

Simply the best

7

- **Grammar** What's it like?, comparatives and superlatives
- **Vocabulary** Synonyms and antonyms
- **Everyday English** What's on?
- **Reading** Favourite pictures
- **Listening** The best things in life are free
- **Writing** Describing my hometown



?

- 1 What kind of bird is this? What is it doing? Why?
- 2 Do humans sometimes behave in a similar way? How?
- 3 What is your favourite animal? Why?



Watch the video introduction



Use your **Workbook** for self study



Go online for more practice and to *Check your Progress*

Grammar What's it like?

What is your favourite ... ?

- town/city • film/TV programme • sport
- song/piece of music • meal • building

Work with a partner and compare your answers.

I just love ...

I really like ...

My favourite things

1 Read about **Mat Hennek** and look at the pictures of some of his favourite things. What are they?

Photographer **Mat Hennek**

Mat Hennek is a German photographer who has photographed musicians in the rock and classical world. He now specializes in art photography.



2 7.1 Listen to an interview with Mat. Tick the adjectives he uses to describe his favourite things.

talented spicy shocking amazing fantastic
salty exciting cool delicious reliable
unique brilliant funny sad fascinating

3 7.1 Work in pairs. Can you remember which adjectives go with which things? Listen again and check.

GRAMMAR SPOT

Match the questions and answers. Which question means *Tell me about Cormac McCarthy's books?*

Do you like Cormac McCarthy's books?
What are his books like?

Yes, I do.
They're sad in some ways.
No, I don't.
They're full of hope.

Practice

What's Berlin like?

- 1 Mat's favourite German city is **Berlin**. Complete the questions about it with *is* or *are* and the correct words from the box.

Berlin the restaurants the people the buildings the nightlife the weather

- I What ¹'s Berlin like?
 M It's a really exciting city. There's so much going on all the time.
 I What ² _____ like there?
 M It's OK. It gets hot in summer and very cold in winter, and we do get quite a lot of rain, but people don't go there for the sunshine!
 I What ³ _____ like?
 M Berliners are great – they're a very interesting mix. It's a very cosmopolitan city, and it attracts unusual people!
 I And what ⁴ _____ like?
 M Amazing! Lots of them are famous and historical, but there are some fantastic modern ones, too.
 I What ⁵ _____ like?
 M They're brilliant! You can find food from every country in the world, and some great traditional German food, too!
 I What ⁶ _____ like?
 M It's fantastic! There are lots of really good bars and clubs, and some wonderful theatres and concert halls. It's the best thing about Berlin!

7.2 Listen and check.

- 2 Work with a partner. Ask and answer the same questions about the town or city where you are now.



Good, better, best!

Comparatives and superlatives

- 1 7.3 Read and listen to Mat talking about some more cities, and complete the sentences. Which is Mat's favourite city? Why?



- I Do you travel a lot, Mat?
 M Oh, yes! I often go with H el ene on tour – we've been to Tokyo, Munich, and Santa Barbara recently.
 I And what are they ¹ _____?
 M Well, they're very different cities! Tokyo is obviously the biggest, and the ² _____. It's ³ _____ bigger ⁴ _____ Munich, and much ⁵ _____ modern.
 I And is it more interesting?
 M Er, in some ways, yes, but I think they're all interesting cities. And, in fact, for me, the best and ⁶ _____ interesting is Santa Barbara.
 I Really? Why?
 M Well, it's much smaller ⁷ _____ the other two cities, and it isn't ⁸ _____ exciting – it doesn't have Tokyo's skyscrapers or Munich's history. But it's unusual to find a city that's so beautiful and calm, and so green.
 I Santa Barbara sounds like the best city for relaxing. And what about food – which is the ⁹ _____ city for food?
 M Oh, for me, Tokyo has the ¹⁰ _____ delicious food – simple and fresh. I just love Japanese food!
 I So is it better ¹¹ _____ sausages and sauerkraut?
 M Mmm, I don't know about that!

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What are the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives? What are the rules?
 a **old** c **busy** e **small** g **noisy**
 b **big** d **interesting** f **wet** h **delicious**
- 2 What are the comparative and superlative forms of these irregular adjectives?
good bad
- 3 You can also compare with *as ... as*. Which of these cities is the smallest? 'Is Munich **as big as** Berlin?' 'No, it isn't. And Berlin isn't **as big as** Tokyo.'

Grammar reference 7.2 p148

In your own words

- 2 Work with a partner. Compare some towns or cities in your country.

Practice

Pronunciation

1 7.4 Listen and repeat the sentences. Notice the /ə/ sound.

/bɪgə ðən/

Tokyo's bigger than Berlin.

/əz bɪg əz/

Berlin isn't as big as Tokyo.

2 7.5 Listen and practise the conversation with a partner.

A WHO's cleverer, you or Ben?

B ME, of course! I'm MUCH cleverer than Ben! He isn't NEARLY as clever as ME!

Practise the conversation again, using *interesting*, *funny*, and *cool*.

3 7.6 Listen to this poem and say it as a class. Do you agree with it? Learn it by heart.

Good, better, best
Never, never rest,
Till your good is better,
And your better best!

General knowledge quiz

4 Work in teams. Compare the things in 1–5. Use the comparative and superlative form of the adjectives, and *as ... as*. Share your answers with the class.

Monaco is much smaller than Malta, but Vatican City is the smallest country.



- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 small | Monaco | Vatican City | Malta |
| 2 tall | Burj Khalifa | Eiffel Tower | Empire State Building |
| 3 big | Atlantic Ocean | Pacific Ocean | Arctic Ocean |
| 4 fast | Japanese Bullet Train | Italian AGV Italo | Shanghai Maglev |
| 5 dangerous | lion | shark | hippopotamus |



7.7 Listen and check. Which team had the most correct answers? What extra information did you hear?

Best for the job?

5 Your international IT company is looking for a new marketing assistant. The person you're looking for is:

- experienced and qualified
- confident
- happy to travel
- friendly
- good at team work

The salary is £28–32,000.

6 The Human Resources (HR) department have interviewed candidates and made a shortlist of three. Look at their profiles and interview scores on p73, and complete the HR summary.

7.8 Listen and check.

Interview summary

Age

Adam Bates is the ¹ oldest. He's 32. Jasmine Wyland is the ² _____ – she's only 26. Rachel Slater is a bit ³ _____ Adam. She's 30.

Present salary

Adam earns the ⁴ _____ – he has the ⁵ _____ salary by far, £32,000. Jasmine doesn't earn nearly ⁶ _____ Adam, only £25,000, and Rachel earns quite a lot ⁷ _____ Jasmine, £28,000.

Experience

Adam has ⁸ _____ experience, but he doesn't have much ⁹ _____ Rachel. They both have a lot ¹⁰ _____ experience ¹¹ _____ Jasmine.

Qualifications

Rachel is ¹² _____ qualified. She isn't much ¹³ _____ qualified than Adam, but she's ¹⁴ _____ qualified than Jasmine.

Happy to travel

Adam is ¹⁵ _____ to travel, and Rachel is a lot ¹⁶ _____ to travel than Jasmine.

Who gets the job?

7 Work with a partner. Compare how friendly, confident, and good at teamwork the three candidates are.

Jasmine is friendlier than ... and ...

8 Work in groups. Discuss which candidate you are going to employ and give your reasons.

I think we should choose Adam because he's the most ... but Rachel is much ...

Tell the class your decision.

