

tick ✓ when you know this

natural English

- the best / worst thing about ...
- once, twice, etc.
- a five-minute walk
- asking where things are
- a great / horrible place

grammar

- present perfect and past simple

vocabulary

- describing towns
- distance and time
- prepositional phrases



reading a strange place to live

lead-in

- 1 **Think!** Would you like to live in the places in the pictures? Why / Why not?
- 2 Ask a partner. Do they agree with you?
- 3 **3.1** **natural English** Listen and complete.



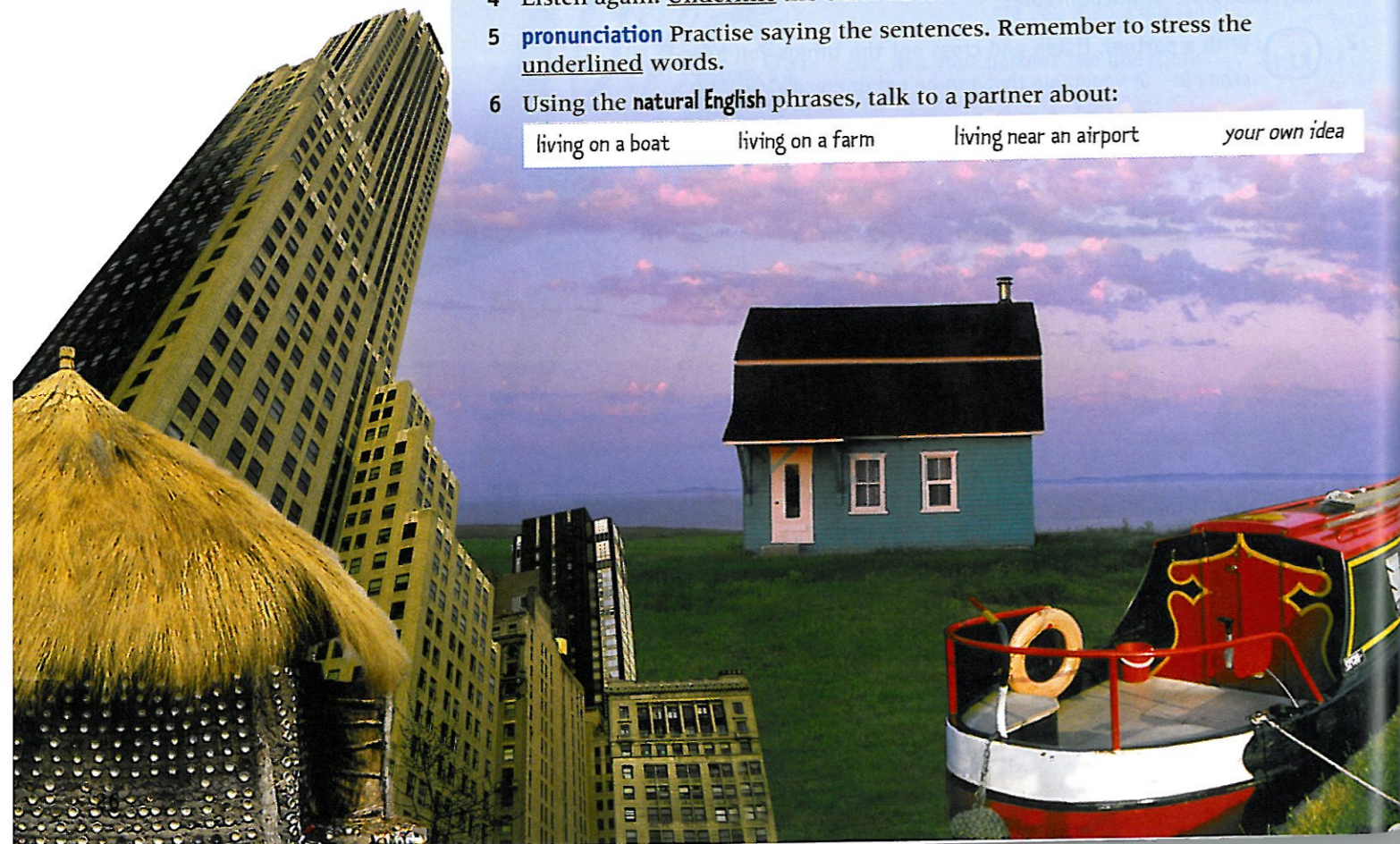
natural English the best / worst thing about ...

Use these phrases to give your opinion about something.

- 1 The **best** thing about living in a city is _____.
The **worst** thing is _____.
- 2 The **best** thing about _____ is _____.
The **worst** thing is _____.

- 4 Listen again. Underline the other stressed words.
- 5 **pronunciation** Practise saying the sentences. Remember to stress the underlined words.
- 6 Using the **natural English** phrases, talk to a partner about:

living on a boat living on a farm living near an airport *your own idea*



grammar present perfect and past simple

- 1 **3.2** Listen to Darren and answer the questions.



- 1 Where did Darren live?
- 2 Why was he there?
- 3 How long did he stay there?
- 4 When was that?
- 5 Did he like it?

- 2 Answer these questions.

- 1 What tense are the questions in exercise 1?
- 2 Do we know when these things happened to Darren?

- 3 Read the dialogues. Answer the questions below.

Have you ever spent a night on a boat?

No, but I've spent a night on a train.

Have you lived abroad?

Yes, I have.

- 1 Underline the examples of the present perfect.
- 2 Are the questions about past time or present time?
- 3 Do we know when these things happened?

- 4 Complete the table with a partner.

tense	present perfect
example	_____ you ever _____ (live) abroad? Yes, I _____ in Spain and France.
meaning	Use the present perfect to describe a general experience in the past. You don't know exactly _____ it happened.
positive form	subject + <i>has / have</i> + past participle
negative form	subject + <i>hasn't / haven't</i> + past participle
question form	<i>has / have</i> + subject + past participle
tense	past simple
example	When _____ Darren _____ (live) in Brazil? He _____ there about ten years ago.
meaning	Use the past simple to describe something that started and finished in the past. You often know _____ it happened.
form	see p.13 and p.152

- 5 Which tense (present perfect or past simple) is usually used with these words / phrases?

ever yesterday two weeks ago in 2004 all my life never

- 6 With a partner, take turns to change the sentence below, using the words given. Don't write anything.

