *v* /fə'get/
 guitar *n* /gɪ'tɑ:/
 history *n* /'hɪstri/
 horse *n* /hɔ:s/
 Internet (the Net) *n* /'ɪntənət
 (ðə 'net)/
 interpreter *n* /ɪn'tɜ:prɪtə/
 it doesn't matter /ɪt ,dʌznt
 'mætə/
 list *n* /lɪst/
 lost /lɒst/
 make *v* /meɪk/
 make possible /,meɪk 'pɒsəbl/
 many more /,meni 'mɔ:/
 mean *v* /mi:n/
 military *adj* /'mɪlətri/
 miss (the bus) *v* /mɪs (ðə bʌs)/
 network *n* /'netwɜ:k/
 next time /'neks ,taɪm/
 north /nɔ:θ/
 often /'ɒfn/
 on business /,ɒn 'bɪznəs/
 other /'ʌðə/
 partner *n* /'pɑ:tnə/
 passport *n* /'pɑ:spɔ:t/
 plane (aeroplane) *n* /pleɪn
 ('eərəpleɪn)/
 problem *n* /'prɒbləm/
 push *v* /pʊʃ/
 put *v* /pʊt/
 ride *v* /raɪd/

run *v* /rʌn/
 Russian *adj* /'rʌʃn/
 slowly *adv* /'sləʊli/
 song *n* /sɒŋ/
 start *v* /stɑ:t/
 subject *n* /'sʌbdʒɪkt/
 swim *v* /swɪm/
 tell me the time /,tel mi: ðə 'taɪm/
 terrible *adj* /'terəbl/
 thing *n* /θɪŋ/
 ticket machine *n* /'tɪkɪt məʃi:n/
 tractor *n* /'træktə/
 use *v* /ju:z/
 wait a minute /,weɪt ə 'mɪnɪt/
 web *n* /web/
 website *n* /'websaɪt/
 worldwide *adv, adj* /wɜ:ld'waɪd/



UNIT 12

apple pie *n* /æpl 'paɪ/
 bacon *n* /'beɪkn/
 (pay a) bill *n* /bɪl/
 birthday card *n* /'bɜːθdeɪ ,kɑːd/
 black coffee *n* /,blæk 'kɒfi/
 bottle *n* /'bɒtl/
 burger *n* /'bɜːgə/
 carrots *n pl* /'kærəts/
 certainly *adv* /'sɜːtənli/
 change *n* /tʃeɪndʒ/
 chicken *n* /'tʃɪkɪn/
 cocktail *n* /'kɒkteɪl/
 cream *n* /kriːm/
 cup *n* /kʌp/
 dessert *n* /dɪ'zɜːt/
 die *v* /daɪ/
 electricity bill *n* /ɪlek'trɪsəti ,bɪl/
 feel at home /,fiːl ət 'həʊm/
 film (for my camera) *n* /fɪlm/
 fish *n* /fɪʃ/
 flavour *n* /'fleɪvə/
 fries (= chips) *n pl* /fraɪz/
 fruit *n* /fruːt/
 generation *n* /dʒenə'reɪʃn/
 get (= buy) *v* /get/
 get (= fetch) *v* /get/
 granddaughter *n* /'grændəʊtə/
 grandma *n* /'grænməː/
 hairdresser *n* /'heədresə/
 I'm just looking /,aɪm ,dʒʌst
 'lʊkɪŋ/
 Indian *adj* /'ɪndiən/
 jumper *n* /'dʒʌmpə/
 junk food *n* /'dʒʌŋk ,fuːd/
 kilo *n* /'kiːləʊ/
 lettuce *n* /'letɪs/
 main course *n* /'meɪn ,kɔːs/
 meat *n* /miːt/
 menu *n* /'menjuː/
 mineral water *n* /'mɪnərəl ,wɔːtə/
 mixed salad *n* /,mɪkst 'sæləd/
 oldest *adj* /'əʊldɪst/
 order *v* /'ɔːdə/
 pair of jeans *n* /,peə əv 'dʒiːnz/
 peas *n pl* /piːz/
 person *n* /'pɜːsn/
 phone card *n* /'fəʊn ,kɑːd/
 popcorn *n* /'pɒpkɔːn/
 potato *n* /pə'teɪtəʊ/
 program *n* /'prəʊgræm/
 red *adj* /red/
 roast (chicken) *adj* /rəʊst/
 single *n* /'sɪŋgl/
 size *n* /saɪz/
 small/medium/large *adj* /smɔːl/
 /'miːdiəm/, /lɑːdʒ/
 stamp *n* /stæmp/
 still/sparkling water /stɪl/
 /,spɔːklɪŋ 'wɔːtə/
 sure *adj* /ʃʊə/
 test *n* /test/

tomato *n* /tə'mɑːtəʊ/
 tonight *adv* /tə'naɪt/
 try *v* /traɪ/
 try on /,traɪ 'ɒn/
 vanilla *n* /və'nɪlə/
 vegetable *n* /'vedʒtəbl/
 white coffee *n* /,waɪt 'kɒfi/
 you bet! /juː 'bet/

