

Fourth edition

New
Headway

Upper-Intermediate Student's Book

John and Liz Soars



OXFORD

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Revise › Review › Improve

DVD-ROM

Fourth edition

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Upper-Intermediate Student's Book

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OXFORD
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1

Home and away!

The tense system • Informal language • Compound words • Casual conversations

TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

- 1 Which time expressions from the box can be used with the sentences below? Make sure the sentences sound natural.

when I was born never for ages
tonight frequently in the 1980s
ages ago the other day
in a fortnight's time recently
during a snowstorm for a year
since 1972 later sometimes

- 1 My parents met in Paris.
 - 2 They travel abroad.
 - 3 They were working in Canada.
 - 4 I was born in Montreal.
 - 5 My grandparents have lived in Ireland.
 - 6 I wrote to my grandmother.
 - 7 My brother's flying to Brazil on business.
 - 8 He's been learning Portuguese.
 - 9 I'll see you.
- 2 Talk to a partner about yourself and your family using some of the time expressions.
My parents met at a party thirty years ago.
Tell the class some things about each other.

AWAY FROM HOME

Tense review and informal language

- 1 **T1.1** Listen and read 'Tyler's Tweets'.
Is the style formal or informal?
Where is Tyler from? What does he find strange in London?

I'm spending a year in London!



TYLER'S TWEETS

Tuesday, September 4, 1:42 p.m.

Still sitting in the airport in NYC. Been waiting three hours but seems like FOREVER!

Tuesday, September 4, 3:20 p.m.

Just boarded the plane for London. My first trip abroad except for a week in Mexico last year. I'm going to stay with my buddy Dave for a few days in north London before I meet my host family. Dave lives in a place called 'Chalk Farm'. I don't get it – a farm in London?



Thursday, September 6, 4:35 p.m.

It's fun here but kind of weird. Dave doesn't live on a farm. His folks have a large apartment in a big old house. They call it a 'flat'. I asked for the 'bathroom' – they thought I wanted a bath. I'm learning fast.

Friday, September 7, 10:30 a.m.

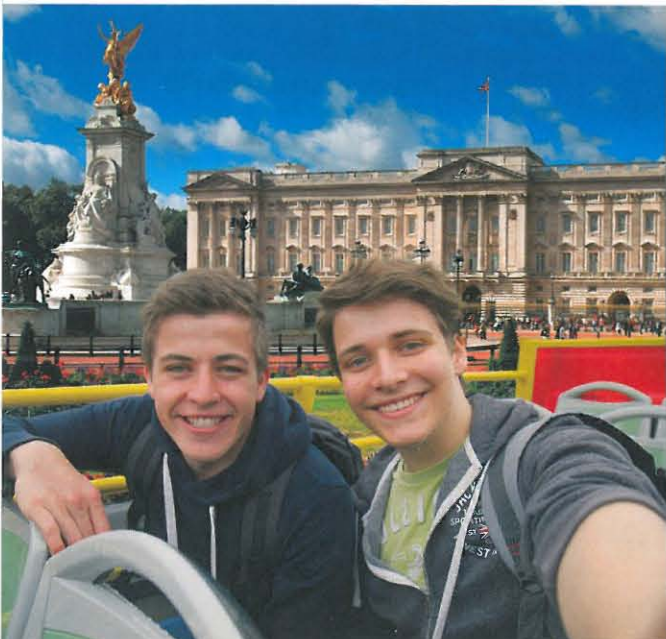
Dave and I are hanging out together today. We're on a bus! Upstairs! OMG! Just drove past Buckingham Palace. But they drive on the WRONG side of the road here. Crazy! Also, people say 'cheers' all the time. Isn't that for making toasts? A guy just said it to me because I'd let him pass.

Saturday, September 8, 7:19 p.m.

First night with my host family, the Wilsons. They seem very nice, but their house is a million-mile walk to the subway! (They call it the 'Tube' here!)

Saturday, September 8, 11:10 p.m.

Big day tomorrow. We're visiting Shakespeare's hometown. He wrote plays and stuff hundreds of years ago. He's mega famous.



2 Complete the questions and answers. Then ask and answer them with a partner.

- 1 'Where is Tyler spending the year?'
'In London.'
- 2 'Is this his first trip abroad?'
'No, it _____. He _____ abroad once before.
Last year he _____ to Mexico.'
- 3 'Where _____ Dave _____?'
'In north London.'
- 4 'How long _____ Tyler _____ to stay with Dave?'
'A few days.'
- 5 'Why _____ the guy say 'cheers' to Tyler?'
'Because he _____ him pass.'
- 6 '_____ he like his host family?'
'Yes, he _____. He _____ they're very nice.'
- 7 'What _____ they _____ on Sunday?'
'They _____ Shakespeare's hometown.'

3 **T1.2** Listen and check your answers.

4 Read Teresa's email. Where is she? Is she working or on holiday? What are some of her likes and dislikes about the place?

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 How long/Teresa/Africa? | 5 What/take home? |
| 2 What time/start work? | 6 How many/collect already? |
| 3 What/just buy? | 7 What/do at the beach? |
| 4 Where/last Sunday? | 8 What/sending to her parents? |

T1.3 Listen and check your answers.

From: Teresa Sayers <teri.says@yoohoo.com>
To: "mum n dad" <m.b.sayers@chatchat.net>
Subject: Hotter and hotter in Tanga!

Hi Mum! Hi Dad!

Thanks for yours – always love news from home. Since I arrived here last September, it's been getting hotter and hotter. Wish we had air conditioning and not just two rubbish fans. Thank goodness I start work early, 7.00. It's the only cool (no – less hot) time of day in Tanzania. But hey, I have some cool news. I just bought a bike – well not exactly a bike, a 'piki-piki'. It's a kind of little motorbike. Everyone has one. Great for getting around. Don't freak, Mum! I'm really careful, 'specially on the bumpy road to school.

Last Sunday a group of us (on our piki-pikis of course!) headed up the coast to a really awesome beach, Pangani Beach. Incredible white sand, covered with fabulous shells. Did I tell you? 'Shelling' is a really popular pastime here. I've already collected hundreds – some are huge, all shades of pink and orange. I'm going to bring a few home. Anyway, we took a load of picnic stuff and barbecued fish and swam until the sun went down. The sunsets here are unbelievable – very quick but spectacular. I'm sending you some photos with this email.

So – that's it for now. Missing you millions. Can't wait to see you.

Love, Teri

PS Hey – I think I hear raindrops on the roof.



LANGUAGE FOCUS

- 1 Name the tenses used in exercises 2 and 5. Why are they used?
- 2 Informal writing often has lots of colloquial language and missing words.

Still sitting in the airport. = I'm still sitting in the airport.

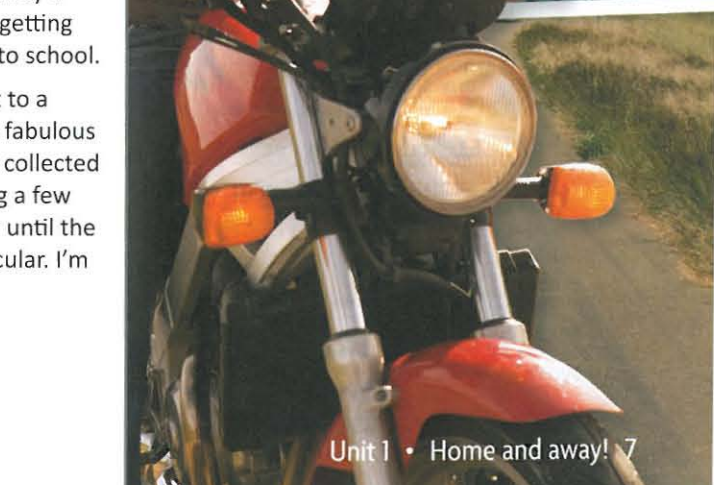
kind of weird = fairly strange

guy = man

3 Read the tweets and email again.

- 1 What do 'my buddy', 'I don't get it', 'hanging out together', 'stuff', and 'mega famous' mean in Tyler's tweets?
- 2 Find colloquial words in Teresa's email and express them less colloquially.
- 3 Find examples in both texts where words are missing. Which words?

► Grammar Reference p139



PRACTICE

Identifying the tenses

1 Complete the tense charts. Use the verb *work* for the active and *make* for the passive.

ACTIVE	Simple	Continuous
Present	he works	we are working
Past	she	I
Future	they	you
Present Perfect	we	she
Past Perfect	I	you
Future Perfect	they will have worked	he will have been working

PASSIVE	Simple	Continuous
Present	they are made	it is being made
Past	it	it
Future	they	
Present Perfect	they	
Past Perfect	it	
Future Perfect	they will have been made	

2 **T 1.4** Listen to lines from eight conversations and discuss what the contexts might be.



A shop assistant talking to a customer.

3 **T 1.4** Listen again and identify the tenses.

Present Continuous Passive and Present Continuous.

Discussing grammar

4 Compare the meaning in the pairs of sentences. Which tenses are used? Why? Discuss your answers with a partner.

- Klaus **comes** from Berlin.
Klaus **is coming** from Berlin.
- What **were** you **doing** when the accident happened?
What **did** you **do** when the accident happened?
- I **ve lived** in Singapore for five years.
I **lived** in Singapore for five years.
- When we arrived, he **tidied** the flat.
When we arrived, he **d tidied** the flat.
- We **ll have** dinner at 8.00, shall we?
Don't call at 8.00. We **ll be having** dinner.
- I **didn't teach** English very well.
I **wasn't taught** English very well.
- How much **are** you **paying** to have the house painted?
How much **are** you **being paid** to paint the house?
- You **re** very kind. Thank you.
You **re being** very kind. What do you want?

Talking about you

5 Complete these sentences with your ideas. Then compare with a partner.

- At weekends I often ...
- My parents have never ...
- I don't think I'll ever ...
- I was saying to a friend just the other day that ...
- I hate Mondays because ...
- I'd just arrived home last night when ...
- I was just getting ready to go out this morning when ...
- I've been told that our teacher ...
- In my very first English lesson I was taught ...
- The reason I'm learning English is because ...

T 1.5 Listen to the lines in conversations and compare your ideas. What are the responses?

SPOKEN ENGLISH Missing words

Which words are missing in these lines from conversations?

- Heard about Jane and John? Thought not.
- Leaving already? What's wrong?
- Failed again? How many times is that?
- Sorry I'm late. Been waiting long?
- Doing anything interesting this weekend?
- Like the car! When did you get it?
- Bye Jo! See you later.
- Just coming! Hang on!
- Want a lift? Hop in.
- Seen Jim lately?

Read the lines aloud to your partner and think of a suitable response for each one.



T 1.6 Listen and compare.

► **WRITING** Informal writing – Correcting mistakes p103

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Things I miss from home

- 1 Have you ever spent time away from home? Where? Did you have a good time? Write down one thing you missed from home on a piece of paper, and give it to your teacher.
- 2 **T1.7** Listen to people talking about what they miss most when they are away from home. Where are they from? Where are they now?
- 3 **T1.7** Listen again and complete the chart as you listen.

	What they miss	Other information
 Margaret		
 Mairie		
 Rob		
 Joe		
 Tetyana and Sem		
 Shaun		

- 4 Read some of the lines the people said. Who is speaking? Answer the questions.
 - 1 Over *here* you're kind of expected to be a salesman.
Where is 'here'? What is he selling?
 - 2 It's *lovely* but it's not really *the same*.
What's lovely but not the same? The same as what?
 - 3 I keep buying *them*, but every single *one* is a disappointment.
What are they? What else is a disappointment?
 - 4 My mom says I miss *them* more than I miss her.
What does he miss so much and why?
 - 5 ... once you've been out of *the country* for more than 15 years.
Which country? What can't you do after 15 years?
 - 6 Up *there*, the air is quite crisp and clear ...
Where is 'there'? How is it different from where she lives now?

- 5 Your teacher will read aloud the things you wrote in exercise 1. Guess who wrote them. Whose is the funniest? Most interesting?

What do you think?

Work in groups.

- Think about your country. What would you miss most if you lived abroad? Compare ideas.
- Make a list of the disadvantages of moving abroad (-). For each one, try to find an advantage (+).
– *The language barrier, if you don't speak the language.*
+ *It's an opportunity to learn a new language.*
- Do you know anyone foreign who has come to live in your country? Why? Do they have any problems?
- Which other countries would you like to live in? Why?



READING AND SPEAKING

Saroo's story

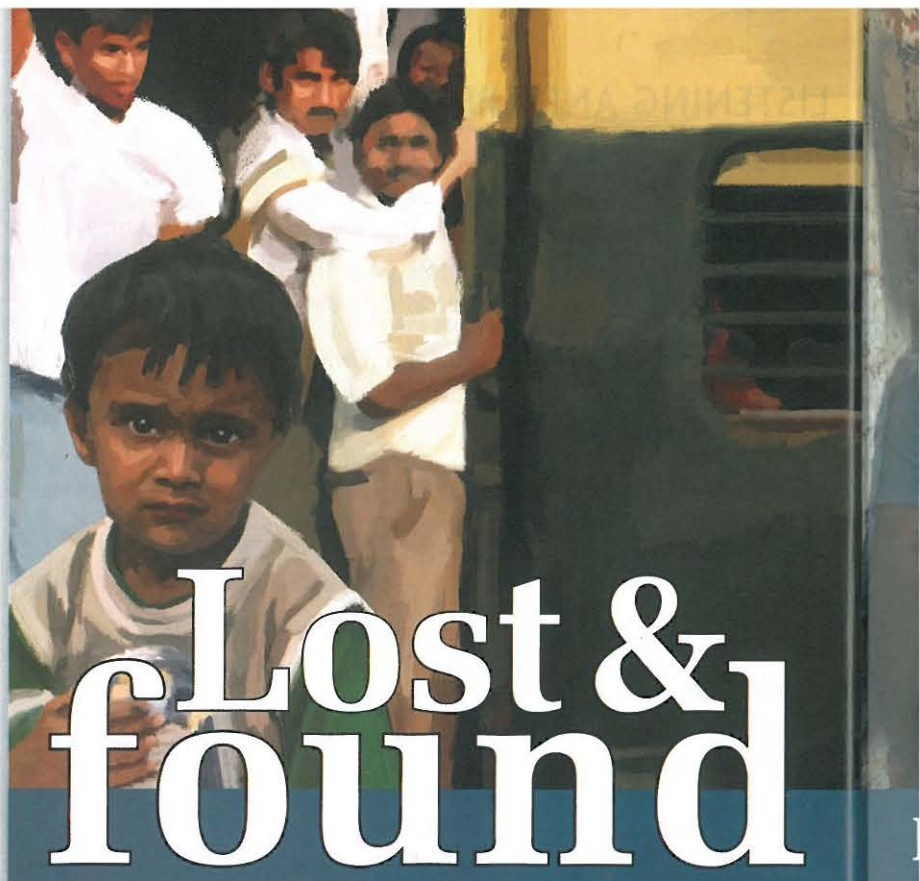
- 1 Look at the pictures and read the title and caption. What do you think happened to Saroo Brierley? How old do you think he is now? Discuss with a partner.
- 2 **T1.8** Cover the text and listen to some of the things that Saroo says about his story. Answer the questions.
 - 1 Where did Saroo fall asleep?
 - 2 How old was he?
 - 3 Why was he scared? Which city was he in?
 - 4 How do you think he ended up in Australia?
 - 5 What do you think is the significance of 14 hours and 1,200km?
 - 6 'I zoomed down and bang – the waterfall where I used to play.' How did he 'zoom down'? What did he find?
 - 7 Why didn't he recognize his mother at first?
 - 8 What did his mother do? What couldn't she do?
- 3 Read Saroo's full story. Are these statements true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false ones.
 - 1 Saroo and his brother both had jobs cleaning the trains.
 - 2 Saroo fell asleep at the station in Calcutta.
 - 3 He lived on the streets and continued to work on the trains.
 - 4 He was given food and shelter by a man.
 - 5 He was adopted from an orphanage by an Australian family.
 - 6 He had a happy childhood in Tasmania.
 - 7 When he found his hometown his mother was still living in the family home.
 - 8 He moved back to live with his birth family.

What do you think?

- Would Saroo be happy living back in his hometown? Why?/Why not?
- Why would his story make a good film?
- Who in your class has ever used Google Earth? What for?

Vocabulary work

- 4 Find the highlighted words or phrases in the text. Work out the meanings from the context.



Saroo Brierley was only five years old when he got lost. He was working with his older brother as a sweeper on India's trains. Together they travelled hundreds of miles up and down the vast network.