I haven't slept in a tent.

1 *positive form*

I've slept in a tent.

2 five-star hotel

I've slept in a five-star hotel.

3 never

4 work

5 he

6 *positive form*

7 an airport

8 *question form*

9 ever

10 you

- 7 Write down the last sentence. Compare with another pair.

- 8 Put the verbs into the correct form.

1 We _____ (take) the train to Venice two weeks ago.

2 She _____ (never see) the Taj Mahal.

3 _____ (you go) to the station last night?

4 _____ (you ever live) on a farm?

5 I _____ (want) to go to the Sahara all my life.

6 I _____ (not be) to Moscow, but I'd like to go there.

- 9 Go to the questionnaire on p.141.

go to language reference and practice exercises p.155–156

read on

- When people spend a long time at an airport, what do they do? In groups, think of five things.
- Read the first paragraph. Is the story about a man who **works** or **lives** in an airport?
- Read the story. Write T (true) or F (false).
 - Nasseri had the correct documents when he arrived in Paris.
 - He hasn't got the documents now.
 - He's free to leave the airport.
 - He's going to leave soon.
 - He's popular with the airport workers.
 - He's happy with his life at the airport.
- What are three good things and three bad things about his life? Tell a partner.
- Answer these questions with a partner.
 - Why is the past simple used in these sentences from the article?
Nasseri landed at Charles de Gaulle airport in 1988. He last saw daylight in 1999.
 - Why is the present perfect used here?
He has made friends with people from all over the world. The airport authorities have also made his life comfortable.
- What questions would you like to ask Nasseri?
example Does your family ever visit you?
- 3.3** natural English Listen. Tick ✓ the phrases you hear.



natural English once, twice, etc.

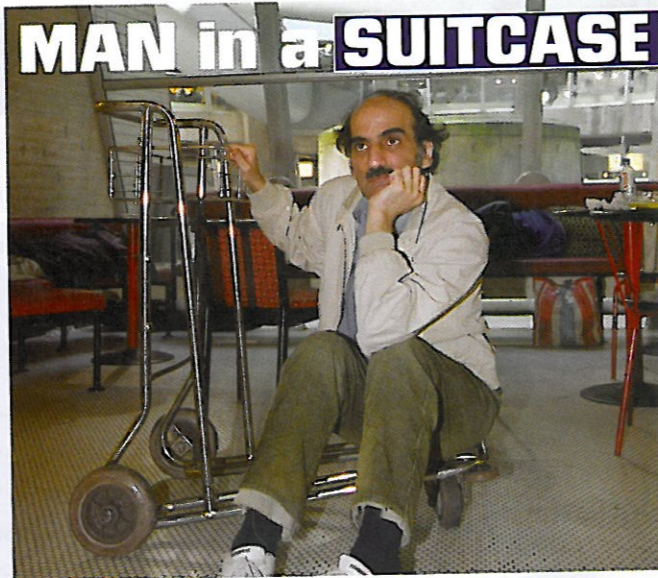
Have you ever been to America?
No, **never**. / Yes, **once** / **twice**.
Yeah, **lots of times**. (= often) Yes, **a couple** of times.
Yes, **a few** times.

- Go to the **listening booklet p.11**. Practise the dialogues with a partner.
- Write three 'Have you ever ...?' questions and ask people in your class. If the answer is 'yes', ask follow-up questions.

don't forget!

Use these phrases from this lesson in the extended speaking on p.32.

The best / worst thing about my town is ... Yes, a couple of times.
Have you ever been there? Yes, I went there last week.



MAN in a SUITCASE

Mehran Karimi Nasseri landed in Charles de Gaulle airport, in Paris, in 1988 – he's still there.

- Nasseri, from Iran, arrived at Terminal 1 without the correct **refugee** documents, but the French authorities said he could stay if he didn't leave the airport. When his papers finally arrived, seven years later, he was free to go. But he is still there, and in all that time he has never left the airport. Why? Nasseri is sure he will go to prison if he tries to leave. Nobody knows why he thinks that. 'What can we do?' says Dr Phillipe Bargain. 'He seems normal, and he is free to leave, but he doesn't want to.'
- Nasseri is certainly very **pale**. He last saw daylight in 1999 when he went outside to watch the eclipse of the sun. 'I am unhappy that I don't have any **privacy**, and even at night airports can be very noisy,' says Nasseri, quietly. 'And I would like to have a real bed. How can I have a normal life like this?'
- But, after so many years at Charles de Gaulle, it is the life he understands and knows best. And Nasseri is now a **celebrity**. He has made friends with people from all over the world who stop to ask for his autograph, and people often give him presents. The airport authorities have also made his life comfortable. He has his own special seat where he sleeps, and airport workers give him meal tickets so he can get food. Nasseri sleeps with eye shades – the lights never go out – and for washing and **shaving** he uses the men's toilets every morning before the first passengers arrive.

refugee /ˌrefjuː'dʒiː/ person who leaves their country, often because of a war
pale (skin) /peɪl/ whiter than normal
privacy /ˈprɪvəsi/ freedom to do things without others watching
celebrity /səˈlebrəti/ famous person
shaving /ˈʃeɪvɪŋ/ cutting a beard or a moustache

wordbooster

describing towns

- Label the pictures. How do you pronounce the words?



- Match the opposites.

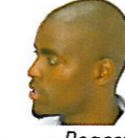
lively	polluted /pəˈlu:təd/
clean	dangerous /ˈdeɪŋdʒərəs/
safe	stressful
quiet /ˈkwaɪət/	attractive
ugly /ˈʌɡli/	noisy
relaxing /rɪˈlæksɪŋ/	peaceful /ˈpiːsfəl/

test your partner

– 'Lively'?



– That's right.



– Peaceful.

- Which adjectives describe the places in exercise 1? Compare with a partner.

example Car parks are often **ugly**, and are sometimes **dangerous** at night.

distance and time

- Make four phrases to answer this question, using words from the box. (You can use the words more than once.)

How far is it to the centre?

far a way long quite not near

- Put the phrases on the line.



near ⇨ 1 _____ ⇨ 3 _____ ⇨ far
2 _____ 4 _____

- 3.4** natural English Listen and complete.



natural English a five-minute walk

In the phrases below, the noun is singular (NOT ~~minutes~~) and there is a hyphen (-).