UNIT 13

anything *pron* /'eniθɪŋ/
 barbeque *n* /'bɑ:bɪkjʊː/
 boot *n* /buːt/
 Christmas Day *n* /,krɪsməs 'deɪ/
 coat *n* /kəʊt/
 dress *n* /dres/
 during *prep* /'dʒʊəriŋ/
 enjoy *v* /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/
 eye *n* /aɪ/
 fair *adj* /feə/
 fashion show *n* /'fæʃən ,ʃəʊ/
 get married /,get 'mæɪrɪd/
 get ready /,get 'redi/
 hair *n* /heə/
 hat *n* /hæt/
 hungry *adj* /'hʌŋɡri/
 interview *n* /'ɪntəvjʊː/
 jacket *n* /'dʒækɪt/
 listeners *n pl* /'lɪsnəz/
 love story *n* /'lʌv ,stɔːri/
 meet *v* /miːt/
 model *n* /'mɒdl/
 pack bags /,pæk 'bæɡz/
 rain *v* /reɪn/
 read *v* /riːd/
 sandal *n* /'sændl/
 shirt *n* /ʃɜːt/
 shoe *n* /ʃuː/
 short *adj* /ʃɔːt/
 shorts *n pl* /ʃɔːts/
 skirt *n* /skɜːt/
 sock *n* /sɒk/
 special *adj* /'speʃl/
 swimsuit *n* /'swɪmsuːt/
 talk *v* /tɔːk/
 the news *n* /ðə 'njuːz/
 thirsty *adj* /'θɜːsti/
 tie *n* /taɪ/
 tired *adj* /'taɪəd/
 trainers *n pl* /'treɪnəz/
 trousers *n pl* /'traʊzəz/
 wash *v* /wɒʃ/
 wear *v* /weə/
 what's the matter? /,wɒts ðə
 'mætə/

Colours

black /blæk/
 blue /bluː/
 brown /braʊn/
 green /ɡriːn/
 grey /ɡreɪ/
 red /red/
 yellow /'jeləʊ/
 white /waɪt/

UNIT 14

adult *n* /'ædʌlt/
 amazing *adj* /ə'meɪzɪŋ/
 Arctic Circle *n* /,ɑːktɪk 'sɜːkl/
 arrive *v* /ə'reɪv/
 bicycle *n* /'baɪsɪkl/
 bus tour *n* /'bʌs ,tʊə/
 busy *adj* /'bɪzi/
 catch a plane /,kætʃ ə 'pleɪn/
 collect *v* /kə'lekt/
 cost *v* /kɒst/
 diary *n* /'daɪəri/
 excited *adj* /ɪk'saɪtɪd/
 flight *n* /flaɪt/
 fly *v* /flaɪ/
 future *n* /'fjuːtʃə/
 go jogging /,ɡəʊ 'dʒɒɡɪŋ/
 go sightseeing /,ɡəʊ 'saɪtsiːɪŋ/
 hostel *n* /'hɒstl/
 how long? /,haʊ 'lɒŋ/
 it's time to go /ɪts ,taɪm tə 'ɡəʊ/
 last month /,lɑːst 'mʌnθ/
 lucky *adj* /'lʌki/
 market *n* /'mɑːkɪt/
 motorbike *n* /'məʊtəbaɪk/
 museum *n* /mjuː'ziːəm/
 New Zealand *n* /,njuː 'ziːlənd/
 plan *n* /plæn/
 rucksack *n* /'rʌksæk/
 ship *n* /ʃɪp/
 still *adv* /stɪl/
 suitcase *n* /'suːtkeɪs/
 the next one /ðə 'nekst ,wʌn/
 ticket *n* /'tɪkɪt/
 travel agent *n* /'trævəl ,eɪdʒənt/
 uncle *n* /'ʌŋkl/
 (the) Underground *n* /ðɪ
 'ʌndəgraʊnd/
 via *prep* /'vaɪə/
 youth hostel *n* /'juːθ ,hɒstl/

