

*Pozsonyi Ferenc*

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE

For Elementary-Level Learners

© Dunaújvárosi Egyetem–Ecotech Nonprofit Zrt., 2022

© Pozsonyi Ferenc author, 2022

A kötet A Dunaújvárosi Egyetem Paksi Kompetencia- és Kutatóközpontjának kialakításához szükséges feladatok ellátásához kapcsolódó 1734/2019. (XII. 19.) Korm. határozat alapján kapott támogatásból valósul meg.

DUNAÚJVÁROSI EGYETEM  
[www.uniduna.hu](http://www.uniduna.hu)  
**D=U=E PRESS**

Kiadóvezető Németh István

Felelős kiadó Dr. habil András István  
Felelős szerkesztő Nemeskéry Artúr

Tördelés Duma Attila  
Készült a HTSART nyomdában  
Felelős vezető Halász Iván

**Pozsonyi Ferenc**

# **ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

For Elementary-Level Learners

**DUE Press**  
Dunaújváros, 2022



## CONTENTS

<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	9
<b>UNIT 1 – WHAT DO YOU ALREADY KNOW?</b>	10
SPEAKING AND WRITING: ALL ABOUT ME	10
READING: AT THE CINEMAS THIS WEEK	11
LISTENING: I LOVE MY JOB!	12
GRAMMAR: A REVISION	14
<b>UNIT 2 – WHEN WERE YOU BORN?</b>	17
SPEAKING: WHAT CAN YOU REMEMBER?	17
GRAMMAR: WAS/WERE, COULD	18
VOCABULARY: COLLOCATIONS AND PREPOSITIONS	20
READING: JILL'S EMAIL	21
<b>UNIT 3 – WHAT DID YOU STUDY YESTERDAY?</b>	23
GRAMMAR: PAST SIMPLE (1)	23
READING AND LISTENING: THE SHARK	25
VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING: WHAT'S THE DATE TODAY?	28
<b>UNIT 4 – WHY DID YOU DO THAT?</b>	30
GRAMMAR, READING AND LISTENING: PAST SIMPLE (2)	30
GRAMMAR AND READING: BIZARRE STORIES	33
VOCABULARY: ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS	34



<b>UNIT 5 – WHICH ONE IS BIGGER?</b>	36
GRAMMAR: COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES	36
READING: TALES OF TWO CITIES	38
SPEAKING AND WRITING: A LIST FOR VISITORS	40
SPEAKING: GIVING DIRECTION	41
<b>UNIT 6 – WHERE ARE YOU GOING?</b>	42
SPEAKING AND READING: PRESENT CONTINUOUS	42
SPEAKING AND READING: PRESENT SIMPLE VERSUS CONTINUOUS, SOMETHING/NOTHING	43
READING: TIME TO TACKLE THE MEMO MOUNTAIN	44
SPEAKING: SOCIAL EXPRESSIONS	45
<b>UNIT 7 – WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?</b>	46
GRAMMAR: GOING TO FUTURE	46
GRAMMAR: INFINITIVE OF PURPOSE	47
READING AND WRITING: I'M GOING TO READ A NEWSPAPER A DAY!	48
VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING: THE WEATHER	49
<b>UNIT 8 – WHAT SHOULD WE PACK?</b>	51
SPEAKING: TRAVELS AND TIPS	51
READING AND GRAMMAR: YOU HAVE TO BUY A VISA AT THE AIRPORT!	51
SPEAKING: WHAT IS A GOOD TOURIST?	54
VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING: TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL	54
WRITING: A HOLIDAY POSTCARD	56
<b>UNIT 9 – WHAT SHALL I DO?</b>	57
SPEAKING: BEING POLITE	57
READING AND SPEAKING: CULTURAL CONFUSIONS, APOLOGIZING	58
SPEAKING: OFFERING AND SUGGESTING	61



<b>UNIT 10 – WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN?</b>	62
<i>GRAMMAR AND SPEAKING: PRESENT PERFECT</i>	62
<i>READING: REFLEXOLOGY</i>	63
<i>VOCABULARY: COLLOCATIONS</i>	65
<i>WRITING: A JOURNAL ENTRY</i>	66
<i>IRREGULAR VERBS</i>	67
 <b>AUDIOSCRIPTS</b>	 70
 <b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	 88







## OBJECTIVES

**The completion of present language course is intended to result in CEFR A2 language skills. The peculiarities of each skill are listed below.**

- ◆ Listening. The language user can understand phrases and the highest frequency vocabulary related to areas of most immediate personal relevance (e.g. very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment). He or she can catch the main point in short, clear, simple messages and announcements.
- ◆ Reading. The language user can read very short, simple texts. He or she can find specific, predictable information in simple everyday material such as advertisements, prospectuses, menus and timetables and he/she can understand short simple personal letters.
- ◆ Speaking (interaction). The language user can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar topics and activities. He or she can handle very short social exchanges, even though he/she cannot usually understand enough to keep the conversation going.
- ◆ Speaking (production). The language user can use a series of phrases and sentences to describe his/her family and other people, living conditions, his/her educational background, and his/her present or most recent job in simple terms.
- ◆ Writing. The language user can write short, simple notes and messages relating to matters in areas of immediate need. He or she can write a very simple personal message, for example thanking someone for something.



**UNIT 1 – WHAT DO YOU ALREADY KNOW?**

## SPEAKING AND WRITING: ALL ABOUT ME

**Task One.** Maybe you do not know each other with your mates. Complete the sentences with information about you. Introduce yourselves with the help of it.

My name's \_\_\_\_\_.

I'm a \_\_\_\_\_ and I'm \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

I \_\_\_\_\_ married.

I'm from \_\_\_\_\_ and I live in a \_\_\_\_\_.

My school is in \_\_\_\_\_ and it's near \_\_\_\_\_.

The students in my class are very \_\_\_\_\_ and our teacher is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task Two.** Write a paragraph (60-100 words) about your family and your home. Write about:

- ◆ who is in your family
- ◆ what they do
- ◆ where you live
- ◆ what your home is like

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Read out your composition in class.**



## READING: AT THE CINEMAS THIS WEEK

**Read the text quickly and complete it with a missing question below. There is one extra answer.**

Mitch Forman interviews Russ Sparks, the star of a new independent film. Mr Sparks is in town to promote his new film, *The University of Life*.

- MF Hello, Mr Sparks. \_\_\_\_
- RS Certainly.
- MF \_\_\_\_
- RS Well, it is the story of a young lawyer. He lives in the centre of New York City, he's rich, he has a great apartment, he has a lovely family, but he isn't happy. He has trouble sleeping, and he often works very late. Then, one day, his life changes when he becomes friends with an old man at the city hospital.
- MF \_\_\_\_
- RS He gives up his job at the law firm, and he becomes a song-writer and a jazz pianist.
- MF \_\_\_\_
- RS The old man tells him simple stories about his life. The lawyer learns a lot from these stories – things he didn't learn at expensive private schools and university. These stories help him to understand himself and be happy.
- MF \_\_\_\_
- RS One of my co-stars is the writer of *The University of Life*. Annika Ferdriksen is an amazing person. She's a wonderful actress, and in her free time, she's the singer of a fabulous R&B band, *The Moon Rocks*.
- MF \_\_\_\_
- RS She's the young lawyer's wife. I play the lawyer.
- MF \_\_\_\_
- RS Yes, it does. The lawyer loves his new job. He also has time to enjoy his family again, thanks to the help of the old man. Saleh al-Ghaoui plays the old man. I love working with him. I learn a lot from him about acting, too.
- MF Thank you very much for talking to us!



- a) What's the film about?
- b) Why is the title of the film The University of Life?
- c) Who does she play in the film?
- d) Can I ask you some questions about your new film?
- e) Does the film have a happy ending?
- f) Is it a film about getting a good education?
- g) What happens then?
- h) Who is the writer of the film?

**Listen and check.** Audio1

**Read the interview again. Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.**

- 1. Mitch Forman is the star of a new film. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. The young lawyer is unhappy because he isn't rich. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. He goes to hospital because he has trouble sleeping. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. The lawyer stops working for the law firm. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. The lawyer gives the old man a lot of money. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Russ Sparks sings in a band called The Moon Rocks. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Russ says that Saleh teaches him a lot about his job. \_\_\_\_\_

LISTENING: I LOVE MY JOB!

**Listen to the recording and choose the correct item.** Audio2

He \_\_\_\_ work at eight in the evening.

starts finishes goes to

He usually has dinner \_\_\_\_.

at home at the nightclub in a restaurant

The club closes at \_\_\_\_.

two half past two three-thirty

He goes \_\_\_\_ around three-thirty.

to work home to be



He \_\_\_\_ all morning.

works

sleeps

watches cookery programmes

When he gets up, he has \_\_\_\_.

a shower

breakfast

lunch

He likes watching \_\_\_\_ on TV.

music videos

the news

cookery programmes

\_\_\_\_ makes lunch.

He

His wife

His mother

He \_\_\_\_ in the afternoon.

often works

doesn't work

sleeps

He doesn't have free time \_\_\_\_.

at the weekends on Mondays and Tuesdays

when others are at work

**Listen again and mark eight more activities the man says he does.**

go out to a restaurant

have a bath

have a shower

cook

have breakfast

watch television

go to the gym

play tennis

go swimming

read newspapers

read books

play computer games



## GRAMMAR: A REVISION

**Task One. Each sentence has a mistake. Work in pairs, find it and correct it.**

1. Paola is Italiana.
2. New York is a city very big.
3. My mother works in an office. Is a lawyer.
4. My father watch football on TV.
5. He's like playing tennis.
6. On Sundays we go the cinema.
7. My brother is pilot.
8. You family is very nice.
9. There no is a post office near here.
10. Look at this photos.
11. Is a ban near here?
12. The chemist's is next the café.
13. My sisters name is Annie.
14. I enjoy watching French's films.
15. My mother no have a car.
16. Is very friendly, my teacher.

**Task Two. Choose the correct sentence.**

1.
  - a. Where she from?
  - b. Where does she from?
  - c. Where is she from?
2.
  - a. The child's names are Amy and Leo.
  - b. The children's names are Amy and Leo.
  - c. The childrens names are Amy and Leo.
3.
  - a. He has 19 years old.
  - b. He's 19 years.
  - c. He's 19.



4.
  - a. Mark works with his father.
  - b. Mark works with he's father.
  - c. Mark works with him father.
5.
  - a. Ana and Juan live in Madrid. They're flat is lovely.
  - b. Ana and Juan live in Madrid. Their flat is lovely.
  - c. Ana and Juan live in Madrid. There flat is lovely.
6.
  - a. She lives in a house or a flat?
  - b. Does she lives in a house or a flat?
  - c. Does she live in a house or a flat?
7.
  - a. Who are that people over there?
  - b. Who are those people over there?
  - c. Who are these people over there?
8.
  - a. How many languages you speak?
  - b. How many languages do you speak?
  - c. How many languages does you speak?
9.
  - a. My brother work in a hospital.
  - b. My brother he works in a hospital.
  - c. My brother works in a hospital.

**Task Three. Complete the sentences with some, any, or a.**

1. London is \_\_\_\_ fabulous city.
2. Do they have \_\_\_\_ children?
3. Jane lives in \_\_\_\_ beautiful house in Greece.
4. Are there \_\_\_\_ tennis courtss near your flat?
5. There are \_\_\_\_ nice cafés near here, but no restaurants.
6. Do you have \_\_\_\_ lot of homework this weekend?
7. There are \_\_\_\_ new students in my class.
8. I don't have \_\_\_\_ money in my pocket.



**Task Four. Here are the answers to some questions. Write the questions. Use the work in brackets.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) I'm an architect.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (Helen / start work) At 8.00.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (Nicole and Jean / come) From Moscow.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (your wife's) Sally.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / have) Yes, three children.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / like / dancing) Yes, I do.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / enjoy / job) Because it's interesting.





**UNIT 2 – WHEN WERE YOU BORN?**

SPEAKING: WHAT CAN YOU REMEMBER?

**Answer the question with a partner. What kind of things do you remember well? Do you remember things you see, thing you eat, people or numbers? Are mates in your class similar?**

*E.g. Maybe, I know my phone number and my mother's phone number. That's all.*

1. Can you remember at least five different phone numbers?
2. Can you remember all the words of your country's national song?
3. Can you remember a special smell from your childhood?
4. What items of clothing did you have when you were about ten years old?
5. What was your favourite toy when you were a baby?
6. Can you remember anyone with glasses when you were a small child?
7. Who was your favourite actor actress when you were 15?



## GRAMMAR: WAS/WERE, COULD

**Task One. Read and listen to the questions about the present and past. Complete the answers.**

Audio4

Present	Past
What day is it today?	What day was it yesterday?
It's ...	It was ...
What month is it now?	What months was it last month?
It's ...	It was ...
Is it sunny today?	Was it sunny yesterday?
...	...
Where are you now?	Where were you yesterday?
I'm in/at ...	I was in/at ...
Where are your parents now?	Where were they yesterday?
They're in/at ...	They were in/at ...
Are you in England now?	Were you in England last year?
...	...
Can you ski?	Could you ski when you were five?
...	...
Can your teacher speak a lot of languages?	Could your teacher speak English when he/se was seven?
...	...

