



Third Edition Solutions

Intermediate

Workbook

این مجموعه با لوگوی مرجع زبان ایرانیان
به صورت نشر بر خط و حامل به ثبت رسیده است.
کپی برداری از آن خلاف شرع، قانون و اخلاق است و شامل پیگیرد خواهد شد.

Unit	A Vocabulary	B Grammar	C Vocabulary	D Grammar	E Word Skills	F Reading	G Speaking	H Writing
I Introduction	p4 Holidays	Present tense contrast	Adjectives	Articles, <i>will</i> and <i>going to</i>				
1 Generations	p8 Ages and stages	Past tense contrast	Family tensions	<i>used to</i>	Phrasal verbs (1)	Family fortunes	Role-play	A message
Review 1	p16							
2 Leisure time	p18 Love it or hate it	Present perfect and past simple contrast	Eating out	Present perfect simple and continuous	Compound nouns and adjectives	Sport changes lives	Stimulus-based discussion	A blog post
Review 2	p26							
Exam Skills Trainer 1	p28	Reading: Multiple choice Listening: True / false Use of English: Banked cloze Speaking: Photo comparison and role-play Writing: A message						
3 The human body	p30 Parts of the body	Speculating and predicting	The body's limits	Future continuous and future perfect	Word families	Body clock	Photo description	An opinion essay
Review 3	p38							
4 Home	p40 Describing houses and homes	Comparison	Young and homeless	Imaginary situations	<i>do, make and take</i>	Alternative living	Photo comparison and discussion	An email
Review 4	p48							
Exam Skills Trainer 2	p50	Reading: Multiple choice Listening: Sentence completion (short answers) Use of English: Paired multiple-choice gapfill Speaking: Role-play Writing: An opinion essay						
5 Technology	p52 Computing	Quantifiers	Navigation nightmare	Modals in the past	Adjective + preposition	Intelligent footballers	Photo comparison	An internet forum post
Review 5	p60							
6 High flyers	p62 Describing character	Defining relative clauses	Margaret Fuller	Non-defining relative clauses	Phrasal verbs (2)	Out of work	Guided conversation	A for and against essay
Review 6	p70							
Exam Skills Trainer 3	p72	Reading: Multiple matching Listening: Multiple choice Use of English: Multiple-choice cloze Speaking: Photo comparison and discussion Writing: A for and against essay						
7 Artists	p74 Talking about the arts	The passive	Poetry in motion	<i>have something done</i>	Indefinite pronouns	Street art	Photo comparison and role-play	Article: a film review
Review 7	p82							
8 Messages	p84 On the phone	Reported speech	Global network	Reported questions	Verb patterns: reporting verbs	Storytelling	Photo description	A narrative
Review 8	p92							
Exam Skills Trainer 4	p94	Reading: True / false / not given Listening: Multiple matching Use of English: Open cloze Speaking: Photo comparison Writing: A review						
9 Journeys	p96 Travel and transport	Third conditional	Travel solutions	Participle clauses	Verb patterns	Miscalculations	Guided conversation	A formal letter
Review 9	p104							
Exam Skills Trainer 5	p106	Reading: Missing sentences Listening: True / false / not given Use of English: Word formation Speaking: Photo comparison and topic discussion Writing: A formal letter						
B2 Exam Skills Trainer 1	p108	Reading: Multiple choice Listening: True / false Use of English: Open cloze Speaking: Role-play Writing: An article						
B2 Exam Skills Trainer 2	p110	Reading: Multiple matching Listening: Multiple choice Use of English: Banked cloze Speaking: Photo comparison Writing: A letter to the editor						
Cumulative Review 1 p112 (Units 1–1)	Cumulative Review 2 p114 (Units 1–3)		Cumulative Review 3 p116 (Units 1–5)		Cumulative Review 4 p118 (Units 1–7)		Cumulative Review 5 p120 (Units 1–9)	
Writing Bank	p122	Functions Bank	p126	Wordlist	p128	Irregular verbs	p136	



Introduction



Vocabulary

A

Holidays

I can talk about what I did in the school holidays.

1 Label the pictures with the words below.

castle harbour monument opera house ruins
square statue zoo



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

2 Where can you do these things? Complete the words.

- see animals from places like Africa in natural, open spaces:
w _____ p _____
- see unusual fish: a _____
- buy fruit, vegetables, etc.: m _____
- find a wide variety of shops: s _____ d _____
- see beautiful countryside: n _____ p _____
- see where kings and queens live or lived: p _____
- see ships and boats: h _____
- see a play: t _____
- see a lot of beautiful, old buildings:
o _____ t _____
- see interesting, valuable, old objects: m _____
- climb up high and get a good view: t _____
- go on rides: t _____ p _____

3 Complete the postcard with the verbs below. Use the past simple.

not be not buy go go have
play sunbathe not want

Hi Rose,

We're having a great time in Italy. We spent the first day on the beach. I ¹ _____ kayaking. Sam ² _____ to come with me – he ³ _____ on the beach. Yesterday, the weather ⁴ _____ great, so we ⁵ _____ to the shopping district in the morning, but we ⁶ _____ any souvenirs. After lunch, we ⁷ _____ cards and board games. Last night, we ⁸ _____ dinner in a pizza restaurant. Back on Sunday. See you then!

Love,

Anna



Rose White
4 Old Road
Brighton
UK

4 Complete the dialogue with the verbs below. Use the past simple.

be do go go away have
hire stay stay visit visit

James ¹ _____ you _____ a good holiday?

Lucy Yes, it ² _____ good. We ³ _____ my cousin in Germany.

James Cool. What ⁴ _____ you _____?