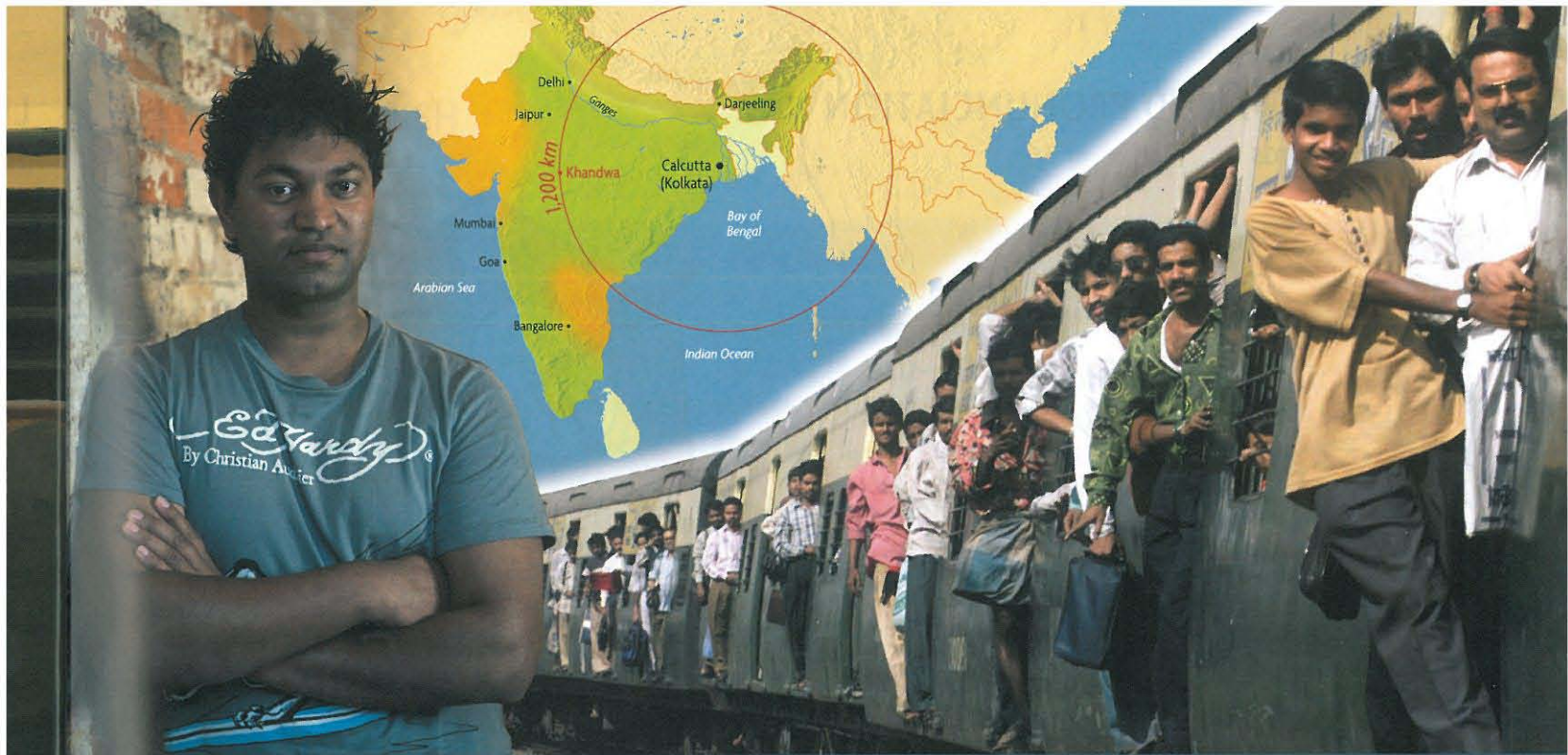
"It was late at night. We got off the train, and I was so tired that I just sat down at the train station, and I ended up falling asleep."

That fateful nap would determine the rest of his life. He thought his brother would come back for him but when he woke up the brother was nowhere to be seen. There was a train in front of him. Perhaps his brother was on board. He got on it to look for him. However, Saroo did not meet his brother on the train. Instead, he fell asleep again and when he woke up 14 hours later he had a terrible shock. There were hordes of people pushing, rushing, speaking in an unfamiliar tongue. He had arrived in Calcutta (Kolkata), India's third biggest city and notorious for its slums. He was nearly 1,500 kilometres (930 miles) from his home. Soon he was sleeping rough.

"It was a very scary place to be. I don't think any mother or father would like to have their five-year-old wandering around alone in the slums and train stations of Calcutta. I was scared. I didn't know where I was."

The little boy learned to fend for himself. He became a beggar, one of the many children begging on the streets of the city. Once, he was approached by a man who promised him food and shelter. But Saroo had learned to be suspicious of such people and ran away. In the end, he was taken in by an orphanage and put up for adoption. He was adopted by the Brierleys, a couple from Tasmania, Australia.

"I accepted that I was lost and that I couldn't find my way back home, so I thought it was great that I was going to Australia."



Lost Indian boy finds his mother 25 years later!

Saroo settled down well in his new home. But as he got older the desire to find his birth family became increasingly strong. The problem was that as an illiterate five-year-old he had not known the name of his hometown. All he had to go on were his vivid memories. So he began using Google Earth to search for where he might have been born.

It was difficult but eventually Saroo hit on an effective strategy.

"I multiplied the time I was on the train, about 14 hours, with the speed of Indian trains and I came up with a rough distance, about 1,200km."

He drew a circle on a map with its centre in Calcutta, with its radius about the distance he thought he had travelled. Incredibly, he soon discovered what he was looking for: the town of Khandwa.

"When I found it, I zoomed down and bang – the waterfall where I used to play."

He journeyed to Khandwa. He found his way around the town with his childhood memories. Eventually he found his home. But it was not what he had hoped for. It looked old and shabby, as if nobody had lived there for a long time. A neighbour said that his family had moved. Then he struck gold, another neighbour said he knew where his mother lived now. The man guided Saroo to where three women stood waiting. He stared at them blankly. Only the woman in the middle seemed remotely familiar. The man gestured towards her. 'This is your mother', he said.

She had been young, in her thirties, the last time he saw her. She looked so much older now. But behind the weathered face, there was something unmistakable, unforgettable, his mother, Fatima.

"The last time I saw her she was 34 years old and a pretty lady. I had forgotten that age would get the better of her. But then I recognised her and I said, "Yes, you are my mother". She grabbed my hand and took me into her house. She couldn't say anything to me. She had a bit of trouble grasping that her son, after 25 years, had returned. She had long feared I was dead."

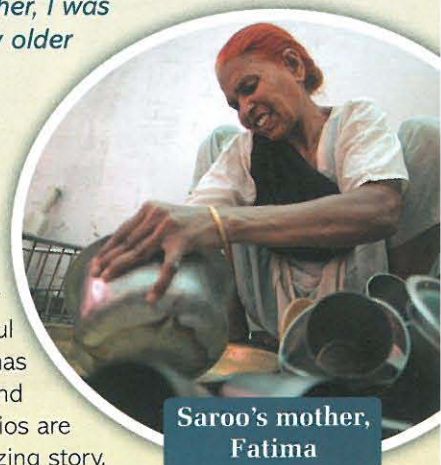
Fatima had searched the train stations for her missing son but she had never ventured as far as Calcutta. She couldn't imagine he had gone so far. However, she had never lost hope – a fortune teller had told her that one day she would see her son again.

And what of the brother with whom Saroo had originally gone travelling? Unfortunately, the news was not good.

"You see, a month after I'd disappeared my brother was found in two pieces on a railway track. We were extremely close and when I left my mother, I was heartbroken knowing that my older brother had passed away."

His mother had never known whether foul play was involved or whether the boy had simply slipped and fallen under a train.

Saroo Brierley's lifelong wish had been to see his birthmother again. He feels incredibly grateful that this wish was granted. He has kept in touch with his newly found family. And now Hollywood studios are eager to make a film of his amazing story.



Saroo's mother, Fatima

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Compound words

Compound nouns and adjectives

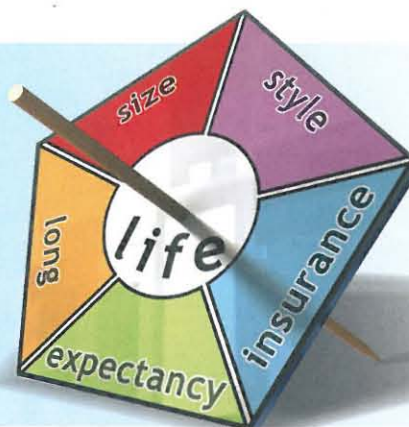
Words can combine to make new words.

1 Look at the examples. Which are nouns and which are adjectives?



Your dictionary can tell you when to use hyphens and spaces.

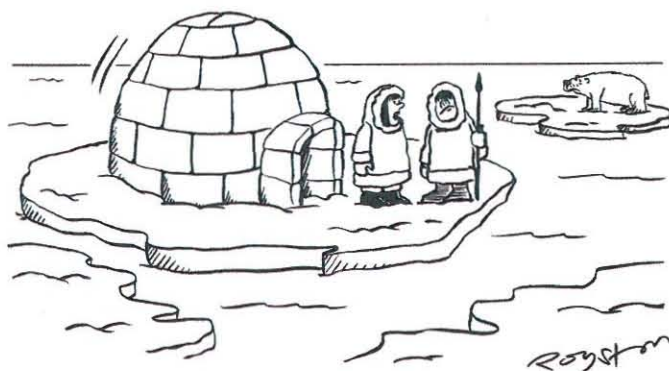
2 Read the compounds aloud. Which words are stressed?



1 How many compounds can you make by combining the words in the circle with the words around it?



Which are nouns and which are adjectives? Use your dictionary to help with the meaning and the spelling.



"In the circumstances, I think we should skip the housewarming party."

2 **T1.9** Listen to five conversations. After each conversation, decide who is talking and what about.

T1.9 Listen again. Which compounds in exercise 1 are used?

3 Complete these lines with one of the compounds.

- I'm going away for two weeks. Do you think you could possibly water my _____?
- Don't worry, I know how _____ you are. I'll make sure your flat stays clean and tidy.
- Let's give her a spectacular _____ party when she gets back from New York.
- Me? I'm just a _____. Four kids, _____ cakes, and _____ vegetables!
- We're having a _____ party on the 12th. Can you come? I'll give you our new address.
- The drag is, with it being much bigger, there's much more _____ to do!
- Poor boy. I never thought he'd feel so _____.
- Her grandma's sick and _____, so they have to go and help.

T1.10 Listen and check.

- Practise saying the lines in exercise 3 with correct stress and intonation. Use them to help you remember more of the conversations. Act some of them out with a partner.
- How many compounds can you make using a word from **A** and a word from **B**? There is sometimes more than one option for each word in **A**.

A	B
book	pill
tea	line
computer	way
sleeping	case
air	bell
door	light
junk	air
open	house
food	bag
fire	software
head	escape
	office
	poisoning
	pot
	step
	rest
	alarm
	shelf
	port
	program
	food
	conditioning

Compare your words in groups. Check the meanings.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Casual conversations

- 1 Work with a partner. Match the lines in A and B.

- 2 **T 1.11** Listen and check. Practise the lines with your partner.

A

- 1 Great to see you! Come on in.
- 2 Excuse me, don't I know you from somewhere?
- 3 What d'you mean you're not coming?
- 4 I'll have the chocolate mousse. What about you?
- 5 My flatmate can't make it to your party.
- 6 How come you're not having a holiday this year?
- 7 You really should take it easy. You look stressed out.
- 8 I've got you the last two tickets for the show.

B

- a Actually, I don't think I'll bother with dessert.
- b I was just passing and thought I'd drop in.
- c Really! That's a shame. I was hoping to meet her.
- d No, I don't think so.
- e Well, I just don't feel up to going out tonight.
- f Oh, great stuff! I knew you'd swing it for us.
- g We just can't afford it.
- h That's as maybe but I have a lot on at work.

- 3 **T 1.12** Read and listen to the conversation. Who are the people? Do they know each other? Where are they going?

A Excuse me, is this yours?

B Let me see. Yes, it is. Thank you. I must have dropped it.

A Are you going far?

B Yeah, all the way to London. What about you?

A I'm getting off at Bristol.

B Oh, d'you live there?

A Actually, no. I work in Bristol but I live in Bath.

B Lucky you! I think Bath's a beautiful city!

A Yeah, you and thousands of others!

B What d'you mean?

A Well, you know, the tourists. There are just so many, all year round.

B Ah yes, that's a drag. You don't like tourists then?

A Well, I shouldn't really complain.

B How come? You can complain if you want.

A Not really – you see I'm a travel agent so I make a living from them!

- 4 Read the conversation aloud in pairs, using the stress marks to help.

- 5 Only the stressed words are given in these conversations. Try to complete the lines. Practise saying them as you go.

1

A Excuse ..., ... know you ... somewhere?

B Actually, ... think so.

A ... Gavin's party last week?

B Not me. ... know anyone ... Gavin.

A Well, someone ... looked just like ... there.

B Well, that's ... maybe ... certainly wasn't me.

A ... am sorry!

2

A Tony! Hi! Great ... see ... !

B Well, ... just passing ... drop in ... 'hello'.

A ... in! Have ... drink!

B ... sure? ... too busy?

A Never ... busy ... talk ... you.

B Thanks, Jo. ... really nice ... chat.

A Fantastic! Let ... coat.

- 6 **T 1.13** Listen and compare your ideas and pronunciation.





2

Been there, got the T-shirt!

Present Perfect • Simple and continuous • Hot verbs – *make, do* • Exclamations

TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

- 1 Work in pairs. What is strange about these sentences? What should they be?
 - 1 Columbus has discovered America.
 - 2 I travelled all my life. I went everywhere.
 - 3 I've learnt English.
 - 4 Ouch! I've been cutting my thumb.
- 2 Which of these verb forms can change from simple to continuous? What is the change in meaning?
 - 1 What do you do at the weekend?
 - 2 I don't like her boyfriend.
 - 3 I had a shower at 7.00.
 - 4 Someone's eaten my sandwich.

OFF TO SEE THE WORLD

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

- 1 Look at the pictures and read about the famous explorer **Marco Polo** and the backpacker **Jake Ellis**. Why did people go exploring in the past? Why do people go travelling today?
- 2 Which lines below do you think go with each person, Marco Polo (MP) or Jake Ellis (JE).
 - 1 ☐ He was born in Venice, the son of a merchant. When he was 17, he set off for China. The journey took four years.
 - 2 ☐ He's learnt a lot about history in Vietnam, seen amazing scenery in Laos, and visited ancient temples in Cambodia.
 - 3 ☐ He's been staying in cheap hostels, along with a lot of other travellers.
 - 4 ☐ His route led him through Persia and Afghanistan.
 - 5 ☐ He was met by the emperor Kublai Khan. He was one of the first Europeans to visit the territory, and he travelled extensively.
 - 6 ☐ 'I've had diarrhoea a few times.' Apart from that, his only worry is the insects. He's been stung all over his body.
 - 7 ☐ He stayed in China for seventeen years. When he left, he took back a fortune in gold and jewellery.
 - 8 ☐ He's been travelling mainly by public transport.

T 2.1 Listen and check. What other information do you learn about the two travellers?

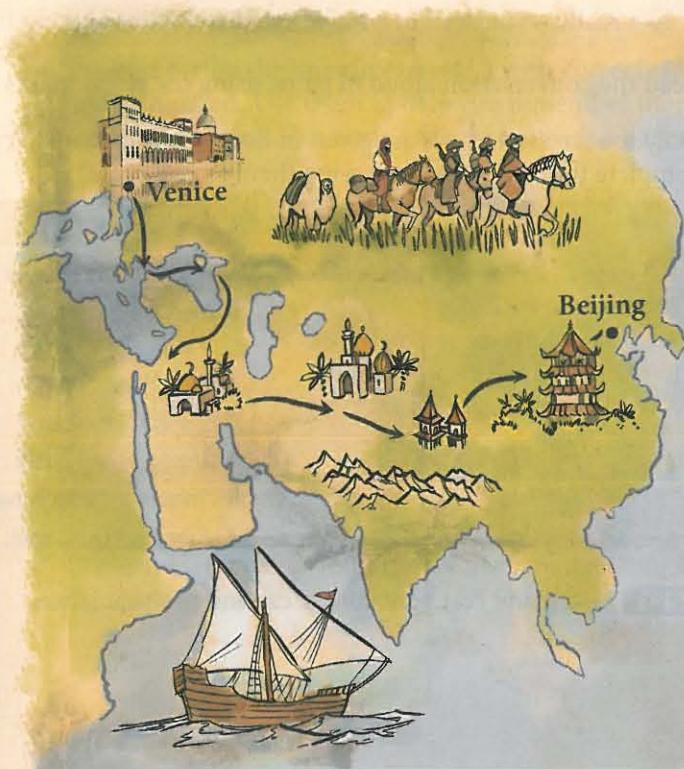


MARCO POLO

1254 – 1324

Marco Polo was the first person to travel the entire 8,000-kilometre length of the Silk Route, the main trade link between Cathay (China) and the West for over two thousand years. ...

He wrote a book called *The Travels of Marco Polo*, which gave Europeans their first information about China and the Far East.



- 3 Match the lines about Jake in A and B. Practise saying them. Pay attention to contracted forms and weak forms.

A He's been stung
He's visited
He's been staying
'I've been
'I've met
He's been

B in cheap hostels.
all over his body.
a lot of really great people.
to Laos and Vietnam.
mugged.
ancient temples.

T 2.2 Listen and check.

Travel Wednesday 13 March

Backpacker raises money for charity



Jake Ellis is in Singapore. He's on a nine-month backpacking trip round south-east Asia. He flew into Bangkok five months ago. Since then, he's been to Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, and China. But Jake hasn't been partying his way around the tourist spots. He's raised thousands of pounds for WaterAid by doing a sponsored bike ride from Saigon to Angkor Wat. ...

He's been taking it easy for a week before getting a flight to The Philippines. 'Once you've got the travel bug, it becomes very hard to stay in the same place for too long,' he said.



Sending greetings from the East

A travel blog by Jake Ellis

10 blog entries 1 trip 165 photos

Hi! I'm Jake and I'm a student on a backpacking trip round south-east Asia. I've been having a brilliant time and I've met some fantastic people. But it hasn't all been fun! I've also done a bike ride to raise money for charity.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- What is the main tense used in the sentences about Marco Polo? Why?
What are the main tenses used in the sentences about Jake Ellis? Why?
- Compare the use of tenses in these sentences.
 - She's been writing since she was 16.
She's written three novels.
 - I've read that book. It's good.
I've been reading a great book. I've nearly finished it.
I've been reading a lot of travel books lately. I've read three about Peru.
 - He's played tennis since he was a kid.
He's been playing tennis since he was a kid.