Pairwork activities

UNIT 2 p14

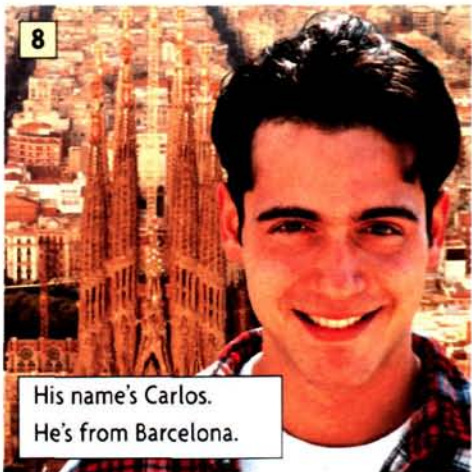
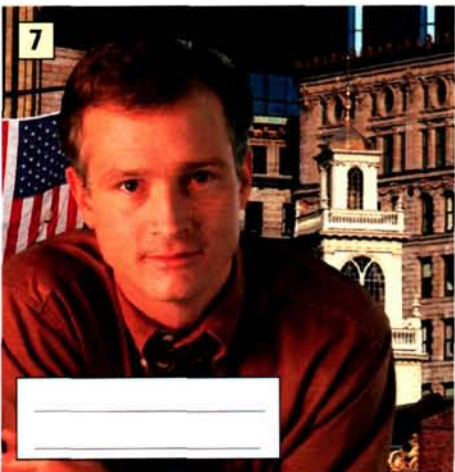
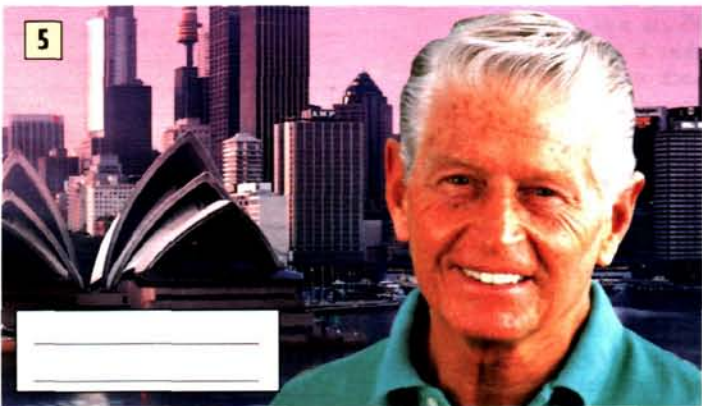
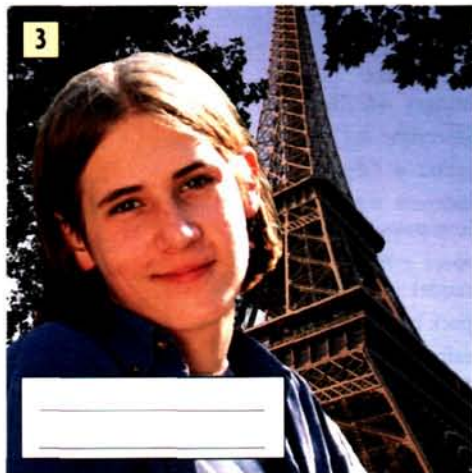
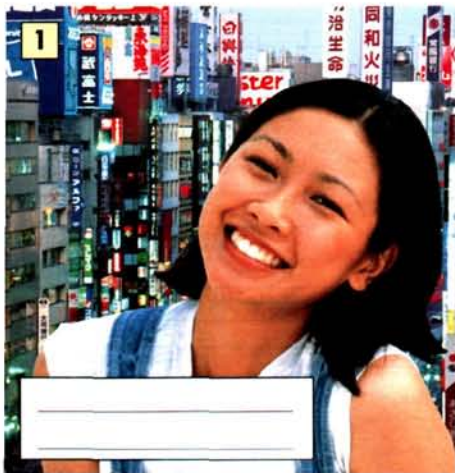
Cities and countries

2 Student B

Ask your partner questions and write the answers to complete the information.

What's her name?

Where's she from?





Different rooms

3 Student B

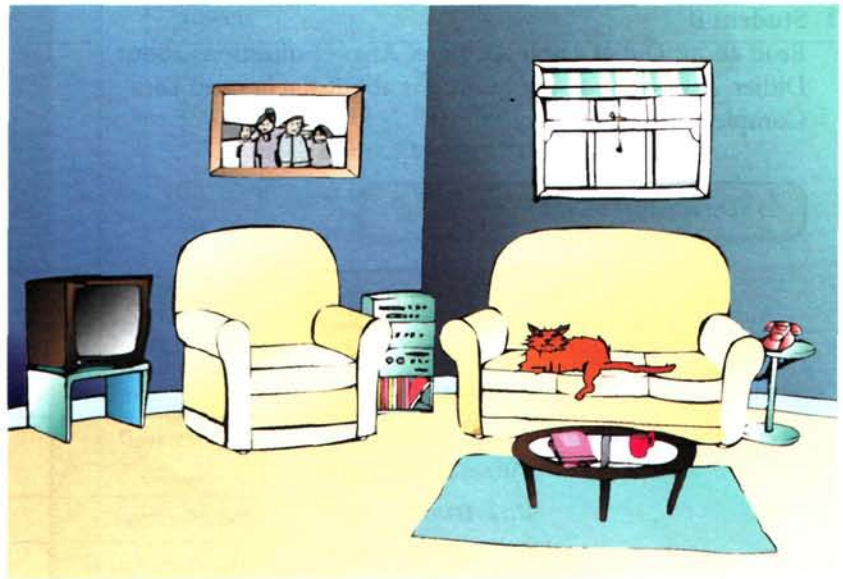
Look at the picture of a room. Your partner has a different room. Talk about your pictures to find six differences.

In my picture, there's a ...

In my picture, there isn't a ...

Is there a ... ?

No, there isn't.



Listening and speaking

3 Student A

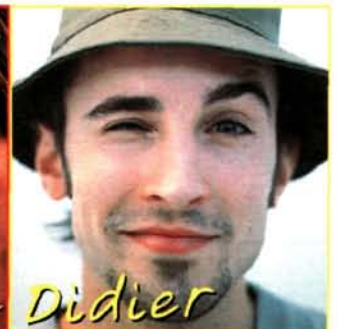
Read about Rachel and Lara's holiday plans. Answer questions about Rachel and Lara. Ask your partner questions about Didier. Complete the chart.

Where is Didier going?

Why is he going there?



Rachel + Lara



Didier

Where / go?	Whangaparada, New Zealand	
Why / go?	to visit their uncle	
When / leave?	22 December	
How / travel?	by plane and car	
Where / stay?	their uncle's house	
How long / stay?	three weeks	



Listening and speaking

3 Student B

Read about Didier's holiday plans. Answer questions about Didier. Ask your partner questions about Rachel and Lara. Complete the chart.



Where are Rachel and Lara going?

Why are they going there?