Lucy We ⁵ _____ on the Baltic coast. We ⁶ _____ bikes and we ⁷ _____ on a boat trip. What about you? ⁸ _____ you _____?

James No, I ⁹ _____ here. I ¹⁰ _____ on a couple of excursions with my family, and I ¹¹ _____ a theme park with Josh.

5 What did you do in the summer? Write three sentences. Use the past simple.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Present tense contrast

I can use different tenses to talk about the present and future.

1 Circle the correct tense.

- 1 'What do you do / are you doing tonight?' 'I stay / I'm staying at home.'
- 2 Can you text me when you get / 're getting home?
- 3 The sun rises / is rising in the east and sets / is setting in the west.
- 4 Why do you laugh / are you laughing? It isn't funny!
- 5 My dad leaves / is leaving home every day at eight o'clock.
- 6 My sister always borrows / is always borrowing my clothes. It's really annoying!
- 7 What time does your train arrive / is your train arriving?

2 Match sentences 1–7 in exercise 1 with the uses of tenses a–g below.

Present simple

- a for habits and routines
- b for a permanent situation or fact
- c for timetables and schedules
- d in future time clauses (starting with *when, as soon as, after, if, etc.*)

Present continuous

- e for something happening now or about now
- f for describing annoying behaviour (with *always*)
- g for future arrangements

3 Complete the dialogue with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.



Martin Hurry up! The film ¹ _____ (start) in ten minutes.

Hannah I ² _____ (look for) my phone.
³ _____ you _____ (know) where it is?

Martin No. Why ⁴ _____ you always _____ (lose) things? It's so annoying!

Hannah I usually ⁵ _____ (keep) it on my bedside table, but it isn't there.

Martin ⁶ _____ you _____ (remember) when you last used it?

Hannah No – that's the problem.

Martin You ⁷ _____ (not need) your phone at the cinema. Look for it when we ⁸ _____ (get back).

Hannah I won't have time when we get back.
 I ⁹ _____ (go) straight out again ... It's OK. Here it is! It was in my pocket!

4 Some of the sentences are incorrect. Rewrite them correctly. Tick the correct sentences.

- 1 Mel is belonging to the drama club.
- 2 Do you prefer beach holidays or adventure holidays?
- 3 Call me as soon as you're arriving.
- 4 Jack is hating spaghetti.
- 5 Why are you always interrupting?
- 6 I'm not understanding this maths calculation.

5 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the same verb in each pair of sentences. Use the present simple and present continuous.

have look think

- 1 a That food _____ delicious!
 b What _____ you _____ at?
- 2 a What _____ you _____ about?
 b Who _____ you _____ will win the match?
- 3 a 'Where's Tom?' 'He _____ a shower.'
 b Dogs _____ a good sense of smell.

6 Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or present continuous. Then write true answers, in complete sentences.

- 1 Where _____ you usually _____ on Saturday mornings? (go)
- 2 What _____ you usually _____ on Saturday mornings? (do)
- 3 What time _____ school _____ and _____ ? (start /-finish)
- 4 What _____ your parents _____ now? (do)

IC

Vocabulary

Adjectives

I can form and use a variety of adjectives correctly.

1 Complete the definitions with the adjectives below.

anxious ashamed bored confused cross
delighted disappointed envious proud
relieved shocked terrified upset

- 1 _____ : angry
- 2 _____ : sad because something is worse than you hoped or expected
- 3 _____ : happy because something is better than you hoped or expected
- 4 _____ : not able to understand what is happening
- 5 _____ : worried
- 6 _____ : not interested in what is happening
- 7 _____ : very pleased
- 8 _____ : very frightened
- 9 _____ : feeling bad because you did something wrong
- 10 _____ : unhappy because you want something that belongs to somebody else
- 11 _____ : happy about something you have achieved
- 12 _____ : very surprised and upset
- 13 _____ : unhappy about something that happened

2 Read the speech bubbles. How is each speaker feeling? Choose the best adjective from exercise 1.

1 Have you seen Molly's new coat? She's so lucky. I wish I had one like that.

2 It's OK, I've found my keys. They were in my bag. That's good!

3 Stop taking my pen. I need it. You're being really annoying!

4 How strange. I'm sure I got a text from him, but I can't see it on my phone.

5 I really needed more than 60% in my test, but I only got 55%. I worked hard too.

6 I feel really bad because I lied to my parents about where I was last night.

3 Complete the sentences with personality adjectives from below. There are six extra adjectives.

brave confident flexible hard-working
honest kind loyal organised outgoing
patient punctual reliable sensitive shy

- 1 She's _____ : nothing frightens her.
- 2 He's _____ : he has one job during the week and another at weekends.
- 3 She's really _____ : all the books in her bookcase are in alphabetical order.
- 4 He's very _____ : he's hardly ever late.
- 5 She's _____ : she always tells the truth.
- 6 He's _____ : he loves being with people and making new friends.
- 7 She's _____ : she's always careful not to upset anyone.
- 8 He's very _____ : he always supports his friends, whatever the situation.

4 In your opinion, what are the two most important personal qualities for these people? Choose two adjectives from exercise 3.

- 1 A teacher should be _____ and _____.
- 2 A doctor should be _____ and _____.
- 3 A TV presenter should be _____ and _____.
- 4 A police officer should be _____ and _____.

5 Circle the correct adjective.

- 1 When I took part in my first school play, I was **terrifying** / **terrified**, but it was an **exciting** / **excited** experience.
- 2 I enjoy gymnastics, but it's **tiring** / **tired**.
- 3 When my dad was ill last month, it was a **worrying** / **worried** time for all the family.
- 4 Have you heard the **shocking** / **shocked** news?
- 5 My brother was **disappointing** / **disappointed** about failing his driving test.