► Grammar Reference p141

PRACTICE

Questions and answers

- Read the pairs of questions. First decide who each question is about, Marco Polo or Jake Ellis. Then ask and answer the questions.
 - Where did he go?
Where has he been?
 - How long has he been travelling?
How long did he travel?
 - How did he travel?
How has he been travelling?
 - Who has he met?
Who did he meet?
 - Did he have any problems?
Has he had any problems?
- Here are the answers to some questions. Write the questions.

Marco Polo

- In 1254, in Venice. *When and where?*
- Four years. *How long / journey / China?*
- For seventeen years. *How long ...?*
- Gold and jewellery. *What / bring back?*
- The Travels of Marco Polo.* *What / title?*

Jake Ellis

- Mainly by public transport. *How / travelling?*
- Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, and China. *Which ...?*
- In cheap hostels. *Where / staying?*
- Thousands of pounds. *How much / raise?*
- Yes, he has, a few times. *Has / ill?*

T 2.3 Listen and check your answers.

Discussing grammar

- 3 Put the verbs in the correct tense. Discuss the reasons for your answers with your partner.

- drive** 1 We _____ over 500 miles yesterday.
We _____ already _____ 200 miles today.
We _____ for hours without a break.
- try** 2 _____ you ever _____ Korean food?
_____ you _____ kimchee when you were in Seoul?
- go/be** 3 How many times _____ you _____ to America?
How many times _____ Christopher Columbus _____ to America?
- live** 4 My aunt _____ in the same house since she was born.
I _____ with her for the past month while I look for a job.

Simple and continuous

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- 1 Simple verb forms see actions as whole and complete.
He works in London. It rained all night. I've run six miles.
- 2 Continuous verb forms see actions in progress.
I'm working in Rome for two weeks. It was raining when I got up. I've been running for three hours.
- 3 State verbs are not usually used in the continuous.
I know Peter well. I've always liked him.
Name some more verbs like these.

►► Grammar Reference p141

- 4 Match a line in A with a line in B. Write 1 or 2 in the boxes.

A	B
a <input type="checkbox"/> Peter comes	1 from Switzerland.
b <input type="checkbox"/> Peter is coming	2 round at 8.00 tonight.
c <input type="checkbox"/> I wrote a report this morning.	1 I sent it off this afternoon.
d <input type="checkbox"/> I was writing a report this morning.	2 I'll finish it this afternoon.
e <input type="checkbox"/> What have you done	1 since I last saw you?
f <input type="checkbox"/> What have you been doing	2 with my bag? I can't find it.
g <input type="checkbox"/> I've had	1 a headache all day.
h <input type="checkbox"/> I've been having	2 headaches for weeks.
i <input type="checkbox"/> I've known	1 my new neighbours.
j <input type="checkbox"/> I've been getting to know	2 Anna for over ten years.
k <input type="checkbox"/> I've cut	1 my finger. It hurts.
l <input type="checkbox"/> I've been cutting	2 wood all morning.

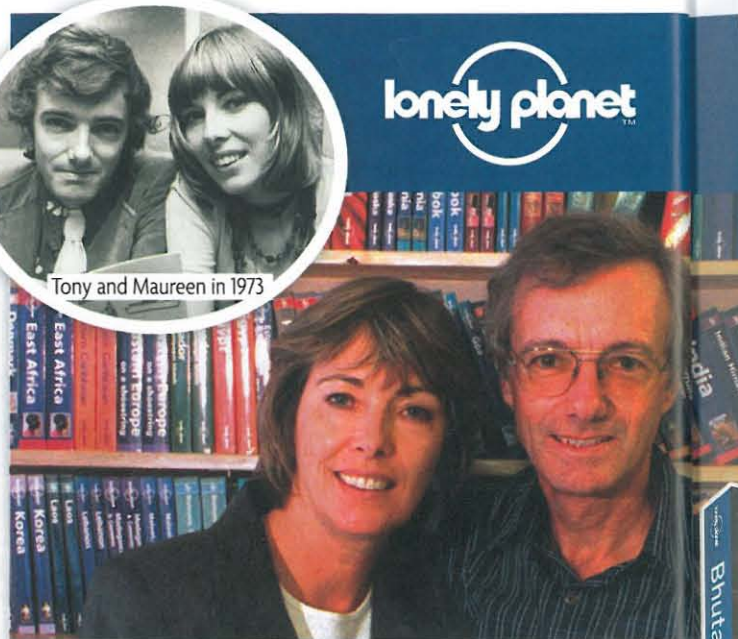
►► WRITING A formal letter or email – A letter of complaint p104

Destination Lonely Planet

- 5 How do you plan holidays? Do you use travel guides?
- 6 Look at the pictures. **Tony and Maureen Wheeler** are the founders of the *Lonely Planet* travel guides. Work with a partner. **Student A** Look at this page. **Student B** Look at p160.



Tony and Maureen in 1973



The travel guide company *Lonely Planet* was founded by **Tony and Maureen Wheeler** ... (When?). *Lonely Planet* is an outstanding publishing success. **Over 120 million guidebooks** have now been printed and it has books for almost every country in the world. They have been translated into ... (How many) languages. The website www.lonelyplanet.com receives **over 100 million** visitors per year, and there has been in excess of 10 million downloads of its apps. It has offices in the UK, the US, and India with its headquarters in ... (Where?).

Tony Wheeler lived in many different countries when he was young because **his father's job took him all over the world**. He studied ... (What?) at Warwick University. Maureen was born in **Belfast**. She went to London at the age of 20 because ... (Why?). She met Tony in Regent's Park **three days after arriving**.

In 1972 they travelled ... (Where?) The trip took six months. They wrote their first book, called *Across Asia on the Cheap*, **on their kitchen table in Melbourne**. They have lived in Melbourne on and off ... (How long?). Together they have been to **more than 100** countries. Tony says that the most amazing place he has ever visited is a remote hilltop city called Tsaparang, in Tibet.

The Wheelers sold *Lonely Planet* in ... (When?), but Tony still writes for the company. His new book, *Dark Lands*, recalls his experiences in countries such as Pakistan and Colombia.

les?

Student A Ask and answer questions with **Student B** to complete the information about Tony and Maureen Wheeler.

When was Lonely Planet founded?

In 1973. How many guidebooks have been printed?

Over 120 million. How many ...

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Dreams come true

1 20,000 people were asked in a poll what they most wanted to do before they die. Here are the top 15 activities.

- ☐ go whale-watching
- ☐ see the Northern Lights
- ☐ visit Machu Picchu
- ☐ escape to a paradise island
- ☐ go white-water rafting
- ☐ fly in a fighter plane
- ☐ fly in a hot-air balloon
- ☐ climb Sydney Harbour Bridge
- ☐ swim with dolphins
- ☐ walk the Great Wall of China
- ☐ go on safari
- ☐ go skydiving
- ☐ dive with sharks
- ☐ drive a Formula 1 car
- ☐ go scuba diving on the Great Barrier Reef



What are your top five? Which don't interest you at all? Discuss in groups.

- 2 Look at the results of the poll on p160. Does anything surprise you?
- 3 **T 2.4** Listen to three people describing the activities in exercise 1. Which one is each of them talking about? How did the experience affect them?
- 4 Answer the questions with **A** (Alan), **B** (Bernie), or **C** (Carol).

Who ...

- 1 ☒ **B** says their activity was uneventful at first? Why?
- 2 ☐ didn't finish their activity? Why not?
- 3 ☐ describes the sound that they heard? What was it like?
- 4 ☐ was surprised at the size of what they saw? How do they describe it?
- 5 ☐ has done the activity twice? Which time was best?
- 6 ☐ had their activity spoilt by the weather? How?

- 5 **T 2.4** Listen again and check/complete your answers.

SPOKEN ENGLISH Fillers

When we speak (in any language!), we often use fillers to help give us time to decide what to say next. These are words and phrases such as *like*, *you know*, *I mean*, *kind of*, etc.

Bernie Erm ... there was a nervous *kind of* feeling amongst us.

Carol I was wearing *like* only a summer dress and sandals.

Look at the tapescript on p122 and find more examples of fillers.

ed
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es.
ver
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ny
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an

READING AND SPEAKING

Our plastic planet

- 1 The article you are going to read talks about *'the infinite number of plastic products that fill our lives.'*

In groups, make a list of all the plastic products you use in a typical day.

Share your list with the whole class.

- 2 Here are some more lines from the article. What do you think they are talking about?

I realised the sandy beach was being transformed into a plastic beach.

Twice the size of France, the Garbage Patch is like a plastic soup in the sea.

They are being gobbled up by small fish, which in turn are eaten by larger fish – which in turn are eaten by us.

We need to spurn and reject the main culprits.

- 3 Read through the article quickly. Answer the questions.

- 1 Who is Simon Reeve?
- 2 Which products from your list in exercise 1 are mentioned?
- 3 Which of your ideas about the lines in exercise 2 were correct? Which were not?
- 4 Which places in the world are mentioned?
- 5 What are 'nurdles'?

- 4 Read the article again. Are these statements true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false ones.

- 1 Hawaii is protected from rubbish because of its position in the Pacific Ocean.
- 2 Volunteers clear the nurdles from the beaches.
- 3 The sea makes the nurdles smaller and smaller.
- 4 600,000 tons of plastic rubbish is polluting our seas.
- 5 Factories are reducing the amount of plastics they produce.
- 6 There are three major ways that plastic is ruining our planet.
- 7 Most of the plastic garbage is made up of plastic bags, bottles and packaging.
- 8 Bangladesh and Modbury have something in common.

A planet

'From Hawaiian beaches to the coast of Britain, we're paying a lethal price for our throwaway society.'

says TV adventurer
Simon Reeve

Hawaii is generally considered to be the one place in the world where you should be able to guarantee finding paradise. The beautiful tropical islands have been used as the setting for countless TV series and films, ranging from *Lost* to *Jurassic Park*. Isolated in the middle of the vast Pacific Ocean, distance alone should protect Hawaii's spectacular landscapes and turquoise sea from the environmental problems facing the rest of the planet.

So when I arrived in Hawaii, I was staggered to discover beaches covered in plastic rubbish washed up from around the world. Pristine sand was covered by old plastic toothbrushes, combs, shoes, belts and mouldings. Sam Gon, a Hawaiian conservationist, took me to one beach where 70 local volunteers were doing their best to remove tons of garbage. But as soon as it was cleaned, the waves dumped another mountain of rubbish.

The larger pieces of waste can be collected by hand. But when Sam and I dropped to our knees, I could see the surface of the beach was covered with millions of small plastic pellets, known as 'nurdles'. These are the raw material that factories use to form the infinite number of plastic products that fill our lives. These are dumped out of factories into our seas in their trillions.

Yet the big shock came when Sam told me to dig into the sand. Plastic doesn't biodegrade. Instead it breaks down into ever smaller pieces. Among the grains of sand were billions of tiny plastic flecks, which the pounding of the sea was reducing in size. As I dug through the plastic, I realised the sandy beach was being transformed into a plastic beach. A chill went down my spine.

From the beaches of Hawaii to the seas around Britain, we are soiling our own nest. It was a shock to realise how much British beaches have changed since I was a child playing on beautiful coastlines in Dorset and south Wales. Just like those in Hawaii, they are now covered in more litter than ever before.

'the beach was covered with millions of small plastic pellets, known as nurdles.'



poisoned by plastic

Since 1994, plastic litter has increased by an extraordinary 121 per cent. The plastic we see on our beaches is just a fraction of the plastic waste that is clogging our oceans. Incredibly all the plastic ever created – totalling hundreds of millions of tons – is still out there in the environment in some form.

There are an estimated 600,000 plastic containers dumped overboard by ships every single day. In total, at least 100 million tons of plastic rubbish is thought to be sloshing around in our seas. The scale of the problem is extraordinary. The beaches I visited in Hawaii are being swamped by rubbish from the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, a vast accumulation of the world's plastic debris floating in the Pacific Ocean. Twice the size of France, the Garbage Patch is like a plastic soup in the sea and is doubling in size each decade.

And it is not alone. Scientists believe that sea currents have created five vast swirling garbage patches in our oceans, including a huge one in the North Atlantic with up to 520,000 bits of rubbish per square mile. This is an international scandal and a global problem, for which we are all responsible.

'Factories produced more plastic in the first decade of this 21st century than in the entire 20th century.'

From bicycle helmets to food packaging, from water bottles to toothbrushes, plastic makes our lives easier. But its production and use is completely out of control. 'Factories produced more plastic in the first decade of this 21st century than in the entire 20th century.'

Because tiny fragments of plastic in our oceans are so small and look like food, they are being gobbled up by small fish, which in turn are eaten by larger fish – which in turn are eaten by us.

So plastic is ruining our beaches, choking the oceans, and poisoning our food chain. The consequences are still not fully understood, but they are likely to be devastating. We need to spurn and reject the main culprits: plastic bags, packaging and single-use water bottles, a wasteful obscenity. These make up the bulk of plastic garbage.

In Bangladesh, they have done away with plastic bags and replaced them with natural jute bags. If they can do it, so can we. England has recently joined the growing number of countries which impose a tax on plastic bags, and the small town of Modbury in Devon has banned them completely.

At stake is the future of beaches, our seas, and the food chain. It is nothing short of an environmental emergency.



What do you think?

- Give your personal reactions to the text. Use these phrases.

I didn't know/I already knew that ...
What surprised me was ...
It's incredible that ...
It's a shame that ...
I wonder what can be done to ...

- Do you believe plastic is causing 'an environmental emergency'?
- Are there other things that are more harmful to the environment than plastic? What?

Vocabulary work

- How many words meaning 'rubbish' can you find in the article?
- Discuss the meaning of the highlighted words.
- Match the words in A and B. What are the contexts?

A	B
1 turquoise	a number
2 infinite	b water bottles
3 grains of	c chain
4 food	d society
5 mountain of	e currents
6 sea	f sea
7 single-use	g rubbish
8 throwaway	h sand

VOCABULARY

Hot verbs – *make, do*

- 1 There are many expressions with *make* and *do*. Look at these examples from the text on pp18–19.

- Plastic *makes* our lives easier.
- Bags and bottles *make up* most of the plastic garbage.
- 70 local volunteers were *doing their best* to remove tons of garbage.
- In Bangladesh they have *done away* with plastic bags.

- 2 Put the words in the right box.

a good impression	business	arrangements	a decision	a difference
research	a profit/a loss	your best	a start/a move	sth clear
a good job	a degree	an effort	sb a favour	a suggestion

MAKE	DO
a decision	

- 3 Complete the sentences with some of the expressions in exercise 2.

- When you go for a job interview, it's important to _____.
- I think we're all getting tired. Can I _____? How about a break?
- A lot of _____ has been _____ into the causes of cancer.
- I think the director is basically _____. He's reliable, he's honest, and he gets results.
- I'd like to _____ right now that I am totally opposed to this idea.
- Right. I think we should _____ and get down to business.
- I don't mind if we go now or later. It _____ no _____ to me.
- Could you _____ me _____ and lend me some money?

T 2.5 Listen and check.

- 4 Match a line in A with a line in B. Underline the expression with *make* or *do*.

A	B
1 She's made the big time as an actress.	'She's a corporate lawyer.'
2 We'll never make the airport in time.	'Well, I can make myself understood.'
3 'What does she do for a living?'	'Yeah. It really made my day.'
4 'You'll all have to do more overtime and work weekends.'	The traffic's too bad.
5 'How much do you want to borrow? £20?'	She can command \$20 million a movie.
6 'How much Spanish do you speak?'	'Great. That'll do fine.'
7 'I hear the boss said you'd done really well.'	'That does it! I'm going to look for another job!'

T 2.6 Listen and check. What extra comment do they make?



"Hello, Mum ... the Doc wants to know if I have difficulty making decisions. What do you think?"

Phrasal verbs

- 5 Complete the sentences with a phrasal verb with *do*.

do away with sth	do without sth
could do with sth	do sth up

- I'm so thirsty. I _____ a cup of tea.
- We've bought an old flat. We're going to _____ it _____ over the next few years.
- I think we should _____ the monarchy. They're all useless. And expensive.
- I could never _____ my personal assistant. She organizes everything for me.

T 2.7 Listen and check.

- 6 Do the same with these phrasal verbs with *make*.

make sth up	make up for sth
make of sb	make off with sth

- Thieves broke into the castle and _____ jewellery and antique paintings.
- Jake's parents buy him loads of toys. They're trying to _____ always being at work.
- What do you _____ the new boss? I quite like him.
- You didn't believe his story, did you? He _____ the whole thing _____.

T 2.8 Listen and check.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Talking about places

Where is it exactly?

- 1 Look at the ways of describing location. What preposition goes with each set of phrases?

the middle of nowhere
the heart of the countryside
the far south of Japan
the French quarter of the city

the outskirts of the city
the beach by the sea
the bank of the river
the edge of the forest

the top of the mountain
the corner of the street
the back of the hotel
the end of the track

- 2 **T 2.9** Listen to four people talking about places they have been to. Where are they talking about?

- 3 **T 2.9** Listen again and complete the lines.

- 1 'They stand just ...'
'I kind of expected them to be right ...'
- 2 'There's a viewing terrace right ...'
- 3 'We were staying ...'
- 4 'It's a magnificent white building, right ...'
'I loved the colourful streets ...'

SPOKEN ENGLISH Adding emphasis

Look at the sentences in exercise 3 again. Notice how *right*, *just*, and *very* add emphasis. Use them to complete the description.

We rented a flat _____ in the centre. The Grand Canal was _____ at the end of the street. It was wonderful to be in the _____ heart of the city.

T 2.10 Listen and check.

What is it like?

- 4 Read the two texts about the same hotel complex. Where would you find such texts? Complete them with words from the boxes.