Name Jasmine Wyland
Age 26
Present salary £25,000



HR interview scores (out of 5★)

Experience ★
Qualifications ★★
Happy to travel ★★
Friendly ★★
Confident ★★
Good at teamwork ★★★★★

Name Adam Bates
Age 32
Present salary £32,000



HR interview scores (out of 5★)

Experience ★★★★★
Qualifications ★★★★★
Happy to travel ★★★★★
Friendly ★
Confident ★★★★★
Good at teamwork ★★★

Name Rachel Slater
Age 30
Present salary £28,000



HR interview scores (out of 5★)

Experience ★★★
Qualifications ★★★★★
Happy to travel ★★★★★
Friendly ★★★
Confident ★★★
Good at teamwork ★★★

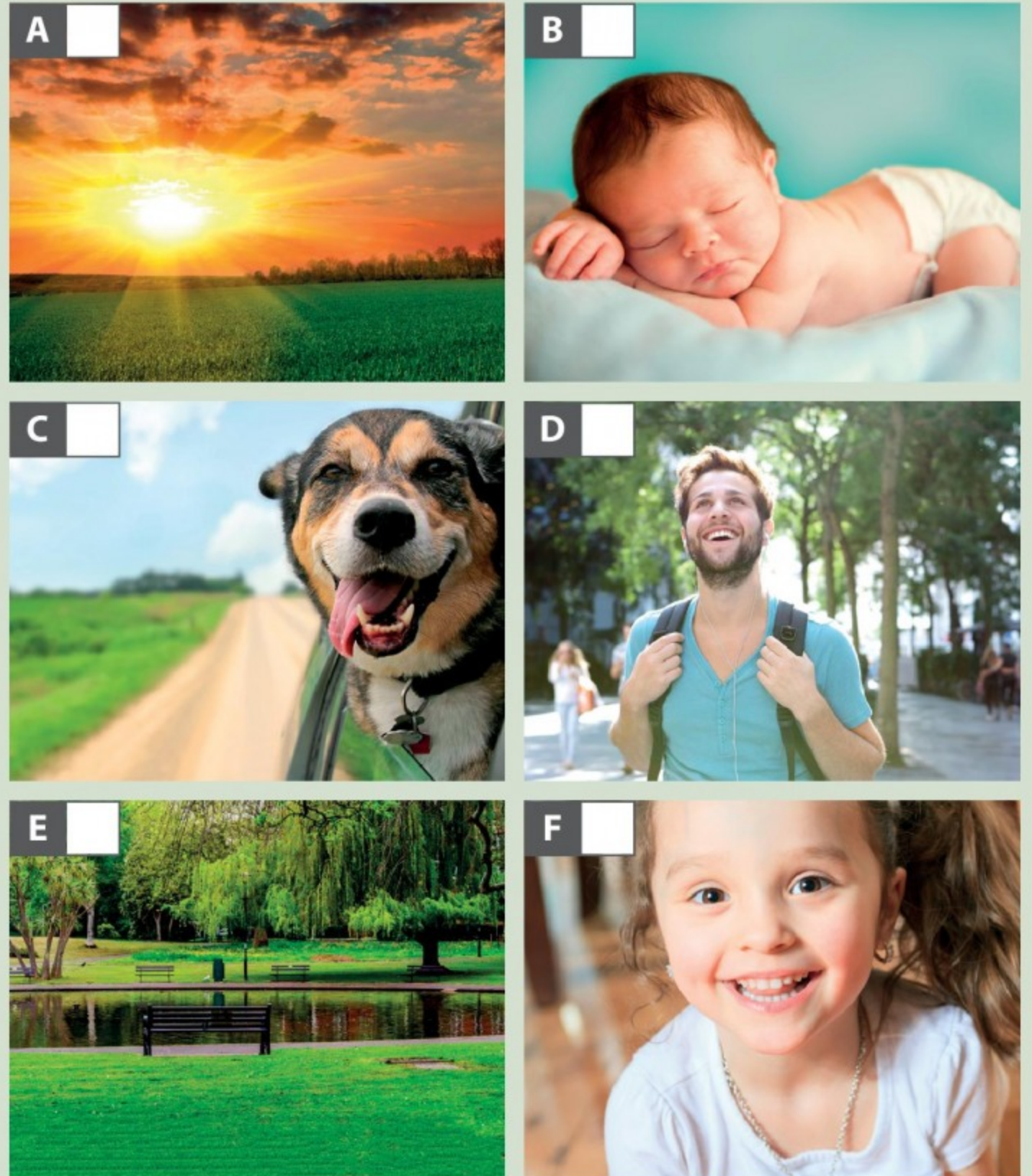
Go online for more grammar practice

Listening and speaking

The best things in life are free

1 Think of three things you love which don't cost anything. Compare ideas with a partner, then make a list as a class.

2 7.9 Listen to some people talking about the best things in their lives that are free. Put the photos in the order that you hear them. Are any of the things the same as the ones in your list?



3 7.9 Listen again and complete the chart. Compare your answers with a partner.

	What do they love that's free?	Why?	What isn't free?
Jane			
Robin			
Charlotte			
Ella			
Oliver			

4 Choose one of your the free things from your list in 1. Make notes about why you like it. Talk about it to a partner for one minute. Tell the class about your partner's free thing.

Reading and speaking

Favourite pictures

- 1 Look at the pictures and read the title and subtitle of the article from an art magazine. Which picture is your favourite? Why?
- 2 Work in three groups, A, B, and C. Read about Lucy's, Greg's, and Sandra's pictures. Answer the questions.
 - Where did they get the picture?
 - Where is it in their home?
 - Why do they like it?
 - What negative feeling do they talk about?
- 3 Work with someone from the other two groups. Ask and answer the questions about your pictures.
Lucy bought *Tiger in a Tropical Storm* in ... It's in her She loves the ... in it and also the She says ...
- 4 Read the other two texts and work as a group to answer these questions.

When they describe their pictures, which people talk about ... ?

- 1 the time of day **Greg and Sandra**
- 2 the time of year
- 3 the weather
- 4 the colours
- 5 the shapes
- 6 the sounds they imagine
- 7 something frightening
- 8 something that makes them sad

Vocabulary


- 5 Look at the highlighted words in the text.

Write them next to the words with a similar meaning below.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| • like (v) | • afraid (adj) |
| • adore, enjoy, ... | • see (v) |
| • light (adj) | • terrible (adj) |
| • difficult (adj) | • interesting (adj) |
| • wonderful (adj) | • not very clear (adj) |

What do you think?

- Have you changed your mind about which picture is your favourite? If so, why?
- Which picture in your home is your favourite? Take a photo of it and bring it to class. Tell the class about it and why you like it.

 **Watch** a video and find out why Scotland is a lot of people's favourite country.



My favourite



Tiger in a Tropical Storm (Surprised!) by **Henri Rousseau**

A This picture is in my bedroom, on the wall opposite my bed. I bought it from the National Gallery in London, where you can see the original painting.

I adore the colours in it – there are beautiful light and dark greens, and some lovely rich, rich reds. The leaves and plants have great shapes too. You can see that the wind is blowing very hard – I feel like I can almost hear it, and the sound of the raindrops falling on the leaves. It really gives you the feeling of what it's like to be in a storm in the jungle.

And of course, I love the tiger! You almost don't notice him at first – he's hiding among the plants. There's just been a bolt of lightning, so there's probably thunder too, and the tiger is absolutely terrified! His face is wonderful – he looks nearly as frightened as my cat when there's a big storm!

I like having this picture in my bedroom. My life is hard at the moment, and I often wake up in the middle of the night and worry about things. I tell myself I'm stupid, and that I shouldn't be so afraid of life. But sometimes it's difficult to go back to sleep again and I put the light on, and I see the tiger. And then I think 'Well, if even a big fierce tiger is scared sometimes, it's OK for me to feel like that too!'