**Ask and answer the question with a partner.**

**What is the present of to be? What is the past of can?**



**Task Two. Complete the sentences with the past of verb to be and can.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ at school yesterday because I \_\_\_\_\_ ill.
2. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ at work last week. They \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday in the Netherlands.
3. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you last night? I phoned, but you \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ read and write when I \_\_\_\_\_ just five.
5. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ read until she \_\_\_\_\_ seven.

**Task Three. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about you.**

*Where were you ... ?*

- at 9.00 this morning
- at 11.00 last night
- at this time yesterday
- last Saturday evening
- last Sunday afternoon

**Task Four. Read and complete the conversations about Pablo Picasso. Listen and check.**

Audio5

- Hey, look at that painting! It's a Picasso!
- Oh, yes! Fantastic!
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ Picasso \_\_\_\_\_?
- In Málaga.
- Ah! So he \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish?
- Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ his parents rich?
- Well, they \_\_\_\_\_ rich and they \_\_\_\_\_ poor.  
His father, Don José, \_\_\_\_\_ a painter and a professor of art. His mother, Dona Maria, \_\_\_\_\_ a housewife.
- So, \_\_\_\_\_ Picasso good at drawing when he \_\_\_\_\_ young?
- Oh, yes. He \_\_\_\_\_ a child prodigy.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ draw before he \_\_\_\_\_ speak.  
His first word \_\_\_\_\_ lápiz, which is Spanish for pencil.
- Wow!



When and where were you born? Where and where were your parents born? How old were you when you could *walk / talk / read / swim / ride a bike*? Tell a partner.

#### VOCABULARY: COLLOCATIONS AND PREPOSITIONS

**Task One. Match a noun with a noun.**

book	room
motor (×2)	shop/store
sun	station (×2)
living	park
bus	way
hand	bike
railway	lights
car	stop
traffic	glasses
petrol	bag

**Task Two. Match a verb with a noun.**

send	a car
drive	children
ride	a lot of messages
speak	a suit and tie
earn	Netflix a lot
live	three languages
play	a motorbike
wear	on the fourth floor
look after	a lot of money
watch	the flute



**Task Three. Complete the sentences with a preposition below.**

of      to      from      on      at      with      for

1. Do you like listening \_\_\_\_\_ music?
2. What sort \_\_\_\_\_ music do you like?
3. Where's your girlfriend \_\_\_\_\_? Is she Mexican?
4. Is Paula married \_\_\_\_\_ Mike?
5. Do you want to come shopping \_\_\_\_\_ me?
6. Were there any good programmes \_\_\_\_\_ radio last night?
7. What do you want \_\_\_\_\_ your birthday?
8. Can I speak \_\_\_\_\_ Dave? Is he \_\_\_\_\_ work today?

**Listen and check. *Audio6* Now, ask and answer the questions with a partner.**

**READING: JILL'S EMAIL**

**Read Jill's email. What information does she give about her holiday? Put the questions in order below.**

Hi Carla,

How are things? It was so good to get home last Friday evening – home, sweet home! Our holiday was awful! We were in a horrible town called Kinalis – really ugly and dirty, and the local people were very unfriendly.

The hotel was terrible, too! The rooms were small and there wasn't any hot water in the bathrooms. There was a hotel swimming pool but the water was cold and dirty. The hotel restaurant was a buffet and the food was boring, the same thing every day. It was difficult to sleep at night because it was so noisy – the hotel has three large discos... three!

The beaches were a long way from the hotel. They were dirty too, and there weren't any sunbeds. Anyway, we didn't go to the beaches because the weather wasn't very nice. It was cold and wet – we only had one sunny day all week.

Never again! I hope your holiday was good. Write soon and tell me...

Love,

Jill



What was/were the...

weather like?

beaches like?

hotel like?

town like?

food like?

people like?

pool like?

rooms like?

**Ask and answer the questions with a partner.**

**Make notes using the questions above to describe your last holiday. Talk about it to the class.**

**What does 'home, sweet home' mean to you?**



### UNIT 3 – WHAT DID YOU STUDY YESTERDAY?

GRAMMAR: PAST SIMPLE (1)

**Task One. Do you know anything about Oprah Winfrey? Read and listen to first part of a text about her. Complete it with the verbs you hear. *Audio10***

The TV Star and Billionaire

Oprah Winfrey \_\_\_\_\_ a famous American TV star. She \_\_\_\_\_ in California, but she also \_\_\_\_\_ an apartment in Chicago, where she \_\_\_\_\_. Oprah is one of the richest women in America. She \_\_\_\_\_ millions of dollars every year. She \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money to charity.

Oprah was born on January 29, 1954, in Kosciusko, Mississippi. Her parents \_\_\_\_\_ very poor. Her father, Vernon, worked in a coal mine and her mother, Vernita, cleaned houses. They \_\_\_\_\_ look after Oprah, so she lived with her grandmother, Hattie Mae. Oprah was clever. She \_\_\_\_\_ read before she was three. When she was 17, she received a scholarship to Tennessee State University, where she studied drama. She also started reading the news at the local radio station.

**There are verbs, excluding was/were and could, in the text in Past Simple. Underline them. What can be the formation rule? Put the verbs below in Past Tense and fill the gaps in the second part. Listen and check. *Audio11***

move	interview	study	talk
move	start	earn	open

In 1984, Oprah \_\_\_\_\_ to Chicago to work on a TV talk show called A.M. Chicago. She \_\_\_\_\_ to lots of interesting people about their problems. Oprah says, 'People's problems are my problems.' The show was very successful, so in 1985, it was renamed The Oprah Winfrey Show. 49 million people in 134 countries \_\_\_\_\_ it every week. In 1993, she \_\_\_\_\_ Michael Jackson and 100 million people \_\_\_\_\_ the programme. Last year, she \_\_\_\_\_ \$260,000,000.

In 1998, Oprah \_\_\_\_\_ the charity Oprah's Angel Network to help poor children all over the world. In 2007, she \_\_\_\_\_ a special school in Johannesburg, The Oprah Winfrey Academy for Girls. She says, 'When I was a kid, we were poor and we didn't have much money. So what did I do? I \_\_\_\_\_ hard.' There are 152 girls at the school, Oprah calls them her daughters – the children she didn't have in real life.

Now, complete the questions about Oprah.

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_ her father worked? In a coal mine.
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ her mother do? She cleaned houses.
3. Who \_\_\_\_\_ Oprah \_\_\_\_\_ with? Her grandmother.
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_? Drama.
5. When \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ Michael Jackson? In 1993.
6. How much \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ last year? \$260 million.
7. When \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ the girl's school? In 2007.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ her parents \_\_\_\_\_ much money? No, they didn't.

**Task Two. Complete the questions with did, was, or were.**

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_ your parents born?
2. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you live when you \_\_\_\_\_ a child?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you live in a house or a flat?
4. When \_\_\_\_\_ you start school?
5. Who \_\_\_\_\_ your first teacher?
6. Who \_\_\_\_\_ your best friend?
7. When \_\_\_\_\_ learn to read and write?
8. When \_\_\_\_\_ you get your first mobile phone?

**Work in groups of three. Ask and answer the questions. Make not to tell the class some information later.**

E.g. *Rita's mother was born in Prague. Her father was an electrician. They live in a small town...*

**Task Three.** There are three different pronunciation of -ed. Put some of the verbs in Task One in the chart.

/t/	/d/	/id/





## READING AND LISTENING: THE SHARK

**Task One. Work in pairs. Match the nine expressions with a definition. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

a shark	to get a lot of money
bait for the fishing line	to fight another country
a wool broker	a very big predator fish
to borrow money	someone who buys and sells wool
to form a business partnership	to get some money for a time, then pay it back
to be at war with	the small fish put on a fishing line to catch a bigger one
to announce	to start a business with someone
to buy the entire wool crop	to say
to earn a fortune	to buy all the wool that a country produces

**Task Two. Read and listen to the story. Audio12**

A hungry young man with no money walked along Sydney harbour shore past a shark fisherman. The fisherman asked him to take a turn with his fishing line to bring him good luck. Immediately, the young man managed to get a shark, 5.8 metres long. The fisherman opened up the fish and walked off to get some more bait for his fishing line. When he returned, the young man walked away.

The young man walked into a hotel to have breakfast, then he went into the offices of a very rich wool broker. He asked to the owner. He announced that he wanted to borrow 100,000 pounds. The broker was surprised, but he decided to listen. The young man insisted that they form a business partnership and buy the entire wool crop, worth 2.5 million pounds. The broker asked for the reason. The man answered: 'Because France is at war with Germany, and the prices of wool is up 14 per cent in London.'

The wool broker produced the latest London paper from a boat that arrived the previous night, 50 days out of London (the overland telegraph was still not finished). The paper mentioned nothing of war or high wool prices. The young man then surprised him by producing a copy of a London newspaper only ten days old and the pocket diary of a German sailor. Both were from the shark's stomach.

The wool broker was both surprised and very happy. Together the two men formed a partnership and the young man earned his first fortune.



**Task Three. Choose the right answer.**

1. The fisherman asked the young man to...
  - a. give him some bait for his line
  - b. try to get a shark
  - c. buy some wool
2. The young man immediately managed to...
  - a. get a big shark
  - b. get some bait
  - c. open the fish
3. The young man asked the wool broker for...
  - a. a newspaper
  - b. some money
  - c. a boat
4. The wool broker had a newspaper that was...
  - a. 10 days old
  - b. one month old
  - c. 50 days old
5. The young man showed the broker...
  - a. a newspaper from the shark's stomach
  - b. the entire wool crop
  - c. a business partnership
6. The young man wanted to buy wool because the price of wool...
  - a. was not high
  - b. was too high
  - c. was going up because of the war
7. The young man and the broker...
  - a. talked but did nothing
  - b. got very rich
  - c. had breakfast together



**Task Four. Why is the story probably not true? Can you think of two reasons?**

It probably isn't true because \_\_\_\_\_.

It probably isn't true because \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task Five. Listen to two people giving their reasons. Complete the sentences.** *Audio13*

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea near \_\_\_\_\_ or Germany.
2. A shark \_\_\_\_\_ to reach Sydney in ten days.
3. In a shark's stomach, a newspaper \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A fisherman is \_\_\_\_\_ by hand.

**Are their reasons similar to yours?**



## VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING: WHAT'S THE DATE TODAY?

**Task One. Write the correct word next to the ordinal numbers.**

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

1st  
2nd  
3rd  
4th  
5th  
6th  
10th  
12th  
13th  
16th  
17th  
20th  
22nd  
30th  
31st

**Task Two. Practise saying the dates.**

1 May	14/3/64	5th Feb, 2010
15 March	19/01/83	20th April, 2004
7 November	6/5/1995	3rd July, 2020
6 December	15/7/2017	1st Sept, 2000



**Task Three. Listen and write the dates you hear. *Audio14***

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

**Task Four. Make notes. Ask and answer these questions with a partner.**

1. What's the date today?
2. When did this course start? When does it end?
3. What are the important dates for you?
4. What are the dates of public holidays in your country?
5. What century is it now?
6. What are some important dates in the last century?



## UNIT 4 – WHY DID YOU DO THAT?

GRAMMAR, READING AND LISTENING: PAST SIMPLE (2)

**Task One. What do you know about Alfred Nobel? Tell a partner.**

**Read about Alfred Nobel. Why are some verbs in his biography highlighted?**

Alfred Nobel

Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1833. He was the son of Immanuel Nobel, and engineer, and his wife Andriette. When he was nine, in 1842, the family moved to Saint Petersburg. His father **became** rich, and Alfred **had** a good education. When he was 17, he could speak Swedish, Russian, French, English and German. Then he **went** abroad and studied in France and in the USA. He returned to Saint Petersburg in 1852 and worked in his father's business. Alfred returned to Sweden in 1863 and he worked with chemicals. He **made** the first 'dynamite' in 1867. He **made** a lot of money and started businesses in a lot of different countries. He died in 1896, and he **left** a lot of money for a peace prize. He also **left** money for prizes in physics, chemistry, medicine, and literature.

**Study the Irregular Verbs chapter.**

**Task Two. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the Past Simple.**

1. My granddad \_\_\_\_ (be) born in 1932. He \_\_\_\_ (die) in 2009.
2. My parents \_\_\_\_ (meet) in London in 1983. They \_\_\_\_ (get) married in 1985.
3. I \_\_\_\_ (arrive) late for the lesson. It \_\_\_\_ (begin) at 2 o'clock.
4. I \_\_\_\_ (catch) the bus to school today. It \_\_\_\_ (take) just 40 minutes.
5. I \_\_\_\_ (have) a very busy morning. I \_\_\_\_ (send) 35 emails before 11 o'clock.
6. Our football team \_\_\_\_ (win) the match 3-0. Your team \_\_\_\_ (lose) again.
7. My brother \_\_\_\_ (earn) a lot of money in his last job, but he \_\_\_\_ (leave) because he \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) it.
8. I \_\_\_\_ (study) Japanese for four years, but when I \_\_\_\_ (go) to Kyoto, I \_\_\_\_\_ (cannot) understand a word.