50-minute
360-degree
20-square
14-night
four-bedroom

Enjoy a ¹ _____ stay in our magnificent hotel complex, set in a ² _____ mile area of coastal parkland. Our luxury suites give ³ _____ views of the surrounding area and access to our private beach. Also available are ⁴ _____ villas on a self-catering basis. All this just a ⁵ _____ drive from the airport.

five-star
20-mile-an-hour
100-metre-tall
two-hour
five-minute

I must say I found your brochure somewhat misleading. Sadly our expectations of ⁶ _____ luxury accommodation were not met. The travel time to and from the airport was affected by roadworks and a ⁷ _____ speed limit. This meant that it was at least a ⁸ _____ journey each way. Although the view from our suite was impressive, you failed to mention the ⁹ _____ wind turbines all along the coast, which spoil the beauty. We were expecting 'access to your private beach' to mean a ¹⁰ _____ stroll. Instead we had to walk miles to reach the sea.

- 5 Work in groups. Where would be a good place to do these things? Use some of the expressions in exercises 1 and 4, adding your own ideas.

- have a holiday home
- spend a relaxing weekend
- have a picnic on a summer's day
- escape from the world for a month

I'd love to have a four-bedroom holiday home by a lake in the heart of the countryside.

How do you get there?

- 6 **T 2.11** Listen to three conversations. What is the problem in each one?
- 7 **T 2.11** Listen to conversations 1 and 2 again, and make notes of the directions. Work with a partner. Take turns to give directions based on your notes.

3

News and views

Narrative tense • Giving news and responding
Talking about books and films • Showing interest and surprise

TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

Match the tense names with the verbs in the sentences.

Past Simple
Past Continuous
Past Perfect Simple
Past Simple Passive
Past Perfect Continuous

Ellen and George **were driving** home.
They'd **been** on holiday.
They'd **been driving** for hours.
They **crashed** the car.
Fortunately they **weren't injured**.



CAN YOU BELIEVE IT?

Narrative tenses

- Look at the pictures and read the news headline. What is the story about?
- What else would you like to know? Write some questions using these question words.
Who...? Where...? How...?
When...? What...? Why...?
Share your questions with a partner.
- Read the newspaper article. Can you find answers to all your questions? Why do you think some experts are sceptical?
- T 3.1** Listen and compare your questions and answers.

Monday, February 12

Man survives 60 days stuck in snow

A 44-YEAR-OLD SWEDISH MAN survived for 60 days by eating handfuls of snow when his car had become trapped in snowdrifts.

Yesterday he was recovering in hospital after being pulled out barely alive. Experts think he went into a form of hibernation after temperatures plunged to as low as -30°C.

The emaciated man, whose name was reported as Peter Skyllberg, had been driving on a remote forest road near the town of Umeå in southern Sweden and had become stuck during a snowstorm. He was finally found last Friday by a passing worker on a snowmobile. The rescuer said: 'I was clearing the road when I noticed the car. I stopped to scrape some snow from the windscreen and saw a movement inside. The man was in a very poor state. He could hardly speak but I understood that he had eaten nothing but snow for over two months.' Skyllberg was wrapped in a sleeping bag but had no other warmth. His fuel had run out weeks earlier because he had kept the engine running to keep warm.

He is now in intensive care, being treated for hypothermia. Police think that perhaps he was a nature lover who had been trying to photograph elk. Tommy Cederholm, a professor of nutrition at Uppsala University, says that humans can survive 60 days without food, but other experts are highly sceptical about the story.



- 5 **T 3.2** Listen to two people discussing the article. Complete the lines from their conversation.

- 1 _____ he _____ by an avalanche while he _____ skiing?
 - 2 No, he _____ skiing.
 - 3 He _____ his car and he _____ in snowdrifts.
 - 4 How come nobody _____ him?
 - 5 He _____ a sleeping bag and he _____ in that.
 - 6 Why _____ anyone _____ him missing?
 - 7 He said he _____ nothing but snow.
 - 8 I think there's more to this story than _____ the eye.
- 6 Do you think it's possible to live so long with only snow to eat? Discuss with a partner and the class. Are there any sceptics? Turn to p161 to find out the truth about Peter.
- 7 Match a line in A with a line in B.

A

- 1 He disappeared
- 2 He'd been living in the forest
- 3 The car looked
- 4 He'd fallen out
- 5 They hadn't been trying
- 6 He wasn't discovered

B

- with his family. like an igloo.
- until February. since May.
- ten months ago. to find him.

- T 3.3** Listen and check. Practise saying the lines.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- 1 What are the different tenses used in these two paragraphs? Why are they used? Which paragraph sounds more like the beginning of a story?

- 1 Peter drove into the forest. It started snowing. His car became stuck in a drift. He sat and watched the falling snow.
- 2 Peter was sitting in his car watching the falling snow. It had started to snow soon after he'd driven into the forest, and now his car had become stuck in a drift.

- 2 Find more examples of narrative tenses in the newspaper article.
- 3 Find some examples of the Past Simple Passive.

►► Grammar Reference p142

►► **WRITING** Using adverbs in narratives p106

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- 1 Compare the use of tenses in these sentences.

- 1 *I read* | a book on the plane.
I was reading

- 2 When the first guests arrived, *I opened the champagne.*
I was opening the champagne.
I had opened the champagne.



- 3 *The film started* | when we got to the cinema.
The film had started
- 4 He was sacked because *he had stolen some money.*
he had been stealing money for years.
- 5 When I got to the garage, my car *was being repaired.*
had been repaired.

Writing narratives

- 2 Rewrite the sentences as one sentence, beginning with the line in **bold**.

He wasn't always poor. He had a successful business. Unfortunately, it went bust. **Mick was a homeless beggar.**

Mick was a homeless beggar, but he hadn't always been poor as he'd had a successful business, which, unfortunately, had gone bust.

- 1 He got up at dawn. He was driving for ten hours. **Peter was tired when he arrived home.**
- 2 I parked my car on a yellow line. It was towed away. **I went to get my car, but it wasn't there. (When ...)**
- 3 She won £2,000 in a competition. **Last night Sally was celebrating.**
- 4 They were shopping all day. They spent all their money on clothes. **Jane and Peter arrived home. They were broke. (When ...)**
- 5 He saw a house in Scotland. He first saw it while he was driving on holiday. **Last week John moved to the house.**

Here is the news!

3 T3.4 Listen to the first item on a radio news bulletin. What do the pictures show?

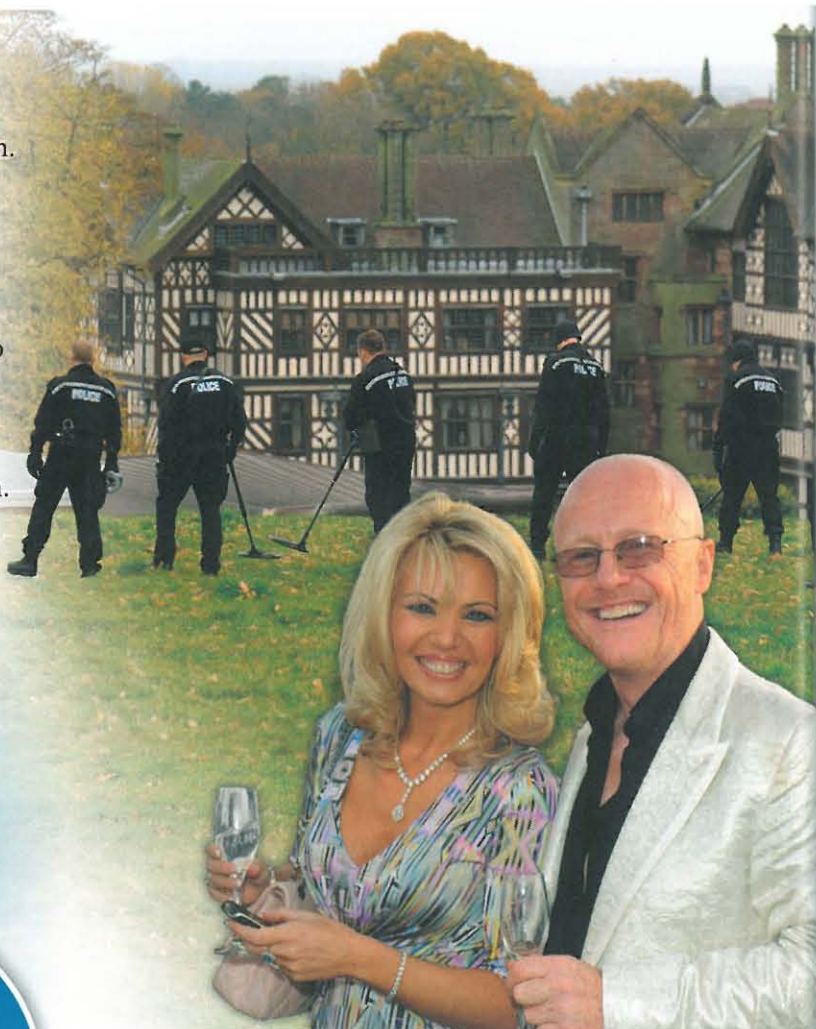
4 Work with a partner and correct these statements about the item.

- 1 John Caudwell is a millionaire property tycoon.
- 2 He was badly injured when masked men broke into his newly-built home.
- 3 He had just had supper with his wife in the kitchen when the robbers struck.
- 4 The robbers escaped in a van with £500,000 in cash.
- 5 The couple were immediately rushed to hospital.
- 6 Three men in their 20s have been arrested in connection with the robbery.

5 T3.5 Listen to the last item from the bulletin about Nik Wallenda, an American stuntman. Complete the questions and answer them.

- 1 What/he do that/so amazing?
- 2 Has anyone/this before?
- 3 What/wearing?
- 4 What/not wearing?
- 5 How long/take?
- 6 What/the weather like?
- 7 How many people?
- 8 What/do the year before?

T3.6 Listen and check.



SPOKEN ENGLISH Giving and receiving news

In conversation, when we *tell* or *hear* news we can use certain expressions. Match the expressions with the headings.

Giving news

Did you hear about ... ?

Reacting to news

That's amazing!

Asking for more information

How did it happen?

You're kidding!

It says here that ...

The incredible thing was that ...

What happened next was ...

Apparently what happened was ...

Where did this happen?

Really?

Who called the police?

I don't believe it.

That's such a shame.

Anyway, in the end ...

6 Work with a partner.

Student A Read the news story on p161.

Student B Read the news story on p162.

When you've read your story, tell your partner about it. Use some of the phrases from the SPOKEN ENGLISH.

►► **WRITING** Narrative writing 1 – Using adverbs in narratives p106

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Books and films

1 We usually want to know some things about a book before we start reading it. Here are some answers. Write the questions.

1 Who wrote it ?

Charles Dickens/Agatha Christie/John Grisham.

2 _____ ?

It's a romance/a biography/a psychological thriller.

3 _____ ?

It's about boy meets girl/the painter, Van Gogh/
a man with a strange obsession.

4 Where and ?

London in the 19th century/Modern America/
The Planet Zog in 2250.

5 _____ ?

A boy called Harry Potter/A killer and his
psychiatrist.

6 _____ ?

Yes, it has. It came out a few years ago and starred
Johnny Depp.

7 _____ ?

Really tragically/It's frustrating because we don't
really know/They all live happily ever after.

8 _____ ?

Yes, I would. I couldn't put it down/It took a while to
get into but then I was hooked.

9 _____ ?

Most said it was a great read/There was one bad
review in the *New York Times*.

10 _____ ?

Yes, it has. It was awarded the Booker prize for
first-time writers.

T 3.7 Listen and check.

2 Which questions could also be asked about a film?
What other questions could you ask?

3 Look at the online **REVIEW** of a book called *The Fallen Curtain*, by Ruth Rendell. What kind of stories does she write? What words are used to describe them? Has she won any awards?

4 Read the **SYNOPSIS** of six of the stories. Match them with the titles.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 The Vinegar Mother | 4 People Don't Do Such Things |
| 2 The Double | 5 The Fallen Curtain |
| 3 You Can't Be Too Careful | 6 The Clinging Woman |



<http://www.bookreview.net>

REVIEW



Awarded an
Edgar by the
Mystery Writers
of America

The Fallen Curtain by Ruth Rendell

BOOKSELLER RATING ★★★★★

CUSTOMER RATING ★★★★★



The short stories in *The Fallen Curtain* are from a crime writer at the height of her powers. Ruth Rendell employs all her spine-chilling crafts to produce a page-turner that makes the heart pound. She lays bare the twisted workings of the unbalanced mind in these tales of haunting psychological accuracy.

From the press

- ★ 'Suspense at its best' *The Times*
- ★ 'One of the best inventors of plots since Agatha Christie' *Daily Telegraph*
- ★ 'Ruth Rendell is at the top of her class' *The Observer*
- ★ 'Rendell transcends the mystery genre and achieves something almost sublime' *Los Angeles Times*

SYNOPSIS

READERS' REVIEWS

ORDERING

- Lisa fears for her life when she meets her exact double, the sensuous, manipulative Zoe. But Lisa's fiancé, Peter, becomes obsessed with Zoe, risking his savings and his sanity for her.
- A cautious woman's desire for security within her home is tested to the extreme by a roommate who often leaves the doors unlocked, which leads to sinister consequences.
- A suburban couple have an exciting, charismatic new friend, Reeve, a writer whose behaviour towards them soon becomes both violent and sinister.
- Sometimes mothers are not maternal. They reject their children. Here the mother-daughter relationship is disastrously played out.
- A quiet-living, modest man rescues a young woman from suicide and goes on to marry her, only to become a victim of her obsessive possessiveness.
- A stranger lures 8-year-old Richard into his car with the promise of sweets. Age 18 he is still haunted by the incident but remembers nothing until he revisits the site and the curtain lifts.

add to basket

add to wish list

tell a friend

READING AND LISTENING

Book at bedtime

- 1 You are going to listen to *The Clinging Woman* as told on the radio.

Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the woman doing?
- 2 What is the man in the window doing?
- 3 What is she thinking?
- 4 What is he thinking?
- 5 What do you think happens next?

- 2 **T3.8** Listen to the introduction to the radio programme. Listen and read **Part 1** of the story.

Complete the facts that are established in this part.

- There are two characters a man and ...
- He lives ...
- She lives ...
- It is ... in the morning.
- The weather ...
- He sees ...

The Clinging Woman

Part 1

The girl was hanging by her hands from the railings of a balcony. The balcony was on the twelfth floor of the high-rise block next to his. His flat was on the ninth floor and he had to look up to see her. It was half-past six in the morning. He had been awakened by the sound of an aircraft flying dangerously low overhead, and had got out of bed to look. His sleepy gaze, descending from the blue sky which was empty of clouds, empty of anything but the bright vanishing arrow of the aircraft, alighted – at first with disbelief – on the hanging figure.



Part 2

He really thought he must be dreaming, for this sunrise time was the hour for dreams. Then, when he knew he wasn't, he decided it must be a stunt. This was to be a scene in a film. There were cameramen down there, a whole film unit, and all the correct safety precautions had been taken. Probably the girl wasn't even a real girl, but a dummy. He opened the window and looked down. The car park, paved courts, grass spaces between the blocks, all were deserted. On the balcony rail one of the dummy's hands moved, clutching its anchorage more tightly, more desperately. He had to believe then what was obviously happening - unbelievable only because melodrama, though a frequent constituent of real life, always is. The girl was trying to kill herself. She had lost her nerve and now was trying to stay alive. All these thoughts and conclusions of his occupied about thirty seconds. Then he acted. He picked up the phone and dialled the emergency number for the police.

The arrival of the police cars and the ultimate rescue of the girl became the focus of gossip and speculation for the tenants of the two blocks. Someone found out that it was he who had alerted the police and he became an unwilling hero. He was a modest, quiet young man, and, disliking this limelight, was relieved when the talk began to die away, when the novelty of it wore off, and he was able to enter and leave his flat without being pointed at as a kind of St. George and sometimes even congratulated.

About a fortnight after that morning of melodrama, he was getting ready to go to the theatre, just putting on his overcoat, when the doorbell rang. He didn't recognize the girl who stood outside. He had never seen her face.

She said, 'I'm Lydia Simpson. You saved my life. I've come to thank you.'

3 T 3.9 Listen and read Part 2. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the man's initial interpretation of what he sees?
- 2 What is his second interpretation? How does he know it's wrong?
- 3 What is his third interpretation? What does he do?
- 4 How do the neighbours react?
- 5 How does the man react to this attention? What do you learn about his character?
- 6 What happens two weeks later?
- 7 Why doesn't he recognize the person at the door?

4 T 3.10 Listen only to Part 3 of the story and answer the questions.

- 1 How does the man feel as she talks? What does he say?
- 2 What does he want her to do?
- 3 What doesn't he want to happen?
- 4 How does he feel as she goes? How does she appear?

What do you think?

- 1 Why is it 'curious' that they meet the next morning?
- 2 What do you think happens at the bus stop? Do they get to know each other? Go out together?
- 3 The writer doesn't ever give the man a name. Why not?
- 4 Read some lines from the rest of the story. What do you think happens?
 - 'My life has been yours ever since you saved it.'
 - 'We don't need children to bring us together. You're my husband and my child and my friend all in one.'
 - The first thing he noticed when he let himself in at his front door at six was the stench of gas.
 - 'How long,' she asked dully, 'will you be gone?' 'Three months.' She paled. She fell back as if physically ill.
 - ... she had been lying there, the empty bottle of pills still clutched feebly in her hand.

Look at p162 and read a synopsis of the story. Were your predictions right?

Vocabulary work

Match the highlighted words in the text with a synonym or near synonym from the box.

notified	courage	woken up	disappearing
clearly	final	centre	empty
look	faded	holding tightly	

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Page to screen

1 What was the last film that you saw or book that you read? Would you recommend it? Why/Why not?

2 Look at the list of books and films. Which do you know? Which are both a book *and* a film?

The Da Vinci Code

Skyfall

Mamma Mia!