How long _____ to get there?
It's a **five-minute** _____ (or five minutes **by car**).
It's a **ten-minute** _____ (or ten minutes **by bus**).
It's a **twenty-minute** _____ (or twenty minutes **on foot**).
NOT twenty minutes **by walk**

- pronunciation** Listen again and **underline** the stressed syllables. Practise saying the phrases.

- Discuss these questions with a partner. Use the phrases in exercise 1 and the **natural English** box.

From where you are now, how far is it to these places?
How long does it take to get there?

the centre of town the nearest post office a large supermarket
a public car park a petrol station your own ideas

don't forget!

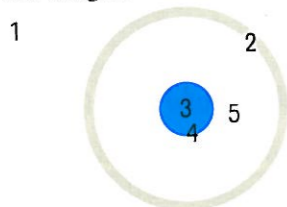
Use the vocabulary from this wordbooster in the **extended speaking** on p.32.

listening

how to ... get around town

vocabulary prepositional phrases

1 Put the phrases in the correct place on the diagram. Practise saying the phrases.



- on the edge /edʒ/ of town
- right in the centre
- quite near the centre
- in the countryside /'kʌntrisaɪd/
- very close /kloʊs/ to the centre

2 Complete these sentences about your town, using the phrases in exercise 1.

- I work / study _____.
- I go to English classes _____.
- I'd like to live _____ because ...
- I spend my free time _____ because ...
- I do my shopping _____ because ...

3 In groups, compare your answers.

4 Look at the map below. You are staying at the Queen's Hotel. Complete the sentences. More than one answer may be possible.

- example There's a car park just behind the hotel.
- 1 There's _____ round the corner from the hotel.
 - 2 There's _____ at the end of the road.
 - 3 There's _____ opposite the hotel.
 - 4 There's _____ on the corner, near the hotel.
 - 5 There's _____ next to the hotel.
 - 6 There's _____ down the road.
 - 7 There's _____ just outside the hotel.

5 Compare your answers with a partner.

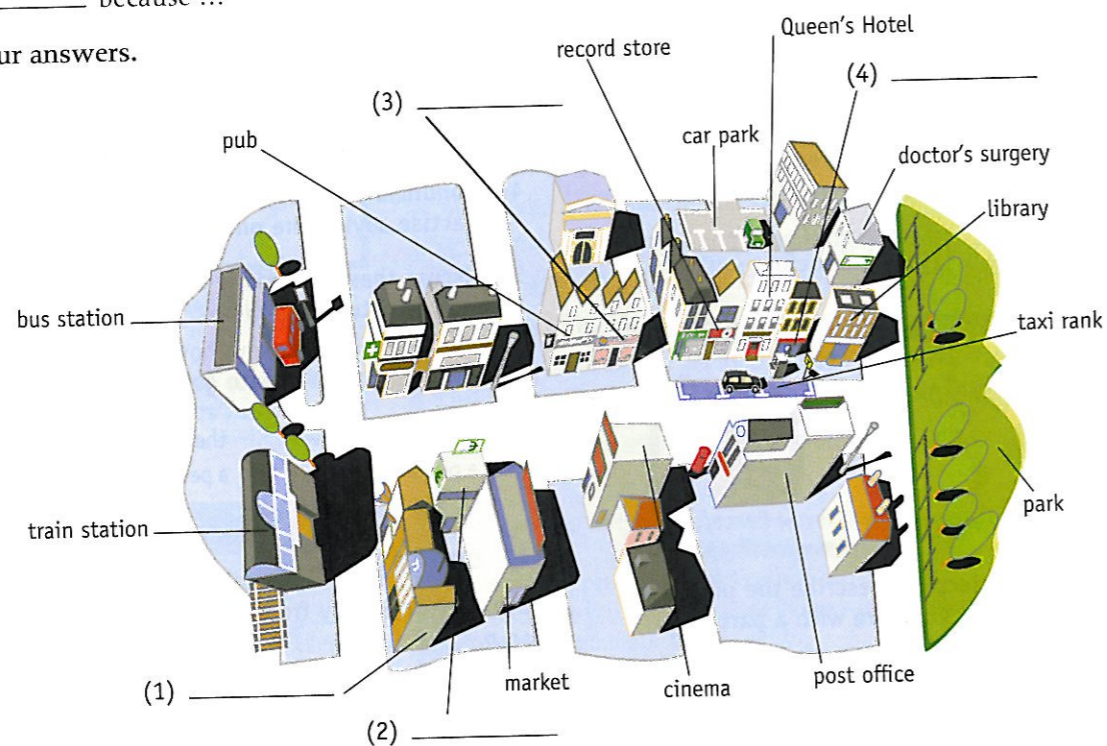
6 **natural English** Write *far*, *nearest*, or *near* in the gaps.



natural English asking where things are

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Excuse me, is there a post office _____ here? | It's over there. |
| how _____'s the car park? | It's a five-minute walk. |
| where's the _____ pub? | There's one down the road. |
| NOT where's the next chemist? | |

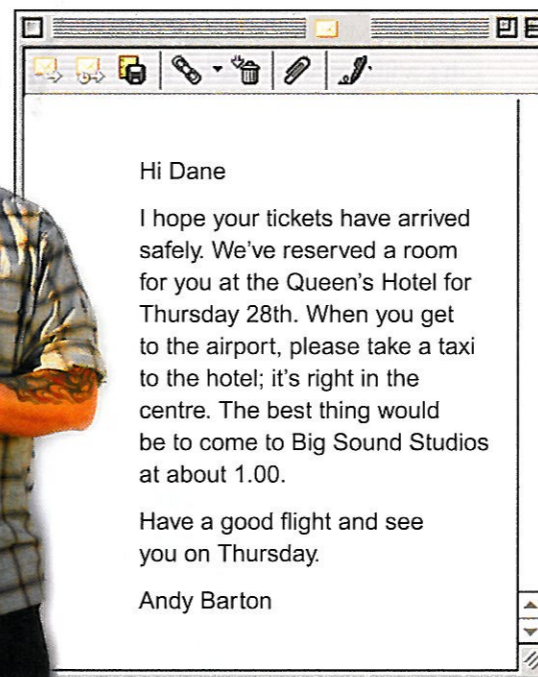
7 Practise the dialogues with a partner. In pairs, invent similar dialogues using the map. Remember, you are at the Queen's Hotel.



listen to this

tune in

1 **3.5** Dane Cristal is an American musician. He's going to work in a studio in England. Read the e-mail from the studio manager, Andy. Are Dane's hotel and the studio marked on the map on p.30?