**Listen and check. Practice saying the sentences faster and faster.** *Audio16*

**Task Three. Make true sentences about you using a positive or negative. Add some extra information. Tell the class.**

E.g. *I didn't watch TV yesterday because I was tired. / I watched TV yesterday because there was an interesting interview.*

1. watch TV yesterday
2. get up early this morning
3. have coffee and toast for breakfast
4. charge my phone
5. come to school by car yesterday
6. play computer games on Friday evening
7. send a text just before the lesson
8. meet some friends last night
9. go shopping yesterday
10. do the washing up

**Task Four. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions with When did you last...? and the time expressions below.**

yesterday... morning, afternoon, evening  
 last... night, week, weekend, Monday, month, year  
~~last afternoon, last evening~~

1. have a holiday
2. watch a DVD/Blue-Ray
3. go to the cinema
4. talk to your phone
5. send an email
6. catch a bus
7. post something on social media
8. give a present
9. have dinner in restaurant



**Task Five. Write the correct prepositions: *in, at* or *on*.**

1. \_\_\_\_ six o'clock
2. \_\_\_\_ Saturday
3. \_\_\_\_ night
4. \_\_\_\_ 2012
5. \_\_\_\_ summer
6. \_\_\_\_ Sunday morning
7. \_\_\_\_ July
8. \_\_\_\_ the weekend
9. \_\_\_\_ the twenty-first century

**Task Six. Match the questions and the answers. Listen and check. Audio17**

Where		A friend from work.
When	did you buy?	By bus.
Who	did you go?	Yesterday.
How	did you go with?	€29.
Why	did you get there?	To the shops.
What	did you pay?	Because I wanted to.
How many		A shirt.
How much		Only one.

**Task Seven. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions with *When did you...*? Use a time expression and ago in your answer.**

1. get up
2. have breakfast
3. arrive at school
4. start learning English
5. start at this school
6. last use a computer
7. last go on a holiday
8. parents get married
9. last have a coffee break





**Task Eight. Listen and tick the sentence you hear.** *Audio18*

Where do you want to go?	Why do you want to go?
I don't go to college.	I didn't go to college.
Where is he?	Where was he?
Do you like it?	Did you like it?
Why did he come?	Why didn't he come?
She doesn't work there.	She didn't work there.

## GRAMMAR AND READING: BIZARRE STORIES

**Read the two news articles. Complete them, using the verbs above each one.**

arrived                  asked                  was                  found                  said                  took  
 refused

No alligators in bed!

John M Butler had two 1.2-metre alligators as pets. For 23 months, he \_\_\_\_\_ for official permission to keep them in his motorhome. He applied in November 1989 for a permit. The officers finally went to his motorhome in Miami, Florida in October 1991 to make sure it was big enough for alligators. When the officers \_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_ both alligators in Mr Butler's bed. Mr Butler \_\_\_\_\_ at the hospital getting treatment for alligator bites. The officers \_\_\_\_\_ away the alligators, and \_\_\_\_\_ to give him official permission to keep them. Mr Butler later complained. He \_\_\_\_\_ it was wrong to take away his property without his permission.

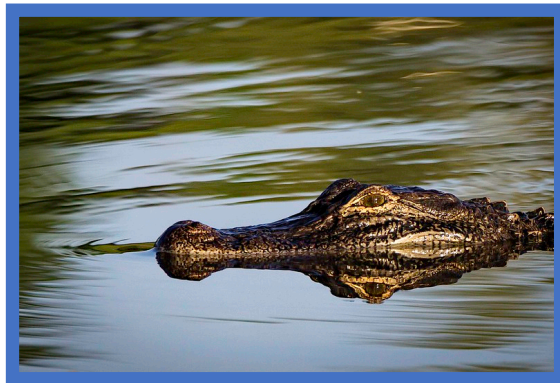
stopped came                  told                  were                  ate                  said

No live worms for lunch!

On Friday, a group of animal lovers \_\_\_\_\_ that eating live worms was terrible. David Diamond, 53, \_\_\_\_\_ the worms, in a pub, to get money for a new hospital. The worms \_\_\_\_\_ from his own garden. 'Worms are not as bad as people think', Diamond said. 'They \_\_\_\_\_ just like spaghetti. A quick bite, and they soon \_\_\_\_\_ wriggling,' he \_\_\_\_\_ the local newspaper. He said that eating worms was not so terrible and that officers of the British Army also ate them.



What makes these stories bizarre? Tell the class and try to summarize the articles.



#### VOCABULARY: ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

**Task One.** Use the adjectives to complete the sentences. Use a dictionary if necessary.

annoyed excited      tired      bored      interested      worried

1. I went to bed late last night, so I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ today.
2. My football team lost again. I'm really \_\_\_\_\_!
3. I won £20,000 in the lottery. I'm so \_\_\_\_\_!
4. I can't find my house keys. I'm really \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I have nothing to do and nowhere to go. I am so \_\_\_\_\_!
6. The professor gave a great lecture. I was really \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task Two.** Some adjectives can end in both **-ed** and **-ing** with different meanings. Study the example, and then complete each sentence with the correct adjective.

The book was *interesting*.

The lesson was *boring*.

I was *interested* in the book.

The students were *bored*.

1. excited / exciting

Life in New York is very \_\_\_\_\_.

It's my birthday tomorrow. I'm really \_\_\_\_\_.

2. tired / tiring

The marathon runners were very \_\_\_\_\_.

That game of tennis was very \_\_\_\_\_.



## 3. annoyed / annoying

The child's behaviour was really \_\_\_\_\_.

The teacher was \_\_\_\_\_ because nobody did the homework.

## 4. worried / worrying

We were very \_\_\_\_\_ when we heard the news.

The news is very \_\_\_\_\_.

**Listen and check.** Audio19



## UNIT 5 – WHICH ONE IS BIGGER?

### GRAMMAR: COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

#### Task One. Read and listen to the conversation. Audio21

- Which do you prefer, London or Paris?
- Well, I'm from Paris, so of course, I love Paris.
- London's a lot *bigger* than Paris.
- It's true. Paris is much smaller, but it's *more romantic*!
- Yes, this is what people say.
- And the food is *better*.
- Well, I'm not so sure about that...

#### What is the comparative form of these adjectives?

tall	expensive	hot	cheap	nice
wet	warm	cold	polite	beautiful
bad	good			

#### Work in pairs. Use the comparative of the adjectives above to compare your hometown with the capital of your country. Compare...

- the transportation
- the weather
- the buildings
- the people
- some sights

E.g. *The bus service in my hometown is better than in Budapest.*

#### Complete the sentences using the comparative form of the adjectives.

1. New York is \_\_\_\_\_ London. (old)
2. Tokyo is \_\_\_\_\_ Bangkok. (cheap)
3. Seoul is \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing. (big)
4. Johannesburg is \_\_\_\_\_ Cape Town. (safe)
5. Taxi drivers in London are \_\_\_\_\_ taxi drivers in London. (good)



Negate the sentences and use *much* + adjective, *a lot* + adjective, *a bit* + adjective.

**Task Two. Complete the sentences about your life. Tell the class.**

1. My worst holiday was when I went to \_\_\_\_\_ (place) in \_\_\_\_\_ (year).
2. My best teacher at school was \_\_\_\_\_ (name).
3. My worst job was when I was a \_\_\_\_\_ (occupation) in \_\_\_\_\_ (year).
4. My best toy was a \_\_\_\_\_ (type of toy).
5. My worst experience in another country was when I \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (event) in \_\_\_\_\_ (country).
6. My \_\_\_\_\_ friend at school was called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. My best \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_.
8. My \_\_\_\_\_.

**Write about a special person in your life. Choose your own superlatives.**

E.g. *Anna is the finest, richest, most intelligent, most sensitive, funniest and tidiest person I know.*

**Now, write about a different sort of person you know. Choose your own superlatives.**

**Task Three. Let us revise what we know. Fill the chart with comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cheap	<i>cheaper</i>	
expensive		<i>the most expensive</i>
young		
happy		
beautiful		
big		
busy		
intelligent		
bad		
far		
new		
dangerous		



## READING: TALES OF TWO CITIES

**Task One.** What do you know about Istanbul in Turkey, and Brasilia in Brazil? Brainstorm for five minutes and share your ideas.

**Guess which statements are about Brasilia, and which are about Istanbul.**

1. It's much polluted.
2. It's very tidy.
3. Hotels are all together in one part of the city, banks in another part and schools in another.
4. There are many people shouting as they sell things in the streets.
5. You can't see shops because they are inside large buildings.
6. It is a place full of contrasts.
7. There is an exciting underground cathedral.
8. There is a lot of space around the buildings.
9. There is a lot of noise inside the covered bazaar.
10. At busy time of the day, the traffic is terrifying.

**Task Two.** Read and listen to these articles about the two cities and check your answers. [\*Audio22\*](#)

## Brasilia – a new city

Brasilia is different from many cities, because it is a planned city. It's very tidy: there are no television aerials, no lines of washing hanging out to dry, no advertising. There are not many smells, and not much noise except for the traffic on the motorway.

Buildings of different types are not in the same place. Hotels are all together in one part of the city, banks in another part, and school in another. From the outside, you can't see any shops – they are inside large buildings.

People live in flats in buildings that have either two or six floors. All the buildings have a lot of space around them, and some are very impressive. For example, there is an exciting underground cathedral. The Foreign Ministry is surrounded by water.

There is no overcrowding, there are no traffic problems. But is there simply too much space? Is everything so large that it is a bit impersonal? Where are the people? Where is the sound of voices and laughter?



### Istanbul – an old city

Istanbul is beautiful to look at and great fun. It is noisy, with many people shouting as they sell things in the streets. Istanbul people love flowers and are very friendly toward visitors.

Istanbul is a place full of contrasts, a mixture of old and new. There are lovely, quiet palaces and museums but there's a lot of noise inside the famous Covered Bazaar and in the tiny, crowded, busy alleys such as Flower Sellers' Alley.

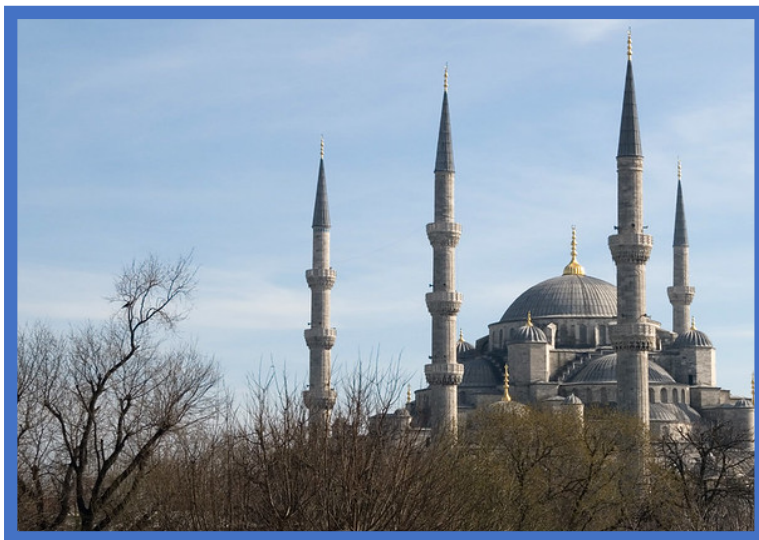
The rush-hour traffic can be terrifying. Like so many modern cities, Istanbul is very polluted and has a lot of traffic problems. It is certainly a dirty city, but beautiful at the same time. When you look across the bridge to old Stamboul, you see an extraordinary skyline with mosques and minarets, and you know you are standing, in fact, at the doorway to Asia. Things are happening, and the atmosphere is very exciting.

### Task Three. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

1. Are both cities planned?
2. Are the interesting buildings in both cities?
3. Are both cities impersonal?
4. Are both cities tidy?
5. Are both cities quiet?
6. Is traffic a problem in both cities?
7. Are both cities great fun?
8. Are both cities extraordinary?

Which city do you think is...

1. more interesting?
2. more modern?
3. more efficient?
4. more beautiful?
5. less polluted?
6. less varied?
7. less crowded?
8. less noisy?



## SPEAKING AND WRITING: A LIST FOR VISITORS

A teacher at a language school asks you to prepare a simple list to give to visitors to the town where you live. Design and write the list.

A LIST FOR VISITORS	
Where to eat:	Best place for a cup of good, chap coffee
	Best local food
	Cheapest snack bar
Where to stay:	Best hotel for visitors
	Cheapest clean place to stay
Things to do and see:	Best places to meet people
	Best music
	Cheapest or best cinema
	Most interesting evening out
	Most peaceful place to sit
	Most exciting place to visit
Shopping, travel:	Best places to shop
	Best way to travel round the town
	Best travel agent
Things not to do:	Most dangerous place for tourists
	Most dangerous night club
	Most boring tourist spot
	Worst place to eat
	Worst place to stay
	Worst place to visit

Put your lists together and make one class list with all the best ideas.