Where / go?		Scotland
Why / go?		to go walking
When / leave?		next Saturday
How / travel?		by train from Paris to Edinburgh, then by bus
Where / stay?		in youth hostels
How long / stay?		a week

Phonetic symbols

Consonants

1	/p/	as in	pen /pen/
2	/b/	as in	big /bɪg/
3	/t/	as in	tea /ti:/
4	/d/	as in	do /du:/
5	/k/	as in	cat /kæt/
6	/g/	as in	go /gəʊ/
7	/f/	as in	four /fɔ:/
8	/v/	as in	very /'veri/
9	/s/	as in	son /sʌn/
10	/z/	as in	zoo /zu:/
11	/l/	as in	live /lɪv/
12	/m/	as in	my /maɪ/
13	/n/	as in	now /naʊ/
14	/h/	as in	happy /'hæpi/
15	/r/	as in	red /red/
16	/j/	as in	yes /jes/
17	/w/	as in	want /wɒnt/
18	/θ/	as in	thanks /θæŋks/
19	/ð/	as in	the /ðə/
20	/ʃ/	as in	she /ʃi:/
21	/ʒ/	as in	television /'telɪvɪʒn/
22	/tʃ/	as in	child /tʃaɪld/
23	/dʒ/	as in	German /'dʒɜ:mən/
24	/ŋ/	as in	English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/

Vowels

25	/i:/	as in	see /si:/
26	/ɪ/	as in	his /hɪz/
27	/i/	as in	twenty /'twenti/
28	/e/	as in	ten /ten/
29	/æ/	as in	bag /bæg/
30	/ɑ:/	as in	father /'fɑ:ðə/
31	/ɒ/	as in	hot /hɒt/
32	/ɔ:/	as in	morning /'mɔ:nɪŋ/
33	/ʊ/	as in	football /'fʊtbɔ:l/
34	/u:/	as in	you /ju:/
35	/ʌ/	as in	sun /sʌn/
36	/ɜ:/	as in	learn /lɜ:n/
37	/ə/	as in	letter /'letə/

Diphthongs (two vowels together)

38	/eɪ/	as in	name /neɪm/
39	/əʊ/	as in	no /nəʊ/
40	/aɪ/	as in	my /maɪ/
41	/aʊ/	as in	how /haʊ/
42	/ɔɪ/	as in	boy /bɔɪ/
43	/ɪə/	as in	hear /hɪə/
44	/eə/	as in	where /weə/
45	/ʊə/	as in	tour /tʊə/

Irregular verbs

Base form	Past Simple
be	was/were
bring	brought
buy	bought
can	could
come	came
cost	cost
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
feel	felt
find	found
fly	flew
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
know	knew
leave	left
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/
ride	rode
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
sit	sat
speak	spoke
take	took
teach	taught
think	thought
understand	understood
wear	wore

Teachers around the world comment on *New Headway Beginner* ...

‘The progression is just the kind beginners need.’

‘... a lively and contemporary approach combined with topical and humorous topics for discussion and pairwork.’

‘... colourful, with photos of people from all walks of life that, even at beginner level, create scope for dialogue and student exchange.’



New Headway **Beginner**

The world's most trusted English course

New Headway is the course teachers and learners can rely on. Why? An authoritative integrated syllabus, motivating topics, and clearly focused tasks combine with a real understanding of what works in the classroom. It all makes for effective teaching and effective learning. Tried and tested all over the world, it's probably the most popular course ever written!

What does *New Headway Beginner* offer?

- Full-length foundation course for absolute beginners or near beginners lacking in confidence
- Grammar syllabus introducing past, present, and future time
- Vocabulary syllabus focusing on key, high-frequency items, avoiding unnecessary overload
- Manageable communicative activities putting language into context
- Staged step-by-step approach building on students' skills and confidence
- Clear, fresh design with plenty of photos and illustrations

‘It's clean and easy, without being oversimplified.’

PLUS

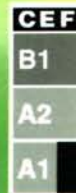
- CDs/Class cassettes
- Workbook (with or without key)
- Student's Workbook CD/cassette
- DVD/Video, with student's activity book

Headway *online*: interactive exercises available online at www.oup.com/elt/headway

Liz and John Soars are internationally renowned authors, and highly experienced teachers and teacher trainers.

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

www.oup.com/elt



OXFORD ENGLISH
ISBN 0-19-437631-1



9 780194 376310

Chapter 5

قواعد الأسماء English Nouns



مقدمة Introduction:

- معظم الأفعال في اللغة الانجليزية له اسم **Noun**.
- يمكن صياغة الأسماء من الأفعال في اللغة الانجليزية على أشكال فبعضها تصاغ بإضافة "**-ing**" لآخر الفعل. مثل:

أكل **eating** à يأكل **eat**

ومعظم الأسماء يكون شكلها نفس شكل الفعل. مثل:

يلعب ، لعب **play**

يقود ، قيادة **drive**

وبعض الأسماء تصاغ بإضافة "**-tion**" لآخر الفعل. مثل

تعليم **education** à يعلم **educate**

وكثير من الأسماء شكلها يختلف عن شكل الفعل. مثل:

اختيار **choice** à يختار **choose**

سؤال **question** à يسأل **ask**

تطور **development** à يتطور **develop**

أداتي التنكير a , an وأداة التعريف the:

- الفرق بين أداتي التنكير "a" و "an": أن "a" تُضاف عندما يكون الحرف الأول من الاسم ساكن و "an" تُضاف عندما يكون الحرف الأول من الاسم صوتي "سبق شرحها في البحث الأول"، ولكن هنالك أيضاً بعض الشواذ تعتمد على حسب طريقة نطق الكلمة. مثل:

an hour , a university , an honest

كلمة "hour" الحرف h لا يلفظ لأنه إذا جاء الحرف h يليه الحرف o فإن الحرف h لا يلفظ فإن كلمة hour تلفظ مثل لفظ our والحرف o حرف صوتي إذاً نضع an وكذلك "honest" نفس الشيء.