The Matrix

Pride and Prejudice

The Dark Knight

The Great Gatsby

The Hunger Games

Les Misérables

3 **T 3.11** Listen to four people talking about some of the titles in exercise 2. Which do they talk about? How do you know? Discuss as a class.

4 **T 3.12** Listen to **Lucy** and **Rachel** talking about books. What is the relationship between them? Answer the questions.



- Why is Lucy surprised about Rachel's change of opinion?
- What benefits to the Kindle do they talk about? And what limitations?
- Why isn't Lucy as keen as Rachel to switch to using a Kindle?

5 **T 3.13** Now listen to **Greg** and **Eddie** talking about films and answer the questions.



- What development in cinema has Eddie found out about?
- What are the pros and cons of going to the cinema? And of downloading/streaming video?
- Why doesn't Greg like the same type of films as his girlfriend?
- How does Eddie offer to help Greg?



What do you think?

Work in small groups.

- Who do you agree with most in both conversations? Why?
- What will be the future for printed books and the cinema in 5 years? 20 years?
- Imagine you are creating an online list of top books and films. Which three films and which three books would you choose? Discuss and decide together.
- Tell the class about your choices. Use some of the language below.

It's a 'must-see' thriller/romance/true story ...

It's set in ...

The main characters are ...

What we really like about the story is ...

What's unusual about it is ...

What happens in the end is ...

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Showing interest and surprise

- 1 **T 3.14** Listen to the dialogue. Write in **B's** answers. How does she show interest and surprise?

A Jade's got a new boyfriend.
 B _____? Good for her!
 A Apparently, he lives in a castle.
 B _____? How amazing!
 A Yes. She met him in Slovenia.
 B _____? That's interesting.
 A Unfortunately, he can't speak much English.
 B _____? I thought everyone could these days!



- 2 B uses *echo questions* and *reply questions*. Which are which? Practise the conversation with your partner.

- 3 Complete the conversations with either an echo or a reply question.



A Sam wants to apologize.
 B _____?
 A Yes. He's broken your precious Chinese vase.
 B _____? Oh, no!



A We had a terrible holiday.
 B _____?
 A Yes. It rained all the time.
 B _____?
 A Yes. And the food was disgusting!
 B _____? What a drag!



A I'm broke.
 B _____? How come?
 A Because I just had a phone bill for £500.
 B _____? Why so much?
 A Because I have a girlfriend in Korea.
 B _____? How interesting!



A It took me three hours to get here.
 B _____?
 A Yes. There was a traffic jam ten miles long.
 B _____? That's awful!
 A Now I've got a headache!
 B _____? Poor darling. I'll get you something for it.



A I'm on a mountain, watching the sun set.
 B _____?
 A Yes. And I've got something very important to ask you.
 B _____? What is it? I can't wait!
 A You'd better sit down. I'd like to marry you.
 B _____? Wow!

- T 3.15** Listen and compare. Practise them with a partner.

- 4 Your teacher will read out some sentences about himself/herself. Respond using an echo or a reply question.



4

The naked truth

Questions and negatives • Saying the opposite • Being polite



TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

1 What is the missing word in each question.

- 1 'What of music do you like?' 'Jazz.'
- 2 'How do you wash your hair?' 'Every other day.'
- 3 'Who do you look?' 'My mother.'
- 4 'What were you talking to the teacher?' 'Oh, this and that.'
- 5 'Do you know what the time?' 'Just after three.'

2 Make the sentences negative. Sometimes there is more than one possibility.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 I agree with you. | 4 I knew everybody at the party. |
| 2 I think you're right. | 5 I've already done my homework. |
| 3 I told her to go home. | 6 My sister likes jazz, too. |

Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

TELLING LIES

Questions and negatives

1 Think of some lies that these people might tell.

a teenage girl to her parents
a car salesman
a student to the teacher
a politician
a husband to his wife

2 All the people in the pictures are lying. Who to? Why?



Tapescripts



UNIT 1

T 1.1 See p6

T 1.2

- 1 Where is Tyler spending the year?
In London.
- 2 Is this his first trip abroad?
No, it isn't. He's been abroad once before. Last year he went to Mexico.
- 3 Where does Dave live?
In north London.
- 4 How long is Tyler going to stay with Dave?
A few days.
- 5 Why did the guy say 'cheers' to Tyler?
Because he had let him pass.
- 6 Does he like his host family?
Yes, he does. He thinks they're very nice.
- 7 What are they doing on Sunday?
They're visiting Shakespeare's hometown.

T 1.3

- 1 How long has Teresa been in Africa?
Since last September.
- 2 What time does she start work?
Early, at seven o'clock.
- 3 What has she just bought?
A 'piki-piki'. It's a little motorcycle.
- 4 Where did she go last Sunday?
To a really awesome beach.
- 5 What's she going to take home?
Her collection of shells.
- 6 How many shells has she collected already?
Hundreds.
- 7 What did they do at the beach?
They barbecued fish and swam until the sun went down.
- 8 What's she sending to her parents?
She's sending some photos.

T 1.4

- 1 A Are you being served, sir?
B Just looking, thank you.
- 2 I've heard that she's been seeing a lot of Patrick recently.
- 3 I'll be seeing Bill this afternoon – I'll tell him the good news then.
- 4 Apparently, he was overtaking on a bend at 70 miles per hour when they stopped him.
- 5 I hadn't seen her since she was a little girl, and she'd changed beyond all recognition.
- 6 Nobody will listen to him. He's the kind of guy who isn't believed by anyone.
- 7 I haven't been told yet if I've got it. I'll be told in writing sometime next week.
- 8 He's been working such long hours recently. He never sees the children.

T 1.5

- 1 A At weekends, I often don't bother getting up 'til lunchtime.
B Me neither! Why bother if you don't have to?
- 2 A My parents have never had a cross word in all their married lives.
B Really? Mine are at it all the time.
- 3 A I don't think I'll ever master this remote control.
B Well, don't ask me. I can't even find the on/off button.

- 4 A I was saying to a friend just the other day that I hadn't seen you for ages.
B I know. How long has it been?
- 5 A I hate Mondays because nothing ever goes right on a Monday.
B Just Mondays, eh? Aren't you the lucky one!
- 6 A I'd just arrived home last night when I realised I'd left my briefcase on the bus.
B Well, you won't see that again.
- 7 A I was just getting ready to go out this morning when my grandmother rang for a chat. It's so frustrating.
B I know and you feel really bad if you say it's not a good time.
- 8 A I've been told that our teacher wears purple pyjamas in bed!
B Who on earth told you that?
- 9 A In my very first English lesson I was taught to introduce myself and say 'hello'.
B I was taught to say 'The cat runs after the mouse', and stuff like that – useful, eh?
- 10 A The reason I'm learning English is because it's spoken all over the world.
B True. But isn't Chinese spoken by more people?

T 1.6

- 1 A Heard about Jane and John? Thought not.
B I always thought they got on really well.
A Apparently not. John's been seeing his ex-girlfriend.
- 2 A Leaving already? What's wrong?
B I just have a headache, that's all.
- 3 A Failed again? How many times is that?
B OK, OK. There's no need to rub it in! They say the best drivers fail three times.
- 4 A Sorry I'm late. Been waiting long?
B No, I've just arrived myself. Got caught in traffic.
- 5 A Doing anything interesting this weekend?
B Yeah, if you call housework interesting. I've just got to tidy my flat this weekend.
- 6 A Like the car! When did you get it?
B We've had it a while actually. Second hand, you know.
- 7 A Bye Jo! See you later.
B Yeah. I'll be round about eight!
- 8 A Just coming! Hang on!
B Get a move on or we'll go without you.
- 9 A Want a lift? Hop in.
B Great. Can you drop me in the centre?
- 10 A Seen Jim lately?
B No, I haven't. I wonder what he's up to these days.

T 1.7 Things I miss from home

Margaret

There's only one thing I really miss about where I come from and that's the sea. Er-, I'm originally from Yorkshire and, although I came to live here in Germany 30 years ago, I still miss the north-east coast of England. Erm- there's just something about the sea. Where I live now, there's a river and I often go down to it ... there's some nice walks along the banks. It's lovely but it's not really the same. The thing about the sea is that it changes all the time, not just every day but every time of day. Every wave that comes is different from the last one. In my hometown when the tide comes in, the water comes right up the road and then when it goes out, there's just miles and miles of sand. It

can take an age to walk to the sea. It's a source of amazement to me every time I see it.

Mairie

Er, the thing I miss about Scotland is probably the weather, believe it or not. Up there, the air is quite crisp and clear and the temperature is cooler. I find where I live now ... erm ... in Madrid, it gets so hot and humid in summer and a little bit sticky as well.

Rob

Alright, well, I've been living in France for the last 20 years and I suppose the things I miss most about Britain, my original home, is ... well ... first of all the obvious things, like every Brit living abroad, ... er ... I miss some typical English foods – for me that means curry, digestive biscuits, brown sauce, porridge, and of course good English bitter beer.

Erm, what else do I miss? Socially, I think I miss the way that people go out together in Britain. I miss the chat, the banter, I miss meeting friend in pubs. Erm, or the way that people talk to each other at football matches. I miss ... I miss that sparky British humour on a day-to-day basis.

On a ... on perhaps a more serious note, I miss having a vote. In Britain, you lose your vote once you've been out of the country for more than 15 years and because I haven't taken French nationality, I don't have a national vote here. So, I don't get to vote anywhere these days. I guess that's one of the things I miss most.

Joe

Er, so things that I miss about the UK, er ... the first would be bread. The bread here in the States seems to stay too fresh for a long time. And it doesn't actually make particularly good toast. And being British, toast ... erm ... is an important thing.

And ... er ... another important thing is ... erm ... related to work. I've found working in the US surprisingly different from the UK. Er ... In the US, it's very important to be very upbeat and positive about what you can do. Which, you know, is true to a certain extent in the UK, but I think in the UK it's kind of OK to be good at what you do, and just get on with it. Erm, over here, you're kind of expected to be a salesman, you know, like you should be selling yourself and your abilities. I guess in a way the Brits are just a bit more modest at work. Er, and I kind of like that modesty. I'm not particularly good at selling myself, I just like to get on with my job, and I don't feel the need to tell everyone how good I am. But that's kind of the way things are over here.

Tetyana and Sem

T Erm ... one thing I miss, living in England, is the food from back home, all the seasonal products and the enjoyment of going to the farmers' market to buy fresh cottage cheese from a lady that your grandma has known since you were little.

S That's right. Apricots, melons, tomatoes just don't taste right in this country!

T Yeah, and it seems that the most elusive fruit here is a ripe watermelon. I keep buying them, but every single one is a disappointment. I'll always miss the watermelons we used to get from the south of Ukraine. It

- S Hmm, that's right. So, ... erm, enough about food. What I miss most is the language. There is nothing quite like walking along the street and feeling like you are part of something bigger than yourself ... hearing your own language. I always feel a bit ... erm ... small when I'm abroad and all I hear is a foreign language. It's like I'm a bit insecure and I'm ... I'm missing something. It's hard to explain.
- T Mmm, I know what you mean. Also I find it hard to be away from home on national holidays. Some of our traditions are just impossible to recreate. Er, you just don't get the same feeling of people coming together to celebrate in the streets.

Shaun

I live with my dad on the east coast but, erm ... I visit my mom in Florida lots of times a year. The one thing I miss is my drums. You see, I'm in a rock band, but I can't travel with my kit, so I have to leave it at home. Dude, it's like torture. I can't wait to get home to Dad's, and sit at my drums, and get playing again. My mom says I miss them more than I miss her.

T 1.8 See pp10-11

T 1.9

- 1 A Do you think you could possibly water my houseplants for me? I'm away on business for two weeks.
B No problem. I'd be glad to. I'll keep an eye on your whole flat if you like.
A Oh, that would be great.
B Don't worry, I know how house-proud you are. I'll make sure everything stays clean and tidy.
A I'll do the same for you any time, you know.
B Thanks.
- 2 A Julie, have you heard? Anna's just been made Managing Director of the UK branch of her firm, so she's coming back from the States!
B Oh, that's great news! Let's give her a spectacular homecoming party when she gets back. Hmmm. She's certainly the career girl of the family.
A Doing really well, isn't she?
B I know, and I'm happy for her. Me? I'm just a housewife. Four kids, homemade cakes, and home-grown vegetables!
A And how are my wonderful grandchildren?
3 A We're having a house-warming party on the 12th. Can you come?
B Yes, you bet. We'd love to! But I didn't know you'd moved.
A Yeah, two weeks ago. It's much bigger than the old one. Huge kitchen and three big bedrooms.
B Sounds great!
A Yeah. Mind you, there's much more housework to do!
B That's a drag!
- 4 A Mum? (sob) Mum, I want to come home. I don't like it here.
B Oh, Max. Come on now. You were so looking forward to going to camp.
A But ... but Mum, I hate it here. Why won't you and Dad come and get me?
B Max, we can't. I never thought you'd be so homesick, and you'll be home in two days.
A TWO MORE DAYS! Oh, no!
5 A Hey, you going to Carly's on Saturday?
B I dunno.
A It's an open house. It'll be great.
B Cool. Where are her parents then?

- A Carly says they're visiting her grandma - she's sick and housebound so they have to help.

B OK. Count me in. I'll be there.

T 1.10

- 1 I'm going away for two weeks. Do you think you could possibly water my house plants for me?
- 2 Don't worry, I know how house-proud you are. I'll make sure your flat stays clean and tidy.
- 3 Let's give her a spectacular homecoming party when she gets back from New York.
- 4 Me? I'm just a housewife. Four kids, homemade cakes, and home-grown vegetables!
- 5 We're having a house-warming party on the 12th. Can you come? I'll give you our new address.
- 6 The drag is, with it being much bigger, there's much more housework to do!
- 7 Poor boy. I never thought he'd feel so homesick.
- 8 Her grandma's sick and housebound, so they have to go and help.

T 1.11

- 1 A Great to see you! Come on in.
B I was just passing and I thought I'd drop in.
- 2 A Excuse me, don't I know you from somewhere?
B No, I don't think so.
- 3 A What d'you mean you're not coming?
B Well, I just don't feel up to going out tonight.
- 4 A I'll have the chocolate mousse. What about you?
B Actually, I don't think I'll bother with dessert.
- 5 A My flatmate can't make it to your party.
B Really! That's a shame. I was hoping to meet her.
- 6 A How come you're not having a holiday this year?
B We just can't afford it.
- 7 A You really should take it easy. You look stressed out.
B That's as maybe, but I have a lot on at work.
- 8 A I've got you the last two tickets for the show.
B Oh, great stuff! I knew you'd swing it for us.

T 1.12 See p13

T 1.13

- 1 A Excuse me, don't I know you from somewhere?
B Actually, I don't think so.
A Weren't you at Gavin's party last week?
B Not me. I don't know anyone called Gavin.
A Well, someone who looked just like you was there.
B Well, that's as maybe but it certainly wasn't me.
A I am sorry!
- 2 A Tony! Hi! Great to see you!
B Well, I was just passing and I thought I'd drop in and say 'hello'.
A Come on in! Have a drink!
B You sure? You're not too busy?
A Never too busy to talk to you.
B Thanks, Jo. It'd be really nice to have a chat.
A Fantastic. Let me take your coat.



UNIT 2

T 2.1 Marco Polo 1254-1324

Marco Polo was the first person to travel the entire 8,000-kilometre length of the Silk Route, the main trade link between Cathay (China) and the West for over 2,000 years. He was born in Venice, the son of a merchant. In 1271, when he was 17, he set off for China. The journey took him four years. His route led him through Persia, Afghanistan, and Mongolia. He travelled by boat, but mainly on horseback, and he frequently got lost. He was met by the emperor Kublai Khan. He was one of the first Europeans to visit the territory, and he travelled extensively. He went over mountain ranges, down rivers, and across deserts. He stayed in China for 17 years. When he left, he took back a fortune in gold and jewellery. He arrived back home in 1295. He wrote a book called *The Travels of Marco Polo*, which gave Europeans their first information about China and the Far East.

Backpacker raises money for charity

Jake Ellis is in Singapore. He's on a nine-month backpacking trip round south-east Asia. He flew into Bangkok five months ago. Since then, he's been to Laos, Vietnam, Hong Kong, and Cambodia. But Jake hasn't been partying his way around the tourist spots. He's raised thousands of pounds for WaterAid by doing a sponsored bike ride from Saigon to Angkor Wat. He's learnt a lot about history in Vietnam, seen amazing scenery in Laos, and visited ancient temples in Cambodia. He's been staying in cheap hostels, along with a lot of other travellers. 'I've met a lot of really great people, but it hasn't all been easy. I've had diarrhoea a few times, and I've been mugged once. That was really scary.' Apart from that, his only worry is the insects. He's been stung all over his body. He's been travelling mainly by public transport - bus, train, and ferry, but when he's been able to afford it, he's also taken the occasional plane.

He's been taking it easy for a week before setting off again for the Philippines. 'Once you've got the travel bug, it becomes very hard to stay in the same place for too long.'

T 2.2

He's been stung all over his body.
He's visited ancient temples.
He's been staying in cheap hostels.
I've been mugged.
I've met a lot of really great people.
He's been to Laos and Vietnam.

T 2.3 Marco Polo

- 1 When and where was he born?
In 1254, in Venice.
- 2 How long did the journey to China take?
Four years.
- 3 How long did he stay in China?
For 17 years.
- 4 What did he bring back to Venice?
Gold and jewellery.
- 5 What was the title of his book?
The Travels of Marco Polo.

Jake Ellis

- 6 How has he been travelling?
Mainly by public transport.
- 7 Which countries has he been to?
Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, and China.

- 8 Where's he been staying?
In cheap hostels.
- 9 How much has he raised for charity?
Thousands of pounds.
- 10 Has he been ill?
Yes, he has, a few times.