6 Complete the questions with a negative prefix. Then write true answers.

- 1 Are you patient or _____ patient?

- 2 Are you enthusiastic about your school work or _____ enthusiastic?

- 3 In general, are you organised or _____ organised?

- 4 Are you generally reliable or _____ reliable about social arrangements?

Articles, *will* and *going to*

I can use articles and talk about plans and predictions.

1 Read the dialogue. Tick the correct answers.

- Paddy** What are you doing at ¹ ___ weekend?
Ellie I'm going caving. There's ² ___ great place for it in the mountains near my uncle's house.
Paddy It's ³ ___ dangerous hobby, isn't it?
Ellie Not really. My uncle is ⁴ ___ rock climbing instructor. He says ⁵ ___ caving is safer than ⁶ ___ climbing.
Paddy I'd love to learn how to climb.
Ellie My uncle could teach you, but he charges £25 ⁷ ___ hour.
Paddy I can't afford that. But I think there's ⁸ ___ indoor climbing wall in town. I could practise there.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> a | <input type="checkbox"/> the |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> a | <input type="checkbox"/> no article |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> a | <input type="checkbox"/> the |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> a | <input type="checkbox"/> no article |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> the | <input type="checkbox"/> no article |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> the | <input type="checkbox"/> no article |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> an | <input type="checkbox"/> no article |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> an | <input type="checkbox"/> the |

2 Complete the text with *a / an, the*, or no article (—).

This man is inside ¹ a cave. He's ² ___ professional caver, but he's still feeling nervous. Why? Because ³ ___ cave is much bigger than it looks. In fact, it's ⁴ ___ deepest cave in the world. It's called ⁵ ___ Krubera Cave, and it's near ⁶ ___ Black Sea. It is ⁷ ___ only cave on Earth that is more than 2 km deep. Caves like this are fascinating places for ⁸ ___ explorers because there are always new parts to discover. In 2005, ⁹ ___ Ukrainian caver called Alexander Klimchouk organised ¹⁰ ___ expedition into the cave. ¹¹ ___ expedition involved 56 people and went deeper than 2 km. In 2012, a Ukrainian diver called Gennady Samokhin went even deeper by diving down through the muddy water at ¹² ___ bottom.



3 Circle the ending that is more natural.

- 1 'There's somebody at the door.' 'OK,
 a I'm going to answer it.'
 b I'll answer it.'
- 2 'These boxes are too heavy. Look out—
 a I'm going to drop them!'
 b I'll drop them!'
- 3 'Would you like something to drink?' 'Yes,
 a I'm going to have a glass of water, please.'
 b I'll have a glass of water, please.'
- 4 'Show me your picture. I promise
 a I'm not going to laugh.'
 b I won't laugh.'
- 5 'What are your plans for the afternoon?'
 a 'I'll stay in and watch TV.'
 b 'I'm going to stay in and watch TV.'
- 6 'We're going to the Caribbean this year.
 a It will be my first visit.'
 b It's going to be my first visit.'
- 7 'I've forgotten my pencil case.' 'Don't worry,
 a I'll lend you a pen.'
 b I'm going to lend you a pen.'
- 8 'That's a fantastic pass!
 a They'll score a goal!'
 b They're going to score a goal!'
- 9 'I'm going to the cinema tonight.' 'Really?
 a What will you see?'
 b What are you going to see?'

4 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *will* or *going to* and the verbs in brackets.

- Jack** I ¹ _____ (go) ice skating on Saturday evening with Luke. Would you like to come?
Annie Yes, please. Where ² _____ (you / meet)? At the ice rink?
Jack No, at the bus stop near my house.
Annie I live really near to the ice rink, so I ³ _____ (see) you there. What time?
Jack Six o'clock in the evening. I think it ⁴ _____ (be) quite busy.
Annie Yes, definitely. It's more expensive on Saturday evenings, isn't it?
Jack Don't worry. I ⁵ _____ (get) a ticket for you. I've got some vouchers, so it ⁶ _____ (not cost) too much.
Annie Thanks! I ⁷ _____ (see) you on Saturday, then.
Jack At six o'clock.
Annie I ⁸ _____ (not be) late, I promise.

1

Generations

Vocabulary

A

Ages and stages

I can talk about the different stages of people's lives.

- 1 Label the pictures with the life stages below.
 centenarian elderly infant in his / her teens
 in his / her twenties middle-aged toddler young child



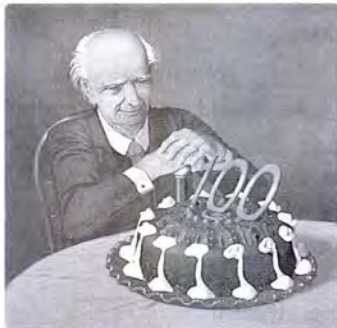
1 She's a _____.

2 He's _____.



3 _____.

4 _____.



5 _____.

6 _____.



7 _____.

8 _____.

- 2 Complete the life events with the words below. Use all the words.

be be emigrate fall get get go inherit
 learn move split start

- 1 _____ born 7 _____ to university
 2 _____ a business 8 _____ house
 3 _____ in love 9 _____ your first job
 4 _____ (money, etc.) 10 _____ engaged
 5 _____ to drive 11 _____ brought up (by)
 6 _____ up 12 _____ from abroad

away a change of career divorced down
 a family from work a grandparent home a house or flat
 married school school up

- 13 get _____ 20 become _____
 14 leave _____ 21 grow _____
 15 start _____ 22 pass _____
 16 settle _____ 23 buy _____
 17 leave _____ 24 get _____
 18 start _____ 25 retire _____
 19 have _____

- 3 Write six true sentences about you or members of your family using different phrases from exercise 2.