كلمة "university" الحرف u يلفظ "يو" فبعض الكلمات مثل "an umbrella" فهنا الحرف u يلفظ كأنه حرف a.

- يجب إضافة أداة تنكير للأسماء غير المعرفة المفردة والقابلة للعد.

We have a cat and a dog. نحن لدينا قطة و كلب.

- يجب إضافة أداة التعريف للأسماء المعرفة "أي المتكلم والمخاطب يعرفها" المفردة والجمع والقابلة للعد وغير القابلة للعد.

أنا ذاهب إلى السوبرماركت "المخاطب يعرف أي سوبرماركت يقصده المتكلم"

I am (I'm) going to the supermarket.

نحن لدينا قطة و كلب. القطة كبيرة ولكن الكلب جرو.

We have a cat and a dog. The cat is old, but the dog is puppy.

- يجب إضافة أداة تنكير عند التعبير عن المهن.

I am (I'm) a teacher. أنا أستاذ.

She is (She's) an actress. هي ممثلة.

- يجب إضافة أداة تنكير عند التعبير عن الكميات. منها:

a few قليل , a little قليل , a lot كثير , a pair of زوج من ,

a numbers of أعداد من , a hundreds of مئات من , a quarter ربع ,

a bit قطعة صغيرة

- يجب إضافة أداة تنكير عند التعجب بـ "What" عندما يليه اسم مفرد وقابل للعد.

What a hole! يا للحفرة!

- يمكن إضافة أداة التعريف قبل الأسماء التي يوجد منها واحد فقط. مثل: الشمس والأرض والملك والحكومة... إلخ.

The earth moves around the sun. الأرض تدور حول الشمس.

The King. الملك.

The Eiffel Tower. البرج إيفل.

- يجب إضافة أداة التعريف قبل أسماء: الفنادق والمسارح والمتاحف وأسماء الجرائد.

The British Museum. المسرح البريطاني.

The Atlantic. المحيط الأطلسي.

- يجب إضافة أداة التعريف قبل الأسماء الجغرافية مثل: البحار والتلال والجزر والقنوات بشرط أن يأتوا جمع أو أن يأتوا اسمين متتاليين وليس اسم واحد.

The Rockies. جبال الروكي. "جمع يجب إضافة أداة التعريف"

The West Indies. الهند الغربية. "جاء اسمين متتاليين يجب إضافة أداة التعريف"

The Red Sea. البحر الأحمر. "جاء اسمين متتاليين يجب إضافة أداة التعريف"

The Amazon. الأمازون. "جاء اسم واحد لا نضيف أداة تعريف"

The River Amazon. نهر الأمازون. "جاء اسمين متتاليين يجب إضافة أداة التعريف"

- يجب إضافة أداة التعريف عند مقارنة صفات التفضيل العليا "تدرس بالتفصيل في البحث السادس".

- لا تضاف أداة تنكير قبل الأسماء التي يسبقها حرف الجر "by".

I went by a car. أنا ذهبت بسيارة.

- لا تضاف أداة تنكير ولا أداة تعريف قبل الأسماء التي تسبقهم ضمير ملكية أو ضمير إشارة.

This the pen. خطأ

This is the pen. صح

My a pen. خطأ

- لا تضاف أداة تنكير ولا أداة التعريف قبل أسماء المدن والدول والجبال والأنهار والشوارع واللغات والوجبات والمجلات والمطارات والمخطات.

I had lunch with John. أنا تناولت الغداء مع جون. "وجبة"

I bought Cosmopolitan at Paddington Station.

اسم محطة اسم مجلة

- لا تضاف أداة تنكير ولا أداة التعريف قبل أسماء بعض الأماكن الذي تسبقها حرف جر.

at home , at/to work , at/to school , at/to university ,

at/to sea , at/to college , at/to church , ...

in/to bed , in/to class , in/to hospital , on foot , ...

She goes to a work by bus. هي تذهب إلى العمل بالباص.

I was at the home yesterday. أنا كنت في المنزل البارحة.

- وظائف أداة التعريف قبل أسماء الجمع وأسماء غير القابلة للعد عندما نريد التكلم عن هذه الأسماء بشكل عام.

Water boils at 100° C.

Milk is good for you.

I like potato.

في الجملة الأولى "الماء بشكل عام وليس القصد ماء معين يغلي عند ١٠٠ درجة مئوية"، أما في الجملة الثانية أيضاً "الحليب بشكل عام وليس القصد حليب معين مفيد لك"، أما في الجملة الثالثة "أنا أفضل البطاطس بشكل عام وليس بطاطس من نوع معين".

— يجب إضافة أداة التعريف قبل الأعداد الترتيبية إذا دل الاسم الذي يلي العدد على تعريف.

The First Winner.

الفائز الأول.

I am reading the second book.

أنا أقرأ الكتاب الثاني.

— لا تضاف أداة تنكير قبل "someone, somebody, some-" لأنه في الأصل هو نكرة.

— لا تضاف عادةً أداة تنكير أو أداة التعريف في العناوين إلا إذا دلت على تنكير أو تعريف "انظر إلى بحث كتابة المقالات Paragraphs في البحث الثاني عشر".

- في الجملة "go home" لا نضع أداة تنكير أو أداة التعريف ولا حرف جر.

I (go/went) to home.

خطأ

I (go/went) home.