2 Dane is talking to the hotel receptionist. Listen and complete these extracts.

- I _____ to Big Sound Studios.
- I need to change some money too, I've _____ ...
- Is there a place I can _____ and a snack maybe?

listen carefully

3 Look at the map. Listen and label these places:
the Euro Bank the snack bar the studios Pizza House

listening challenge

4 **3.6** Dane goes to the studios to see Andy. With a partner, think of three questions Andy will ask him.

example Did you have any problems finding the hotel?

5 Listen and complete the gaps in Andy's questions.

- 1 _____ the studio OK?
- 2 Now tell me about the flight - _____ for you?
- 3 Tell me, _____ all right _____?
- 4 It's opposite the pizza place. _____ you _____ it?

6 Listen again. Where are they going now?

listen again with the tapescript, listening booklet p.12

7 **natural English** What does *place* mean in each of these examples?



natural English a great / horrible place / places

Place is a general word you can use for a particular town, area, building, etc.

- It's a **horrible place** to work.
- Rome is a **great place** to live.
- The Hilton is an **expensive place** to stay.
- It's opposite the pizza **place**.

8 With a partner, write the name of somewhere in your town that is:

- a nice place to relax
- a cheap place to eat
- a horrible place to live
- a great place to have a drink
- an interesting place to visit

9 Work in small groups. Compare your ideas and choose the best places.

- A Bar Italia's a great place to have a drink.
- B I prefer Café Coco.
- C Yes, me too. Another good place is ...

don't forget!

Use these phrases from this lesson in the extended speaking on p.32.

- Where's the nearest bank?
- I live quite near the centre.
- It's a nice place to eat.
- It's not far from my house.

extended speaking

this is where I live

you're going to:

collect ideas

listen to someone talking about their area; draw a map of your local area

talk about your area

answer questions about where you live; say what is good and bad about your area

writing

write about your area

but first ...

Look back at the **don't forget** boxes in this unit. You can use this language in the activity.

collect ideas

- 1 Read the texts. Write a similar description of where you live.

I live in Milan, on the edge of town.
It's a fifteen-minute drive to the centre.

I live in Brighton, on the north side of the town.
My house is a ten-minute walk from the centre.


I live in Cangas de Onis. It's about
a thirty-minute drive from Oviedo.

- 2 Your teacher will give you another student's text. Move around the class and ask questions to find the person who wrote the text.

examples

Do you live on the north side of town?

How far is your house from the centre?

- 3  Look at the map of where Beth lives. Listen and label the places marked 1 to 6.



- 4 Listen again. Write four more questions that Beth's partner asks.

example What's that?

- 5 Draw a map of your local area. Put at least six crosses (X) to show important places: your home, school, workplace, shops, etc. **Don't** write the names of the places.

talk about your area

- 6 Work with a partner. Ask them about all the places on their map. Remember to ask follow-up questions.

What's that?

How far is it from your house?

Have you ever been there? How many times?

Is it expensive?

Do you go there a lot?

What's it like?

- 7 **Think!** Complete the table about where you live.

THE AREA WHERE I LIVE

	the best thing	the worst thing
TRANSPORT	buses every ten minutes	very expensive trains
TRANSPORT		
PARKING		
SHOPS		
ENTERTAINMENT		
NEIGHBOURS		
YOUR TOPIC		

- 8 Work in threes. Compare your ideas.

- 9 Decide which area sounds best. Tell the class what you decided. Do they agree?

writing

- 10 Look at the short paragraphs below.

opinion on the topic

Parking **in my area** is very difficult.

reason

There are too many cars, and parking is very expensive.

extra information

The worst thing about it is there's nowhere to park when I come home late.

Entertainment **in my area** is fantastic. We've got lots of nice bars and restaurants, and they're open until very late. **The best thing about it is** the nightclubs.

- 11 Choose at least two topics from exercise 7. Write about them, using this model and the phrases in **bold**.

test yourself!

How well do you think you did the extended speaking? Mark the line.

0 10

test your vocabulary

From this unit, write down:

- 1 five more adjectives to describe a town:
clean, attractive ...
- 2 answers to the question, 'How far is it?'
It's quite _____.
It's not _____.
It's quite a _____.
- 3 answers to the question, 'Where's the bank?'
It's round the _____.
It's _____ to the post office.
It's at the _____ of the road.
It's on the _____ of the street.

score 12

gap-fill

Put the words in brackets in the correct form.

- 1 I _____ (work) in Paris all my life.
- 2 How long _____ (take) to get there?
- 3 _____ (you ever have) long hair?
- 4 I _____ (meet) José twice last year.

score 4

error correction

Correct the errors.

- 1 The cinema is only ten minutes by walk.
- 2 Excuse me, where's the next post office?
- 3 They been to my house a couple of times.
- 4 The library is opposite of the park.

score 4

total score 20

Look back at the unit contents on p.26.

Tick ✓ the language you can use confidently.

➔ For more practice, go to the review on p.42.

tick ✓ when you know this

natural English

- this/that (one), these/those (ones)*
- can/can't afford*
- wear/carry*
- talking about size*

grammar

- will* for spontaneous decisions and offers
- too / very, too much / many*


vocabulary

- clothes
- phrasal verbs (1)
- shopping



reading shop till you drop

lead-in

- 1 Look at the picture below for one minute. Then shut your book and tell a partner what you can remember.
- 2  Listen. Which things in the picture are they talking about?
- 3 **natural English** Look at the box. Listen again. Which sentences do you hear?