T 2.4

Alan

They are ... one of the most eerie ... and er strange experiences you can possibly have. The first time I saw them, they appeared as a kind of shimmering curtain, over the top of a ridge of mountains, and they went from a greeny colour to a kind of purply-red colour. And they just stayed there. The second time I saw them, it was the most amazing sight because they were right above our heads, and they covered the whole of the sky. The other interesting thing is that er not everybody hears it, but they sometimes make a sound, a kind of er buzzing noise. It was a real sense of wonder and awe. I just kind of sat there with my mouth hanging open, just feeling kind of small.

Bernie

It was around ... er ... midday. About 30 of us set off. The weather was fantastic ... er ... not a cloud in the sky. We were all very excited. I don't think we really knew what to expect. There was a nervous kind of feeling amongst us. But then nothing happened at all for the first 20 minutes or so. We just sailed around, ... er ... waiting for something to happen. Then all of a sudden the captain came across the loudspeaker and said, 'I've spotted something!' So everyone got real excited and we ran to one side of the boat. And after a while, we spotted something in the water, but quite far away, so we couldn't really see. And then suddenly, this huge, beautiful creature leapt out of the water, er flipped around and landed back in again with a splash. It was massive, I mean, really massive. I don't think anyone was expecting it to be so big. It was really close and it did it again and again. And it was like once one had started, all the rest joined in. So eventually there were about six circling the boat. Er ... I think they were just curious about us. And they kept coming closer and closer. It was as if they were showing off er as if they were like putting on a show for us. We felt really emotional because they were such beautiful creatures. It was quite a privilege to see them. So after about maybe half an hour we had to go back to land and everyone was left feeling really exhilarated. It was a joyful experience.

Carol

I went there with a Taiwanese friend of mine and we were really excited about going. Er ... the day before it had been absolutely boiling hot. So on the day we went, I was wearing like er only a summer dress and sandals. Er ... and actually when we got there after a three-hour journey in a minibus, er it was raining and really windy. So, we were freezing. Erm ... there were these people selling these kind of ponchos for rain, which we bought, and then ... erm ... we climbed up and started walking along. It was amazing but the section we were on was quite ruined and quite difficult to walk up. And of course I didn't have sensible shoes on ... er ... you know because of the rain, and it was quite slippery. We were ... we were on the ridge of a hill and the wind was really gusting. And it was like catching my poncho and I could feel it blowing me along. And I really, really hate

heights and er we had this big drop right next to us er I was terrified. Of course the view was spectacular ... stunning, you could see it kind of snaking up the hills but I was just so frightened. I walked on a little bit but then, you know, I got so scared again I just had to start heading back. And coming down ... I mean, with the rain, and the wind, and the slippery stones, and the bad shoes, it was ... it was terrifying. I came down some of the steps sitting on my bottom, bumping down one by one. I was paralyzed with fear and at one point I just stopped er and then, this old woman, who was selling postcards and stuff, came up, grabbed my arm, and kind of walked me down er I was so grateful. So, the main thing I felt at the end was huge relief. I think I'd like to go there again but in better weather and with, you know, trainers or something a bit more sensible on.

T 2.5

- 1 When you go for a job interview, it's important to make a good impression.
- 2 I think we're all getting tired. Can I make a suggestion? How about a break?
- 3 A lot of research has been done into the causes of cancer.
- 4 I think the director is basically doing a good job. He's reliable, he's honest, and he gets results.
- 5 I'd like to make it clear right now that I am totally opposed to this idea.
- 6 Right. I think we should make a start and get down to business.
- 7 I don't mind if we go now or later. It makes no difference to me.
- 8 Could you do me a favour and lend me some money?

T 2.6

- 1 A She's made the big time as an actress. She can command \$20 million a movie.
B \$20 million? Nobody's worth that!
- 2 A We'll never make the airport in time. The traffic's too bad.
B Look! I think it's starting to move.
- 3 A What does she do for a living?
B She's a corporate lawyer.
A That sounds boring.
B Humph! Boring it may be but it's really well paid!
- 4 A You'll all have to do more overtime and work weekends.
B That does it! I'm going to look for another job!
A Leave if you like but it's the only way this business will survive.
- 5 A How much do you want to borrow? £20?
B Great. That'll do fine.
A Just pay it back when you can. No hurry.
- 6 A How much Spanish do you speak?
B Well, I can make myself understood.
A Really? You sound pretty fluent to me.
- 7 A I hear the boss said you'd done really well.
B Yeah. It really made my day.
A But did you get a bonus as well as a compliment?
B No, just a pat on the back.

T 2.7

- 1 I'm so thirsty. I could do with a cup of tea.
- 2 We've bought an old flat. We're going to do it up over the next few years.
- 3 I think we should do away with the monarchy. They're all useless. And expensive.
- 4 I could never do without my personal assistant. She organizes everything for me.

T 2.8

- 1 Thieves broke into the castle and made off with jewellery and antique paintings.
- 2 Jake's parents buy him loads of toys. They're trying to make up for always being at work.
- 3 What do you make of the new boss? I quite like him.
- 4 You didn't believe his story, did you? He made the whole thing up.

T 2.9

One

I'll never forget my first trip to Giza and the sight of those massive stone structures. They stand just on the edge of the desert, taking you back to the time of the pharaohs. But they're surprisingly near to modern buildings, too. I kind of expected them to be right in the middle of nowhere.

Two

It's a brilliant city. We did a city tour on the first day to get a feel for the place, starting at the Reichstag. There's a viewing terrace right at the very top of the building where you get incredible views of the surrounding area. Er, we stayed on the old east side of the wall. Even though it's been unified since 1989, there is a different feel to the two halves of the city.

Three

We were staying on the outskirts of the city, so we only had a day for sightseeing. We began at the Capitol Building and walked the two miles to the Lincoln Memorial at the other end of the Mall. It's a kind of national park with gardens and lots of important museums like the National Museum of American History.

Four

I wouldn't have missed it for the world. It really is one of India's must-see destinations. It's a magnificent white building, right on the banks of the river, so you get wonderful reflections in the clear water. We also spent some time in Jaipur - I loved the colourful streets in the very heart of the Old City.

T 2.10

We rented a flat right in the centre. The Grand Canal was just at the end of the street. It was wonderful to be in the very heart of the city.

T 2.11

One

L Hello?

H Hi, Leo. We've just stopped for petrol. The sat nav is programmed and we'll be on our way again soon.

L Great, but I wouldn't rely on GPS to find us. We really are in the middle of nowhere. Use the sat nav as far as the village of Lower Bourton. Then head towards the village hall - there's a sign just before the river. Go over the bridge and follow the road round the bend. It's quite narrow so there's a 20-mile speed limit. Right, carry on along that road for about a mile and there's a sharp turn to the left. Er, that's the track down to the house. Drive right to the end of that track and that's where we are.

H Gosh, that sounds a bit complicated.

L You'll be fine. It's only about a 15-minute drive from the village. Ring again if you get lost.

Two

V Excuse me, sorry. How do I get out of here? I'm completely lost.

E Yeah, this place is a bit of a maze. So, to get to reception, go along this corridor to the end, and turn right. Go past the photocopiers,

then through the Design Department. There are some stairs on your left, or the lift is just through the double doors. OK?

- V Oh, erm, yes, I think so. So it's to the end of the corridor and left ...
 E No, right.
 V Yes, yes, that's what I meant.
 E Good, good, well you can always ask again if you lose your way.
 V Yes, I will, thank you.

Three

- A Phil, I think we're going the wrong way. We walked past that statue about ten minutes ago.
 P Don't panic, Andrea. I was born here. I know this place like the back of my hand.
 A Heard that one before.
 P Sorry?
 A No, nothing. But I just want to find the pub before they stop serving lunch.
 P It's fine. We just go across the square and it's one of the roads on the right.
 A Oh, my feet are killing me.
 P It's only about a five-minute walk. Just a bit further on and then on the right ... Yeah, this is it. ... Oh!
 A Phil, this is a hairdresser's.
 P Yes, thank you, Andrea. I can see that. I'm sure it's around here somewhere. Let's go back to the square.
 A Or we could just check on my phone. It does have GPS, you know. Phil? Phil!



UNIT 3

T 3.1

- 1 A Who was the man?
 B A 44-year-old Swedish man called Peter Skyllberg.
- 2 A Who found him?
 B A worker who was clearing the road.
- 3 A Where was he when the accident happened?
 B In northern Sweden, near the town of Umeå.
- 4 A When was he found?
 B Last Friday.
- 5 A How did the accident happen?
 B He'd been driving on a forest road when he was caught in a snowstorm and he got stuck in snowdrifts.
- 6 A How did he survive?
 B By eating snow and keeping warm in a sleeping bag.
- 7 A How is he now?
 B He's recovering from hypothermia in hospital.
- 8 A What was the temperature?
 B -30°C.
- 9 A Why wasn't he found for 60 days?
 B Because the road where he'd been driving was so remote.

T 3.2

- A This is amazing.
 B What is?
 A Well, it says here that a 44-year-old man in Sweden was buried in snow for 60 days and he survived!
 B 60 days! I don't believe it. Was he buried by an avalanche or something while he was skiing?
 A No, no, he hadn't been skiing. He was driving his car and it was snowing hard and he got

stuck in snowdrifts.

- B But 60 days is over two months! How come nobody found him?
 A Well, apparently he was on a remote road and his car was completely covered in snow.
 B Like an igloo?
 A Yeah.
 B So, was he sitting in his car all that time?
 A No, not sitting, lying. Fortunately he'd brought a sleeping bag and when they found him he was lying in that.
 A Mmm? (sceptical) Very fortunate. Why didn't anyone report him missing?
 B I don't know. It doesn't say.
 A I'm not sure this story's true. Did he have stuff to eat?
 B No, he said he'd eaten nothing but snow. He was really thin when they found him, emaciated it says here, and he had hypothermia.
 A I'm not surprised. I just don't believe it's possible to live without food for 60 days and it's strange that nobody missed him. I think there's more to this story than meets the eye.

T 3.3

- 1 He disappeared ten months ago.
- 2 He'd been living in the forest since May.
- 3 The car looked like an igloo.
- 4 He'd fallen out with his family.
- 5 They hadn't been trying to find him.
- 6 He wasn't discovered until February.

T 3.4 Here is the news!

Good evening. Here is the news at six o'clock on Wednesday 31st October, read by Hugh Kernoid. One of Britain's richest men, the billionaire mobile phone tycoon John Caudwell, was left bruised and bloodied after being attacked during a robbery at his 16th-century mansion near Eccleshall, in Staffordshire. Mr Caudwell, 57, was beaten with a crowbar, then bound and gagged by a gang of masked men. The men then turned on his glamorous fiancée, former model Claire Johnson, 41.

Mr Caudwell and Miss Johnson had been chatting together in the kitchen, when the gang struck at 8.15 p.m. on Monday. The men, wearing balaclavas and dark clothes, stole money and jewels before escaping on foot across fields behind the house.

The couple, who have a six-year-old son, were treated by paramedics at the scene before being taken to a private hospital. Mr Caudwell had suffered a gash to his forehead and bruising to his arms.

Yesterday, about a dozen police officers were using metal detectors to search for clues in the grounds surrounding the property. Today, a 48-year-old man was arrested in connection with the robbery.

T 3.5 And finally – an amazing achievement!

American stuntman and trapeze artist, Nik Wallenda, is the first person ever to cross a gorge near the Grand Canyon on a tightrope. Nik, 34, wearing shoes specially made by his mother, but without a safety harness, took just 22 minutes to walk from one side of the gorge to the other. With strong winds and dust blowing into his eyes, twice he seemed to lose his balance and he sat down but he got up again and kept going to the end. He was greeted by cheers as he stepped safely back onto land. The walk was watched by a global television audience of several million.

Daredevil Nik already holds seven world records including the longest walk over a waterfall, which he achieved last year when he crossed Niagara Falls.

T 3.6

- 1 A What did he do that was so amazing?
 B He crossed a gorge near the Grand Canyon on a tightrope.
- 2 A Has anyone done this before?
 B No, never. He's the first.
- 3 A What was he wearing?
 B Special shoes his mother had made for him.
- 4 A What wasn't he wearing?
 B A safety harness.
- 5 A How long did it take?
 B It took him just 22 minutes.
- 6 A What was the weather like?
 B Not good. There were strong winds which created a lot of dust.
- 7 A How many people watched him?
 B There was a global television audience of several million.
- 8 A What did he do the year before?
 B He walked across the Niagara Falls.

T 3.7

- 1 Who wrote it?
- 2 What kind of book is it?
- 3 What's it about?
- 4 Where and when is it set?
- 5 Who are the main characters?
- 6 Has it been made into a film?
- 7 How does it end?
- 8 Would you recommend it?
- 9 What did the critics say about it?
- 10 Has it won any awards?

T 3.8 The Clinging woman

Presenter:

It's five to midnight. And tonight, we begin our new bedtime story. It's by that famous crime writer and author of many psychological thrillers, Ruth Rendell – one of her best known short stories ... *The Clinging Woman*!

Narrator:

The Clinging Woman

Part 1

The girl was hanging by her hands from the railings of a balcony. The balcony was on the twelfth floor of the high-rise block next to his. His flat was on the ninth floor and he had to look up to see her. It was half-past six in the morning. He had been awakened by the sound of an aircraft flying dangerously low overhead, and had got out of bed to look. His sleepy gaze, descending from the blue sky which was empty of clouds, empty of anything but the bright vanishing arrow of the aircraft, alighted – at first with disbelief – on the hanging figure.

T 3.9 See p27

T 3.10

Part 3

She said, 'I'm Lydia Simpson. You saved my life. I've come to thank you.'

His embarrassment was acute. 'Er ... you shouldn't have,' he said with a nervous smile. 'You really shouldn't. That's not necessary. I only did what anyone would have done.'

She was calm and tranquil, not at all his idea of a failed suicide. 'But no one else did,' she said.

'Won't you come in? Er ... have a drink or something?'

'Oh, no, I couldn't think of it. I can see you're just going out. I only wanted to say thank you very, very much.'

'It was nothing.'

'Nothing to save someone's life? I'll always be grateful to you.'

He wished she would either come in or go away. If this went on much longer the people in the other two flats on his floor would hear, would come out, and another of those bravest-deeds-of-the-year committee meetings would be convened. 'Nothing at all,' he said desperately. 'Really, er, I've almost forgotten it.'

'I shall never forget, never.'

Her manner, calm yet intense, made him feel uncomfortable and he watched her retreat into the lift – smiling pensively with profound relief. Luckily, they weren't likely to meet again. The curious thing was that they did, the next morning at the bus stop.

Presenter:

And there we leave the story for today. Tune in tomorrow at the same time to find out what happens next. In the meantime, goodnight to you all.

T 3.11

Amy

Basically, it's a love story, but it's also a very funny and witty book. It's really about overcoming prejudice and accepting people for who they are. What I love is the interaction between Elizabeth Bennett and Mr Darcy – both extremely proud but secretly in love.

Lucas

It's just a classic superhero story, set in the modern day. Er, the Joker is back and it's up to Batman to save Gotham City from its impending doom. Erm, it's a proper thriller with fast-paced action and great special effects. Well worth a watch.

Martina

It's quite old now but it's become a classic. It gives a troubling vision of the future and, I guess, it's a kind of warning about depending too much on technology. It was pioneering cinema of its day – none of the special effects had ever been done before and its use of colour gave it a really special atmosphere.

Adam

From the moment the Professor finds the body of the curator in the Louvre, you just have to find out what happens. The whole mystery of the murder, and the clues and the puzzles keep you reading on. And most of the chapters end on a cliff-hanger, so it's a real page-turner.

T 3.12

Lucy and Rachel

L Hey, Auntie Rach, here's that book you lent me. I know it's one of your favourites.

R Oh, you can keep it if you like, or pass it on. I've got it on my Kindle now for reading.

L What? You've got a Kindle?

R Yeah. I'm surprised you haven't got one.

L I have got one – at least I have an iPad Mini – it does the same kind of thing.

R Is that right? Well, I love my Kindle.

L But Auntie Rach, you always said you hated the idea of reading books on a screen. You said you liked turning proper pages.

R I know, I know, ... I was a real sceptic, but your uncle bought me one for my birthday and

as soon as I'd downloaded my first book – er I just fell in love with it. It's like I have a whole library in my handbag.

L Well, you were the last person I'd have thought of as a Kindle fan. It was you who gave me my love of books. I used to love going to the local bookshop and the library with you when I was a kid.

R I know Lucy, I loved those times too. And I really don't want the local shop or library to close. But you know I travel a lot in my work and my Kindle doesn't weigh down my luggage like my books did. And it's so much cheaper too ...

L Yeah, I know ... downloads are about half the price of printed books and ...

R ... and I don't have to plan in advance what I want to read.

L Sure, I can see all that but I've just always thought of you as my 'book auntie', that's all.

R Well, I still am, just in a different way. Anyway, I thought you students were meant to be permanently plugged in to one gadget or another.

L Yeah, you're right. I spend half my life on my computer at college and the other half on my mobile or iPad, but I like a break from a screen sometimes.

R Mmmm ... I can see that, but ...

L Yeah, just curling up in bed with a good novel or sitting reading in the sun – it's my idea of heaven. Screens aren't much good in the sun.

R Well yes ... but my Kindle's great for reading in bed and ...

L OK, OK Auntie. I get it – you're a complete convert.

T 3.13

Greg and Eddie

G Hi, Eddie. Did you have a good weekend?

E Hi Greg. Yeah, not bad, thanks. I saw a good movie with some friends. There was a trailer for a 4D film. It looks amazing.

G 4D? I thought most people had given up on 3D. The last 3D film I saw was *Avatar*. Well that was pretty impressive, but since then most 3D films seem a waste of time. And those silly glasses just drive me mad.

E Yeah, I know what you mean, but this 4D idea sounds quite cool. The seats in the cinema move and vibrate to match the action on the screen. So you get more of an intense experience, especially from an action movie.