My grandad retired when he was in his sixties.

- 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____

- 4 **1.02** Listen to a teenage girl asking people in the street about the best age to do certain things in life. Complete the table.

Best age to leave home:	
1 Woman	
Best age to learn to drive:	
2 Girl	
Best age to start a family:	
3 Boy	
Best age to buy a house or flat:	
4 Girl	

1B

Grammar

Past tense contrast

I can talk about the past using a variety of past tenses.

- 1 Complete the table with the *-ing* form, past simple and past participle form of the verbs.

Base form	<i>-ing</i> form	Past simple	Past participle
1 marry			
2 fight			
3 die			
4 meet			
5 retire			
6 think			
7 stop			
8 ride			
9 fall			
10 learn			

- 2 Circle the correct answers.

- My parents **bought** / **were buying** a house just after they got married.
 - John **had got engaged** / **was getting engaged** before he left university.
 - Liam inherited a lot of money and **was emigrating** / **emigrated** to Australia.
 - Did Pam phone** / **Had Pam phoned** while you **watched** / **were watching** television?
 - I opened the door and **stepped** / **had stepped** outside. It **rained** / **was raining**.
 - I didn't know where you were because you **weren't phoning** / **didn't phone**.
 - I **had** / **'d had** this watch for two years when the battery ran out.
- 3 Some of the verb forms and tenses in the sentences are incorrect. Rewrite them correctly. Tick the correct sentences.

- Why **did you be** angry with Mary?
- Had you eaten** before you **went** out?
- I **couldn't go** out until I **had did** my homework.
- It **wasn't rain** when we **left** the house.
- I **wasn't feeling** well this morning.
- We **was eating** when you **phoned**.
- Where **had** you lunch?

- 4 Write the negative and interrogative form of the sentences.

- Jason had been to Italy.
Jason *hadn't been* to Italy.
Had Jason *been* to Italy?
- Tom grew up in London.

- 3 Her parents split up last year.

- 4 Harry was living in Scotland.

- 5 Sally had eaten lunch.

- 5 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the past simple, past continuous or past perfect.

go out leave not listen lose shine snow

- I couldn't pay for the pizzas because I _____ my money at home.
 - I put on my coat and _____.
 - You didn't understand the question because you _____.
 - When we woke up, everything was white because it _____ during the night.
 - I borrowed my brother's jacket because I _____ mine.
 - It was a really cold day, but the sun _____.
- 6 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple, past continuous or past perfect.

When Sarah Knauss ¹ _____ (die) on 30 December 1999, she ² _____ (live) in Pennsylvania, USA, where she ³ _____ (spend) all her life. At the time of her death, only one person before her ⁴ _____ (live) longer. Sarah ⁵ _____ (have) one daughter, who ⁶ _____ still _____ (live) when Sarah died.



Family tensions

I can identify the attitude and intention of a speaker.

Revision: Student's Book page 11

1 Read the sentences. What is each speaker's attitude? Circle the correct answers.

- 1 'Quick! Shut the door, before it's too late!'
 - a aggressive
 - b calm
 - c sarcastic
 - d urgent
- 2 'This town was wonderful when I was a boy.'
 - a accusing
 - b miserable
 - c nostalgic
 - d optimistic
- 3 'Poor you. I hope you feel better soon.'
 - a bitter
 - b grateful
 - c sympathetic
 - d urgent
- 4 'Don't worry. Everything will be fine, I'm sure.'
 - a accusing
 - b calm
 - c nostalgic
 - d pessimistic
- 5 'I expect I'll come last in the race. I usually do.'
 - a arrogant
 - b enthusiastic
 - c grateful
 - d pessimistic
- 6 'I can't forgive him for how he behaved.'
 - a bitter
 - b complimentary
 - c optimistic
 - d sarcastic
- 7 'Your hair looks fantastic!'
 - a aggressive
 - b complimentary
 - c grateful
 - d urgent
- 8 'You left my phone outside in the rain? That was a really clever thing to do!'
 - a enthusiastic
 - b grateful
 - c nostalgic
 - d sarcastic

Listening Strategy

Sometimes, the words alone do not fully express the speaker's intention. You need to pay attention to the tone of voice as well. For example, an urgent tone of voice suggests that the speaker is giving a warning.

2 **1.03** Read the Listening Strategy. Then listen and circle the tone of voice the speaker uses.

- 1 The next train leaves in half an hour.
 - a calm
 - b urgent
- 2 That's made me feel a lot better.
 - a grateful
 - b sarcastic
- 3 This is going to be rather painful.
 - a aggressive
 - b sympathetic
- 4 We were too poor to even go on holiday.
 - a bitter
 - b nostalgic

3 Try reading aloud each sentence from exercise 2 using the other tone of voice.

4 **1.04** Listen. Which adjective below best describes each speaker's tone of voice? There are three extra adjectives.

arrogant enthusiastic grateful nostalgic
pessimistic sympathetic urgent

Speaker 1 _____

Speaker 2 _____

Speaker 3 _____

Speaker 4 _____

5 Match the intentions (1–5) with the tone of voice you are most likely to use.

- 1 persuading somebody: _____
 - a enthusiastic
 - b grateful
 - c sarcastic
- 2 remembering something: _____
 - a arrogant
 - b nostalgic
 - c sympathetic
- 3 thanking somebody: _____
 - a accusing
 - b bitter
 - c grateful
- 4 praising somebody: _____
 - a calm
 - b complimentary
 - c optimistic
- 5 complaining about something: _____
 - a enthusiastic
 - b miserable
 - c optimistic

6 **1.05** Listen to four monologues. Decide what tone of voice each speaker is using. Choose from the adjectives in exercise 5.