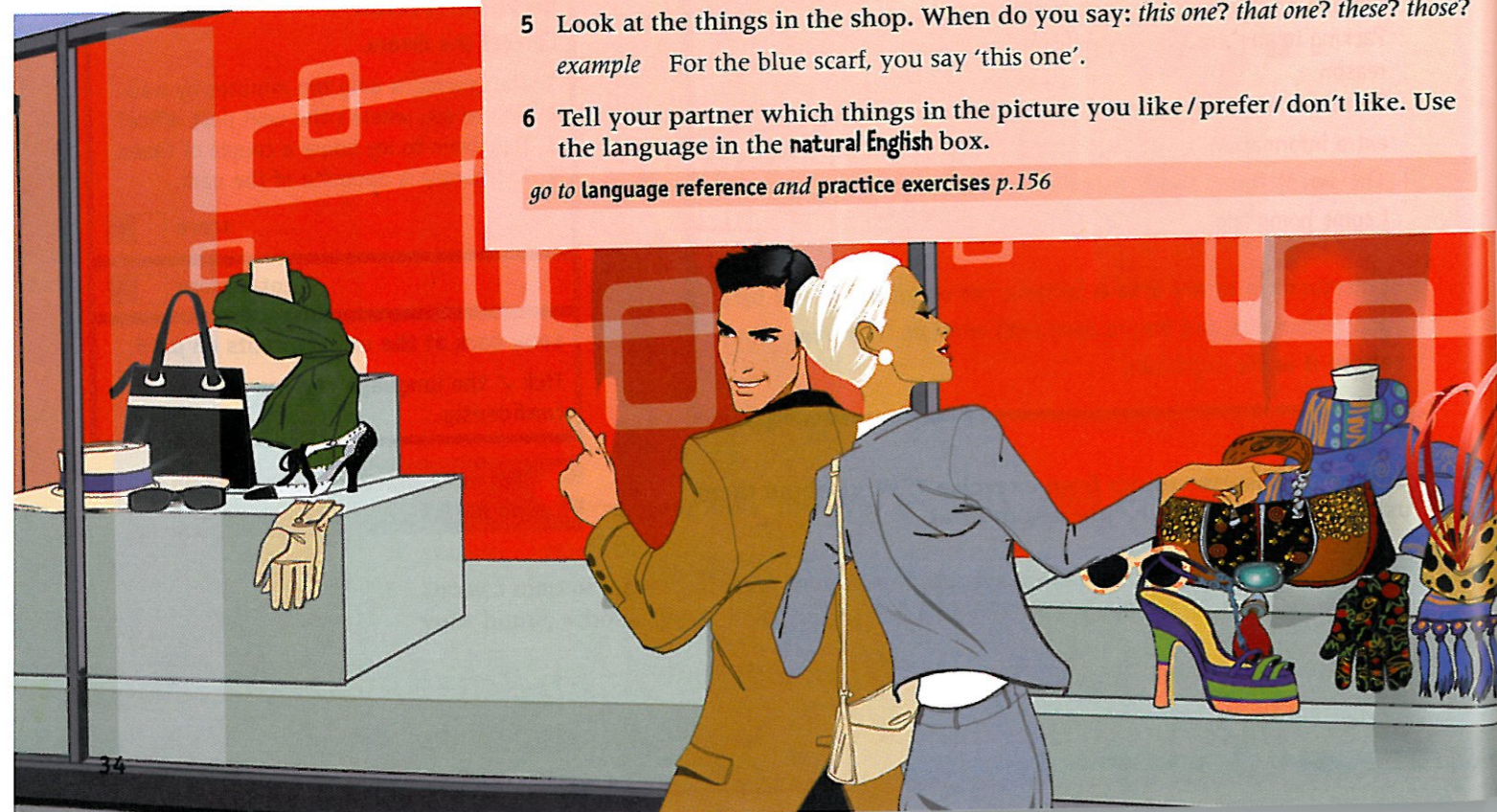
natural English
this /ðɪs/ / that (one); these /ði:z/ / those (ones)

Use *this/that (one)* and *these/those (ones)* to show which things (NOT people) you're talking about.

singular	plural	
I like this one .	I quite like these (ones) .	(<i>this/ these</i> = near me)
I prefer that one .	I don't like those (ones) .	(<i>that/ those</i> = NOT near me)
Which one / ones do you like / prefer?		

- 4 **pronunciation** Go to the listening booklet p.14. Practise the conversation with a partner. Remember the pronunciation of *this /ðɪs/* and *these /ði:z/*.
- 5 Look at the things in the shop. When do you say: *this one?* *that one?* *these?* *those?*
example For the blue scarf, you say 'this one'.
- 6 Tell your partner which things in the picture you like / prefer / don't like. Use the language in the **natural English** box.

go to language reference and practice exercises p.156



read on

- 1 With a partner, think of three things you could buy in each of these places:
 - an electrical shop – a department store – a market
- 2 Read the article. How many things does the woman buy?
- 3 Read the article again and complete the table.

	shop	original price	final price	discount
1 	electrical shop	£119	£100	£19
2 				
3 				
4 				
5 				

- 4 In small groups, answer the questions about your country.
 - Can you get a discount in the kinds of shops that Sarah visited?
 - What about other shops? And in other countries you've visited?
 - Have you ever got a discount? If so, where? What happened?

- 5 **natural English** Read the box. Find phrases with *afford* in the text.



natural English
can / can't afford /ə'fɔ:d/

I **can't afford** that car. (= it's too expensive for me)
I **can't afford to** go on holiday this year. Can you **afford** it?

- 6 You have €25. What can / can't you afford? Tell a partner.

a plane ticket to Los Angeles	go to the theatre
Nike trainers	a meal in a restaurant
stay at the Hilton Hotel	a new tie

glossary

- discount** /'dɪskaʊnt/ (n) lower price than usual
- haggle** /'hægl/ (v) try to agree a lower price
- tell a lie** say sth that you know isn't true
- off** if there is 10% off sth, you get it 10% cheaper
- stall** (n) table where people sell things in a market



Drop that Price

by Sarah Shannon

I always hated asking for a **discount**, but after a seven-month stay in the Far East, I suddenly started to enjoy **haggling**. So now I've decided to spend a day getting some low, low prices. My day starts in an electrical shop where I want a discount on a mobile phone priced at £119. I decide to tell **a lie**.

'It's for my mother. She really needs a phone, but I can't afford that much. Can you bring the price down a bit?'

He calls his manager. He says £110. I say no.

'No? All right. £100. And that's my final offer, love.'

'OK, I'll take it,' I say. Not bad, a £19 discount.