Lucy Davidson



Kliffküste by **Mat Hennek**

B This photograph is on the wall above the fireplace in my living room. I bought it in an art gallery in Berlin.

I think it's the most amazing photo I've ever seen. It's hard to believe it's a photograph – it looks like a painting.

It's of a wood in northern Germany. I love the light in it. It seems like an early morning in spring – the sunlight is coming in from the left, making long shadows. It's very bright in the left of the picture – it looks beautiful, and I'd like to go for a walk in that part of the wood. On the right, the light doesn't reach into the back of the wood – it's much darker and more mysterious. It makes me think of fairy tales, like Hansel and Gretel, where children get lost in the woods. I don't want to go for a walk in that part of the wood – I start to feel scared just looking at it!

I really like the shapes of the trees – they're fascinating. They're very straight and simple on the right, and then the shapes get much more interesting as you go to the left. The ones at the edge of the picture are crazy!

I look at this photo every day, but I never get tired of it. I sometimes stand in front of it and notice what mood I'm in. Do I feel like I'm in the bright part of the wood, or in the darker part, or somewhere in between?



Greg Hayman



Girls under trees by **August Macke**

C A friend gave me this picture as a present. I have it in my kitchen, and it's also the screen saver on my computer.

It's the colours in it that I enjoy the most – the mix of bright blues, reds, greens, and yellows, with the white in between them. It's so gorgeous! And I like the fact that you can't see the faces of the people, and things aren't very clear. It's like a photo that's a bit out of focus, but in a way that makes it more beautiful.

The girls are wearing their best clothes, and enjoying being outside on a bright and sunny summer's day. I imagine it's a Sunday afternoon, I don't know why. And it's nice that they're all girls – it seems like they're having a good time without any boys around! It's so full of life and happiness, and it makes me feel good when I look at it.

But I can also feel sad sometimes when I see it, because of what I've learnt about the painter. August Macke was one of the most talented German artists of the early 20th century. He was young, and he was experimenting with new styles of painting. He painted this in 1914, not long before going to fight in the First World War, where he died in September of that year, aged 27. That's awful, and this painting shows better than anything what a terrible waste of life war is.



Sandra Richard

Vocabulary Synonyms and antonyms

1 Look at the adjectives in these lines.

I adore the colours in the painting – there are **beautiful light** and **dark** greens, and some **lovely bright** reds.

Which are synonyms? Which are antonyms?

2 We use synonyms and antonyms because we don't want to repeat words.

7.10 What's wrong with this conversation?



- A It's a nice day, isn't it?
 B Yes, it's *nice*.
 A But it wasn't very *nice* yesterday, was it?
 B No, it wasn't *nice*.

Have the conversation with a partner, using the words *lovely*, *beautiful*, *nice*, and *horrible*.

7.11 Listen and compare.

Synonyms

3 Complete the conversations with the synonyms in the box.

difficult frightened intelligent
 unusual correct pleased

- 1 A I'm scared of spiders.
 B Well, a lot of people are _____ of big ones!
- 2 A Let's check the answer key to see if it's right.
 B Yes, it's _____!
- 3 A It's strange that Dave left without saying goodbye.
 B Yes, that is _____.
- 4 A I think I'll find it hard to drive on the left when I'm in the UK!
 B It'll be _____ at first, but after a while you'll be fine.
- 5 A Are you happy with your new phone?
 B Yes, I'm very _____ with it. The camera's fantastic!
- 6 A Tommy's a clever boy, isn't he?
 B Yes, he's very _____ for a ten-year-old.

7.12 Listen and check. What's the extra line in each conversation?

4 Work in pairs. Think of a synonym for these adjectives and write sentences using the synonyms.

good-looking amazing crazy glad
 large awful well-known normal

5 Swap partners. Read the sentences you wrote to your new partner. They must reply using a synonym.

James is very handsome, isn't he?

Yes, I think he's very good-looking!

Antonyms

6 We can agree with people by using *not very* + an antonym.



7 Think of an opposite for each of these adjectives.

boring _____ dirty _____
 noisy _____ miserable _____
 rude _____ slow _____
 stupid _____ cold _____

8 Work in pairs. Read these lines aloud and agree with them using antonyms.

- 1 This film is so boring!
 2 It's so noisy in this restaurant!
 3 That man was really rude!
 4 That was so stupid of you!
 5 These plates are dirty.
 6 Pat always seems so miserable.
 7 This computer is so slow!
 8 It's really cold in here!

Mmm, it isn't very interesting, is it?

7.13 Listen and compare. Practise the conversations.

Go online for more vocabulary practice

Everyday English What's on?

- 1 Read the listings for what's on in London. Find the answers to these questions.
- Who can go into Tate Modern without paying?
 - How much does it cost a 14-year-old to go to the British Museum exhibition?
 - Which days is *School of Rock: The Musical* not on?
 - How many nights is the concert on at the Royal Albert Hall?
 - How do people hear the music at the Silent Disco?
 - Which film is suitable for young children?
- 2 7.14 Listen and complete the conversation.

- A What shall we do today?
- B I'm not sure. Let's have a look. How about ¹ _____?
- A Er, no, I don't ² _____ seeing a film.
- B OK ... What about an exhibition?
- A Maybe. ³ _____?
- B There's Modigliani at the Tate Modern.
- A Mmm ... not my ⁴ _____. What else?
- B There's an exhibition called *Living with gods* about beliefs in different cultures.
- A That sounds interesting! ⁵ _____?
- B The British Museum.
- A Oh good, the British Museum's free.
- B Yeah, but this is a special exhibition, and it's £15.
- A OK. ⁶ _____ to Russell Square. What time is it open?
- B They're open ten till six. And, ⁷ _____ a Silent Disco at the London Aquarium afterwards.
- A Oh, I'd love to! Come on, ⁸ _____!

Practise the conversation in pairs.

- 3 Have similar conversations about other things to do in the listings.
- 4 What's on where you live? Find out and talk with a partner about what you want to do.

Go online for more speaking practice

What's On

Listings

BRITISH MUSEUM

Great Russell St WC1B 3DG

Russell Square

Monday to Saturday 10.00–18.00



Living with gods

A special exhibition on the history of different beliefs around the world.

£15.00 FREE for Members
Under 16s FREE

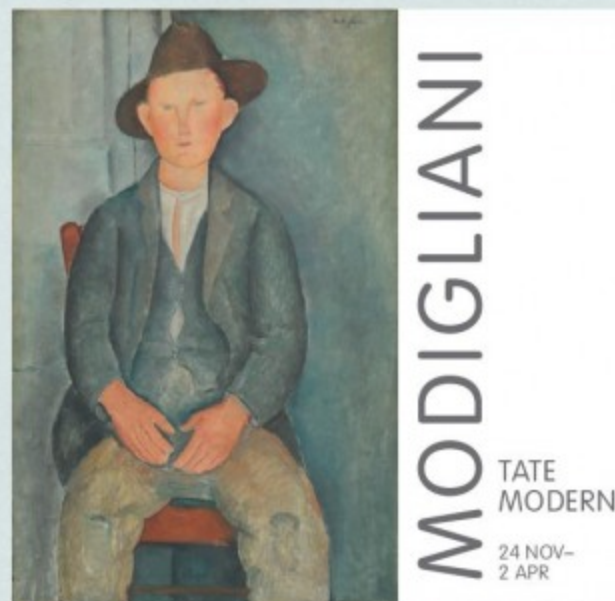
TATE MODERN

Bankside, London SE1 9TG

Southwark

Sunday to Thursday 10.00–18.00

Friday to Saturday 10.00–22.00



Modigliani

A collection of the Italian painter and sculptor's works, plus a virtual reality experience of his Paris studio!