Speaker 1 _____

Speaker 2 _____

Speaker 3 _____

Speaker 4 _____

7 **1.05** Listen again. Match speakers 1–4 with sentences A–E. There is one extra sentence. Use your answers to exercises 5 and 6 to help you.

Speaker	1	2	3	4
Sentence (A–E)				

- A The speaker is persuading people to buy something.
- B The speaker is remembering a family tradition from when he / she was younger.
- C The speaker is thanking his / her guests for coming to a special family meal.
- D The speaker is praising a family member for preventing a family argument.
- E The speaker is complaining about a bad experience at a family reunion.

1D

Grammar used to

I can talk about things that were different in the past.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to*.

- I know this town well. We _____ (visit) here a lot when I was younger.
- You _____ (love) swimming. Why don't you like it now?
- Your dad is fantastic at football. _____ he _____ (play) a lot?
- Our town _____ (have) good sports facilities, but now there's a great new sports centre.
- She sounds American. _____ she _____ (live) in the USA?
- I _____ (argue) a lot with my dad, but we get on really well now.
- He speaks Spanish really well because he _____ (go) to university in Madrid.
- I _____ (be) interested in films, but I go to the cinema a lot now.
- My mum _____ (make) dinner every night, but now my dad cooks at weekends.
- My grandparents _____ (go) abroad at all, but these days, they often visit other countries.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to*. Use the word in brackets and any other necessary word.

- (sea) We *didn't use to live near the sea*, but we live near it now.
- (glasses) _____ but I wear them now.
- (milk) _____ but I don't drink it now.
- (dogs) _____ but I'm not afraid of them now.
- (stamps) _____ but he doesn't collect them now.
- (teacher) _____ but she isn't one now.
- (Japanese) _____ but she speaks it now.

3 Complete the sentence in five different ways with *used to* (affirmative or negative) and the verbs in brackets.

When I was eight years old, _____

- (eat) _____
- (wear) _____
- (play) _____
- (like) _____
- (be afraid) _____

4 Look at the pictures of Jackie twenty years ago. Complete the questions with the correct form of *used to* and the verbs below. Then write the answers.

go have ~~five~~ play sleep wear work



- Did she use to live in London?
No, she used to live in Paris.
- _____ short hair?
- _____ in a shop?



- _____ football at weekends?
- _____ a tracksuit?



- _____ skiing in the winter?
- _____ in a hotel?

5 Tick the correct phrase to complete the sentences.

- She moved to Canada two years ago, but she _____ living in a cold country.
a didn't use to b hasn't got used to
- I _____ angry a lot, but I'm much calmer now.
a used to get b got used to
- They _____ like the same music, but they don't now.
a used to b got used to
- I like your new glasses. _____ wearing them?
a Did you use to b Have you got used to
- I hated this flat when we moved in, but I _____ it now.
a used to b have got used to

1E

Word Skills

Phrasal verbs (1)

I can use three-part phrasal verbs.

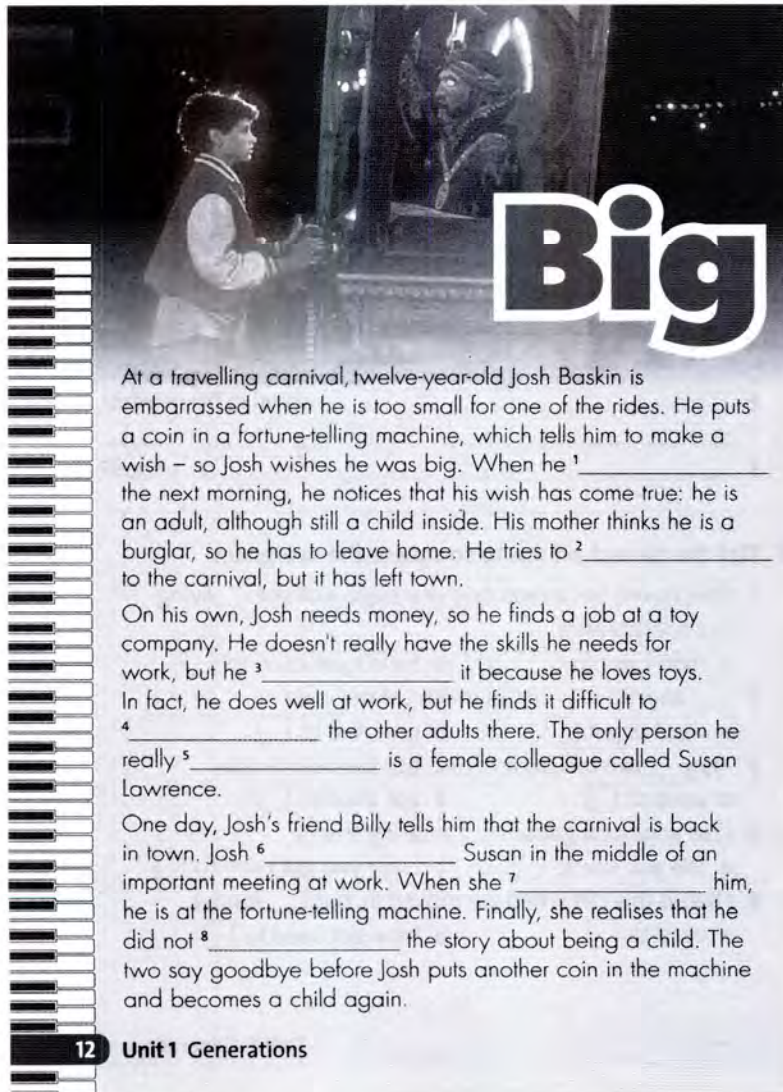
1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs below.

get up to go in for go through with live up to
put up with run out of sign up for

- We _____ money two days after we arrived!
- He's so annoying. How do you _____ him?
- Personally, I don't _____ dangerous sports.
- She wasn't brave enough to _____ the plan.
- At the hotel reception, you can _____ some really interesting excursions.
- What did you _____ on holiday?
- Part 2 of the trilogy could never _____ Part 1.