'What about taking £50 **off** for me?' I say, a little later, holding a leather coat under the nose of a Marks and Spencer shop assistant. He's very shocked.

'Come on, I love it, but the price is just too high.'

'Yes, it is a very beautiful coat, madam,' he replies, 'but at Marks and Spencer, a price is a price, and the price is £225. I suggest you come back in the sales.'

I go to a street market. 'How much are these melons?' 'Two for £5,' says the man.

'Hmm. I'll give you £3.00.' I can see that's too low.

'All right, £3.50,' I say.

'OK, for you, £4.50.' We finally agree on £4. I then get £1 off a £5 bunch of flowers at the next **stall**.

I'm feeling great. My next stop is another electrical shop. I want a washing machine. It's £399. 'That's too expensive. Can you take a bit off?' I ask. 'I can't afford it.' 'No.' So, I look at the shop door, and say, 'OK, I'll leave it.' Finally he says 'OK', and he gives me £40 off. What a brilliant day's shopping.

grammar will for spontaneous decisions and offers

1 Match 1 to 3 with phrases a to c.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 She decides to make an offer, and says ... | a I'll take it. |
| 2 She decides at that moment not to buy something, so she says ... | b I'll give you £3. |
| 3 She decides at that moment to buy something, so she says ... | c I'll leave it. |

2 **pronunciation** Say phrases a to c. Remember to say /ɪl/ /aɪl/.

3 Read the a / b sentences. Answer the questions below.

- a Usually he walks to school.
 b It's raining, so I'll take him to school by car.
 a I answer the phone all the time.
 b The phone's ringing. I'll answer it.

- 1 Which form is used in the a sentences? Why?
 2 Which form is used in the b sentences? Why?
 3 Circle the correct answer:

You can use *will* + verb / the present simple when you decide to do something, or offer to do something, at the moment of speaking.

4 Complete the sentences with 'll or nothing (-).

- 1 A I think you need to contact her.
 B Yes, you're right. I _____ e-mail her now.
 2 A Do you meet her a lot?
 B Yes, I _____ see her every day.
 3 A Does she reply to all the letters she receives?
 B Yes, but I _____ type them.
 4 A The boss is busy.
 B OK, I _____ phone her later.

don't forget!

Use these phrases from this lesson in the extended speaking on p.40.

I like these. OK, I'll take them. Have you got these in my size? Thanks, I'll have a white wine.

5 Complete the dialogues. Use I'll.



go to language reference and practice exercises p.156

speaking it's your turn!

- 1 You're going to sell three of your things (your book, your pen, etc.). Choose three things and decide a price for each one.
 examples my jacket – €80 my pencil – 30 cents
- 2 Try to sell your things to a partner. They should try to get a discount.
 example A How much is your jacket?
 B It's €80.
 A €80! That's expensive. I'll give you €50.
 B No, but you can have it for €70.
 A No thanks, I'll leave it. / OK, I'll take it.
- 3 Move around the class. Try to buy things at a discount.
- 4 Tell the class what you bought. Who got the best price?

wordbooster

clothes

1 Label the pictures. Use the words in the box.

jeans /dʒi:nz/	trainers	top	ring	necklace /'nekləs/
suit /su:t/	skirt /skɜ:t/	socks	shirt /ʃɜ:t/	bracelet /'breɪslət/
tights /taɪts/	jacket	cap	belt	jumper /'dʒʌmpə/
tie /taɪ/	umbrella /ʌm'brelə/		briefcase /'brɪ:fkɛs/	
high heels /haɪ 'hi:lz/				



2 **natural English** Complete the sentences, using wear or carry in the correct form.

natural English
 wear /weə/ / carry

The woman in the picture's _____ a jacket.
 She's _____ an umbrella.
 Do you usually _____ glasses / a watch / make-up?
 NOT Do you ~~carry~~ / use glasses?
 You _____ a ring on your finger.

3 **4.2** Listen and check.

4 Play a guessing game with a partner. Use the vocabulary in the pictures.

- example A You wear these on your legs.
 B Jeans?
 A No. They're for women.
 B Tights.
 A That's right. Your turn.

phrasal verbs (1)

1 Match the phrasal verbs to the sentences.

TURN IT OFF	TRY THEM ON	PUT IT DOWN
TAKE IT BACK	HANG IT UP	TURN IT ON
PUT IT ON	PICK THEM UP	TAKE IT OFF

example I don't like this CD. *turn it off*

- 1 What's the first thing I need to do with this computer?
 2 Oh! This box is incredibly heavy.
 3 Where shall I put my coat?
 4 I'm so hot in this jacket!
 5 Look at those shoes. They're lovely!
 6 I bought this mobile phone yesterday and it doesn't work.
 7 I don't want to carry my jumper.
 8 There are clothes all over the floor.

2 Where do the sounds link?

examples

turn it off put it down

3 **4.3** **pronunciation** Listen and practise linking the phrases.

4 You can separate these phrasal verbs: you can put an object between the two parts of the verb.

- example Take off your jacket. ✓
 Take your jacket off. ✓
 Take it off. ✓ NOT Take-off-it.

With your partner, replace the pronouns (*it / them*) with the objects in the sentences in exercise 1. Don't write anything.

example turn it off
 Turn the CD off. / Turn off the CD.

go to language reference and practice exercises p.157

don't forget!

Use the vocabulary in this wordbooster in the extended speaking on p.40.



how to ... buy clothes

lead-in

- 1 **Think!** Think about these questions.
 - Which is your favourite shop in your town? Why?
 - What do you buy there?
 - How often do you go there?
 - When did you last go there, and what did you buy?
 - What are the shop assistants like?
- 2 Get up and ask three different people.

vocabulary shopping

- 1 Match the questions and answers.
 - 1 What size are you?
 - 2 Could I try these on?
 - 3 Do they fit?
 - 4 Have you got them in a bigger size?
 - 5 What do you think of them?
 - 6 Where do I pay?
 - a No, they're too tight.
 - b Over there, at the counter.
 - c I like them. They look good on you.
 - d Yes, the changing room's over there.
 - e I'm a 28.
 - f Yes, here you are.
- 2 **4.4** Listen and check your answers.
- 3 Look at questions 1 to 6 in **exercise 1**.
 - a Which does the shop assistant ask?
 - b Which does the customer ask?
 - c Why do they use *they*, not *it*?