صحيح

أقسام الأسماء:

أولاً/ أسماء العلم Proper Nouns:

هي أسماء تستخدم لتسمية الأشخاص والأماكن وأسماء الأشهر وأيام الأسبوع والدول والمدن . ويكتب الحرف الأول من هذه الأسماء بحرف كبير **Capital Letter** مهما كان موقعه في الجملة، ولا يجوز أن تسبقها إحدى أداتي التنكير "a, an" وأداة التعريف "the" لأنها هي في الأصل معرفة. مثل:

يوم الجمعة **Friday**, أميركا **America**, دمشق **Damascus**, علي **Ali**

ثانياً/ أسماء النكرة :Common Nouns

هي أسماء تستخدم للدلالة على نوعية من الأشخاص أو الأشياء أو الأماكن. ويكتب الحرف الأول من هذه الأسماء بحرف كبير إذا كان أول الجملة وبحرف صغير إذا كان في منتصف أو آخر الجملة ، ويجب أن تسبقها إحدى أداتي التنكير "a , an" في حالة المفرد فقط وأداة التعريف "the" في حالة التعريف. مثل:
مدينة **city** , كتاب **book** , قطة **cat** , أستاذ **teacher** , رجل **man**

ثالثاً/ أسماء المادة :Material Nouns

هي أسماء المواد بشكل عام . ويكتب الحرف الأول من هذه الأسماء بحرف كبير إذا كان في أول الجملة وبحرف صغير إذا كان في منتصف أو آخر الجملة. مثل:
خبز **bread** , هواء **air** , رمل **sand** , ماء **water** , ثلج **snow** , معدن **iron**

رابعاً/ أسماء الجمع :Collective Nouns

هي تطلق على مجموعة من الأشخاص أو الحيوانات أو الأشياء عند اعتبار هذه المجموعة اسماً أو كياناً واحداً ويكتب الحرف الأول من هذه الأسماء بحرف كبير إذا كان في أول الجملة وبحرف صغير إذا كان في منتصف أو آخر الجملة. مثل:
قطيع من الخراف **flock** , أسطول **fleet** , جيش **army** , حشد **crowd**
أساطيل **fleets** , جيوش **armies** , حشود **crowds**

خامساً/ الأسماء المعنوية :Abstract Nouns

هي أسماء تطلق على خاصية أو حالة أو فعالية معينة . ويكتب الحرف الأول من هذه الأسماء بحرف كبير إذا كان في أول الجملة وبحرف صغير إذا كان في منتصف أو آخر الجملة. مثل:
سرور **pleasure** , ضحك **laughter** , ابتهاج **joy**

الأسماء القابلة للعد وغير القابلة للعد:

أولاً/ الأسماء القابلة للعد:

هي أسماء يمكن عدها واستخدامها في الإفراد والجمع. ويجب أن تسبقها إحدى أداتي التنكير "a , an" في حالة المفرد فقط أو أداة التعريف "the" في حالة التعريف، ويعبر عن كثيرها بكلمة "many" وعن قليلها بكلمة "few". مثل:

رجال قليلون **a few men** , رجال كثيرون **many men** , رجل **a man**

قليل من الرجال **a few of men** , كثير من الرجال **many of men**

ثانياً/ الأسماء غير القابلة للعد:

هي أسماء لا يمكن عدها ولا تستخدم في الإفراد والجمع. وتعامل معاملة المفرد "أي يضاف بعدها , has , is was... إلخ" ، ولا يجوز أن تسبقها إحدى أداتي التنكير "a , an" ويجوز أن تسبقها أداة التعريف "the" في حالة التعريف ، ويعبر عن كثيرها بكلمة "much" وعن قليلها بكلمة "little". ومنها أسماء المادة والأسماء المعنوية. ومن هذه الأسماء:

(١) أسماء المواد **Substances:**

Material: cotton , cloth , silk , wool , nylon , gold, silver, ...

Food: flour , rice , bread , wheat , rye , sugar , salt , pepper, ...

Other: butter , cheese , jam , fur , skin , hair , ice , snow , rain , soil , grass , land , ground , wood , plastic , leather , coal , rock , sand , paper , cement , chalk , plaster , paint, ...

(٢) السوائل **Liquids:**

water , milk , coffee , tea , oil , petrol , gasoline , juice , alcohol, ...

(٣) الغازات **Gases:**

air , smoke , steam , oxygen , hydrogen, ...

(٤) أسماء أخرى:

music , luggage , baggage , pay , noise , traffic , furniture , accommodation , homework, ...

٥) أسماء Abstract Nouns "تدرس بالتفصيل في البحث الثاني عشر".

ماء قليل **a little water** , ماء كثير **much water** , ماء **water**

سكر قليل **a little sugar** , سكر كثير **much sugar** , سكر **sugar**

قليل من الماء **a little of water** , كثير من الماء **much of water** , ماء **water**

قليل من السكر **a little of sugar** , كثير من السكر **much of sugar** , سكر **sugar**

- يير بالذكر أن هنالك أسماء يمكن أن تكون قابلاً للعد وفي الوقت نفسه يمكن أن تكون غير قابلة للعد. مثل الاسم "coffee" إذا كان القصد منه "قهوة" فيكون غير قابل للعد أما إذا كان القصد منه "فنجان قهوة" فيكون قابل للعد.

I want a coffee.

أنا أريد (فنجان قهوة/فنجاناً من القهوة). "قابل للعد"

I like coffee.

أنا أحب القهوة. "غير قابل للعد"

وكذلك نفس الشيء للأسماء "tea , potato, ..."