£19.70 FREE for Members
Under 12s FREE

SEA LIFE LONDON AQUARIUM

Westminster Bridge Road SE1 7PB

Westminster



Silent disco

See the sharks, turtles, and hundreds of fish and dance the night away wearing special headphones!

7.45–11.45p.m.

£30 including welcome drink.
Adults only

ROYAL ALBERT HALL

Kensington Gore SW7 2AP

South Kensington

The Music of Hans Zimmer vs John Williams

The London Concert Orchestra perform music from two of the greatest composers for films, including *E.T.*, *Harry Potter*, *Star Wars*, and *Superman*.

Saturday 9th only: 7.30p.m.

£20 – £64.50

NEW LONDON THEATRE

166 Drury Lane WC2B 5PW

Covent Garden



School of Rock – The Musical

Based on the hit film, Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical about a failed rock star who pretends to be a teacher.

Monday & Wednesday–Saturday 7.30,
Thursday & Saturday Matinee 2.30

£15 – £129.50

ODEON CINEMA

Camden Town NW1 7AA

Camden Town

Mary Poppins Returns (U)

12.20pm, 3.00, 5.40, 8.20

Mary Poppins re-enters the lives of Michael and Jane Banks, now grown up, and helps them rediscover joy and wonder.

Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them 2 (12A)

12.00pm, 2.20, 4.40, 7.00

Set in 1920s Paris, following Newt Scamander's capture of Grindelwald at the end of the first film.

The Girl in the Spider's Web (18)

2.00pm, 5.15, 8.30

Superhacker Lisbeth Salander and journalist Mikael Blomkvist are caught in a web of spies and cybercriminals.

Writing Describing my hometown

Relative pronouns *which, that, who, where*

- 1 Complete this sentence about your hometown.
The town where I was born is/has ...

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 We use *which, that, who* and *where* to join sentences when the second sentence gives us important information.
- a We bought a house. It cost £300,000.
We bought a house **which/that** cost £300,000.
 - b I met a man. He was from my hometown.
I met a man **who** was from my hometown.
 - c The hotel was wonderful. We stayed there.
The hotel **where** we stayed was wonderful.
- 2 *Which, that, who* and *where* are relative pronouns. Complete the rules with one of them.
- _____ is for people.
 - _____ is for places.
 - _____ or _____ is for things.

Grammar reference 7.3 p148

- 2 Join the sentences with the correct relative pronoun.

- 1 That's the man. He helped me start my car.
- 2 That's the restaurant. We ate there last night.
- 3 These are the children. They need a lift home.
- 4 We found a wallet. It had a lot of money in it.
- 5 This is the parcel. It arrived this morning.
- 6 That's the hospital. I was born in it.

- 3 Look at the pictures of Pittsburgh. What do you learn about the town from them?

- 4 Read the text and complete it with relative pronouns. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Pittsburgh?
- 2 How many bridges are there?
- 3 Who is the city named after?
- 4 What was it like 50 years ago?
- 5 What is it like now?
- 6 Which artists come from Pittsburgh?
- 7 What are the people like?

- 5 Write a similar description (about 200 words) of your hometown. First write some notes about it:

- Where is it?
- What's it like now?
- What's the population?
- What do you like about it?
- What's its history?
- What don't you like?

- 6 Read your description aloud and compare your towns.

Go online for more writing practice



The town where I was born

I was born in Pittsburgh, the second largest city in Pennsylvania, USA, with a population of about 2.4 million. The city is named after William Pitt, ¹ who was the Prime Minister of Britain in the 1700s. Pittsburgh lies on the banks of three rivers, ² _____ are crossed by over 400 bridges. It is sometimes called 'The City of Bridges'.



Fifty years ago, Pittsburgh was a busy industrial town. It had many factories, ³ _____ produced iron and steel. However, in the 1970s and 80s the steel mills closed, and the city suffered badly. The streets ⁴ _____ people once hurried to work became empty and dangerous. Today, a lot of these streets are full of life again, filled with shops, restaurants, and theatres.

All around Pittsburgh, there are hills from ⁵ _____ you can enjoy great views of the city, views ⁶ _____ many artists have painted. One local artist is Linda Barnicott, ⁷ _____



Linda Barnicott's *My Home Town*

Town. Pittsburgh is also home to the Andy Warhol Museum, ⁸ _____ you can find a huge collection of pictures by this famous local artist.

The city is now named one of the 'World's Most Liveable Cities'. I moved away ten years ago, but I often return to visit. Pittsburgh is full of people ⁹ _____ have lived through good times and bad, and I miss their tough but friendly character. They make me proud to call Pittsburgh my hometown.

novels are usually about the everyday personal problems that teenagers experience.

- I So the stories aren't set in fantasy worlds any more?
- L No, not so much. Some are, the *Hunger Games* books, for example. But most young adult literature is set in the very real world that teenagers live in.
- I Too real for some parents!
- L Yes, that's true. In the past, people often complained that young people's literature had never shown the reality of teenage life. Now, many parents aren't happy to find their children reading books that go into so much detail about relationships with the opposite sex, and about alcohol and drugs.
- I And how do you feel about that?
- L Well, these problems are part of life for teenagers today, and I think it helps if they see people learning to get through them. What I don't like is when young adult novels end miserably – I know most teenagers like to be miserable sometimes, but I think they're looking for a happy ending really!

9.9 See p94

9.10 See p94

9.11

'Once upon a time, a long time ago, there was a little girl called Bertha, who was very, very good.' The children looked disappointed. They had hoped for a better story from him.

'She was always well-behaved, and worked hard at school because she wanted to please her parents and teachers. She was never late, never dirty or untidy, never rude, and she never told lies.'

'Was she pretty?' asked the small girl.

'Not as pretty as you', the young man said. 'But she was horribly good.'

The children were suddenly interested. Using the word 'horribly' with good was unusual, and they liked how true it sounded.

'Bertha was so good that she'd won three medals for it – one said 'Never late', one said 'Always polite', and the third said 'Best-behaved child in town'. She wore them every day as she walked around town, so that everyone knew how good she was.'

'Horribly good', Cyril reminded him.

'Yes. Well, the King had heard how good this girl was, and he invited Bertha to tea at the Royal Palace. Bertha wore her best dress, which was very white and clean, put on her medals, and walked through the woods towards the King's palace. But in the woods, there lived a big hungry wolf. He quickly saw Bertha's clean white dress through the trees. 'Aha!' thought the wolf. 'Lunch!' He moved quickly and quietly through the trees towards Bertha.

Bertha saw the wolf and ran, but it was difficult to run fast because of the medals. She hid in some bushes, but she was shaking with fear, and the wolf could hear the medals clinking together. He caught her, and ate every bit of her – except for the medals, of course.'

9.12 See p95

9.13 How did you feel?

- 1 I was scared because the lights had gone out.
- 2 I was jealous because my sister got the biggest bedroom.
- 3 I was nervous because I hadn't sung in public before.

- 4 I was upset because my best friend had forgotten my birthday.
- 5 I was disappointed because the restaurant wasn't very good.
- 6 I was proud because my photo won first prize.