2 Complete the plot summary of the film *Big* with the correct form of the phrasal verbs below.

catch up with fit in with get away with get on with
get up go back make up walk out on



At a travelling carnival, twelve-year-old Josh Baskin is embarrassed when he is too small for one of the rides. He puts a coin in a fortune-telling machine, which tells him to make a wish – so Josh wishes he was big. When he ¹ _____ the next morning, he notices that his wish has come true: he is an adult, although still a child inside. His mother thinks he is a burglar, so he has to leave home. He tries to ² _____ to the carnival, but it has left town.

On his own, Josh needs money, so he finds a job at a toy company. He doesn't really have the skills he needs for work, but he ³ _____ it because he loves toys. In fact, he does well at work, but he finds it difficult to ⁴ _____ the other adults there. The only person he really ⁵ _____ is a female colleague called Susan Lawrence.

One day, Josh's friend Billy tells him that the carnival is back in town. Josh ⁶ _____ Susan in the middle of an important meeting at work. When she ⁷ _____ him, he is at the fortune-telling machine. Finally, she realises that he did not ⁸ _____ the story about being a child. The two say goodbye before Josh puts another coin in the machine and becomes a child again.

3 Complete the sentences with one or two prepositions below.

away back for for in in on to up up up

- Look _____ his address on the internet.
- It was so dark inside the cave that he was afraid to go _____.
- I've always looked _____ my grandmother; she's a brave and intelligent person.
- He's very reliable; he never goes _____ a promise.
- I like sport, but I don't really go _____ martial arts.
- The beach was fantastic. It made _____ the hotel, which wasn't great.
- The police saw the burglar, but he still managed to get _____.

VOCAB BOOST!

When you come across a new phrasal verb, write down examples to show whether it is separable or inseparable. For example, 'come across' is inseparable:
I came across a new verb today.
I came across it today.
However, 'write down' is separable:
I wrote down two examples.
I wrote them down.

4 Rewrite the sentences replacing the underlined object with a pronoun (*him, her, it, them, etc.*).

- She likes my friends and tries to get on with my friends.
She likes my friends and tries to _____
- I don't know where the restaurant is. Let's look up the location on the internet.
I don't know where the restaurant is. Let's _____
- They'd planned the robbery carefully, but didn't go through with the plan.
They'd planned the robbery carefully, but _____
- We haven't eaten here before; we just came across the restaurant while we were walking around town.
We haven't eaten here before; we just _____
- He's always so rude. I don't think I can put up with his rudeness much longer.
He's always so rude. I don't think I can _____
- I knew the answer, but I didn't have time to write down the answer.
I knew the answer, but I didn't have time _____
- The flight was terrible, but the holiday made up for the journey.
The flight was terrible, but the holiday _____

Family fortunes

I can understand a text about a famous family.

Revision: Student's Book page 14

1 Complete the table.

	Noun	Adjective
1	adolescence	_____
2	_____	dependent
3	freedom	_____
4	_____	emotional
5	privacy	_____
6	_____	idealistic
7	impatience	_____
8	_____	concerned
9	safety	_____
10	_____	irritated
11	criticism	_____
12	_____	distrustful

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the nouns and adjectives in exercise 1.

- My diary is _____ – I don't let anyone else read it.
- Mark is always complaining that his parents don't give him enough _____. He wants to do what he likes when he likes.
- Kathy hates waiting for people. She's so _____!
- _____ can be a difficult stage in life.
- You never believe what I say! Why are you so _____?
- Strong _____ such as love and anger are sometimes difficult to deal with.

3 Read the text. Choose the best summary.

- The Kardashians agreed to make a TV show, but they think it's had a bad effect on the family.
- The Kardashians' show was successful, but the family are now too busy to make more shows.
- The Kardashians' show has many viewers, but it doesn't appeal to everybody.

Reading Strategy

Read the missing sentences carefully. Then read the sentences in the text that come before and after each gap. Look for words that link with vocabulary in the missing sentences (e.g. synonyms, paraphrases, words with the opposite meaning, pronouns).

4 Read the Reading Strategy. Then match sentences A–F with gaps 1–4 in the text. There are two extra sentences.

- She has three girls – Kourtney, Kim and Khloé – and one son, Rob.
- Throughout the series, many family events have been shown.
- But who are they and why are they famous?
- Other reality TV shows are about singing, dancing, or cooking.
- A lot of Americans disapprove of the family's behaviour on TV and in the press.
- Kim married rap star Kanye West and has a daughter called North.

KEEPING IT IN THE FAMILY



The Kardashians are currently one of the USA's most well-known families. They are often in the news, and Americans follow their lives in the papers and celebrity magazines. ¹ _____ The Kardashians are reality TV stars, with their own family show called *Keeping up with the Kardashians*.

It all started in 2007 when the family was asked by an American channel to make a TV series about their lives. The show focused on mother Kris and her four children. ² _____ Their father was lawyer Robert Kardashian, who died a few years earlier. The show became a success in its first season, mainly because of the three sisters and their extrovert personalities.