- 4 **pronunciation** Go to the **listening booklet p.14**. Practise the dialogues with a partner. Stress the underlined words.

- 5 **natural English** Complete the verbs in the box.

natural English
talking about size

What size _____ you? What size do you _____ ?
 It _____ / They _____ the wrong size.
 It _____ n't fit.
 They _____ a bit long/ short.

- 6 Make sentences about the pictures in the **natural English** box.

listen to this

tune in

- 1 **4.5** Jim went shopping. Listen to the beginning of the story. Tick ✓ the correct answers.



Last week, Jim had to go to

- a job interview a wedding a party

so he went to

- a market a department store a clothes shop

to buy

- a shirt. some new shoes. a suit.

Compare with a partner.

listen carefully

- 2 Read the sentences from Jim's story. With your partner, write a possible word or phrase in each gap.
 - 1 First he tried on a beautiful blue suit, but _____.
 - 2 Then he tried on a grey suit, but _____.
 - 3 The shop assistant was very _____ and brought Jim _____.
 - 4 Jim spent _____ trying them on, and finally he decided _____.
- 3 Listen. Were you right?

listening challenge

- 4 **4.6** Listen. Is the end of the story about: the suit? the manager? the shop assistant?

listen again with the tapescript, listening booklet p.14

writing

- 1 Look at **exercises 1 and 2** in **listen to this**. Circle the words which link sentences.

example Last week, Jim had to go to a job interview, **(so)** he went ...
- 2 You have two minutes. Close your books and tell Jim's story to your partner.
- 3 Don't open your books. With a partner, write the story, using the link words. Then compare your story with the tapescript (**listening booklet p.14**).

grammar too / very, too much / many

- 1 Put *too* or *very* in the speech bubbles.



- 2 Circle the correct answer.
 - 1 I'm not going to buy that shirt – it's **too / very** small for me.
 - 2 The flat is **too / very** small, but it's got a really nice view so I'm going to rent it.
 - 3 It's **too / very** cold, but at least it's sunny – let's go for a walk.
 - 4 We're staying in – it's **too / very** cold to sit in the garden.
 - 5 John's **too / very** young to drive – he's only fifteen.
 - 6 This table is **too / very** old. It was my great-grandfather's.
- 3 Read the speech bubbles. What are the people talking about? Compare with a partner.



- 4 Write examples from the speech bubbles next to the grammar rules.

RULE	EXAMPLES
1 too + adjective	<u>too expensive</u> , _____, _____
2 too much + uncountable noun	_____, _____
3 too many + countable noun	_____

- 5 Work with a partner. Think of possible problems with these things. Use *too*, *too much / many*.

example a dictionary – too many words, too heavy, too expensive

a dictionary a (night) club a pizza a suitcase a big city
 a mobile phone a shirt a hotel a holiday
- 6 Tell another pair. Who thought of the most problems?

go to language reference and practice exercises pp.157–158

don't forget!

Use these phrases from this lesson in the extended speaking on p.40.

- Could I try these on? What size do you take? They're too tight. They look good on you.



extended speaking

shoe shop scene

you're going to:

collect ideas

do a shoe survey in your group

invent a conversation

write a conversation in a shoe shop and act it out

act out your conversation

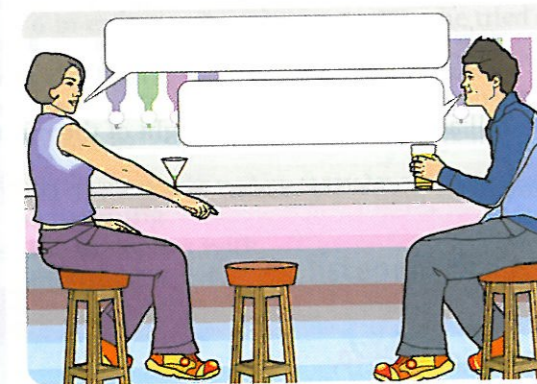
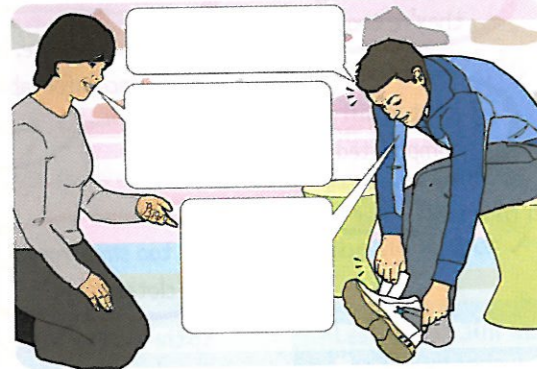
act out your conversation with another pair

listen

listen to English speakers acting out a conversation

but first ...

Look back at the **don't forget** boxes in this unit. You can use this language in the activity.



collect ideas

- Who wears these things?
 - women only? – men and women?
 - trainers socks tights boots high heels stockings shoes

- Do the shoe survey in groups of four or five.

language reminder

You don't need to repeat questions in conversation:

- A How many pairs of shoes have you got, Jacek?
- B Five. **How about you**, Ana?
- C I've got about ten.

GROUP SHOE SURVEY

- Who has the most shoes?
- Who doesn't wear sandals in the summer?
- Who wears trainers?
- Who never wears boots?
- Who likes high heels?
- Who wears socks in bed?

- Find a partner from a different group. Compare your answers.

invent a conversation

- With a partner, look at all the pictures. Do you understand the story? If not, ask your partner.
- Invent the conversation with your partner. Write it down.
- Practise it until you can say it without looking.

act out your conversation

- Work with another pair. Act out your conversations. Are they the same or different?

listen

- Listen to these people acting out the conversation. Write down three things that are different to your conversation. Check with the tapescript (listening booklet p.14).

test yourself!

How well do you think you did the extended speaking? Mark the line.

0 10

test your vocabulary

From this unit, write down:

- six things you can wear on your feet: shoes ...
- the missing part in these phrasal verbs:
 - _____ off your jacket
 - _____ your shoes on
 - turn the TV _____
 - try _____ those trousers
- seven more clothes items: trousers ...

score 17

gap-fill

Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

- A It's dark in here.
B OK, I _____ turn on the light.
- I got £10 _____ this shirt in the sales.
- What _____ shoes do you take?
- I'd like _____ one over there.

score 4

error correction

Correct the errors.