9.14 See p96

9.15 See p97

9.16 See p97

9.17 See p97

Unit 10

10.1 See p100

10.2 Inventions that changed the world

- 1 Paper was invented by a Chinese government official, called T'sai Lun, in 105AD. The first paper was made from a mixture of plants and cloth. Since the 18th century paper has been made of wood because it is much stronger than cloth.
- 2 The printing press was invented in 1440 by a German printer called Johannes Gutenberg. Today, everything is done by computer and more words are printed every second than were printed every year in the 15th and 16th centuries.
- 3 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. Bell was born in Scotland but he moved to America and became a scientist and teacher of the deaf. He worked with his assistant, Thomas Watson, and the first sentence he ever sent was 'Watson, come here; I want you.'
- 4 Guglielmo Marconi, was an Italian physicist. He invented the radio in 1895. In 1909 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics. The company he founded, The Marconi Company Ltd., was bought by the Swedish firm, Ericsson, in 2006.
- 5 Television was invented by a Scottish engineer, John Logie Baird in 1924. The first BBC television broadcasts in 1929 were made with Baird's system. In 2006, Logie Baird was named one of the 10 greatest Scottish scientists in history.
- 6 The first ballpoint pen was invented by the Hungarian journalist, Laszlo Biro, in 1938. Many other ballpoint pens have been designed over the years but in the UK they are still called Birs.
- 7 The Apple PC was invented by two American computer engineers, Steve Jobs & Steve Wozniak in 1976. The name Apple was chosen because it was Jobs's favourite fruit. Apple computers have always been always highly praised for being both user-friendly and beautifully designed.

10.3 See p102

10.4 Questions and answers

- 1 A How many video games are bought by men and women?
B 60% are bought by men, 40% by women. And did you know the average age of a video game player is 38.
- 2 A How many emails are sent every year?
B Nearly 75 trillion. The average office worker receives 121 emails a day.
- 3 A How many questions are answered by Google every second?
B Over 40 thousand a second! About 15% of these have not been asked before.
- 4 A When was eBay invented?

B In 1995. Pierre Omidyar was 28 when he invented it – he was a billionaire by the time he was 31.

- 5 A How many languages has Facebook been translated into?
B 76. There are now over 2 billion Facebook users – of these 83 million are fake profiles.
- 6 A When was the first twitter message sent?
B In 2006 by Jack Dorsey. Now 500 million tweets are sent every day by 328 million users.
- 7 A Where and when was Airbnb invented?
B In San Francisco in 2008. It is now used by 150 million people in 191 countries.
- 8 A When was Amazon.com founded?
B In 1994. Jeff Bezos started it from his garage. It is now the world's greatest online shopping company with over 300 million customers.

10.5 See p103

10.6 See p103

10.7 See p103

10.8 Talking about you

- 1 A Do you ever play computer games?
B No, but my nephew does, all the time.
- 2 A Do you send a lot of text messages?
B Of course I do. Doesn't everybody? I text all the time.
- 3 A Do you take a lot of photos?
B I do. I have hundreds on my phone, too many really. I put them on Facebook sometimes.
- 4 A Who does the most housework in your home?
B Not me or my dad! My mum always says: 'Oh I'll do it, you're too slow.'
- 5 A How do you like your steak?
B Medium/rare. I don't like it well-done.
- 6 A Is your school well-equipped?
B It's OK – we have a lot of technical equipment – trouble is, it sometimes breaks down – the teacher can't fix it – but there's a tech genius in our class who usually can.
- 7 A What do you think is the most important discovery ever made?
B Mmmm! A difficult one. There are so many. The discovery of DNA is pretty important I think.

10.9 Part 1 – The world's number one habit – chewing gum!

P = Presenter, I = interviewer,
LW = Lilian Wood, A = girl interviewee,
B = boy interviewee

Part 1

- P This week on Worldly Wise we look at the world's most common habit chewing gum! Yes, chewing gum! Every year, 374 trillion sticks of chewing gum are made, and we chew 100,000 tons of it. So why do we do it and how many of us know what it's made of?
- I Excuse me, I see you are chewing gum.
- A Yeah.
- I And -er do you have any idea what it's made of?
- A Made of? Nah – I've never thought about it.
- I What about you? Do you know?
- B Er no idea – rubber maybe.
- I And -er do you know who invented it?
- A Erm, ... the Americans?
- B Yeah – the Americans – I bet it was invented in the US.

- I And finally, tell me – why do you chew it?
A and B Why?!
- A** -Er, I dunno – it's cool ... it's cool to chew gum.
B It's something to do.
P Cool or not – chewing gum isn't made of rubber and it wasn't invented by the Americans. It was invented by the Swedes. The Swedes! I hear you say. But listen to Lilian Wood a chewing gum expert. Lilian welcome!
- LW** Thank you. Well, the history of chewing gum goes back thousands of years. In Sweden in 1993 a skeleton of a teenage boy was found – this boy was 9,000 years old and in his mouth was some gum. It was made of tree sap and honey – and this is the first known chewing gum.
- P** That's amazing. Perhaps we've always needed to chew things. After all babies are born wanting to chew – they put everything into their mouths. So, Lilian, why do we chew gum?
- LW** We chew to clean our teeth and freshen our breath but also just because we like chewing – it keeps us calm.
- P** Yeah – 'Keep calm and chew gum!'
- LW** Yes – the ancient Greeks chewed a gum called mastic – it's a type of tree sap. The Greeks thought it was good for the health and it made the breath sweet-smelling. We also know that in the first century AD the Mayan Indians in South America enjoyed chewing gum – they chewed a tree sap called chiclay. They wrapped it in leaves and put it in their mouths ...
- P** The first packet of chewing gum!
LW Yes indeed – the first packet of gum.

10.10 Part 2 – The history of modern chewing gum

- P** So, what's the history of modern chewing gum? Well, in 1871 Thomas Adams, an American inventor, introduced chewing gum from Mexico to the US ... and it became popular very quickly with American kids.
- LW** Yes, but it was in 1892 when a very clever young man called William Wrigley decided chewing gum was the thing of the future. He was a business genius – he was the first to use advertising to help sell his products.
- P** Really? What did he do?
- LW** He hired hundreds of pretty young girls – he called them, 'The Wrigley girls', and they walked up and down the streets of New York and Chicago handing out free chewing gum. Millions of pieces were given away.
- P** Very clever, very modern!
- LW** Yes, he also had huge electric billboards made – one billboard was a mile long and ran along the side of a train track. So, of course, Wrigley's gum soon became very popular all over the US.
- P** But how did the rest of the world get to love chewing gum?
- LW** Well, during the Second World War, American soldiers were given Wrigley's gum to help them stay calm. In fact, in 1944 all chewing gum production went to the US Army and they took it overseas and gave it to children. Soon they were followed everywhere with the cry, 'Got any gum, chum?' So, of course, it spread worldwide.
- P** Yes, I believe it's even taken into space by the astronauts. So, Lilian what is it made of?

- LW** Well, the strangest thing about gum today is that nobody knows exactly what it's made of – the recipe is secret!
- P** Hah! Thank you Lilian. That's all fascinating ... but there's a problem with gum. It's a favourite habit, but when the flavour has gone and we finish chewing, what do we do? We throw it away – chewing gum litter covers the streets of all our towns. Did you know that the cost of cleaning it from the streets of London is more than £10 million a year?! Now that's a fact worth chewing on!