Since then, there have been eight more seasons and the show is still running. ³ _____ Two of the sisters got married on the show. Kim got married twice! And two of the sisters are now parents. Furthermore, the three sisters have used their fame to establish careers in the fashion industry. They have opened clothes shops and launched several clothing collections and perfumes. Kim has even launched a successful mobile phone game called *Kim Kardashian: Hollywood*.

Although the show has many fans, it also has many critics. ⁴ _____ They are irritated by the sisters' desire for fame and fortune, and think the show is meaningless. The Kardashians are only 'famous for being famous', but they don't mind because it has made them rich.

I can role-play a conversation about an exchange programme.

- 1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the words in brackets and no more than three other words.

1 It would be a good idea to phone home when you arrive. (should)

You _____
home when you arrive.

2 I recommend that you take a gift for the family. (ought)

You _____
a gift for the family.

3 It wouldn't be a good idea to take too much money with you. (should)

I don't think _____
too much money with you.

4 In my opinion, phoning your parents every day would be a bad idea. (ought)


I don't think _____
phone your parents every day.

5 It would be a good idea for us to decorate the bedroom. (ought)

We _____
the bedroom.

6 It's a good idea for you to speak English as much as possible. (should)

I think _____
English as much as possible.


- 2  1.06 Listen to a student and examiner doing the task below. Which of the four topics do they spend most time on? Which do they not discuss?

Recently, a student from England stayed with you and your family for a month. Speak to a friend from another country who is expecting an English student soon. Here are four topics that you need to discuss.

- 1 accommodation for the student
- 2 fitting in at your school
- 3 food and drink preferences
- 4 advice about making the student feel at home

Most time: topic Not discussed: topic

- 3 Think of one or two ideas for the topic not discussed in exercise 2.

- 4  1.06 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below. Then listen again and check.

do do make miss share take

- 1 Did he _____ your room?
- 2 We need to _____ the room nice for her.

3 It _____ him a few days to feel comfortable there, though.

4 Did he have to _____ the homework?

5 He actually _____ well in some subjects.

6 Will she _____ her friends and family?

Speaking Strategy

Use your preparation time well. Read the task carefully. Then think of just one thing to say about each topic. If you have more time, think of more ideas.

- 5 Read the Speaking Strategy. Read the task and answer the questions below.

An exchange student from England stayed with you for three weeks last month. Speak to a student from another country who is expecting an exchange student next month. Here are four topics that you need to discuss.

- 1 preparing for the exchange student's visit
- 2 communicating with the visitor
- 3 entertaining the visitor
- 4 advice about keeping in touch after the visit

In which topic 1–4 are you most likely to discuss:

- A going to the cinema?
- B swapping Skype addresses?
- C using a bilingual dictionary?
- D tidying your visitor's room?

- 6 Now try to think of at least one more idea for each topic in the task.

1 How should you prepare for the visit?

2 What communication problems might you have and how could you solve them?

3 What kinds of entertainment could you offer at home? Where could you go out?

4 What are the best ways to keep in touch with somebody in another country?

- 7 Now do the speaking task from exercise 5. Use your notes from exercise 6.

A message

I can write a message in response to an advertisement.

Preparation

1 Complete the polite requests with the words below.

could if mind possible wonder

- 1 Would it be _____ for you to ... ?
- 2 _____ you please ... ?
- 3 Would you _____ telling me ... ?
- 4 Would you mind _____ ... ?
- 5 I _____ if ...

2 Rewrite the imperatives as polite requests. Include the word in brackets.

- 1 Tidy your room! (could)

- 2 Give me your address! (mind)

- 3 Phone me later! (wonder)

- 4 Bring me some coffee! (possible)

Writing Strategy

Make sure that you a) include all of the points in the task and b) develop each point, that is, add some extra information or detail. Try not to write just one sentence for each point.

3 Read the Writing Strategy. Then read the message. Match the extra information 1–5 with A–D in the message. There is one piece of information you do not need.

Hi! My name is David and I live in Budapest, the capital of Hungary. **A** I'm sixteen years old, and I live with my parents and my younger brother. **B**

I'm a huge fan of music and I love going to gigs. I also play guitar in a band. **C** I also enjoy going to the cinema and watching films at home.

I've got a computer in my room and I often chat to my friends online. I wonder if you could send me your Skype address. **D**

- 1 We aren't very good because we don't practise enough!
- 2 That is why I'm interested in finding a penfriend.
- 3 Our flat is in the centre of the city, near the river.
- 4 It would be fun to speak to you some time.
- 5 His name is Miles and he's into computers.

Writing Guide

Hi! My name is Lucy. I'm fifteen years old and I live in Birmingham in the UK. I'm interested in chatting (in English!) with teenagers from different countries using Skype. Please send me a message and tell me a little about yourself, your family and your hobbies. Also, please say why you are interested in chatting. I'm waiting to hear from you!
Click here to reply to Lucy.

You have seen this advertisement on a website. Write a message in reply and provide the information Lucy asks for. Include a request for information in your message.

4 Read the advertisement and the task above. Then make brief notes under headings 1–4.

- 1 Information about yourself

- 2 Information about your family

- 3 Hobbies and interests

- 4 What information are you requesting?

5 Write your message. Use your notes from exercise 4 and include a phrase from exercise 1 for your polite request.

CHECK YOUR WORK

Have you ...

- included and developed each point in the task?
- checked your spelling and grammar?

Vocabulary

1 Rewrite the sentences with the words below.

a centenarian an infant in (your) teens in (your) twenties
middle-aged a toddler a young child

- 1 My niece is only four months old.

- 2 My little brother is six.

- 3 My great-grandfather is over a hundred.

- 4 My cousin Jack is fifteen.

- 5 My mother is fifty next year.

- 6 My nephew is two years old.

- 7 My sister was twenty-three on her last birthday.