- There's too many sugar in this coffee.
- That book is too much expensive.
- These shoes are no good. It's too small.
- A Is there someone at the door?
B Yes, I answer it.

score 4

total score 25

Look back at the unit contents on p.34.

Tick ✓ the language you can use confidently.

➔ For more practice, go to the review on p.43.

three review

vocabulary prepositions

- 1 There is one preposition missing in each line of the text. What is it, and where does it go?



Most of my friends live at the edge of town, 1 on _____
 but I live right the centre. It's only a small 2 _____
 place but very nice. The flat is next the main 3 _____
 railway station and very to a park with a big 4 _____
 lake. But the best thing it is that I have lots 5 _____
 of very good shops me, and some nice places 6 _____
 to eat just the corner. There's also a big new 7 _____
 cinema the end of the road. In fact, I've got 8 _____
 everything I need within five minutes foot. 9 _____

- 2 Read your corrected text to a partner. Do they agree?

grammar present perfect and past simple

Work with a partner. Ask questions to get the answers in the box. Each answer must be **true**.

- example A Have you ever been to France?
 B Yes, many times.
 A Right, that's no good. Have you been to China?
 B No, never.
 A OK. That's one.

no, never	yes, last week	yes, once
no, I didn't	no, I haven't	yes, last night
yes, I have	yes, a few times	yes, I did

Which pair got the most true answers?

vocabulary & natural English

- 1 natural English Listen and complete the sentences.

natural English
ways of defining

Use these phrases to define or explain words / phrases.

It's the opposite of _____.

It's the place where _____.

It's another way of saying _____.

- 2 Practise the sentences. What's the answer for each one?
- 3 Work with a partner. You're going to play a definitions game. As go to p.148. Bs go to p.143.

natural English

- 1 Fill the gaps.
- 1 Barcelona is a beautiful _____ to live.
- 2 A How _____ is the city centre from here?
 B It's a long _____.
- 3 The worst _____ about my country is the terrible weather.
- 4 A Shall we take the bus?
 B No, it's only a five-minute _____.
- 5 A How long does it _____?
 B About ten minutes.
- 6 I've been there a _____ of times.
- 2 Check your answers using the natural English boxes in unit three.

four review

vocabulary phrasal verbs

- 1 With a partner, find these phrasal verbs in the picture.

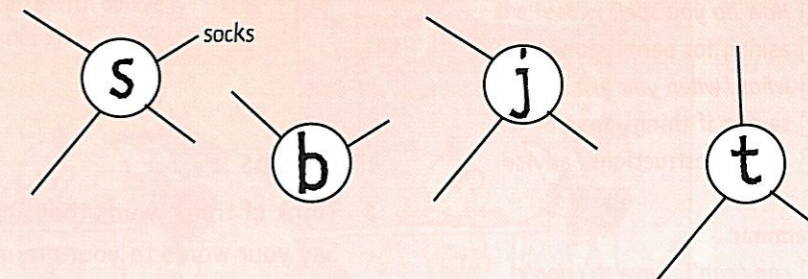
hang sth up put sth down take sth off
 pick sth up try sth on
 throw sth away turn sth on



- 2 You have two minutes. Write sentences about the picture.
 example A woman is trying on a pair of shoes.
 Who wrote the most sentences?
- 3 Shut your book. What can you remember? Tell your partner.

vocabulary clothes

- 1 With a partner, complete the diagrams with things you can wear.



- 2 Check your answers on p.37.
- 3 Describe what someone in the class is wearing. Your partner has to guess who you are describing.

grammar too / very, too much / many

- 1 Work with a partner. You are going to study English in Canada this summer. Give your opinion of the courses below, using *too*, *very*, *too much*, or *too many*.
 example Course 1 is too expensive and ...

ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSES

	length	hours a week	students in a class	homework	cost
course 1	2 weeks	30	6	every night	\$4000
course 2	3 weeks	25	8	3 times a week	\$1200
course 3	4 weeks	15	15	5 times a week	\$2500
course 4	8 weeks	15	20	once a week	\$1000

- 2 Which is the best course for you? Compare with your partner.

natural English

- 1 Fill each gap with one word.
- 1 _____ one would you like?
- 2 I usually _____ glasses for reading.
- 3 A What _____ are you?
 B Extra large.
- 4 I can't buy this - it's the _____ size.
- 5 They're a _____ big.
- 2 Check your answers using the natural English boxes in unit four.

life with Agrippine

tick ✓ when you know this

natural English

- How do you spell ...?
- asking for permission
- what / when you like
- saying if things are true
- giving instructions / advice

grammar

- can / can't, have to / don't have to
- had to / didn't have to / did you have to ...?



vocabulary

- study centre
- verb + noun collocation
- school and university

in groups ...

- 1 Think of three words that are difficult to spell/write in English. Say your words to your group. Can they spell them?

reading for fun

- 2 Read the cartoon.
- 3 When you were a child, who helped you with your homework? Did you help anyone?
- 4  Listen and follow the cartoon.
- 5  **natural English** Listen and repeat.



natural English
How do you spell ...?
 I don't know how to spell giraffe.
 How do you /dʒə/ spell it?
 You spell it with double F.

- 6 With a partner, ask each other how to spell these words.
example A How do you spell 'bicycle'?
 B B-I-C-Y-C-L-E.



glossary
 hit (v) Agrippine hits Byron in picture 6
 carry on (v) continue
 it's (his) fault (n) /fɔ:lt/ (he) is responsible for something bad
 liar (n) /'laɪə/ someone who says things that they know are not true



spelling

'The giraffe has a long neck.'

Giraffe with double F, not PH.

The teacher said PH.

What do you mean, the teacher?

The teacher said giraffe with PH.

The teacher said giraffe with PH?

Yes, you spell it with PH.

No, you spell it with double F.

I'M GOING TO HIT YOU! AGRIPPINE!

I'm paying you to help him, not hit him.

He's stupid.

OK, I'll carry on. 'The elephant has a long trunk.'

That's elephant with PH, not F.

That's Agrippine's fault.

Agrippine said elephant with an F?

Yes.

You liar!

How did you produce such a stupid child?

Two children.

It's dad's fault.