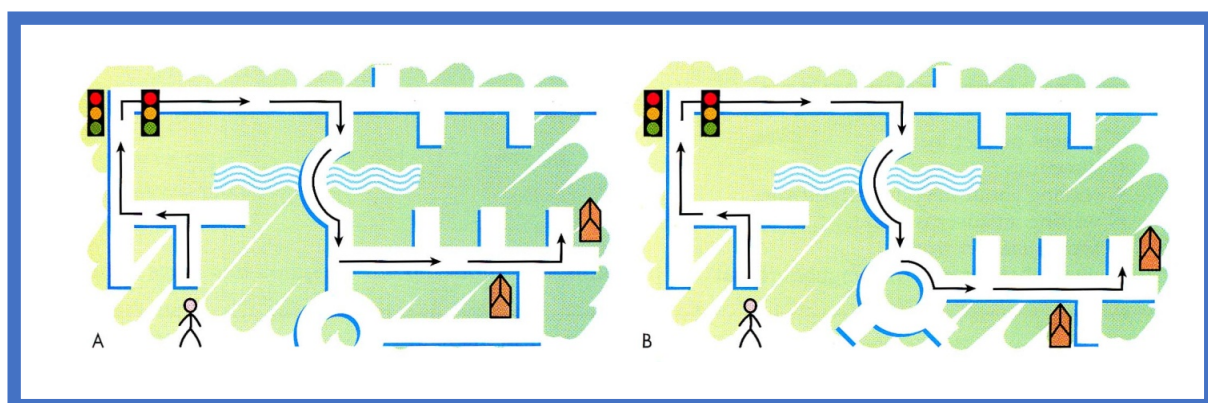


## SPEAKING: GIVING DIRECTION

**Task One.** Look at the collection of expressions below. Work with a partner. What do they mean?

at the corner	Go to the end of the street.
between	next to
Go across the bridge.	opposite
Go out of the door.	Turn left at the corner.
Go past the bank.	Turn right at the traffic lights.
Go straight on/ahead.	Cross the bridge.
Go to the roundabout and take the first street on the left.	

**Task Two.** Listen to the recording and choose the right diagram. *Audio23*



**Task Three.** Use the other diagram and give direction.

Now, imagine that you've asked people to come to your home. Write a note to give them directions from your English class to your flat or house.



**UNIT 6 – WHERE ARE YOU GOING?**

SPEAKING AND READING: PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**Task One. Work in pairs, choose two activities and act out in class.**

1. She's calling a taxi.
2. She's walking down the street.
3. They're building a house.
4. He's having a shower.
5. They're repairing the road.
6. They're having a party.
7. They're flying to Sidney.
8. She's using a laptop.
9. He's making a cup of coffee.

**Task Two. Read and listen to four short messages. Which writers are doing a temporary job, having a holiday, at home, learning new things? Audio25**

1. Greetings from sunny Thailand! I'm having a wonderful time – seeing a lot of interesting things, spending a lot of time on the beach... I'm really enjoying the rest! Lots of love: Kath
2. Dear Meg, Thanks for your card! Lucky you, travelling all over South America. I'm still here in Manchester with the kids. Still no job, but I'm learning Spanish for our holidays later on this year. It's hard, but a lot of fun – my pronunciation is slowly getting better. Adios and all that. Mia
3. Dear Feliz, I'm in Sydney for a year. I'm working for a company to get some experience – and I'm learning a lot! I can't afford a flat so I'm living on a boat for the moment. Love to all of you. Dinu
4. Dear Ali, Did I tell you I got a job in a restaurant here for the summer? I'm enjoying it – lots of free food! – but I'm very, very tired. I'm on my feet all day! How's your summer? Are you studying hard, Can you come and visit? See you soon I hope. Edi

**Underline the verbs expressing that the activities are happening right now.**

## SPEAKING AND READING: PRESENT SIMPLE VERSUS CONTINUOUS, SOMETHING/NOTHING

**Task One. Put the verbs in bold in the Present Simple or Continuous.****1. work**

My father \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank.

I \_\_\_\_\_ very hard at the moment. I need the money.

**2. go**

Hi, Dave! Are you on the train? Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?

I always \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema every Friday.

**3. have**

Let's have lunch tomorrow. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at 1.00.

I'm sorry! \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ lunch? I'll phone you back later.

**4. do/make**

Ssssh! I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework. You too much noise.

In my house, my mum usually \_\_\_\_\_ the dinner, and my dad usually \_\_\_\_\_ the washing-up.

**Listen and check. Audio26****Task Two. Underline the correct word.**

1. I'm hungry. I want *something/anything* to eat.
2. I can't find my phone *nowhere/anywhere*.
3. *Anybody's/Everybody's* enjoying the party!
4. Oh, dear! I don't know *anybody/somebody* here.
5. The lights are off. *Nobody's/Somebody's* at home.
6. My brother is so intelligent. He knows *nothing/everything*.

**Task Three. Complete the dialogues with the words above.**

everything

nothing

anything

something

— Did you buy \_\_\_\_\_ at the shops?

— No. \_\_\_\_\_.

— Why not?

— \_\_\_\_\_ was too expensive.

— What a pity!

— But I bought \_\_\_\_\_ for you. Happy Birthday!



nobody                  anybody                  somebody                  everybody

- Did you talk to \_\_\_\_\_ interesting at the party?  
 — No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 — Why not?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ was dancing and the music was really loud!  
 — Ah!  
 — But I danced with \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful – a girl called Kate.

somewhere                  everywhere                  anywhere                  nowhere

- Did you go \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday night?  
 — No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 — Why not?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ was closed. There wasn't one club open.  
 — That's incredible!  
 — So next weekend I'm going \_\_\_\_\_ more interesting.

**In pairs practice the conversations. Create your own ones.**

#### READING: TIME TO TACKLE THE MEMO MOUNTAIN

**Task One. Before you read, take a guess and fill in the spaces with a number. Compare your guesses with your mates'.**

1. The average office worker looks for things on or around the desk for \_\_\_\_\_ minutes a day.
2. Office workers look at each piece of paper up to \_\_\_\_\_ times a day.
3. Worldwide, computer printers print out \_\_\_\_\_ pieces of paper every minute.
4. Worldwide, photocopies copy \_\_\_\_\_ sheets of paper an hour.

**Task Two. Read this article and see how good your guesses were. Help each other with any difficulties.**

#### Time to tackle the memo mountain

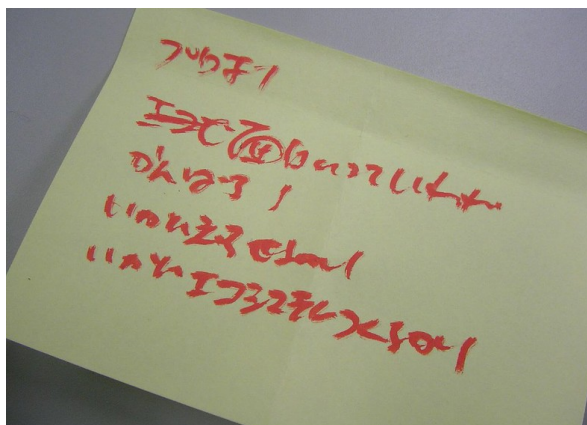
Today is International Clear your Desk Day, and 250,000 British office workers are throwing out old memos and documents. All over Britain, workers are tidying their desks, according to management consultant Declan Treacy, head of the Clear Your Desk! organisation. His job is to visit companies and tell them how to manage their paperwork.



Mr Treacy says we spend 45 minutes a day just looking for things on and around our desks, and we look at each piece of paper up to five times a day. He says that all over the world, computer printers produce 2.5 million pieces of paper every minute and photocopiers copy 60 million sheets of paper an hour. Untidy desks, says Mr Treacy, lead to lost information and high stress.

Mr Treacy says two hours is enough to clear a desk. 'There are only four things you can do with a piece of paper that is on your desk – act on it, pass it to another person, file it, or put it in the bin.' In his opinion, the best thing to do, after looking at each piece of paper is, to act on it.

But is Mr Treacy right? In our office, we don't file important memos or letter from customers. We think of other useful purposes for them...



**Task Three. Do you agree with Mr Treacy's opinions on what to do with pieces of paper? Work in pairs, complete the sentences with your own endings.**

E.g. *The other side of printouts are good for making paper airplanes.*

1. Letters from customers are useful for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Old envelopes are handy for \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We don't throw away old memos. They are good for \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Old newspapers, magazines and leaflets are good for \_\_\_\_\_.

#### SPEAKING: SOCIAL EXPRESSIONS

**Match the first lines of the conversations with the replies. Listen and check. *Audio27***

Patrick and I are getting married.	No, I'm just looking, thanks.
Can I help you?	I'm afraid he's not here at the moment.
Don't forget it's a bank holiday on Monday!	I'm sorry. Let me have a look. It's off.
We're going to the cinema tonight.	What a pity! Never mind.
Excuse me! This machine isn't working.	Thanks. We'll see you in a couple of days!
Hi. Can I speak to Dave, please?	Sorry, what does that mean?
Thanks for the invitation but I can't come.	Wow! That's fantastic! Congratulations!
Bye! Have a safe journey!	Oh, lovely! Well, I hope you will enjoy it.

**Can you continue the dialogues? Act them out!**



## UNIT 7 – WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

GRAMMAR: GOING TO FUTURE

**Task One. Work with a partner. How many sentences can you make?**

I'm going to	soon
I went to India	when I was a student
	India next month
	in a year's time
	two years ago
	when I retire

**Task Two. Work together. What are the people below going to do?**

1. Alan, 30, businessman	When I get home ...
2. Brendan, 27, IT specialist	When I get a pay rise ...
3. Jason, 6, pupil	When I grow up ...
4. George, 61, professor	When I retire ...
5. Leila, 38, journalist	When I arrive on my holiday destination ...
6. Yvonne, 32, housewife	When the kids are in bed ...
7. Ayesha, 17, student	When this lesson ends ...

**What are you going to do after this lesson?**

- watch TV?
- have a coffe?
- see your friends?
- cook a meal?
- do some shopping?
- wash your hair?
- do your homework?
- go online?

**Don't forget. We also use going to when we can see now something that is sure to happen in the (near) future.**



## GRAMMAR: INFINITIVE OF PURPOSE

**Task One. Work with a partner. Match the exotic places and activities.**

Australia	take a cruise down the River Nile
The US	climb Mount Kilimanjaro
Peru	fly over the coldest place on earth
Antarctica	take photos of Ayers Rock at sunset
Egypt	visit Machu Picchu
Cambodia	go on a tiger safari
Tanzania	see the supervolcano at Yellowstone Park
India	visit the temples of Angkor Wat

**Task Two. Rob and Becky are planning a world trip. Complete their conversation with a friend with lines from Task One.**

ROB First, we're going to Egypt.  
 FRIEND Why? To see the pyramids?  
 BECKY Well, yes, but also we want to \_\_\_\_\_ the Nile.  
 FRIEND Fantastic! Where are you going after that?  
 ROB Well, then we're going to Tanzania to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Listen to the whole conversation. Write down the order of places on their journey. Audio29**

**Task Three. Talk about their journey, use first, second, then, next, after that.**

E.g. *First, they're going to Egypt to see the pyramids and to take a cruise down the Nile.*

**Task Four. Make notes and plan your holiday. Tell your partner what and why you are going to do.**



READING AND WRITING: I'M GOING TO READ A NEWSPAPER A DAY!

**Task One. Read this letter to a class of English learners. The writer left and moved to Canada.**

Dear English class,

I arrived in Canada a week ago and already I think that my English is improving! I'm living in a small flat near the centre of Toronto. It's cheap and quite comfortable.

In your letter you ask what I'm going to do to improve my English. Well, tomorrow, I'm going to visit the university to see what English courses they offer there in the evenings. Of course, I'm going to read a newspaper every day. I'm also going to try to get a part-time job because then I can speak English a lot more. I'm going to spend a lot on online courses because listening is so important! There are some good bookshops here, so I'm also going to look for some others books to use by myself. Can you recommend anything? I'm going to write a diary in English – that's a good way to learn English.

How are you getting on? I was sorry I had to leave in the middle of the course. Are you going to write to me again?

Hop to hear from you all soon,

Olga

**Make a list of things what Olga is going to do to improve her English. Do you agree with her methods?**

**Task Two. What do you do to improve your English? Go through the list below and decide if you do those activities sometimes, often, or every day.**

1. I read my English coursebook at home.
2. I listen to the audio files on my phone.
3. I come to class.
4. I read English papers and websites.
5. I talk to English speakers outside class.
6. I set English language on my phone.
7. I watch films, series, or videos in English.
8. I listen to English radio channels or podcasts.
9. I study grammar books.
10. I keep a vocabulary book.
11. I write a diary in English.
12. I use my dictionary or Google Translate a lot.