10.11 See p107

10.12

- 1 Patrick and John**
P Hi, John. It's Pat.
J Hi Pat! Where are you?
P I'm at the station on my way home from work.
J I thought I could hear a lot of noise in the background.
P I'll be quick 'cos my train's due.
J Sorry, you're breaking up. I couldn't hear that.
P I know, it's not a good signal. But, listen, I'm calling because I can't make it on Thursday.
J What's that?
P I said, I can't make Thursday.
J You can't make Thursday?
P Yeah. Are you free on Friday instead?
J Friday? I'm not sure. Can I get back to you?
P Sure. That's fine. Oh there's my train! Speak later!
J Yeah! Speak to you later, then. Bye!
- 2 John and Emma**
E Hello.
J Hello, Emma. It's John. I'm trying to get hold of Patrick.
E I'm afraid he's not in. Have you tried his mobile?
J Yeah. I tried that first but he's not answering.
E It's probably switched off. He's at the cinema with Richard.
J Oh, OK. Can you give him a message then?
E Of course.
J Just tell him Friday's fine.
E OK, I'll tell him as soon as he's back.
J Thanks, Emma. Anyway, how are you? Why aren't you at the cinema?
E Oh, I was tired and I had to finish some work.
J Well, tell that husband of yours I'll see him Friday straight after work.
E I'll do that. Hope to see you soon, John.
J You too. Bye.
E Bye.
- 3 Chantal, Harriet, Patrick and Teresa**
C Good morning. Wells and Marriot International. Chantal speaking. How can I help you?
H Hello, could I speak to Patrick Doyle, please?
C I'm afraid his line's busy. Would you like to hold?
H Yes, please.
C It's ringing for you now.
H Thank you.
T Hello. Patrick Doyle's office. Teresa speaking.
H Hello. Can I speak to Patrick Doyle, please?
T Who's speaking, please?
H This is Harriet Smith from Digby and Moss Associates.
T Oh, good morning Ms Smith. I'll put you through immediately.
H Thank you.
T It's Harriet Smith on the line for you, Patrick.
P Harriet! Good to hear from you! Are you back from that conference in New York?

- H** Yes, and I wondered ...
- 4 Teresa and Emma**
T Hello. Patrick Doyle's office.
E Hi Teresa, it's Emma
T Oh, hello Mrs Doyle.
E Can I speak to Patrick, please?
T Oh, I'm afraid he has someone with him at the moment, Mrs Doyle. Is it urgent? Do you want me to interrupt him?
E No, no, it's not urgent. It can wait until this evening. I've got a meeting myself in a few minutes. Just tell him I rang and I'll see him this evening at home.
T Will do. I hope there isn't a problem.
E No, no, not a problem. Good news actually. Bye Teresa.
T Ooh? Bye, Mrs Doyle.

Unit 11

11.1 See p110

11.2 Questions with How long ... ?

- A** My sister's working in New York.
B How long has she been working there?
A Only a couple of months.
- A** I'm training to run the marathon.
B How long have you been training?
A Since Christmas. Wish me luck!
- A** My boss is on holiday.
B How long has been away?
A Two weeks. It's great without him!
- A** I'm learning how to drive.
B How long have you been learning?
A Nearly two years. I've failed my test three times already.
- A** I know Maria very well.
B How long have you known her?
A Since we were at school together.
- A** I have the new iPhone.
B How long have you had it?
A I only got it yesterday.

11.3 What have they been doing?

- A** Why are the students bored?
B Because the teacher's been talking for hours and they haven't understood a word.
- A** Why are they so tired and dirty?
B Because they've been playing rugby, but they're happy because they've won the match.
- A** Why is she hot and tired?
B Because she's been cooking all morning. She's made two huge chocolate cakes for the party.
- A** Why has he got backache?
B Because he's been digging the garden. He's planted six rows of cabbages.
- A** Why is she covered in paint?
B Because she's been decorating her flat. She's painted two walls already.
- A** Why have they got no money left?
B Because they've been shopping. They've spent over £200!

11.4 Martha Lane Fox – co-founder of lastminute.com

Tense review

- Q** Where did she study?
A At Oxford University.
- Q** How long has she been working in digital technology?

- A Since 1994, when she joined an IT company called Spectrum.
- 3 Q Who did she meet while she was working at Spectrum?
A Brent Hoberman. She founded lastminute.com with him.
- 4 Q How much did they sell lastminute.com for?
A £577 million in 2005.
- 5 Q Where was she driving when she had a car crash?
A In Morocco.
- 6 Q Has she fully recovered from the accident?
A No, she hasn't. She still walks with a stick.
- 7 Q What has she been doing since 2007?
A She's been doing a lot of work for charities.
- 8 Q How long has she been director of Twitter? How many followers does she have?
A Since 2016. She has over 186,000 followers.

11.5 My kind of thing!

1 Paula

My passion at the moment is horse-riding – it's strange to hear myself say that 'cos I've only been doing it for about a year, and I never thought I'd love it so much. It all happened because I was talking to someone who rode horses, and I said that stupid thing people often say 'Oh, I've always wanted to do that', and she said 'Why don't you then?'. And I thought, 'why not?' I've always liked horses, they're so big and powerful, but so beautiful when you see them racing round a field or a track. Riding's very physically demanding – your body has to move with the horse, and, of course, I've fallen off a few times, but amazingly the more you fall the less it hurts. I've been learning how to give really clear instructions – you have to understand your horse – they have moods, you never know what a ride is going to be like – a horse you had a fantastic ride on one week, can be slow and miserable the next week. I like that about horses – they have personalities.

2 Andrew

I'm passionate about poetry. I studied English Literature at university, but it wasn't until after I graduated that I really saw the point of poetry and started writing it myself. I've been trying to write for about ten years now – I'm not sure it's any good, but I keep trying. I've met some other hopeful poets, like me, and I've heard them reading it aloud – it was amazing. I felt the power of the words. The thing that I like so much about it is that you can say so much with just a few words – a little means a lot. Each word, each noun, verb, adjective, preposition has to work hard. There's a poem by Simon Armitage called *To His Lost Lover* – it's a poem of regret, about not saying the things you wish you had said to a past lover. This poem really speaks to me – poetry's all about saying what often goes unsaid and with passion. It can be such a help in your life. If you feel tired or depressed, you can always find a poem that will help.

3 James

The thing I'm passionate about, and this may surprise many people, is –er British weather. I've been interested in it ever since I was a child. I loved all our rainy holidays by the English seaside. I know everyone complains about the weather, but I love it. It means there's always something to talk about and it's a great way of starting a conversation at a bus stop. Also, you know, it's the rain that gives us our green, green fields. I think if you live somewhere like California and there are 365 days of sunshine,

it's boring. But here ... perhaps it's been raining all morning, and then suddenly the sun comes out, and you really appreciate that sunshine. It's magic – raindrops are like diamonds in the sun. And it's not true that it rains all the time in Britain, it doesn't – it just rains quite a lot. You know that joke – 'if you don't like English weather – wait ten minutes' – that's why it's always interesting.

11.6 Alison's life

I didn't marry until quite late. I met my husband Ben when I was 30, and we didn't marry until I was 33 – that was in 2012. We got married in a church near where my mum lives. Ben and I had a great honeymoon, we toured America, we were away for three weeks. And soon after that I found I was pregnant. That was Ellen, our first baby. She was born the year after we got married, and two years after that, in 2015, we had the twins, Tessa and Tom. They've been keeping us busy ever since! I'm exhausted most of the time, but they're great fun. I'm really glad I married Ben – he's a great dad. I want it to be forever. My mum and dad divorced when I was just 13, and I don't want us to do that. My mum helps me with the kids, but my dad died last year – he had a heart attack. I miss him a lot.