Mark: / 7

2 Complete each pair of life events with a suitable verb.

- 1 _____ born / brought up
- 2 _____ a flat / a house
- 3 _____ home / school
- 4 _____ married / engaged
- 5 _____ a business / a family
- 6 _____ a house / money

Mark: / 6

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.

emigrate grow up move pass away retire settle down

- 1 My grandfather is in his seventies, but he has no plans to _____ from his job.
- 2 I missed my friends terribly when we _____ house.
- 3 They're thinking of leaving the UK. They'd like to _____ to Australia.
- 4 My best friend _____ in France, so she's bilingual.
- 5 When I leave university, I want to go travelling before I _____ and have a family.
- 6 Tom's grandmother is ill in hospital. He'll be extremely upset if she _____.

Mark: / 6

Word Skills

4 Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the phrasal verbs below.

catch up with fit in with get on with go through with
live up to put up with run out of sign up for walk out on

- 1 Connor didn't fulfil his parents' expectations and failed to get a place at university.

- 2 After her father abandoned his job, the family moved house.

- 3 That child doesn't behave like the rest of the class because he prefers to play on his own.

- 4 When Amy agreed to do a job as a waitress, she didn't think it would be such hard work.

- 5 My brother is always making ambitious plans, but he never completes them.

- 6 He'll never succeed in reaching the other runners because he's much slower than they are.

- 7 I couldn't tolerate the heat any longer, so I went out and bought a fan.

- 8 She couldn't finish the exam because she had used all of the time.

- 9 My little brother and I don't have a good relationship with each other.

Mark: / 9

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the correct verb in brackets. Include a pronoun where necessary.

- 1 The room was full, so he needed to take a deep breath before he _____. (go in / go in for)
- 2 The teacher didn't notice that we hadn't done the homework. We _____. (get away / get away with)
- 3 The starter wasn't very tasty, but the main course _____. It was delicious! (make up / make up for)
- 4 I didn't answer the phone because I _____ yet. (get up / get up to)
- 5 If you don't understand a word, _____ in the dictionary. (look up / look up to)
- 6 If you make a promise, you shouldn't _____. (go back / go back on)

Mark: / 6

Grammar

6 Complete the text with the correct past tense form of the verbs in brackets.

Fauja Singh used to take part in amateur races when he was younger, but he ¹ _____ (not start) running marathons until he was in his eighties. He ² _____ (not run) a race since 1947 when he joined his local running club at the age of 84. The coach nearly ³ _____ (send) him home on the first day because he ⁴ _____ (wear) a suit. Mr Singh's first race was the London Marathon, which he ⁵ _____ (complete) in six hours and 54 minutes, a new record for the over-nineties. The previous record holder ⁶ _____ (set) a time of seven hours and 52 minutes. Today, at the age of 103, Mr Singh is still running marathons.

Mark: / 6

7 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of *used to* and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A _____ (you / watch) a lot of cartoons when you were a child?
 B No, I _____ (not watch) much television. I _____ (play) outside with my friends when I could.
- 2 A My brother has got a new job in a shop.
 B Really? What _____? (he / do)
 A He _____ (work) in a factory, but he _____ (not like) it very much.
- 3 A Where _____ (you and your family / spend) the summer holidays?
 B We _____ (not have) a family holiday because my parents were working. But my brother and I _____ (go) and stay with my grandparents in the country.

Mark: / 9

8 Complete the sentences with *used to* or *get used to*.

- 1 My sister _____ cry a lot when she was a baby.
 2 Mike has just moved to the city from the country and he can't _____ the noise.
 3 I'll never _____ wearing contact lenses. To be honest, I prefer my glasses.
 4 We _____ live in a small flat, but we've recently moved to a house.
 5 I _____ see my best friend every day, but now I'm too busy.
 6 You'll have to _____ drinking tea if you go and live in the UK.

Mark: / 6

Use of English

9 Circle the correct answers.

The film *Boyhood* follows the life of a boy called Mason as he is ¹ _____ up. Mason's parents are divorced, so he and his sister are ² _____ up by their mother, Olivia. Olivia eventually marries her university professor, but the children don't like him because they ³ _____ used to his strict discipline. Finally, the couple ⁴ _____, but Olivia soon marries again. By this time, Mason is in his teens and he soon ⁵ _____ in love himself. The film finishes when Mason ⁶ _____ university and meets a new group of friends, who he accompanies on a trip to the desert. The thing that makes *Boyhood* remarkable is the fact that the director ⁷ _____ nearly twelve years to make it. Once a year, he ⁸ _____ meet up with the actors to develop the next part of the film. He wanted to know what ⁹ _____ in their real lives in the previous months, especially in the case of the child actor who played Mason. As a result, the film succeeds in portraying what the boy ¹⁰ _____ during each stage of his childhood.

- 1 a getting b growing c looking
 2 a brought b made c signed
 3 a aren't b didn't c don't
 4 a pass away b settle down c split up
 5 a falls b gets c goes
 6 a goes b goes to c goes to the
 7 a took b was taking c had taken
 8 a got used to b was used to c used to
 9 a happened b was happening c had happened
 10 a thought b was thinking c had thought

Mark: / 10

Total: / 65

I can ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

★ = I need more practice.

★★★★ = No problem!

★★ = I sometimes find this difficult.

	★	★★	★★★	★★★★
I can talk about the different stages of people's lives.				
I can talk about the past using a variety of past tenses.				
I can identify the attitude and intention of a speaker.				
I can talk about things that were different in the past.				
I can use three-part phrasal verbs.				
I can understand a text about a famous family.				
I can role-play a conversation about an exchange programme.				
I can write a message in response to an advertisement.				