Task Three. Now make two lists. Write down the things you are going to do and not going to do to improve your English in the near future. Using your lists write a paragraph about your goals.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



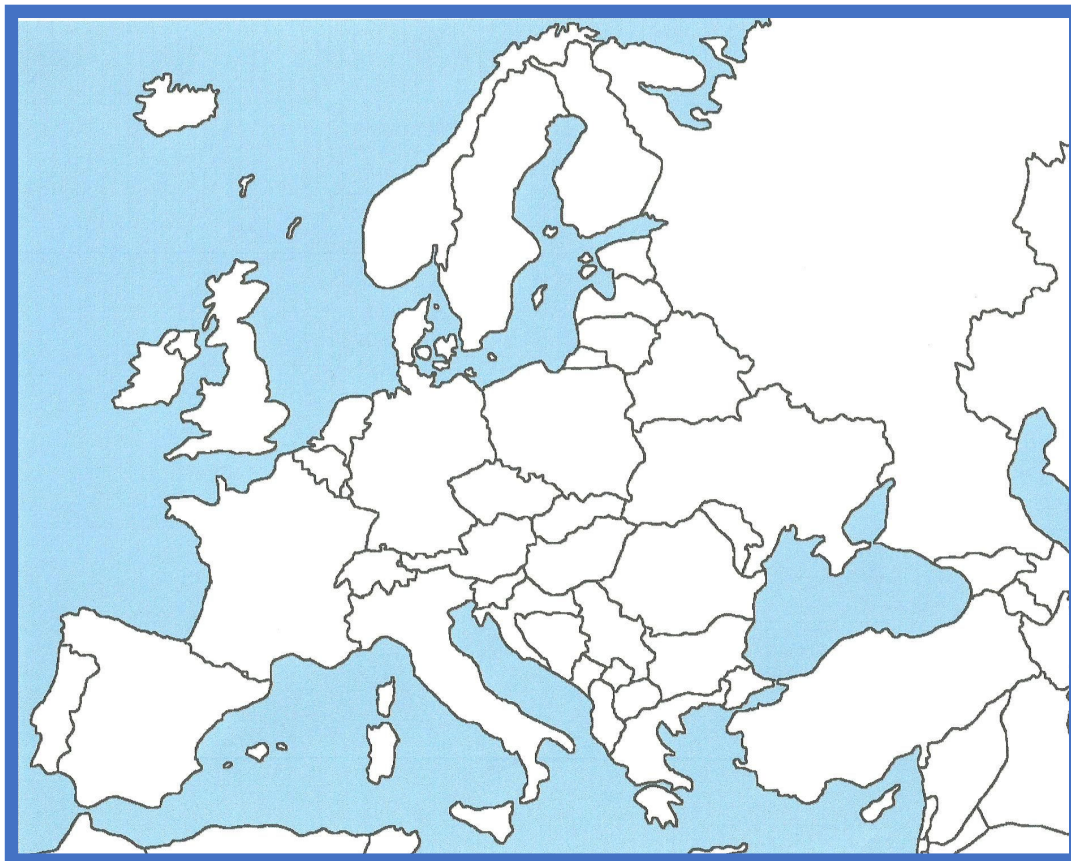
VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING: THE WEATHER

Task One. Work in pairs. Check the meanings of these weather adjectives. Which ones are true to current weather?

- |       |        |       |       |        |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| sunny | rainy  | windy | snowy | cloudy |
| foggy | stormy | hot   | warm  | cold   |
| wet   | dry    |       |       |        |



Task Two. Listen to a weather forecast. Write the temperatures and adjectives on the map. Which season is it? *Audio30*



Task Three. Write a short weather forecast for the coming weekend. Read it to your partner.



## UNIT 8 – WHAT SHOULD WE PACK?

### SPEAKING: TRAVELS AND TIPS

**Talk about a recent trip with a partner. Use the questions to help you.**

1. Where did you go?
2. How did you travel? By plane? By train? By car? On foot?
3. Was your trip fun or boring, enjoyable or terrible? Why?
4. Was it a holiday or a business trip?
5. What did you enjoy most?
6. Was there anything you did not enjoy?
7. How long did you stay?

### READING AND GRAMMAR: YOU HAVE TO BUY A VISA AT THE AIRPORT!

Task One. Work in groups of three. Each of you read a different text. Do the true/false exercise for your text in Task Two.

#### GROUP A

Visas for India are necessary for travellers from all countries. Travellers have to have two photographs and go to an Indian embassy – not more than six months before the visit. With a visa, travellers can stay for six months in any year. In India, however, no special permission is necessary to visit Kashmir or the Ladakh region. It is easy to exchange traveller's cheques anywhere in Indian cities. Away from the main cities, however, it can be more difficult, if not impossible. Tourists should take a good supply of the local currency with them.

#### GROUP B

It is not necessary for visitors from most countries to get a visa before going to Turkey. But they have to buy a 90-day tourist visa upon arrival. After 90 days, tourists have to leave the country for a few days at least. They can then re-enter and buy another tourist visa. Tourists should get some local currency at the airport or entry port. These services are efficient and the exchange rates are good. Some large post offices (but not small ones) accept traveller's cheques. It is a good idea to travel with some cash for emergencies.



## GROUP C

To enter Japan, visas are not required for tourists or business visitors of many nationalities for stays of not more than 90 days. Travellers from some countries, for example Germany, Ireland, Mexico, and the UK can stay up to six months without a visa. Travellers from some countries, for example Canada, France, Italy, Malaysia, Spain and the USA can stay up to three months. Visitors from Australia and South Africa cannot enter without a visa. Visas are free, but passport photos and return tickets are required. Foreign currency or traveller's cheques can be exchanged at 'Authorised Foreign Exchange Banks'. It is usually safe to carry money in the form of cash.

**Task Two. True or False?**

## GROUP A: Travelling to Kashmir

1. Most travellers don't have to have a visa to enter India.
2. Travellers have to go to an Indian embassy to get a visa.
3. Tourists don't have to have any photos for their visa.
4. Travellers with Indian visas don't have to have special permission to visit Kashmir.
5. It's not a good idea to take any local currency.

## GROUP B: Travelling to Turkey

1. Visitors from most countries have to get a visa before travelling to Turkey.
2. When you arrive in Turkey, you have to buy a visa.
3. Tourists with a visa have to leave after 30 days.
4. It's a good idea to get local currency when you arrive.
5. It isn't a good idea to travel with cash for emergencies.

## GROUP C: Travelling to Japan.

1. Tourists from many countries don't have to have a visa for the first 90 days of their stay.
2. English tourists don't have to have a visa for the first year.
3. Americans don't have to have a visa for the first 3 months.
4. Australians have to have photos and a return ticket to get a visa for Japan.
5. It isn't a good idea to carry cash.

**Tell the other in your group about travelling to the country you read about. Have any of these conditions change, do you think?**

**What do people from other countries have to do before visiting your country? Tell a partner.**



**Task Three. What do these sentences mean?**

It's is a good idea. (Mark them G.)

It's required, an obligation. (Mark them R.)

It's not required. (Mark them NR.)

1. Travellers to hot countries should take a hat.
2. Passengers have to check in on time.
3. On business trips, you should take business cards.
4. Tourists should carry traveller's cheque.
5. You don't have to pay airport departure tax.
6. Australians have to get visas to travel to Japan.
7. The Dutch don't have to have a passport to go to France.
8. Travellers in hotels should be quiet at night.
9. You have to have two photos for passports.
10. Air travellers should drink lots of water.

**Task Four. Which sentences are true for your country? Tick them and compare your answers in class.**

In my country...

- you have to pay for every visit to the doctor.
- you have to pay for every visit to the dentist.
- you don't have to have health insurance.
- you don't have to pay for emergency treatment in hospital.
- you shouldn't drink water from the tap.
- you shouldn't swim in the rivers, they are polluted.
- you should be careful of insects (e.g. mosquitoes).
- you shouldn't try to phone a doctor at night, because they don't usually come to your home at night.
- You should always go to a hospital.



## SPEAKING: WHAT IS A GOOD TOURIST?

**Read these sentences. With your partner rewrite those you don't agree with.**

1. A good tourist is someone who doesn't eat the local food.
2. A good tourist is someone who doesn't go to quiet places because it encourages tourism.
3. A good tourist is someone who spends a lot of money on souvenirs.
4. A good tourist is someone who tries to use a few words of the local language.
5. A good tourist is someone who collects bits of rock and flowers.
6. A bad tourist is someone who takes a lot of photos of local people working.
7. A bad tourist is someone who respects the history and culture of the country.
8. A bad tourist is someone who sits in the sun and doesn't go anywhere.

**Which sentences are the most important? Discuss them with your mates.**

## VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING: TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

**Task One. Put the words in the chart. Use a dictionary if necessary.**

airport	railways station	bus stop flight
return ticket	ticket office	platform departures
arrivals	customs	hand luggage
boarding pass	security check	

bus	train	plane



**Task Two. Work with a partner. Put the lines in A and B in the correct order to make conversations. Listen and check. *Audio33* Practise them.**

Conversation One

A	B
At 9.55. The platform number has just gone up on the departures board.	Oh, yes. I can see. Thank you very much. A day return to Oxford, please.
Next, please! Have a good journey! That's £12.70.	Thank you. What time does the next train leave?

Conversation Two

A	B
Oh, thanks for your help.	From the bust stop over there. Don't mention it.
Where can I get it?	No, it doesn't. You need the 36.
Excuse me, does the number 24 go to the Natural History Museum?	





## WRITING: A HOLIDAY POSTCARD

**Task One.** Do you sometimes send or receive postcards? What was the last postcard you received or sent? Where from? Who to/from? Tell to your partner.

**Task Two.** Luke and Tine are in France. Read the postcard that they are sending to friends. Complete it with the adjectives from the box. Use each adjective once only. Listen and check. *Audio34*

delicious	wonderful	hot	old
beautiful	relaxed	warmer	loud
huge	busy	frightened	sunny
colourful	expensive	peaceful	

Dear Toby and Mel,

We're having a really \_\_\_\_\_ time here in the South of France. We're renting a lovely, \_\_\_\_\_ house in a \_\_\_\_\_ village. It's got a swimming pool, which is great because the weather is quite \_\_\_\_\_ for May. We usually swim in the afternoons when the water is \_\_\_\_\_. Yesterday there was a \_\_\_\_\_ storm – the thunder was so \_\_\_\_\_ we were quite \_\_\_\_\_ and ran into the house. Today it's \_\_\_\_\_ again and we're going to the market in a town called St Rémy. We love the markets here, they're so \_\_\_\_\_, but the things are quite \_\_\_\_\_. This evening we're having dinner in a local restaurant called 'Le Provencale' – their food looks \_\_\_\_\_!

It's so \_\_\_\_\_ here. We feel very \_\_\_\_\_. We're reading a lot – we never have time to read at home, we're always too \_\_\_\_\_. Only three more days! See you soon.

Lots of love,

Luke and Tina

**Task Three.** Write a similar holiday postcard to a friend. Write about some of these things:

- where you are
- where you are staying
- the journey
- the weather
- your activities (past, present, and future)





UNIT 9 – WHAT SHALL I DO?

SPEAKING: BEING POLITE

Is it important to say please in your country? How do you say please and thank you in your language?

Read the four situations below and guess. In English-speaking countries, is it important to say *please*? Is it the same in your country?

	Important	Unimportant
When you ask for the bill in a restaurant		
When you want something on a table but can't reach it.		
When you ask for a day off at work.		
When you ask someone to move their car.		

Read the four situations below and guess again. In English-speaking countries, is it important to say *thank you*? Is it the same in your country?

	Important	Unimportant
When the waiter brings the meal to your table in restaurant.		
When someone says you have done something very well.		
When someone opens a door for you in a shop.		
When someone says you look nice.		

Compare your ideas in groups.



## READING AND SPEAKING: CULTURAL CONFUSIONS, APOLOGIZING

**Task One. Work in groups. Discuss these two questions:**

1. Can you think of a situation where people from another country behaved in a way that seemed unusual in your country?
2. Can you think of a situation where something that is usual in your culture seemed unusual in another culture?

**Task Two. Work in groups of three. Each person read a different story.**

## Text A

An American businessman was on his way back to America today a week earlier than planned – and he was definitely not very happy about it. Mr Gus Ferry is the head of a middle-sized computer firm in the United States. He went to Japan for the first time to meet the Managing Director of a Japanese computer firm. The morning of their meeting was very hot, and Mr Ferry arrived in shorts. The Japanese Managing Director reacted angrily. He decided not to sign the contract, and Mr Ferry went home again the next day. 'I just don't understand,' he said to reporters at the airport. 'In California, I wear shorts all the time!'

## Text B

I think I told you that Bözkurt invited me to a big party at their home the other day. My friends at the office told me to take flowers, so I bought a big bouquet of roses. That was fine. The food was absolutely wonderful, especially the kebab, and everyone was friendly to me. People asked me a lot of questions about my work and family. But then about half way through the evening I noticed something terrible. Everybody else in the room had socks or little slippers on, not shoes. Nobody had shoes on at all, except me! I just felt terrible about it... I didn't know what to say!

## Text C

Be careful when you say sorry!

A Vietnamese woman visiting an American city had a road accident recently, when a motorhome hit the back of the car. No one was hurt. She got out of the car. A policeman and some other people came to look at the accident. She was confused and said to them in English, 'I'm sorry, very sorry'. It was normal for her to say that, but it wasn't the right thing to say in that situation. Because she said she was sorry, the insurance company said the accident was her fault. She had to pay for the repairs.