هي لديها الكثير من الذهب والقليل من الجمال.

She has much of gold and a little of beauty

This water is sterilized.

هذا الماء مُعقَّم.

↑
لاحظ

- يمكن لبعض الأسماء غير القابلة للعد أن تصبح قابلة للعد ولكن بمعنى مختلف. مثل:

The boy threw a stone.

الولد قذف حجراً. "قابل للعد"

This wall is made of stone.

هذا الجدار مصنوع من الحجر. "غير قابل للعد"

يمكن لبعض الأسماء المعنوية أن تصبح قابلة للعد و تستخدم في صيغة الجمع، يضاف لها في آخر الاسم

الحرف "s" عند الجمع. مثل:

حقائق **truths** , آراء **opinions** , أفكار **ideas**



- تكن في حالات خاصة استخدام أسماء العلم بصيغة الجمع، يضاف لها في آخر الاسم الحرف "s" عند الجمع. مثل:

I met three Omars yesterday. أنا قابلت ثلاثة أشخاص باسم عمر البارحة.

جمع الأسماء The plural:

- تجمع الأسماء في اللغة الإنجليزية بإضافة حرف "s" في آخر الاسم مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار قواعد إضافة -s "سبق شرحها بالتفصيل في البحث الأول".
 - هنالك اثني عشر اسماً فقط تنتهي بـ "f" أو "fe" وتجمع بتحويل هذه الأحرف السابقة إلى "ve" وإضافة -s- أما باقي الأسماء عند جمعها يضاف -s- فقط. وهم:
 - leaf à leaves , ورقة نبات , loaf à loaves , رغيف , sheaf à sheaves , حزمة ,
 - thief à thieves , لص , calf à calves , عجل , self à selves , نفس ,
 - wolf à wolves , ذئب , half à halves , نصف , scarf à scarves , وشاح ,
 - life à lives , حياة , wife à wives , زوجة , knife à knives , سكين
 - هنالك بعض الأسماء في اللغة الإنجليزية تجمع بطريقة تختلف عن القاعدة العامة. منها:
 - man à men رجال : رجل , woman à women نساء : امرأة ,
 - child à children أطفال : طفل , foot à feet أقدام : قدم ,
 - tooth à teeth أسنان : سن , mouse à mice فئران : فأر ,
 - goose à geese إوزات : إوزة , louse à lice قمل : قملة , ox à oxen أثوار : ثور
 - erratum à errata أخطاء مطبعية : خطأ مطبعي , index à indices فهرس : فهرس
 - هنالك بعض الأسماء التي لها نفس الصيغة في المفرد والجمع. مثل:
 - deer , خنزير , swine , خروف , خراف , sheep , غزال , غزلان
 - هنالك بعض أسماء الجمع ذات صيغة مفردة وتعامل معاملة الجمع. مثل:
 - people , شرطة police , رجال الدين clergy , ماشية cattle , شعب people ,
 - poultry , دجاج poultry , حشرات طفيلية vermin , جمهور public , دجاج poultry
- Poultry are there. الدجاج هناك.

يمكن استخدام بعض الأسماء السابقة بصيغة الجمع ولكن بمعنى مختلف. مثل "people" بمعنى "شعب".

Peoples of Europe eat much of potato. شعوب أوروبا تأكل الكثير من البطاطس.

- هنالك بعض أسماء الجمع لا يجوز إضافة علامة الجمع "s" في آخر الاسم إذا استُخدمت بعد الأرقام. مثل:

dozen: two dozen دزينة , score : three score علامة ,

thousand : five thousand ألف , hundred : eight hundred مئة ,

million : nine million مليون , head : two head رأس

ولكن علامة الجمع تضاف إلى الأسماء السابقة عند استخدامها بدون عدد محدد. مثل:

dozens of eggs مئات من البيض , hundreds of boys مئات من الأولاد

- هنالك أسماء تحمل صيغة الجمع لكنها تعامل معاملة المفرد ومنها أسماء بعض العلوم. مثل:

news مشنقة , innings نوبة عمل , gallows

و علم فيزياء physics , علم الرياضيات mathematics , علم الأخلاق ethics

علم صوتيات phonetics

- الأشياء التي تحتوي على قطعتين أو أكثر تجمع في اللغة الإنجليزية مع أنها تفرد في اللغة العربية مثل المقص والكماشة... فهذه الأشياء لها قطعتين.

The scissors are lost.

المقص ضائع.

The scissor is lost.

خطأ

التذكير والتأنيث Gender:

لا تحتوي اللغة الإنجليزية على تذكير وتأنيث قاعدتين كما في اللغة العربية والفرنسية . ومع ذلك يمكن

تقسيم الأسماء في الإنجليزية من حيث الجنس إلى أربع فئات:

(١) المذكر: اسم يمكن استبداله بضمير الرفع He أو النصب والجر him. وهذه بعض الأسماء التي تستخدم في المذكر فقط:

و عم أو خال uncle , أخ brother , أب father , رجل man , ولد boy , ابن son

... , ملك king , أمير prince , ابن الأخ أو الأخت nephew

(٢) المؤنث: اسم يمكن استبداله بضمير الرفع She أو النصب والجر her. وهذه بعض الأسماء التي تستخدم في المؤنث فقط:

و أخت sister , أم mother , امرأة woman , بنت girl , ابنة daughter

... , ملكة **queen** , أميرة **princess** , بنت الأخ أو الأخت **niece** , عممة أو خالة **aunt** (٣) غير العاقل: اسم يمكن استبداله بضمير الرفع والنصب والجر **it**. ومن الأسماء غير العاقل الحيوانات والجمادات. مثل:

... , كلب **dog** , قطة **cat** , مدينة **city** , كتاب **book** , باب **door** , طاولة **table** , قلم **pen** (٤) المختلط: اسم يمكن استخدامه مع كلا الجنسين. مثل:

, دكتور أو دكتورة **doctor** , صديق أو صديقة **friend** , طفل أو طفلة **child** ,
 , ابن العم أو بنت العم أو بن الخال أو بنت الخال **cousin** , قاضي أو قاضية **judge** ,
 ... , أستاذ أو أستاذة **teacher** , فنان أو فنانة **artist**

- استخدام كلمتين مختلفتين تدلان على المذكر والمؤنث المقابل له:

المذكر	المؤنث
ولد : boy	بنت : girl
أخ : brother	أخت : sister
ثور : bull	بقرة : cow
ديك : cock	دجاجة : hen
كلب : dog	كلبة : bitch
أب : father	أم : mother
ثعلب : fox	الثعلبية : vixen
حصان : horse	فرس : mare
زوج : husband	زوجة : wife
ملك : king	ملكة : queen
سيد نبيل : lord	سيدة نبيلة : lady
رجل : man	امرأة : woman
راهب : monk	راهبة : nun
ابن الأخ أو الأخت : nephew	بنت الأخ أو الأخت : niece
كباش : ram	نعجة : ewe
سيد : sir	مدام : madam

son : ابن	daughter : ابنة
uncle : عم ، خال	aunt : عممة ، خالة

- تعتبر جميع أسماء الدول والمدن أسماء مؤنثة لكن كلمة **country , city** يعبر عنها بالضمير **it**.

حالات إعراب الاسم :Case of Nouns

أولاً/ حالة الرفع Nominative: يكون فيها الاسم:

(١) فاعلاً للفعل.

The boy broke the window.

الولد كسر النافذة.

(٢) تنمة مرفوعة للفعل وتقابل الخبر في اللغة العربية.

This man is my father.

هذا الرجل **أبي**. أو هذا الرجل **يكون أبي**.

في اللغة العربية: الرجل مبتدأ مرفوع و **أبي** خبر مرفوع ، في اللغة الانجليزية: الرجل فاعل و **أبي** مفعول به والفعل هو "يكون".

ثانياً/ حالة النصب والجر Object: يكون الاسم فيها:

(١) مفعول مباشر للفعل.

The boy broke the window.

الولد كسر النافذة.

(٢) مفعولاً لحرف جر.

Put your cup on the table.

ضع فنجانك **على الطاولة**.

(٣) حالة ظرفية زمانية.

He came yesterday.

هو أتى **البارحة**.

(١) الطريقة السكسونية:

أ- المفرد: إضافة المقطع 's' في آخر الاسم

ثوب الفتاة.

The girl's robe.

ثوب مبتدأ وهو مضاف والفتاة مضاف إليه مجرور

Shakespeare's plays.

مسرحيات شكسبير.

مسرحيات مبتدأ وهو مضاف وشكسبير مضاف إليه مجرور.

ب- الجمع: إضافة الفاصلة ' فقط في آخر الاسم بشرط أن يكون الجمع مصاغاً بـ -s أو -es.

The girls' robes.

ثياب الفتيات.

The boys' books.

كتب الأولاد.

Ali's house.

مترل علي.

إذا كان الجمع غير مصاغ بـ -s أو -es عند الإضافة يعامل معاملة المفرد وذلك بإضافة 's في آخر

الاسم.

The men's room.

غرفة الرجال.

The children's teacher.

أستاذ الأطفال.

- تستخدم الطريقة السكسونية:

(١) مع الأسماء التي تدل على الكائنات الحية.

ذيل القطه. "كائن حي"

غرفة الرجال. "كائن حي"

الجمعية النسائية. "كائن حي"

(٢) مع الأشياء الجسدة أي الممثلة بصفة بشرية.

ملكة الجمال.

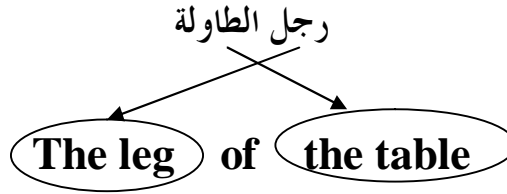
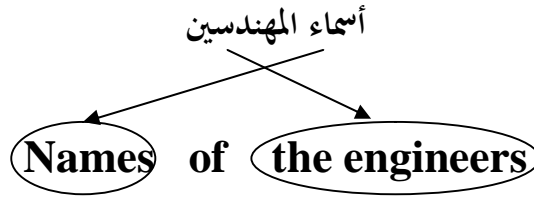
The cat's tail.

The men's room.

The women's society.

The Beauty's queen.

٢) الطريقة النورمندية: تصاغ باستخدام الحرف الجر "of" بين المضاف والمضاف إليه.
لتكن لدينا الجملة التالية:



- تستخدم الطريقة النورمندية:

١) مع الأسماء التي تدل على أشياء غير حية "الجمادات".

The leg of the table.

رجل الطاولة.

ولكن لاحظ هذه الجملة: (لأنه سبق الاسم غير الحي ضمير ملكية)

My key of door.

يمكن

My door's key.

ويفضل

٢) مع الصفات المستخدمة على شكل أسماء ويمكن أن تأتي مع الطريقة السكسونية.

Names of the engineers. OR The engineers' names.