11.7 See p117

11.8 My vision for the 21st century – Part 1: Reasons to be optimistic

Although the world is facing many serious problems at the moment, I am generally optimistic about the future. We've been worrying about the end of civilization for over a hundred years now, but we've always found ways to deal with the problems we face, and I believe we can do the same in the future. Life could actually become much better for us all with improvements in healthcare and technology. We've already made big improvements in life expectancy. People have been living longer and longer lives since the 1950s, when most Americans lived for about 50 years. Nowadays, life expectancy is nearly 80 years, and in future, most people will live to be a hundred. People often say that they don't want to live to be a hundred, but that's because they imagine living in an old and broken body. We've already discovered how to grow new cells to repair parts of the body, and when we can grow new hearts, kidneys, and livers outside of the body, we'll be able to use them like the spare parts of a car, keeping our bodies fit and healthy until we die. People worry about world population becoming an even bigger problem if people live longer. However, when people become more educated and richer, they don't need or want to have so many children. The challenge therefore is to use the technology we have to educate people better and to use robots to create wealth that we can share more equally. In recent times, many people have been demanding independence and wanting more control of their own countries. I think we need to go the other way. I strongly believe that there will be a world government in future because our problems and resources will have to be managed at a global level.

11.9 My vision for the 21st century – Part 2: Reasons to be pessimistic

There are reasons to be pessimistic. There have always been selfish and greedy people, and there always will be. These people will refuse to accept that we need to look after our planet and use our resources carefully. They won't be interested in

finding ways to live happily without spending money on more and more material things. These people will always want to fight wars to get what they want. We have the technology to make our lives better, but we need the wisdom to go with it. The big question is – how can we stop the most selfish and greedy people being in the positions of power in the world?

Unit 12

12.1 See p120

12.2 What are you doing this weekend?

- 1 What are you doing this weekend?
If the weather's good, I'll go to the beach.
- 2 What are you doing this weekend?
If I have time, I'll meet friends for coffee.
- 3 What are you doing this weekend?
If it doesn't rain, I'll do some gardening.
- 4 What are you doing this weekend?
If it rains, I won't go out. I'll stay in and watch TV.
- 5 What are you doing this weekend?
If I don't have any work to do, I'll spend a day in London.
- 6 What are you doing this weekend?
If there's a good film on, I'll go to the cinema.

12.3 Holly's plans

H = Holly, L = Lewis

- L Have you decided which university you're going to yet?
H Mmm, I'm still not sure. I might go to Liverpool, or I might go to Manchester. I'm definitely going to have a gap year, though. I need a break from studying.
L Great! What are you going to do?
H I'm going to travel round South America.
L Sounds great! Is that just travelling, or working?
H I'd like to just travel, but I'm going to look for work, because I'll need the money! I might get a job picking fruit, or I might teach English somewhere.

12.4 Giving advice

- 1 L I can't decide what to study at university, French or Economics.
A If you study French, you'll have to spend a year in France!
B If you study economics, it might be more useful in life.
- 2 L I'm not sure where to go, Bristol or Edinburgh.
A If you go to Bristol, you'll be nearer home.
B If you go to Edinburgh, it'll be a new experience!
- 3 L I don't know whether to live on campus or in the city.
A You'll get to know more people if you live on campus.
B You might learn more about real life if you live in the city.
- 4 L I don't know whether to get a part-time job or take out a big loan.
A If you get a part-time job, you'll have less time to study.
B If you take out a big loan, it might take a long time to pay it back.
- 5 L I'm wondering whether to start next year or have a gap year.
A You won't forget what you've learned at school if you start next year.

B You'll have a wonderful break from studying if you have a gap year.

12.5 Why is Robert worried?

S = Scott, R = Robert

S Hi, Robert! How's it going?

R Not good, Scott. My company's losing money, and they're making a lot of cuts.

S Oh, no! Is your job safe?

R No, not at all. I'm really worried. If I lose my job, what will I do?

S Well, it's not always the end of the world, you know.

R Oh, easy for you to say – your company's doing really well. But what if it were you? If you lost your job, what would you do?

S Well, that's very unlikely – we're looking for new people at the moment! But if it happened, ... I'd start my own business.

R Mmm. I can't do that. It's a shame – if I were in sales, your company would probably give me a job.

S Oh they would, for sure! If I were you, I'd retrain!

12.6 See p122

12.7

Dan

The doctor says I need to do more exercise. I hate doing exercise.

And I'm not interested in cycling to work – I like driving.

I can't drink less coffee. I need ten cups a day.

I don't want to eat less junk food. I like junk food.

I can't cook, and I don't want to learn.

Why should I watch less TV? It's my only hobby!

I like going to bed really late.

I am not going to meditate! It's really boring!

12.8 At a crossroads in life

Jamie

I'm in my second year at university. I'm doing Physics, and I like my course. But the thing is, I sing and play guitar, and I joined a local band in my first year. The other band members aren't students – I met one of them in a pub. And, I love playing in the band – I'm discovering I'm more of a musician than I thought I was, and ... well, we're actually pretty good, and our last few concerts sold out completely. So, the other guys want to give up their jobs and try to make a living from it. It might not be much of a living, but if we were prepared to go on the road and travel, we'd get plenty of gigs in pubs and local halls. And if we recorded some of our songs, we could put them online and make some money from downloads. But obviously, I'd have to drop out of university, and ... my parents would go crazy! I don't know how easy it would be to get back onto a course later, so ... it feels like it would be a stupid thing to do really.

Sylvia

I'm a lawyer, and I've been with the same law firm for 11 years now. It's difficult work sometimes, but I love it, and I'm doing very well. Although I'm only 37, I'm one of the most senior people here. I know that if I continue in this job, when a certain person retires next year, I'll probably become one of the partners in the firm. That would be amazing. But ... well, I've never been sure whether I really want to have children – it's never seemed the most important thing to me. That's probably because it would mean giving up work for a year or two – I wouldn't want to go back to work too soon and

try and do this job, and deal with a baby. But now that the clock is ticking fast, it's time to make a final decision. If I left now to have a baby, I don't think I'd get the partnership in the firm. I think they'd give it to someone else next year. But if I decided not to have children, I wonder if I'd really regret it later.

Donna

My husband died three years ago. He'd been very ill for a long time, so it wasn't a shock, but it hasn't been easy. We were married for 41 years. I couldn't imagine life without him when it happened, but ... here I am, and I need to decide what to do with my life now. I'm thinking of selling this house. It's nice that it's full of nice memories of our lives together, but I wouldn't lose those memories if I moved out. It's way too big for me really, and I think I'll feel happier and more relaxed if I live somewhere smaller. If I get a flat in the right area, in town, there'll be lots of people around, and I'd like that. But, my daughter really wants me to go and live with them – she says she could make part of their house a 'granny flat'. It's kind of them, and I love being around my grandchildren, but, oh, granny flat! That sounds so horrible! I'm still young – I'm only 68! And if I lived with them, I wouldn't feel independent any more.

12.9 What happened next?

Jamie

Well, I surprised myself! The scientist in me told me to continue with my course, but, the artist in me suddenly felt stronger, so I dropped out! I know I'll be able to get back onto a course somehow if I change my mind, and I felt I'd really regret it if I didn't try this weird and wonderful life I'm living. We're doing OK, just. And who knows, if we start selling a lot more downloads, we might make the big time!

Sylvia

It was an easy decision in the end. Nature is clever, and I started having really strong feelings about wanting to have a baby! I don't know how I'd live without little Oscar now – he's gorgeous! They've been great at work – they gave the partnership to someone else, but they say there'll be another one coming up in a few years, and I'll be first in line for that one.

Donna

I sold the house and decided to buy a flat. It's not in town, but it's not far away, so I can easily go there if I feel like I need to be among people. And it's not very far from my daughter's either, so she's happy that I'm close. She often comes round and brings the children to visit me. And I go to theirs for dinner a couple of times a week, but I still feel very independent.