**Tell the others the story you read. What was the cultural problem in your story?**

**Together, discuss the stories. Which one do you think was the biggest problem?**



**Task Three. Look at the photos below. What behavioural problem can you see?  
What should they do?**



**Task Four. Read and listen to these different apologies and match each with the appropriate situation.** *Audio37*

Mr and Mrs Smith regret that they are unable to attend to the wedding of Jane Phillips and John Jones of February 28th...

two people in a café

We are sorry we can't come, but Jim's back is bad and he can't move...

asking a friend for their car

We regret that from time to time your choice of meal may not be available owing to previous customer selection.

an airline menu card

AN apologises to passengers for the cancellation of the 15.30 service to Perth. We regret any inconvenience caused.

a letter from a store

I'm ever so sorry, I just completely forgot about the time. Please don't be too annoyed, darling.

someone is late for a date

I didn't mean to know it over, it was a complete accident. I just never saw it and then when it broke, it was too late.

an accident in someone's house

Sorry, mate, my fault. Let me buy you another. Two more espressos, please!

a travel announcement

I'm sorry to put you to all this trouble, but Jim's car's at the garage and I've got to get to the airport to meet my mother.

a written reply to an invitation

Lewis and Co apologises for the poor quality of the product purchased by you. The company is pleased to offer you a replacement or a full refund, whichever is preferred, and trusts that you will continue to offer your custom at our stores.

a spoken reply to an invitation

**Which texts use formal language and which use informal one?**

**Do you apologize in the same way in your culture in the same situation?**



## SPEAKING: OFFERING AND SUGGESTING

**Task One. Look these questions. They are all ways of offering help. Find out a situation for each. Tell the class.**

E.g. *Shall I lift up those boxes? / The speaker would like to help a lady in the staircase.*

1. Shall I set the table?
2. Shall I get you a cup of tea?
3. Shall I take the dog out for a walk?
4. Shall I do the washing-up?
5. Shall I get you a tissue?

**Task Two. Listen and complete the conversations.** Audio38

— What a lovely day!

— Yeah! It's really \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. What shall we do?

— Let's \_\_\_\_\_!

— What an awful day! It's raining again.

— I know, I know... It's so \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_! What shall we do?

— Let's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Continue the two conversations with these lines in the correct order.**

Oh no, that's boring! We did that last night.

Oh no! It's too hot to walk.

OK, let's go to the beach.

OK then, shall we go out for a coffee?

Great! I'll get my coat and an umbrella!

Good idea! Why don't we take a picnic?



## UNIT 10 – WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN?

### GRAMMAR AND SPEAKING: PRESENT PERFECT

#### Task One. Listen to a conversation. Complete the replies. *Audio41*

- Have you ever been to Greece?
- No, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- Have you ever been to Italy?
- Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- When did you go?
- Two years \_\_\_\_\_.
- Where did you go?
- Rome, Florence, and Venice.
- Fantastic! Did you have a good time?
- Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. It was great.

#### What is the difference between Present Perfect and Past Simple?

#### Study and learn Irregular Verbs again. What is the infinite of these past participles?

been	lived	flown	met	eaten
failed	seen	slept	run	bought
given	made	had	taken	done

#### Underline the correct sentence.

I saw Kyle yesterday.  
 Did you ever met my cousin?  
 When did she go to Bali?  
 What are you going to do in Rome?  
 He doesn't like flying.  
 Has Lara yet finished packing?  
 Did you ever been to a rock concert?

I've seen Kyle yesterday.  
 Have you ever met my cousin?  
 When has she been to Bali?  
 What do you going to do in Rome?  
 He isn't liking flying.  
 Has Lara finished packing yet?  
 Have you ever been to a rock concert?



**Task Two. Have you ever done these things in your life? Tick the chart.**

	Once	Lots of times	Never
flown in a jumbo jet			
worked through the night			
lived in a foreign country			
seen the sunrise			
slept in a tent			
met a famous person			
run a marathon			
eaten Chinese food			
failed an exam			
tried out scuba diving			
says you look nice.			

**In small groups ask and answer questions. Use questions words: When...?, Where...?, Why...?, Who...?, How...? What...?**

E.g. *Have you ever flown a jumbo jet? / No, I haven't.*

#### READING: REFLEXOLOGY

**Task One. Read and listen to the text. Audio42**

Reflexology started thousands of years ago, perhaps as early as 4000 BC. Certainly the Egyptians used it in 2300 BC.

In modern times, American doctors in particular have been interested in reflexology and have used it to treat sport injuries. Dr William Fitzgerald, for example, developed 'zone therapy' in 1917. He divided the body into zones of energy and massaged his patients' fingers to reduce pain. More recently, other American doctors have found that the feet are more responsive to pressure than hands and so feet have become the most important part of treatment.

Reflexologists believe that there are points (reflexes) on the feet and hands that connect to each part of the body. By massaging these reflexes the reflexologist helps people to feel less tension in their body.

How does reflexology work? Nobody knows exactly, but some believe it helps energy to move in the body and unblocks tensions or other energy blocks in the body. Treatment usually takes about 30-40 minutes and at the end of treatment the main feeling is one of relaxation.



Touch is very important in reflexology. The reflexologist uses fingers and thumbs to work on the reflexes. Touch is the first sense to develop in babies. It gives comfort and warmth. To touch someone is to value them. In fact touch is the language of massage, both Eastern and Western.

**Task Two. In pairs ask and answer the question using the clues.**

- |                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. What is...?  | pressure points, massage   |
| 2. When did...? | 4000 BC, 2300 BC           |
| 3. What do...?  | point on hands connecting  |
| 4. How does...? | nobody knows, reduces pain |

**Task Three. In groups, discuss your views on reflexology. Report your views to another group.**

1. Is reflexology popular in your country?
2. Is it helpful, do you think?
3. Have you ever had a foot massage? Share your experiences.
4. Have you ever tried reflexology recently? Why (not)?





## VOCABULARY: COLLOCATIONS

Task One. The verbs take and get have a lot of uses in English. Here are some expressions. Which go with take and which with get? Complete the chart.

a test	married	it easy	better soon
home late	photos	ready	a taxi
on/off the bus	a long time	a lot of emails	very wet
take		get	

Task Two. Complete the sentences with take or get in the correct form. Then listen and check.

Audio43

1. The best way to \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport is to \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.
2. How long \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ if you go by train?
3. I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ a camera. I \_\_\_\_\_ photos with my phone.
4. Sue \_\_\_\_\_ her driving test three times and she's failed every time.
5. Are you still \_\_\_\_\_ ready? We're going to be so late!
6. The doctor told me to \_\_\_\_\_ it easy if I want to \_\_\_\_\_ better soon.
7. It rained on the day we \_\_\_\_\_ married. We \_\_\_\_\_ very wet, but still had a great day.
8. You can't \_\_\_\_\_ on the bus with that big dog. Please, \_\_\_\_\_ off!



## WRITING: A JOURNAL ENTRY

**Read this monthly journal by an English person who is learning Japanese. Discuss its content with your partner, make notes using the chart.**

This month, I've found it quite easy to speak Japanese and I can now have simple conversations about shopping, my family and my job. I've learned a lot of vocabulary. I've enjoyed being in a class with other learners because we try to talk together in Japanese. I've also tried to study at home for about half an hour a day. I've watched one or two Japanese films but I didn't understand much. I haven't found it easy to learn Japanese writing, and I can't read much in Japanese except number and days. I've had difficulty with word order in Japanese because it is so different from English. I'm quite pleased with my progress but I haven't got time for classes next month. I'm going to work with my book at home. I hope I can remember what I've learned.

positive experiences
negative experiences
difficulties and challenges
future plans

**Now, write a journal entry for your learning of English this month.**




## IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Meaning
be	was/were	been	
become	became	become	
begin	began	begun	
bend	bent	bent	
bite	bit	bitten	
blow	blew	blown	
break	broke	broken	
bring	brought	brought	
build	built	built	
buy	bought	bought	
can	could	(been able to)	
catch	caught	caught	
choose	chose	chosen	
come	came	come	
cost	cost	cost	
cut	cut	cut	
do	did	done	
draw	drew	drawn	
dream	dreamt	dreamt	
drink	drank	drunk	
eat	ate	eaten	
fall	fell	fallen	
feel	felt	felt	
fight	fought	fought	
find	found	found	
fly	flew	flown	
forget	forget	forgotten	
get	got	got	
give	gave	given	
go	went	gone/been	



Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Meaning
have	had	had	
hear	heard	heard	
hit	hit	hit	
hold	held	held	
hurt	hurt	hurt	
keep	kept	kept	
know	knew	known	
learn	learnt	learnt	
leave	left	left	
lend	lent	lent	
let	let	let	
lie	lay	lain	
lose	lost	lost	
make	made	made	
mean	meant	meant	
meet	met	met	
pay	paid	paid	
put	put	put	
read	read /red/	read /red/	
ride	rode	ridden	
ring	rang	rung	
rise	rose	risen	
run	ran	run	
say	said	said	
see	saw	seen	
sell	sold	sold	
send	sent	sent	
set	set	set	
shake	shook	shaken	
shine	shone	shone	
shoot	shot	shot	
show	showed	shown	



<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Past Simple</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
shut	shut	shut	
sing	sang	sung	
sit	sat	sat	
sleep	slept	slept	
speak	spoke	spoken	
spell	spelt	spelt	
spend	spent	spent	
stand	stood	stood	
steal	stole	stolen	
swim	swam	swum	
take	took	taken	
teach	taught	taught	
tell	told	told	
think	thought	thought	
throw	threw	thrown	
understand	understood	understood	
wake	woke	woken	
wear	wore	worn	
win	won	won	
write	wrote	written	



## AUDIOSCRIPTS

### Audio 1

- MF Hello, Mr Sparks. Can I ask you some questions about your new film?
- RS Certainly.
- MF What's the film about?
- RS Well, it is the story of a young lawyer. He lives in the centre of New York City, he's rich, he has a great apartment, he has a lovely family, but he isn't happy. He has trouble sleeping, and he often works very late. Then, one day, his life changes when he becomes friends with an old man at the city hospital.
- MF What happens then?
- RS He gives up his job at the law firm, and he becomes a song-writer and a jazz pianist.
- MF Why is the title of the film The University of Life?
- RS The old man tells him simple stories about his life. The lawyer learns a lot from these stories – things he didn't learn at expensive private schools and university. These stories help him to understand himself and be happy.
- MF Who is the writer of the film?
- RS One of my co-stars is the writer of The University of Life. Annika Ferdriksen is an amazing person. She's a wonderful actress, and in her free time, she's the singer of a fabulous R&B band, The Moon Rocks.
- MF Who does she play in the film?
- RS She's the young lawyer's wife. I play the lawyer.
- MF Does the film have a happy ending?
- RS Yes, it does. The lawyer loves his new job. He also has time to enjoy his family again, thanks to the help of the old man. Saleh al-Ghaoui plays the old man. I love working with him. I learn a lot from him about acting, too.
- MF Thank you very much for talking to us!

### Audio 2

I'm a DJ in a nightclub. I work late at night, so my life is very different from normal people. I start work at eight o'clock in the evening. I often go out to a restaurant or café to have dinner before I go to work. The club closes at two in the morning, so I usually work until half past two. I take a taxi home, I have a shower, and I go to bed around three-thirty. I sleep all morning. When I get up, it's usually around midday, so I never have breakfast. I just have lunch at around half past twelve. I like cooking, so I always make lunch myself. I often watch cookery programmes on TV, too. I like trying new recipes, and I get a lot of good ideas from television. My afternoon is free, and I often go to the gym, or I go swimming. Then, in the early evening, I work an hour or two on the set that I want to play in the club, you know, the music and



the videos. When I have time, I read newspapers or play some computer games. I don't have free weekends, so I have free time when others are at work – usually on Mondays and Tuesdays. I love my job!

### Audio3

Linda Mitchell has two jobs. On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesday, she works in a school, where she teaches young children. She goes to the school by bus. She starts work at half past eight in the morning and she finishes at four o'clock. On Thursdays and Fridays, she stays at home and writes stories for children on her computer.

Linda lives in Oxford with two other women. They all work hard during the weekend, but at weekends they spend time with their friends. One of the women cooks dinner and then they go to the cinema or to a pub.

### Audio4

What day is it today?

What day was it yesterday?

What month is it now?

What months was it last month?

Is it sunny today?

Was it sunny yesterday?

Where are you now?

Where were you yesterday?

Where are your parents now?

Where were they yesterday?

Are you in England now?

Were you in England last year?

Can you ski?

Could you ski when you were five?

Can your teacher speak a lot of languages?

Could your teacher speak English when he/se was seven?



**Audio5**

- Hey, look at that painting! It's a Picasso!
- Oh, yes! Fantastic!
- Where was Picasso born?
- In Málaga.
- Ah! So he was Spanish?
- Yes, he was.
- Were his parents rich?
- Well, they weren't rich and they weren't poor. His father, Don José, was a painter and a professor of art. His mother, Dona Maria, was a housewife.
- So, was Picasso good at drawing when he was young?
- Oh, yes. He was a child prodigy. He could draw before he could speak. His first word was lápiz, which is Spanish for pencil.
- Wow!

**Audio6**

- Do you like listening to music?
- What sort of music do you like?
- Where's your girlfriend from? Is she Mexican?
- Is Paula married to Mike?
- Do you want to come shopping with me?
- Were there any good programmes on radio last night?
- What do you want for your birthday?
- Can I speak to Dave? Is he at work today?

**Audio7**

In his new situation in Canada, and with the language problems, my father is not really in the right place. He cannot find a good job, appropriate for him. He works with machines all the time. They pay is not very good, but he is happy because his boss is friendly. He can take an hour for lunch. In China, he went to a restaurant with his friends. Here, he reads a lot in his lunchtime. But he cannot read English yet.