G Yeah, I'm not sure about that. You might end up covered in Coke or ice cream. To be honest, I can't remember the last time I actually went to the cinema. It costs a fortune. Give me a download to my laptop any day.

E Oh, come on. You can't beat the group experience of going to the cinema. What I love is knowing the whole room of people is feeling the same thing.

G Mmm, for me, the people are the problem. I always end up behind someone who talks through the whole thing. Or they eat crisps or popcorn. What I like about downloading is watching a movie when it suits me, you know, and in peace and quiet.

E Yeah, streaming a film to your PC or TV at home is OK, but you know a lot of movies were created for the big screen – the colour, the sound, everything needs to be on a big scale. You can't watch something like, you know like that, *Star Wars* on a tablet or a mobile.

G Yeah, you got a point there, some films are better at the movies but I still don't enjoy the

experience much. And me and my girlfriend Lisa can never, ever agree on what to watch. So she watches her movies on the TV and I watch mine on the laptop.

E Oh, you old romantic!

G [laughs] That sounds awful, I know, but Lisa's into all these black and white foreign films. It's all a bit heavy for me, and I just find those subtitles too distracting.

E Not all foreign films are in black and white, and full of misery, you know. There are some really, really great comedies and thrillers. Do you know what, I'll lend you a few of my DVDs.

G OK, yeah, fair enough, that's a deal. Maybe I'll surprise Lisa and take her to the arts cinema.

E One step at a time, Greg, one step at a time.

T 3.14

A Jade's got a new boyfriend.

B A new boyfriend? Good for her!

A Apparently, he lives in a castle.

B Does he? How amazing!

A Yes. She met him in Slovenia.

B In Slovenia? That's interesting.

A Unfortunately, he can't speak much English.

B Can't he? I thought everyone could these days!

T 3.15

1 A Sam wants to apologize.

B Does he?

A Yes. He's broken your precious Chinese vase.

B My precious Chinese vase? Oh, no!

2 A We had a terrible holiday.

B Did you?

A Yes. It rained all the time.

B Did it?

A Yes. And the food was disgusting!

B Was it? What a drag!

3 A I'm broke.

B Are you? How come?

A Because I just had a phone bill for £500.

B £500? Why so much?

A Because I have a girlfriend in Korea.

B Do you? How interesting!

4 A It took me three hours to get here.

B Did it?

A Yes. There was a traffic jam ten miles long.

B Ten miles long? That's awful!

A Now I've got a headache!

B Have you? Poor darling. I'll get you something for it.

5 A I'm on a mountain, watching the sun set.

B Are you?

A Yes. And I've got something very important to ask you.

B Have you? What is it? I can't wait!

A You'd better sit down. I'd like to marry you.

B Marry me? Wow!



UNIT 4

T 4.1

1 Oh dear! It's not that I dislike him, I just don't love him. How can I tell him I don't want to marry him without hurting his feelings? Trouble is I actually fancy his best friend!

2 There's this group of lads you see – they're always chasing me and I don't think it's for fun. But I can't tell my mum and dad – if they find out they'll go to the headteacher and complain and that would make everything much worse.

3 How do you tell someone when they look

T 12.7

- 1 A Can't believe it. I failed again.
B Never mind. You'll have better luck next time.
A But that was the second time.
B They say the best drivers pass on the third try.
- 2 A Come on! Get up! Get a life!
B What'd you mean?
A Well, it's high time you did something other than watch TV soaps all day.
B Like what?
A I dunno. Travel, see the world. See life.
B Boring.
A Oh, I give up. Be a couch potato if that's what you want.
- 3 A Oh no! We've missed it. It must have left dead on time.
B I thought we might just get it.
A What do we do now? There isn't another until 1 o'clock.
B That's nearly two hours to kill!
A More shopping?
B Not on your life. I'm shopped-out! Let's just get a coffee. There's a café on platform 1.
- 4 A How's it going?
B Well, they've finished at last but not before time – only four weeks late.
A And how much is it all going to cost?
B We haven't had the final bill yet.
A Well, you can bet your life it'll be more than they estimated.
B I know. We were going to have the kitchen decorated as well, but enough's enough for the time being.
A Ahh.
- 5 A How come Dave has such a cushy life? He never seems to do any work.
B Didn't you know? He won the lottery.
A You're kidding! I had no idea. I do the lottery every week and never win a thing.
B Me neither. That's life.

T 12.8 No Time To Think

by Paul Anthony

No time to think, no time for dreams
 No time for anything it seems.
 No time to stop, no time to waste,
 No time for anything but haste.
 No time to wonder at the snow,
 No time to watch our children grow.
 But time enough to race about
 And time enough to scream and shout.
 And time enough to rush, rush, rush,
 And time enough to push, push, push.
 But no time to care or to smile,
 No time to ramble for a while.
 No time to sit, no time to stand,
 No time to shake you by the hand.
 No time to stop, no time to blink
 But most of all no time to think.

T 12.9

- 1 A Did you see the match last night?
B No, but apparently it was a good game. We won, didn't we?
A Actually, it was a draw, but it was really exciting.
- 2 A What do you think of Claire's new boyfriend?
B Personally, I can't stand him. I think he'll dump her like all the rest. However, that's her problem, not mine.
A Oh, poor old Claire! She always picks the wrong ones, doesn't she? Anyway, we'll see soon enough.
- 3 A I don't know how you can afford to buy all those fabulous clothes!
B Hopefully, I'm going to get a bonus this month. My boss has promised. After all, I did earn the company over £100,000 last year. Basically, I deserve it.
- 4 A She said some terrible things to me. I hate her!
B All the same, I think you should apologize to her. If you ask me, you lose your temper too easily. You're being very childish. It's time you both grew up!
A What?! I never thought I'd hear you speak to me like that.
B Honestly, I'm not taking sides. I just think you should make up.
- 5 A So, Billy. You say that this is the last record you're ever going to make?
B Definitely.
A But surely you realize how upset your fans are going to be?
B Obviously, I don't want to hurt anyone, but basically I'm fed up with pop music. I'd like to do something else. Ideally, I'd like to get into films.

Grammar Reference

UNIT 1

1.1 The tense system

There are three classes of verbs in English: auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, and full verbs.

1 Auxiliary verbs

The auxiliary verbs are *be*, *do*, and *have*.

be

- 1 *Be* is used with verb + *-ing* to make continuous verb forms.

You're lying. (present)

They were reading. (past)

I've been swimming. (present perfect)

We'll be having dinner at eight o'clock. (future)

You must be joking! (infinitive)

- 2 *Be* is used with the past participle to make the passive.

These books are printed in China. (present)

Where were you born? (past)

My phone's been stolen. (present perfect)

The city had been destroyed. (past perfect)

This work should be done soon. (infinitive)

do

- 1 *Do/does/did* are used in the Present Simple and the Past Simple.

Do you smoke? (question)

She doesn't understand. (negative)

When did they arrive? (question)

- 2 *Do/does/did* are used to express emphasis when there is no other auxiliary.

I'm not interested in sport, but I do like tennis.

'If only she had a car!' 'She does have a car!'

'Why didn't you tell me?' 'I did tell you!'

have

Have is used with the past participle to make perfect verb forms.

Have you ever tried sushi? (present)

My car had broken down before. (past)

I'll have finished soon. (future)

I'd like to have met Napoleon. (infinitive)

Having had lunch, we tidied up. (participle)

have and have got

- 1 *Have* and *have got* are both used to express possession in the present.

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Have you got

Yes, I do. I have two brothers.

I have. I've got

- 2 *Have to* can be replaced with *have got to* for present obligation.

Do you have to go now?

Have you got to

Yes, I do. I have to catch the bus.

I have. I've got to

- 3 Only forms of *have* (not *have got*) are used in all other tenses.

I had my first car when I was 19.

I've had this car for two years.

I'll have a strawberry ice-cream, please.

I'd had three cars by the time I was 20.

I'd like to have a dog.

He loves having a sports car.

- 4 *Have* (not *have got*) is used in many expressions.

have breakfast *have a bath*

have a party *have a good time*

have fun *have a word with someone*

- 5 *Have got* is generally more informal. It is used more in spoken English than in written English. However, they are often interchangeable.

Have with the *do/does* forms is more common in American English.

Other uses of auxiliary verbs

- 1 In question tags.

It's cold today, isn't it?

You don't know Amelia, do you?

You haven't been to China, have you?

- 2 In short answers. *Yes* or *No* alone can sound abrupt.

'Are you hungry?' 'No, I'm not.'

'Do you like jazz?' 'Yes, I do.'

'Did you have a nice meal?' 'Yes, we did.'

'Has she seen the mess?' 'No, she hasn't.'

- 3 In reply questions. These are not real questions. They are used to show that the listener is paying attention and is interested. They are practised on p29.

'The restaurant was awful.' 'Was it? What a pity.'

'I love hamburgers.' 'Do you? I hate them.'

'I've bought you a present.' 'Have you? How kind!'

2 Modal auxiliary verbs

These are the modal auxiliary verbs.

can could may might will would
shall should must ought to need

They are auxiliary verbs because they 'help' other verbs. They are different from *be*, *do*, and *have* because they have their own meanings.

He must be at least 70. (= probability)

You must try harder. (= obligation)

Can you help me? (= request)

She can't have got my text. (= probability)

I'll help you. (= willingness)

(Ring) That'll be the postman. (= probability)

Modal auxiliary verbs are dealt with in Units 7 and 10.

3 Full verbs

Full verbs are all the other verbs in the language.

The verbs *be*, *do*, and *have* can also be used as full verbs with their own meanings.

Have you been to school today?

I want to be an engineer.

I do a lot of business in Russia.

The holiday did us a lot of good.

They're having a row.

Have you had enough to eat?

1.2 English tense usage

English tenses have two elements of meaning: time and aspect.

Time

- 1 The time referred to is usually obvious from the context.
*English people **drink** tea.* (all time)
*Shh! I'm **watching** this programme!* (now)
*I'll **see** you later.* (future)
*I **went** out with Jenny last night.* (past)
 - 2 Sometimes a present tense form can refer to the future.
*I'm **going** out tonight.* (Present Continuous for near future)
*The train **leaves** at 10.00 tomorrow.* (Present Simple for a timetable)
*If you **see** Peter, say hello from me.* (Present Simple in a subordinate clause)
 - 3 Sometimes a past tense form can refer to the present.
*I wish I **could** help you, but I can't.*
- This use of unreal tense usage is dealt with in Unit 11.

The simple aspect

- 1 The simple aspect describes an action or fact that is seen to be complete or permanent, often an action or event that happens repeatedly and consistently.
*The sun **rises** in the east.* (= repeated)
*When I've **read** the book, I'll lend it to you.* (= complete)
*She **has** red hair.* (= permanent)
*He always **wore** a suit.* (= a habit)
*It **rained** every day of our holiday.* (= the whole two weeks)
*This shop **will close** at 7.00 this evening.* (= a fact)
- 2 Remember the verbs that rarely use the continuous aspect. This is because they express states that are seen to be permanent and not subject to frequent change.

Verbs of the mind	know understand believe think mean
Verbs of emotions	love hate like prefer care
Verbs of possession	have own belong
Certain other verbs	cost need contain depend

- 3 The simple aspect expresses a completed action. For this reason we must use the simple, not the continuous, if the sentence contains a number that refers to 'things done'.
*She's **written** three letters this morning.*
*I **drink** ten cups of tea a day.*
*He **read** five books while he was on holiday.*

Simple tenses are dealt with further in Units 2, 3, and 5.

The continuous aspect

- 1 The continuous aspect expresses the ongoing nature of an activity. We are aware of the passing of time between the beginning and the end of the activity. The activity is not permanent.
*I'm **staying** with friends until I find a flat.* (= temporary)
*What **are** you **doing** on your hands and knees?* (= in progress)
*I've **been learning** English for years.* (And I still am.)
*Don't phone at 8.00. We'll **be eating**.* (= in progress)
- 2 Because the activity is seen in progress, it can be interrupted.
*We **were walking** across a field when we were attacked by a bull.*
*'Am I **disturbing** you?' 'No. I'm just **doing** the ironing.'*
- 3 The activity may not be complete.
*I **was writing** a report on the flight home.* (I didn't finish it.)
*He **was drowning**, but we saved him.* (He didn't die.)
*Who's **been drinking** my beer?* (There's some left.)

- 4 The action of some verbs, by definition, lasts a long time, for example, *live, work, play*. The continuous gives these actions limited duration and makes them temporary.
*Hans **is living** in London while he's **learning** English.*
*I'm **working** as a waiter until I go to university.*
*Italy **have been playing** well recently. Maybe they'll win the World Cup.*
- 5 The action of some other verbs lasts a short time, for example, *lose, break, cut, hit, crash*. They are often found in the simple.
*I **lost** all my money.* *I've **crashed** your car. Sorry.*
*She's **cut** her finger.* *He **hit** me.*

In the continuous, the action of these verbs seems longer or habitual.

*I've **been cutting** the grass.* (= for hours)
*He **was hitting** me.* (= again and again)

Note

We cannot say a sentence such as **I've been crashing your car* because it suggests an activity that was done deliberately and often. Continuous tenses are dealt with further in Units 2, 3, and 5.

The perfect aspect

The perfect aspect expresses two ideas.

- 1 The action is completed before another time.
***Have** you ever **been** to America?* (= some time before now)
*When I arrived, Peter **had left**.* (= some time before I arrived)
*I'll **have finished** the report by 10.00.* (= some time before then)
- 2 The exact time of the verb action is not important. The perfect aspect refers to indefinite time.
***Have** you **seen** my wallet anywhere? I've **lost** it.* (= before now)
*We'll **have arrived** by this evening.* (= before this evening)
The exception to this is the Past Perfect, which can refer to definite time.
*I recognized him immediately. I **had met** him in 1992 at university.*

Perfect tenses are dealt with further in Units 2, 3, and 5.

Active and passive

- 1 Passive sentences move the focus of attention from the subject of an active sentence to the object.
***Shakespeare wrote** Hamlet in 1599.*
***Hamlet, one of the great tragedies, was written** in 1599.*
- 2 In most cases, *by* and the agent are omitted in passive sentences. This is because the agent is not important, isn't known, or is understood.
Kedgerie is made with rice and fish.
This house was built in the 17th century.
The car will be cleaned before it's returned.
- 3 Sometimes we prefer to begin a sentence with what is known, and end a sentence with what is 'new'. In the passive, the 'new' can be the agent of the active sentence.
*'What a lovely painting!' 'Yes. It **was painted by Canaletto**.'*
- 4 In informal language, we often use *you* or *they* to refer to people in general or to no person in particular. In this way we can avoid using the passive.
You can buy anything in Harrods.
They're building a new airport soon.
- 5 There are many past participles that are used more like adjectives.
*I'm very **impressed** by your work.*
*You must be **disappointed** with your exam results.*
*I'm **exhausted**! I've been on my feet all day.*

Passive sentences are dealt with further in Unit 3.

UNIT 2

► Introduction to the Present Perfect

- 1 Many languages have a past tense to refer to past time, and a present tense to refer to present time. English has these, too, but it also has the Present Perfect, which relates past actions to the present.
- 2 The use of the Past Simple roots an action in the past, with no explicit connection to the present. When we come across a verb in the Past Simple, we want to know *When?*
- 3 The use of the Present Perfect always has a link with the present. When we come across a verb in the Present Perfect, we want to know how this affects the situation now.
- 4 Compare these sentences.

I lived in Rome. (But not any more.)

I've lived in Rome, Paris, and New York. (I know all these cities now.)

I've been living in New York for ten years. (And I'm living there now.)

She's been married three times. (She's still alive.)

She was married three times. (She's dead.)

Did you see the Renoir exhibition? (It's finished now.)

Have you seen the Renoir exhibition? (It's still on.)

Did you see that programme on TV? (I'm thinking of the one that was on last night.)

Did you enjoy the film? (Said as we're leaving the cinema.)

Have you enjoyed the holiday? (Said near the end of the holiday.)

Where have I put my glasses? (I want them now.)

Where did I put my glasses? (I had them a minute ago.)

It rained yesterday. (= past time)

It's been snowing. (There's snow still on the ground.)

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

See the introduction to the perfect aspect and the continuous aspect in Unit 1.

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous have three main uses.

1 Unfinished past

The verb action began in the past and continues to the present. It possibly goes on into the future, as well.

We've lived in this house for 20 years.

Sorry I'm late. Have you been waiting long?

I've been a teacher for five years.

I've been working at the same school all that time.

Notes

- There is sometimes little or no difference between the simple and the continuous.
I've played
I've been playing tennis since I was a kid.
- The continuous can sometimes suggest a more temporary situation. The simple can sound more permanent.
I've been living with a host family for six weeks.
The castle has stood on the hill overlooking the sea for centuries.
- Certain verbs, by definition, suggest duration, for example, *wait, rain, snow, learn, sit, lie, play, stay*. They are often found in the continuous.
It's been raining all day.
She's been sitting reading for hours.
- Remember that state verbs rarely take the continuous.
I've known Joan for years. **I've been knowing*
How long have you had that car? **have you been having*
I've never understood why she likes him. **I've never been understanding*

2 Present result

The verb action happened in the past, usually the recent past, and the results of the action are relevant now.

You've changed. What have you done to yourself?

I've lost some weight.

I've been doing some exercise.

I'm covered in mud because I've been gardening.

In this use, the simple emphasizes the completed action. The continuous emphasizes the repeated or ongoing activities over a period of time.