12.10 See p126

12.11

- 1 I usually order a take-away on Friday evenings – I like the ones from my local Indian restaurant.
- 2 I had to take the jumper I bought back to the shop because it had a hole in it.
- 3 I sing in a choir, and I think music is a great way to bring people together.
- 4 I don't know if it's possible to bring peace to the world – some people seem to love fighting.
- 5 Colin went a bit crazy when his girlfriend left him.
- 6 I find it difficult to go to sleep if the room isn't completely dark.

7 I always came last in sports competitions at school.

8 When we took little Marc to Disneyland he thought his dreams had come true!

12.12 Thank you and goodbye

- 1 A It's late! We must be going now. Thank you so much for a lovely evening.
B Our pleasure! Thank you for coming.
C The meal was fantastic!
B I'm glad you liked it! Bye! Drive safely!
A I will. Bye! And thanks again!
- 2 A Thanks so much! It's so kind of you.
B That's OK.
A I'm so grateful for all your help.
B Don't mention it! It's been fun.
A Well, er, would you mind helping me with just one more thing?
B Of course not! No problem!
- 3 A I hope you have a good flight. Who's picking you up?
B My sister, Lara.
A Well give her my love.
B Will do. OK, I'd better go through security now. It takes ages. Bye!
A Goodbye! Look after yourself!
- 4 A Thanks for having me. I've really enjoyed my stay.
B You're very welcome! It's been a pleasure. Come back and see us again soon!
A That's very kind of you. Maybe next year!
B That would be lovely!
- 5 A Have a safe journey!
B Thanks. I'll text you when I arrive.
A And say hello to your parents from me.
B I will. OK, I'd better get on.
A OK. Bye! Take care!
B And you! See you soon. Bye!
- 6 A Goodbye! Thanks for everything! It's been great fun!
B Thank you! I've really enjoyed being your teacher!
C Well, we've learned so much with you!
B I'm glad to hear it. Good luck with your English in future! And keep in touch!
A We will! Bye!

Grammar reference

Unit 1

1.1 Tenses

This unit has examples of the Present Simple and Present Continuous, the Past Simple, and two future forms: *going to* and the Present Continuous for the future.

All these tenses are covered again in later units.

- Present tenses **Unit 2**
- Past tenses **Units 3 and 9**
- Future forms **Unit 5**

The aim in this unit is to revise what you already know.

Present tenses

*She **lives** in London.*
*I **earn** \$100 a day.*
*I'm **saving** money for my education.*
*They're **studying** in a language school.*

Past tense

*They **moved** to Canada 30 years ago.*
*I **had** a bad accident last month.*

Future forms

*I'm **going to** study for a Master's degree.*
*What **are you doing** tonight?*

1.2 Auxiliary verbs

The Present Continuous uses the auxiliary verb *to be* in all forms.

Positive

*She **is** reading.*
*They **are** watching a film.*

Question

***Is** she reading?*
*What **are** they watching?*

Negative

*He **isn't** learning French.*
*I'm **not** sleeping.*

Verb forms with no auxiliary verb

In the Present Simple and the Past Simple there is no auxiliary verb in the positive. We use the auxiliary verb *do* in the questions and negatives.

Positive

*They **live** in Australia.*
*He **arrived** yesterday.*

Question

***Do** they live in London?*
*Where **did** Bill go?*

Negative

*I **don't** work in New York.*
*We **didn't** watch TV.*

1.3 Questions

- 1 Yes/No questions have no question word.

*Are you hot? **Yes, I am./No, I'm not.***
*Does he speak English? **Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.***

- 2 Questions can begin with a question word.

what where which how who when why whose

***Where's** the station?*
***Why** are you laughing?*
***Whose** is this coat?*
***How** does she go to work?*

- 3 *What, which, and whose* can be followed by a noun.

***What** size do you take?*
***Which** coat is yours?*
***Whose** book is this?*

- 4 *Which* is generally used when there is a limited choice.

***Which** is your pen? The black one or the blue one?*

This rule is not always true.

***What** newspaper do you read?*
***Which** newspaper do you read?*

- 5 *How* can be followed by an adjective or an adverb.

***How big** is his new car?*
***How fast** does it go?*

How can also be followed by *much* or *many*.

***How much** is this sandwich?*
***How many** brothers and sisters have you got?*

Unit 2

2.1 Present Simple

Form

Positive and negative

I/You/We/They	live don't live	near here.
He/She/It	lives doesn't live	

Question

Where	do	I/you/we/they	live?
	does	he/she/it	

Short answer

*Do you like Peter? **Yes, I do.***
*Does he speak French? **No, he doesn't.***

Use

The Present Simple is used to express:

- 1 a habit.

*I **get up** at 7.30.*
*Jo **smokes** too much.*

- 2 a fact which is always true.

*Vegetarians **don't eat** meat.*
*We **come** from Spain.*

- 3 a fact which is true for a long time.

*I **live** in Oxford.*
*She **works** in a bank.*

➔ 2.2 Present Continuous

Form

am/is/are + -ing (present participle)

Positive and negative

I	'm (am) 'm not	working.
He/She/It	's (is) isn't	
You/We/They	're (are) aren't	

Question

What	am	I	wearing?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	you/we/they	

Short answer

Are you going? **Yes, I am./No, I'm not.** NOT ~~Yes, I'm.~~
Is Anna working? **Yes, she is./No, she isn't.** NOT ~~Yes, she's.~~

Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

- an activity happening now.
*They're **playing** football in the garden.*
*She can't talk now because she's **washing** her hair.*
- an activity happening around now, but perhaps not at the moment of speaking.
*He's **studying** maths at university.*
*I'm **reading** a good book at the moment.*
- a planned future arrangement.
*I'm **seeing** the doctor at 10.00 tomorrow.*
*What **are** you **doing** this evening?*

➔ 2.3 Present Simple and Present Continuous

- Read the right and wrong sentences.
*Fraser **comes** from Scotland.*
~~NOT Fraser is coming from Scotland.~~
*I'm **reading** a good book at the moment.*
~~NOT I read a good book at the moment.~~
- Some verbs express a state, not an activity, and are usually used in the Present Simple only.
*She **likes** the Rolling Stones.*
~~NOT She's liking the Rolling Stones.~~
*I **know** what you mean.*
~~NOT I'm knowing what you mean.~~

Similar verbs are *think, agree, understand, and love.*

➔ 2.4 have/have got

Form

Positive

I/You/We/They	have 've got	two sisters.
He/She	has 's got	

Negative

I/You/We/They	don't have haven't got	any money.
He/She	doesn't have hasn't got	

Question

Do	I/you/we/they	have	a new car?
Does	he/she		
Have	I/you/we/they	got	a new car?
Has	he/she		

Short answer

Do you have an iPhone? **Yes, I do./No, I don't.**
Have you got an iPhone? **Yes, I have./No, I haven't.**

Note

We can use contractions ('ve and 's) with *have got*, but not with *have*.

I've got a sister.
I have a sister. NOT ~~I've a sister.~~

Use

- Have* and *have got* mean the same. *Have got* is more informal. We use it a lot when we speak, but not so much when we write.

Have you got the time?
The UK has a population of 60 million.

In American English, *have + do/does* is much more common.

- Have* and *have got* express possession.

I have I've got	a new car.
She has She's got	three children.
He has He's got	blond hair.

- When *have + noun* expresses an activity or a habit, *have* (not *have got*) is used. Look at these sentences.
I have a shower every day.
~~NOT I've got a shower every day.~~
What time do you have lunch?
~~NOT What time have you got lunch?~~
- In the past tense, we use *had* with *did* and *didn't*.
I had a bicycle when I was young.
Did you have a nice weekend?
I didn't have any money when I was a student.