In China, my father was a bank manager. He had an easy life. Here, he works in a company, and he works very hard. He goes to school in the evening, so that he can study English. After a whole day's work, how can he find enough energy to listen to the teacher? I don't know.

I ask my father: what do you expect from us in the future? He answers with a smile. He says it is enough if we can find good husbands and have good families. I don't think so. I know he wants us to be famous, to be doctors, or something useful like that.





**Audio8**

Ben Way is 35 years old and he runs a company called 'Rainmakers'. Ben's a computer millionaire. However, he wasn't always so successful. As a child, he was dyslexic so he didn't do well at school. He didn't read or write until he was nine and his father gave him a computer. He wrote his first software program when he was 11. He didn't go to university because at 15 he started his own company. He first became a millionaire when he was just 17. He continued to be very successful until he was 21. He won a business award in 2000, but then in 2001 he lost it all. One year later he started 'Rainmakers' and now he's a millionaire again.

**Audio9**

My cousin Gabriella is only 24 years old but she is already a very successful dress designer.

Gabriella and I played a lot together when we were children and we are the same age. We also went to the same school when we were 18 years old. However, after school we didn't see each other very often.

Gabriella was always very artistic so she went to a fashion school in London. I went to Oxford University and studied law because I wanted to be a lawyer.

Four years later, I'm still a poor student, but my cousin Gabriella is rich and famous. She won a major fashion award when she was just 22. Our family is very proud of her.

Gabriella and I now have very different lives so we don't meet very often. However, we still stay in touch by email and texting. She's in Milan this week for a fashion show. I love hearing about her life because it is very exciting.

**Audio10****The TV Star and Billionaire**

Oprah Winfrey is a famous American TV star. She lives in California, but she also has an apartment in Chicago, where she works. Oprah is one of the richest women in America. She earns millions of dollars every year. She gives a lot of money to charity.

Oprah was born on January 29, 1954, in Kosciusko, Mississippi. Her parents were very poor. Her father, Vernon, worked in a coal mine and her mother, Vernita, cleaned houses. They couldn't look after Oprah, so she lived with her grandmother, Hattie Mae. Oprah was clever. She could read before she was three. When she was 17, she received a scholarship to Tennessee State University, where she studied drama. She also started reading the news at the local radio station.



**Audio11**

In 1984, Oprah moved to Chicago to work on a TV talk show called A.M. Chicago. She talked to lots of interesting people about their problems. Oprah says, 'People's problems are my problems.' The show was very successful, so in 1985, it was renamed The Oprah Winfrey Show. 49 million people in 134 countries watched it every week. In 1993, she interviewed Michael Jackson and 100 million people watched the programme. Last year, she earned \$260,000,000.

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

**Audio12**

A hungry young man with no money walked along Sydney harbour shore past a shark fisherman. The fisherman asked him to take a turn with his fishing line to bring him good luck. Immediately, the young man managed to get a shark, 5.8 metres long. The fisherman opened up the fish and walked off to get some more bait for his fishing line. When he returned, the young man walked away.

The young man walked into a hotel to have breakfast, then he went into the offices of a very rich wool broker. He asked to the owner. He announced that he wanted to borrow 100,000 pounds. The broker was surprised, but he decided to listen. The young man insisted that they form a business partnership and buy the entire wool crop, worth 2.5 million pounds. The broker asked for the reason. The man answered: 'Because France is at war with Germany, and the prices of wool is up 14 per cent in London.'

The wool broker produced the latest London paper from a boat that arrived the previous night, 50 days out of London (the overland telegraph was still not finished). The paper mentioned nothing of war or high wool prices. The young man then surprised him by producing a copy of a London newspaper only ten days old and the pocket diary of a German sailor. Both were from the shark's stomach.

The wool broker was both surprised and very happy. Together the two men formed a partnership and the young man earned his first fortune.

**Audio13**

There are no sharks in the sharks near England or Germany.

A shark can't swim fast enough to reach Sidney in ten days.

In a shark's stomachs, a newspaper falls to pieces.

A fisherman is not strong enough to pull a big shark by hand.



**Audio14**

October the 21st

The 7th of July

June the 13th

March the 21st 2008

The 29th of January 2006

The 19th of February 2016

**Audio15**

I watched TV last night.

I played tennis yesterday afternoon.

My sister moved to Australia last year.

I worked very hard last week.

My parents visited me yesterday evening.

I travelled around the US last summer.

I walked 30 kilometres last Friday.

I cycled to work yesterday morning.

**Audio16**

My granddad was born in 1932. He died in 2009.

My parents met in London in 1983. They got married in 1985.

I arrived late for the lesson. It began at 2 o'clock.

I caught the bus to school today. It took just 40 minutes.

I had a very busy morning. I sent 35 emails before 11 o'clock.

Our football team won the match 3-0. Your team lost again.

My brother earned a lot of money in his last job, but he left because he didn't it.

I studied Japanese for four years, but when I went to Kyoto, I couldn't understand a word.



**Audio17**

Where did you go?	To the shops.
When did you go?	Yesterday.
Who did you go with?	A friend from work.
How did you get there?	By bus.
Why did you go?	Because I wanted to.
What did you buy?	A shirt.
How many did you buy?	Only one.
How much did you pay?	€29.

**Audio18**

Where do you want to go?  
I didn't go to college.  
Where was he?  
Do you like it?  
Why did he come?  
She doesn't work there.

**Audio19**

Life in New York is very exciting.  
It's my birthday tomorrow. I'm really excited.

The marathon runners were very tired.  
That game of tennis was very tiring.

The child's behaviour was really annoying.  
The teacher was annoyed because nobody did the homework.

We were very worried when we heard the news.  
The news is very worrying.



**Audio20**

When did the study of fossils begin?  
 Why are there no dinosaurs?  
 Why did all the dinosaurs die?  
 Who invented the word dinosaur?  
 When did Richard Owen invent the word dinosaur?  
 Could dinosaurs run?  
 What did some dinosaurs have to protect them?  
 What did dinosaurs eat?

**Audio21**

— Which do you prefer, London or Paris?  
 — Well, I'm from Paris, so of course, I love Paris.  
 — London's a lot bigger than Paris.  
 — It's true. Paris is much smaller, but it's more romantic!  
 — Yes, this is what people say.  
 — And the food is better.  
 — Well, I'm not so sure about that...

**Audio22**

Brasilia – a new city

Brasilia is different from many cities, because it is a planned city. It's very tidy: there are no television aerials, no lines of washing hanging out to dry, no advertising. There are not many smells, and not much noise except for the traffic on the motorway. Buildings of different types are not in the same place. Hotels are all together in one part of the city, banks in another part, and school in another. From the outside, you can't see any shops – they are inside large buildings. People live in flats in buildings that have either two or six floors. All the buildings have a lot of space around them, and some are very impressive. For example, there is an exciting underground cathedral. The Foreign Ministry is surrounded by water. There is no overcrowding, there are no traffic problems. But is there simply too much space? Is everything so large that it is a bit impersonal? Where are the people? Where is the sound of voices and laughter?



### Istanbul – an old city

Istanbul is beautiful to look at and great fun. It is noisy, with many people shouting as they sell things in the streets. Istanbul people love flowers and are very friendly toward visitors.

Istanbul is a place full of contrasts, a mixture of old and new. There are lovely, quiet palaces and museums but there's a lot of noise inside the famous Covered Bazaar and in the tiny, crowded, busy alleys such as Flower Sellers' Alley. The rush-hour traffic can be terrifying. Like so many modern cities, Istanbul is very polluted and has a lot of traffic problems. It is certainly a dirty city, but beautiful at the same time. When you look across the bridge to old Stamboul, you see an extraordinary skyline with mosques and minarets, and you know you are standing, in fact, at the doorway to Asia. Things are happening, and the atmosphere is very exciting.

### Audio23

Okay, go along this street, turn left, and then turn right. Go ahead, and turn right at the traffic light. Go along again, and turn right, so you can cross the bridge. Cross it. And then, there is a roundabout, take the first street on the left, or the third exit, and then turn left at the end of the street. The third house is ours.

### Audio24

A chain is only as strong as its weakest link.

The best things in life are free.

Least said soonest mended.

The sooner is the better.

The best kind of advice is no advice at all.

The first step is always the hardest.

The worst may never happen.

An empty vessel makes the biggest sound.



**Audio25**

Greetings from sunny Thailand! I'm having a wonderful time – seeing a lot of interesting things, spending a lot of time on the beach... I'm really enjoying the rest! Lots of love: Kath

Dear Meg, Thanks for your card! Lucky you, travelling all over South America. I'm still here in Manchester with the kids. Still no job, but I'm learning Spanish for our holidays later on this year. It's hard, but a lot of fun – my pronunciation is slowly getting better. Adios and all that. Mia

Dear Feliz, I'm in Sydney for a year. I'm working for a company to get some experience – and I'm learning a lot! I can't afford a flat so I'm living on a boat for the moment. Love to all of you. Dinu

Dear Ali, Did I tell you I got a job in a restaurant here for the summer? I'm enjoying it – lots of free food! – but I'm very, very tired. I'm on my feet all day! How's your summer? Are you studying hard, Can you come and visit? See you soon I hope. Edi

**Audio26**

My father works in a bank.

I am working very hard at the moment. I need the money.

Hi, Dave! Are you on the train? Where are you going?

I always go to the cinema every Friday.

Let's have lunch tomorrow. I usually have lunch at 1.00.

I'm sorry! Are you having lunch? I'll phone you back later.

Ssssh! I'm doing my homework. You too much noise.

In my house, my mum usually makes the dinner, and my dad usually does the washing-up.

**Audio27**

Patrick and I are getting married. / Wow! That's fantastic! Congratulations!

Can I help you? / No, I'm just looking, thanks.

Don't forget it's a bank holiday on Monday! / Sorry, what does that mean?

We're going to the cinema tonight. / Oh, lovely! Well, I hope you will enjoy it.

Excuse me! This machine isn't working. / I'm sorry. Let me have a look. It's off.

Hi. Can I speak to Dave, please? / I'm afraid he's not here at the moment.

Thanks for the invitation but I can't come. / What a pity! Never mind.

Bye! Have a safe journey! / Thanks. We'll see you in a couple of days!



**Audio28**

## Time zones

It's strange to think that when you are waking up in the morning, someone else in another part of the world is going to bed. The difference in time zones around the world can be just one hour, or twelve. We're all living in the moments, but at different times of the day!

It's 5.00 p.m. GMT on a Friday afternoon. So who is doing what, where, right now?

Darren lives and works in London. He's a bus driver for London Transport and drives double-decker buses from Monday to Friday. It's a cold, grey afternoon in London, and Darren's bus is getting quite full because people are leaving work for the day and it is raining. He is driving past the Houses of Parliament, and Big Ben is chiming five o'clock. Darren usually finishes work at 6.00 pm. He has a dog called Molly, and he always takes her for a walk when he gets home.

Carrie is an actress and a waitress. She has a small apartment in Los Angeles. She wants to be a full-time actor, but it's difficult to find work. Today, she is working as a waitress and she is serving customer at the Hollywood Diner in Los Angeles. Los Angeles is eight hours behind London, so people aren't finishing work, they just are just starting. It's nine o'clock in the morning and Carrie is serving breakfast. She is also trying to learn her lines for an audition in the afternoon. It's for a big part in a film. She really wants this part. She doesn't like her job at the diner.

Keiko is an English teacher. She teaches at a junior high school in Tokyo. Japan is 8 hours ahead of London, so in Tokyo it's one o'clock on Saturday morning. Keiko works hard and she's very tired, but she can't sleep because there's a huge storm outside and it is raining. At the moment, she is reading a book and is listening to music. She is waiting for the storm to finish so she can go to sleep. At least it's Saturday today and there's no school.

**Audio29**

- R We are going to Egypt.  
 F Why? To see the pyramids?  
 B Well, yes, but also we want to take a cruise down the Nile.  
 F Fantastic! Where are you going after that?  
 R Well, then we are going to Tanzania to ...  
 F Wow! You are going to climb Kilimanjaro.  
 R Yes, and then we're flying to India.  
 F Are you going to visit the Taj Mahal?  
 B Of course, but we're also going on a tiger safari.  
 F You're going to see tigers!  
 R Well, we hope so. Then we're going to Cambodia to visit the temples of Angkor Wat and...  
 B ...then to Australia to see Ayers Rock. We want to take photographs of it at sunset.  
 Did you know it turns from pink to purple at sunset?





- F Really? And are you going to Sydney?
- R Ah, yes, we're taking a flight from Sydney to Antarctica.
- B Yeah, it's a day trip to see the coldest place on earth.
- F I can't believe this. How many more places?
- R Two. We're flying from Sydney to Peru to...
- F ...to see the Machu Picchu of course.
- R Yes, and then from Peru to the US to Yellowstone Park to see the supervolcano and perhaps some grizzly bears.
- B Then home!
- F Amazing! What a trip! How long is it going to take?
- R Nine months to a year – we think.