Notes

- Certain verbs, by definition, suggest a short action, for example, *start, find, lose, begin, stop, break, die, decide, cut*. They are more often found in the simple.
We've decided to get married.
I've broken a tooth.
I've cut my finger.
In the continuous, these verbs suggest a repeated activity.
I've been stopping smoking for years.
You've been losing everything lately. What's the matter with you?
I've been cutting wood.
- The use of the simple suggests a completed action.
I've painted the bathroom.
The use of the continuous suggests a possibly incomplete action.
I'm tired because I've been working. (Finished? Not finished?)
Someone's been eating my chocolates. (There are some left.)
- The continuous can be found unqualified by any further information.
I'm wet because I've been swimming.
We're tired because we've been working.
'Why are you red?' 'I've been running.'
The simple sounds quite wrong in this use.
**I've swum.* **We've worked.* **I've run.*
- Sometimes there is little difference between the Past Simple and the Present Perfect.
Where did you put my keys?
have you put
- American English is different from British English. In American English, these sentences are correct.
Did you hear the news? The President resigned!
Did you do your homework yet?
Your father just called you.
I had breakfast already.

3 Indefinite past

The verb action happened at an unspecified time in the past. The actual time isn't important. We are focusing on the experience at some time in our life.

Have you ever taken any illegal drugs?

She's never been abroad.

Have you ever been flying in a plane when it's hit an air pocket?

Note

- Notice these two sentences.
She's been to Spain. (At some time in her life.)
She's gone to Spain. (And she's there now.)
The first is an example of indefinite past.
The second is an example of present result.

UNIT 3

Narrative tenses

Past Simple and Present Perfect

See the introduction to the perfect aspect and the simple aspect in Grammar Reference Unit 2. The Past Simple differs from all three uses of the Present Perfect.

- 1 The Past Simple refers to **finished past**.

*Shakespeare **wrote** plays.* (He's dead.)

*I've **written** short stories.* (I'm alive.)

- 2 There is **no present result**.

*I **hurt** my back.* (But it's better now.)

*I've **hurt** my back.* (And it hurts now.)

- 3 It refers to definite past.

*I saw him **last night**.
two weeks ago.
on Monday.
at 8.00.*

Compare this with the indefinite adverbials found with the Present Perfect.

*I've seen him **recently**.
before.
since January.*

*I haven't seen him **yet**.
for months.*

*I've **never** seen him.
just*

Note

Even when there is no past time adverbial, we can 'build' a past time in our head.

***Did** you **have** a good journey?* (The journey's over. You're here now.)

*Thank you for supper. It **was** lovely.* (The meal is finished.)

*Where **did** you **buy** that shirt?* (when you were out shopping the other day.)

Past Simple

The Past Simple is used:

- 1 to express a finished action in the past.
*Columbus **discovered** America in 1492.*
- 2 to express actions which follow each other in a story.
*I **heard** voices coming from downstairs, so I **put on** my dressing-gown and **went** to investigate.*
- 3 to express a past state or habit.
*When I was a child, we **lived** in a small house by the sea. Every day I **walked** for miles on the beach with my dog.*

This use is often expressed with *used to*.

*We **used to** live ... I **used to** walk ...*

See Unit 9 for more information on *used to*.

See Unit 11 for information on the Past Simple used for hypothesis.

Past Continuous

See the introduction to the continuous aspect in Grammar Reference Unit 2.

The Past Continuous is used:

- 1 to express an activity in progress before and probably after a time in the past.
*I **was** phoned at 4.00, but there was no reply. What **were** you **doing**?*
- 2 to describe a past situation or activity.
*The cottage **was** **looking** so cosy. A fire **was** **burning** in the grate, music **was** **playing**, and from the kitchen **were** **coming** the most delicious smells.*

- 3 to express an interrupted past activity.

*I **was** **having** a bath when the phone rang.*

- 4 to express an incomplete activity in the past.

*I **was** **reading** a book during the flight. (But I didn't finish it.)*

*I **watched** a film during the flight. (the whole film)*

- 5 to express an activity that was in progress at every moment during a period of time.

*I **was** **working** all day yesterday.*

*They **were** **fighting** for the whole of the holiday.*

Notes

- The Past Simple expresses past actions as simple, complete facts. The Past Continuous gives past activities time and duration.

'What did you do last night?'

'I **stayed** at home and **watched** the football.'

'I phoned you last night, but there was no reply.'

'Oh, I **was** **watching** the football and I didn't hear the phone. Sorry.'

- Notice how the questions in the Past Continuous and Past Simple refer to different times.

*When we arrived, Jan **was** ironing. She **stopped** ironing and made some coffee.*

*What **was** she **doing** when we arrived? She **was** ironing.*

*What **did** she **do** when we arrived? She **made** some coffee.*

Past Perfect

See the introduction to the perfect aspect and the continuous aspect in Grammar Reference Unit 2.

The Past Perfect is used to look back to a time in the past and refer to an action that happened before then.

*She **was** crying because her dog **had** **died**.*

*I arrived to pick up Dave, but he **had** already **left**.*

*Keith **was** fed up. He'd **been** **looking** for a job for months, but he'd **found** nothing.*

Notes

- The continuous refers to longer actions or repeated activities. The simple refers to shorter, complete facts.

*He'd **lost** his job and his wife **had** **left** him. Since then he'd **been** **sleeping** rough, and he **hadn't** **been** **eating** properly.*

- The Past Perfect can refer to definite as well as indefinite time.

*I **knew** his face immediately. I'd first met him **in October 1993**.*

(= definite)

*I recognized her face. I'd seen her somewhere **before**. (= indefinite)*

Past Perfect and Past Simple

- 1 Verbs in the Past Simple tell a story in chronological order.

*John **worked** hard all day to prepare for the party. Everyone **had** a good time. Even the food **was** all right. Unfortunately, Andy **upset** Peter, so Peter **left** early. Pat **came** looking for Peter, but he **wasn't** there.*

*It **was** a great party. John **sat** and **looked** at all the mess. He **felt** tired. It **was** time for bed.*

- 2 By using the Past Perfect, the speaker or writer can tell a story in a different order.

*John sat and looked at all the mess. It **had been** a great party, and everyone **had had** a good time. Even the food **had been** all right. Unfortunately, Andy upset Peter, so Peter left early. Pat came looking for Peter, but he'd already **gone**.*

*John felt tired. He'd **been** **working** all day to prepare for the party. It was time for bed.*

Note

For reasons of style, it is not necessary to have every verb in the Past Perfect.

... Andy upset Peter ... Peter left ...

Once the time of 'past in the past' has been established, the Past Simple can be used as long as there is no ambiguity.

Engleski nepravilni glagoli sa fonetskom transkripcijom i značenjem

Infinitive <i>Infinitiv</i>		Past Simple <i>Prošlo prosto vreme</i>		Past Participle <i>Prošli particip</i>		Translation
<i>Piše se</i>	<i>Izgovara se</i>	<i>Piše se</i>	<i>Izgovara se</i>	<i>Piše se</i>	<i>Izgovara se</i>	<i>Značenje*</i>
arise	/ə'raiz/	arose	/ə'rəuz/	arisen	/ə'rizn/	nastati
awake	/ə'weik/	awoke awaked	/ə'wəuk/ /ə'weikt/	awoken awaked	/ə'wəukən/ /ə'weikt/	probuditi se
be	/bi:/	was were	/wɒs, wəs/ /wə:/	been	/bi:n/	biti, jesam
bear	/bɛə/	bore	/bɔ:/	born	/bɔ:n/	rođiti
bear	/bɛə/	bore	/bɔ:/	borne	/bɔ:n/	nositi
beat	/bi:t/	beat	/bi:t/	beaten	/'bi:tn/	tući, udarati
become	/br'kʌm/	became	/br'keɪm/	become	/br'kʌm/	postati
begin	/br'gɪn/	began	/br'gæn/	begun	/br'gʌn/	početi
bend	/bend/	bent	/bent/	bent	/bent/	saviti
bid	/bid/	bid	/bid/	bid	/bid/	nuditi
bind	/baɪnd/	bound	/baʊnd/	bound	/baʊnd/	vezati
bite	/baɪt/	bit	/bɪt/	bitten	/'bɪtn/	gristi
bleed	/bli:d/	bled	/bled/	bled	/bled/	krvariti
blow	/bləʊ/	blew	/blu:/	blown	/bləʊn/	duvati
break	/breɪk/	broke	/brəʊk/	broken	/'brəʊkən/	slomiti
bring	/brɪŋ/	brought	/brɔ:t/	brought	/brɔ:t/	doneti
build	/bɪld/	built	/bɪlt/	built	/bɪlt/	graditi
burn	/bɜ:rn/	burnt burned	/bɜ:rnt/ /bɜ:rnd/	burnt burned	/bɜ:rnt/ /bɜ:rnd/	goreti
buy	/baɪ/	bought	/bɔ:t/	bought	/bɔ:t/	kupiti
catch	/kætʃ/	caught	/kɔ:t/	caught	/kɔ:t/	uhvatiti
choose	/tʃu:z/	chose	/tʃəʊz/	chosen	/'tʃəʊzən/	birati
come	/kʌm/	came	/keɪm/	come	/kʌm/	doći

Engleski nepravilni glagoli sa fonetskom transkripcijom i značenjem

cost	/kɒst/	cost	/kɒst/	cost	/kɒst/	koštati
cut	/kʌt/	cut	/kʌt/	cut	/kʌt/	seći
deal	/di:l/	dealt	/delt/	dealt	/delt/	deliti;trgovati
dig	/dɪg/	dug	/dʌg/	dug	/dʌg/	kopati
do	/du:/	did	/dɪd/	done	/dʌn/	činiti, raditi
draw	/drɔ:/	drew	/dru:/	drawn	/drɔ:n/	vući; crtati
dream	/dri:m/	dreamt dreamed	/dremt/ /dri:md/	dreamt dreamed	/dremt/ /dri:md/	sanjati
drink	/drɪŋk/	drank	/dræŋk/	drunk	/drʌŋk/	piti
drive	/draɪv/	drove	/drəʊv/	driven	/'drɪvən/	voziti
eat	/i:t/	ate	/eɪt ; et/	eaten	/'i:tn/	jesti
fall	/fɔ:l/	fell	/fel/	fallen	/'fɔ:lən/	pasti
feed	/fi:d/	fed	/fed/	fed	/fed/	hraniti
feel	/fi:l/	felt	/felt/	felt	/felt/	osećati
fight	/faɪt/	fought	/fɔ:t/	fought	/fɔ:t/	boriti se, tući se
find	/faɪnd/	found	/faʊnd/	found	/faʊnd/	naći
fly	/flaɪ/	flew	/flu:/	flown	/fləʊn/	leteti
forbid	/fə:bid/	forbade forbad	/fə:beɪd/ /fə:bæd/	forbidden	/fə'bidən/	zabraniti
forget	/fər'get/	forgot	/fər'gɒt/	forgotten	/fər'gɒtn/	zaboraviti
forgive	/fər'gɪv/	forgave	/fər'geɪv/	forgiven	/fər'gɪvən/	oprostiti
freeze	/fri:z/	froze	/frəʊz/	frozen	/'frəʊzən/	smrznuti (se)
get	/get/	got	/gɒt/	got gotten	/gɒt/ /'gɒtn/	dobiti; stići
give	/gɪv/	gave	/geɪv/	given	/'gɪvən/	dati
go	/gəʊ/	went	/went/	gone	/gɒn/	ići
grow	/grəʊ/	grew	/gru:/	grown	/grəʊn/	rasti
hang	/hæŋ/	hung	/hʌŋ/	hung	/hʌŋ/	visiti; obesiti

Engleski nepravilni glagoli sa fonetskom transkripcijom i značenjem

		hanged	/hæŋd/	hanged	/hæŋd/	
have	/hæv/	had	/hæd/	had	/hæd/	imati*
hear	/hɪər/	heard	/hɜ:rd/	heard	/hɜ:rd/	čuti
hide	/haɪd/	hid	/hɪd/	hidden	/'hɪdn/	sakriti
hit	/hɪt/	hit	/hɪt/	hit	/hɪt/	pogoditi
hold	/həʊld/	held	/held/	held	/held/	držati; održavati
hurt	/hɜ:rt/	hurt	/hɜ:rt/	hurt	/hɜ:rt/	raniti
keep	/ki:p/	kept	/kept/	kept	/kept/	držati; čuvati
know	/nəʊ/	knew	/nju:/	known	/nəʊn/	znati
lay	/leɪ/	laid	/leɪd/	laid	/leɪd/	položiti
lead	/li:d/	led	/led/	led	/led/	voditi
learn	/lɜ:rn/	learnt learned	/lɜ:rnt/ /lɜ:rnd/	learnt learned	/lɜ:rnt/ /lɜ:rnd/	učiti; saznati
leave	/li:v/	left	/left/	left	/left/	ostaviti; napustiti
lend	/lend/	lent	/lent/	lent	/lent/	pozajmiti
let	/let/	let	/let/	let	/let/	pustiti; dozvoliti
lie	/laɪ/	lay	/leɪ/	lain	/lem/	ležati
lose	/lu:z/	lost	/lɒst/	lost	/lɒst/	izgubiti
make	/meɪk/	made	/meɪd/	made	/meɪd/	napraviti
mean	/mi:n/	meant	/ment/	meant	/ment/	značiti
meet	/mi:t/	met	/met/	met	/met/	sresti; upoznati
pay	/peɪ/	paid	/peɪd/	paid	/peɪd/	platiti
put	/pʊt/	put	/pʊt/	put	/pʊt/	staviti
read	/ri:d/	read	/red/	read	/red/	čitati
ride	/raɪd/	rode	/rəʊd/	ridden	/'rɪdn/	jahati
ring	/rɪŋ/	rang	/ræŋ/	rung	/rʌŋ/	zvoniti
rise	/raɪz/	rose	/rəʊz/	risen	/'rɪzən/	dići se; ustati*
run	/rʌn/	ran	/ræn/	run	/rʌn/	trčati; teći

Engleski nepravilni glagoli sa fonetskom transkripcijom i značenjem

say	/seɪ/	said	/sed/	said	/sed/	reći; kazati
see	/si:/	saw	/sɔ:/	seen	/si:n/	videti
seek	/si:k/	sought	/sɔ:t/	sought	/sɔ:t/	tražiti
sell	/sel/	sold	/səuld/	sold	/səuld/	prodati
send	/send/	sent	/sent/	sent	/sent/	poslati
set	/set/	set	/set/	set	/set/	staviti; namestiti*
shake	/ʃeɪk/	shook	/ʃʊk/	shaken	/'ʃeɪkən/	tresti (se)
shave	/ʃeɪv/	shaved	/ʃeɪvd/	shaved shaven	/ʃeɪvd/ /ʃeɪvn/	brijati (se)
shine	/ʃaɪn/	shone	/ʃəʊn, ʃɒn/	shone	/ʃəʊn, ʃɒn/	sijati
shoot	/ʃu:t/	shot	/ʃɒt/	shot	/ʃɒt/	pucati; snimiti
show	/ʃəʊ/	showed	/ʃəʊd/	showed shown	/ʃəʊd/ ʃəʊn/	pokazati (se)*
shut	/ʃʌt/	shut	/ʃʌt/	shut	/ʃʌt/	zatvoriti
sing	/sɪŋ/	sang	/sæŋ/	sung	/sʌŋ/	pevati
sink	/sɪŋk/	sank	/sæŋk/	sunk	/sʌŋk/	potonuti
sit	/sɪt/	sat	/sæt/	sat	/sæt/	sesti
sleep	/sli:p/	slept	/slept/	slept	/slept/	spavati
smell	/smel/	smelt smelled	/smelt/ /smeld/	smelt smelled	/smelt/ /smeld/	mirisati
speak	/spi:k/	spoke	/spəʊk/	spoken	/'spəʊkən/	govoriti
spell	/spel/	spelt spelled	/spelt/ /speld/	spelt spelled	/spelt/ /speld/	sricati, čitati slovo po slovo
spend	/spend/	spent	/spent/	spent	/spent/	provesti; potrošiti
spill	/spɪl/	spilt spilled	/spɪlt/ /spɪld/	spilt spilled	/spɪlt/ /spɪld/	proliti (se)
spit	/spɪt/	spat	/spæt/	spat	/spæt/	pljuvati

Engleski nepravilni glagoli sa fonetskom transkripcijom i značenjem

		spit	/spɪt/	spit	/spɪt/	
split	/splɪt/	split	/splɪt/	split	/splɪt/	podeliti
spoil	/spɔɪl/	spoilt spoiled	/spɔɪlt/ /spɔɪld/	spoilt spoiled	/spɔɪlt/ /spɔɪld/	pokvariti
stand	/stænd/	stood	/stʊd/	stood	/stʊd/	stajati*
steal	/sti:l/	stole	/stəʊl/	stolen	/'stəʊlən/	ukrasti
strike	/straɪk/	struck	/strʌk/	struck stricken	/strʌk/ /straɪkən/	udariti*
swim	/swɪm/	swam	/swæm/	swum	/swʌm/	plivati
take	/teɪk/	took	/tʊk/	taken	/'teɪkən/	uzeti*
teach	/ti:tʃ/	taught	/tɔ:t/	taught	/tɔ:t/	učiti nekoga
tear	/teər/	tore	/tɔr/	torn	/tɔrn/	pocepati
tell	/tel/	told	/təʊld/	told	/təʊld/	pričati, reći
think	/θɪŋk/	thought	/θɔ:t/	thought	/θɔ:t/	misliti
throw	/θrəʊ/	threw	/θru:/	thrown	/θrəʊn/	baciti
understand	/ʌndər'stænd/	understood	/ʌndər'stʊd/	understood	/ʌndər'stʊd/	razumeti
wake	/weɪk/	woke	/wəʊk/	woken	/'wəʊkən/	probuditi (se)
wear	/weər/	wore	/wɔr/	worn	/wɔrn/	nositi (odjeću)
win	/wɪn/	won	/wʌn/	won	/wʌn/	pobediti, osvojiti
write	/raɪt/	wrote	/rəʊt/	written	/'rɪtn/	pisati