### Audio30

Here's the forecast for Europe today. At the moment there's some wet and windy weather over the UK and Scandinavia, and this is going to move south and east over Poland and Germany. Temperatures in Berlin and Warsaw are now about 20 °C but it's cooler in London, 19 °C, and cooler still in Oslo, 17 °C. To the south it's a bit warmer, in Budapest, 23 °C, but to the east, cool and cloudy in Moscow, where the temperature is a welcome 15 °C after all that extreme summer heat. Moving south it's getting warmer, 24 °C in Rome, but it's going to be cloudy and showery across much of Italy and also over northern Turkey, with heavy rain in Istanbul and a temperature of 21 °C. Most other Mediterranean countries are going to be warm and dry. Greece will be hot and sunny with a lot of late summer sunshine, 28 °C in Athens and warmer still in Portugal and Spain with temperatures up to 32 °C. France is going to be cool and cloudy in the north, 20 °C in Paris, and hot and stormy in the south with a high of 29 °C in Nice.

### Audio31

Seven countries in seven days!

They are going to fly to London where they are going to start their European trip. They are going to spend the first night at the Ritz Hotel where they stayed on their honeymoon, all those years ago. 'I remember the Ritz was so romantic', says Edna, 'There were red roses in our bedroom.' 'This time, I am going to order a bottle of Moët et Chandon champagne,' says Jim. 'Only the best for Edna.'

From London, they are going to take the Eurostar train to Bruges. 'I remember Bruges was like Disneyland', says Edna, 'so pretty, with its churches and market squares. I am going to buy lots of Belgian chocolate to take home. Mmmm!'

Then they're travelling by coach to Frankfurt and going on an evening cruise on the River Rhine. 'We are going to have a romantic dinner on the cruise', says Edna. 'I am going to look at the stars and remember our honeymoon forty years ago.'



After that, they are hiring a car and they are going to drive along Germany's famous 'Romantic Road' through the Alps to Austria. 'I'm a bit nervous about driving in the mountains', says Jim.

From Austria, they're going to Venice, where they are going to have coffee in the famous Piazza San Marco. Next, Verona, where they are going to visit Romeo and Juliet's balcony. Then they are going to drive to Switzerland and spend the night by the beautiful Lake Lucerne.

The next day, they're taking the autoroute to Paris. 'I am going to practice my French in Paris', says Edna. 'I'm having French lessons at home.'

After a night in Paris it's time to go home. They are going to go sightseeing in the morning, before going to the airport for their flight back to Iowa. 'I think we are going to need a holiday when we get home!', adds Edna.

### Audio32

#### My Brothers

I have twin brothers, Nick and Chris. They're 20 years old and although they are twins, they are not identical twins so they are different in many ways.

For a start they don't look alike. Nick's got blond hair and blue eyes, and he's quite tall. However, Chris isn't very tall and he's got red hair and brown eyes. Also, they never wear the same clothes. This is because our mother always dressed them alike when they were children and they hated it.

Something else that they don't like is when people talk about 'the twins', not 'Nick' and 'Chris'. They want to be individuals. However, they do have some interests in common. For example, they love being outdoors so they often go for long walks together in the countryside. Also, they both have great computer skills. In fact, they're both studying IT at university, although in different towns. Another thing is that they both hate football, which is very unusual for boys of their age.

Finally, I must say that I love my brothers very much. Although they have different personalities, they are both lovely brothers. Nick is quiet and quite shy, but Chris loves going to parties and telling jokes. However, both of them are always very kind to me, their little sister. I can tell them all my problems.

### Audio33

- Next, please!
- A day return to Oxford, please.
- That's £12.70.
- Thank you. What time does the next train leave?
- At 9.55. The platform number has just gone up on the departures board.
- Oh, yes. I can see. Thank you very much.
- Have a good journey!



- Excuse me, does the number 24 go to the Natural History Museum?
- No, it doesn't. You need the 36.
- Where can I get it?
- From the bust stop over there.
- Oh, thanks for your help.
- Don't mention it.

#### Audio34

Dear Toby and Mel,

We're having a really wonderful time here in the South of France. We're renting a lovely, old house in a peaceful village. It's got a swimming pool, which is great because the weather is quite hot for May. We usually swim in the afternoons when the water is warmer. Yesterday there was a huge storm – the thunder was so loud we were quite frightened and ran into the house. Today it's sunny again and we're going to the market in a town called St Rémy. We love the markets here, they're so colourful, but the things are quite expensive. This evening we're having dinner in a local restaurant called 'Le Provencale' – their food looks delicious!

It's so beautiful here. We feel very relaxed. We're reading a lot – we never have time to read at home, we're always too busy. Only three more days! See you soon.

Lots of love,  
Luke and Tina

#### Audio35

##### A Plan for Prevention

It is the human body's largest single organ. It weighs 4 kilos and measures about 2 square metres. If more than a quarter of it is destroyed by burns, the body cannot survive. It is called the skin. It is waterproof and can repair itself. But as we get older, it is not able to give the same protection. People with blue, green or hazel eyes and fair skin have a higher risk of developing skin cancer.

Here is how to prevent skin damage caused by the sun:

Use sunblock cream. Put it on fifteen minutes before you go out into the sun.

Wear a hat and close-weave fabrics. Wear a shirt with a collar, not a T-shirt (remember, a wet T-shirt still transmits UV radiation).

Try to work or play outdoors before 11am and after 3pm to avoid the very dangerous times of the day for sun burn.

Some people now use sunblock 365 days a year, and it is now put into some make-up products. Anti-cancer groups say that young people are difficult to educate about protection of skin from the sun. In the 30+ age group; however, people are now really aware of the dangers.



**Audio36****Healthy travelling**

Ways of protecting travellers against disease have changed in recent years. Nowadays, there are not many injections that are absolutely necessary for travel to certain countries – injections against yellow fever are about the only example. However, there are some injections which are still strongly advised for travel to many countries. It is important for anyone travelling to a warm country to get advice from a health centre and to remember not to stay out in the sun.

Some people feel sick in planes or cars. They should ask their doctor about it before they go on their trip. They can now get tablets to make travelling safer and more enjoyable.

If travellers have any health problems, they should discuss them with their doctor before they leave. It is the only way they can be sure of travelling safely.

It is a good idea for travellers to take mild aspirin with them for headache, toothache or in case of small accidents. It is also useful to take a mild cream for insect bites. Travellers going to a country with mosquitoes should put insect repellent on their skin at least twice a day. Tablets against malaria are strongly recommended for some countries, and the traveller has to take the tablets regularly.

Other items which make travelling safer are: an antiseptic cream and a bandage in case of accidents, tablet to purify water, and – something that is not absolutely necessary but often useful – a roll of toilet paper!

It is not an obligation, but health insurance is an important part of health care for travellers.

**Audio37**

Mr and Mrs Smith regret that they are unable to attend to the wedding of Jane Phillips and John Jones of February 28th...

We are sorry we can't come, but Jim's back is bad and he can't move...

We regret that from time to time your choice of meal may not be available owing to previous customer selection.

A.N. apologises to passengers for the cancellation of the 15.30 service to Perth. We regret any inconvenience caused.

I'm ever so sorry, I just completely forgot about the time. Please don't be too annoyed, darling.

I didn't mean to know it over, it was a complete accident. I just never saw it and then when it broke, it was too late.

Sorry, mate, my fault. Let me buy you another. Two more espressos, please!

I'm sorry to put you to all this trouble, but Jim's car's at the garage and I've got to get to the airport to meet my mother.

Lewis and Co apologises for the poor quality of the product purchased by you. The company is pleased to offer you a replacement or a full refund, whichever is preferred, and trusts that you will continue to offer your custom at our stores.



**Audio38**

- What a lovely day!
- Yeah! It's really warm and sunny. What shall we do?
- Let's go for a walk!
  
- What an awful day! It's raining again.
- I know, I know... It's so cold and wet! What shall we do?
- Let's stay in and watch Netflix

**Audio39**

Etiquette means acting politely and thoughtfully towards other people. Etiquette is something you think about every day, not only on special occasions. Acting in a polite way improves the quality of life and reduces stress. Families live more happily, business happens more peacefully.

There are no absolute rules for polite behaviour. Customs are different in different parts of the country. Young people are often more relaxed and informal than their parents. But you can't go wrong if you remember that the main rule is to think about other people. Be considerate. And that's a skill you can learn easily.

**Audio40**

Dear Mr Johns,

Thank you for your letter. We are always very happy to get letters from our customers. However, we were sorry to hear about your unfortunate experience with our shop assistant. He behaved really badly. I can only say that this is not what we teach the staff in our company, and we have reprimanded him.

We are enclosing a free voucher. Please use it when you are next in one of our shops.  
Yours, J. Bean



**Audio41**

- Have you ever been to Greece?
- No, I haven't.
- Have you ever been to Italy?
- Yes, I have.
- When did you go?
- Two years ago.
- Where did you go?
- Rome, Florence, and Venice.
- Fantastic! Did you have a good time?
- Yes, I did. It was great.

**Audio42**

Reflexology started thousands of years ago, perhaps as early as 4000 BC. Certainly the Egyptians used it in 2300 BC.

In modern times, American doctors in particular have been interested in reflexology and have used it to treat sport injuries. Dr William Fitzgerald, for example, developed 'zone therapy' in 1917. He divided the body into zones of energy and massaged his patients' fingers to reduce pain. More recently, other American doctors have found that the feet are more responsive to pressure than hands and so feet have become the most important part of treatment.

Reflexologists believe that there are points (reflexes) on the feet and hands that connect to each part of the body. By massaging these reflexes the reflexologist helps people to feel less tension in their body.

How does reflexology work? Nobody knows exactly, but some believe it helps energy to move in the body and unblocks tensions or other energy blocks in the body. Treatment usually takes about 30-40 minutes and at the end of treatment the main feeling is one of relaxation.

Touch is very important in reflexology. The reflexologist uses fingers and thumbs to work on the reflexes. Touch is the first sense to develop in babies. It gives comfort and warmth. To touch someone is to value them. In fact touch is the language of massage, both Eastern and Western.



**Audio43**

The best way to get to the airport is to take a taxi.  
How long does it take if you go by train?  
I haven't got a camera. I take photos with my phone.  
Sue has taken her driving test three times and she's failed every time.  
Are you still getting ready? We're going to be so late!  
The doctor told me to take it easy if I want to get better soon.  
It rained on the day we got married. We got very wet, but still had a great day.  
You can't get on the bus with that big dog. Please, get off!

**Audio44**

I'm really excited about my trip to Europe. I haven't travelled much outside Australia before. Just once, two years ago, I went on holiday to Bali with my family, but I have never been to Europe or the US. I often travel inside Australia. Last year I flew to Perth to visit my cousin, who lives there. It's a five-hour flight from Sydney, where I live. Australia's a big country! Also, I have gone up the Cairns in the north three times. I learned to scuba dive there on the Great Barrier Reef.

We have just finished packing, and now we are waiting for the taxi to take us to the airport. I have never flown on a Boeing747 before. It's a very long flight. It is going to take 20 hours to get to Rome. I am going to watch films all the way. I can't wait.

**Audio45**

How long does it take you to get to school?  
What time do you get back home after school/work?  
What time do you usually get up in the morning?  
Have you taken any exams recently?  
Does it take you a long time to get ready before you go out?  
Are you getting tired of this exercise?



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work is an adapted compilation of some selected good-practice materials in accordance with the Hungarian Government Decree 125/2020. (IV. 16.).

### Primary sources:

- Collie, J.–Slates, S. (1995): *True To Life. Elementary Class Book*. Cambridge University Press.
- Collie, J.–Slates, S. (1995): *True To Life. Elementary Personal Study Workbook*. Cambridge University Press.
- McDonald, A.–Hancock, M. (2008): *English Result. Elementary Teacher's Book*. Oxford University Press.
- McKenna, J. (2008): *English Result. Workbook*. Oxford University Press.
- Soars J.–Soars, L. (2012): *New Headway Elementary Student's Book. Fourth Edition*. Oxford University Press.
- Soars J.–Soars, L. (2012): *New Headway Elementary Workbook. Fourth Edition*. Oxford University Press.
- Soars J.–Soars, L.–Hancock, P. (2019): *New Headway Elementary Student's Book. Fifth Edition*. Oxford University Press.
- Soars J.–Soars, L.–McCaul (2019): *New Headway Elementary Workbook. Fifth Edition*. Oxford University Press.

### Photographic sources (in order of appearance):

- Unit 1:* Disco party! by PTGerg (Flickr);
- Unit 2:* The last one, with a lot of memories by Kamilla Oliviera (Flickr), Picasso by Zeqnlbya (Flickr);
- Unit3:* Early man by Jim Smith (Flickr), Calendar\* by Dafne Chloet (Flickr);
- Unit 4:* Time by Free Photos, CCO (Flickr), Alligator by ...rest in peace my little friend... (Flickr);
- Unit 5:* Big? by Kevin Dooley (Flickr), Istanbul by Surreal Name Given (Flickr);
- Unit 6:* Memo by Hajime Nakano (Flickr);
- Unit 7:* Tiger by @Doug88888 (Flickr), England and USA by Arantxa Castro (Flickr);
- Unit 8:* Passport by John Dewar (Flickr);
- Unit 9:* Impolite cat by Michael Knight (Flickr), Impolite by dulcenea (Flickr), Impolite by John (Flickr),  
Where good and bad weather meets by Susanne Nilsson (Flickr);
- Unit 10:* Foot Reflexology by Carrie Wagner (Flickr).





