

2 Complete the sentences on the left with a suitable word / phrase.

FIND SOMEONE WHO ...	NAME	MORE INFORMATION
is going for a _____ this weekend.		
wants to go _____ tomorrow.		
went to _____ last month.		
wants to go and _____ this weekend.		
is going to _____ soon.		
went _____ last winter.		

- 3 Get up. Ask different people questions and complete the table.  
*example* A Are you going for a meal at a restaurant this weekend?  
 B Yes, I am.  
 A Oh, right. And where are you going?  
 B Pizza Planet.

## writing

- 1 **Think!** Think about a great day / weekend you had recently. Use these questions to help you prepare your story. Don't write.

### A GREAT DAY / WEEKEND

Where were you?  
 When was it?  
 Who were you with?  
 What did you do? (think of three things)

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

How did you feel at the end?



2 **7.3 natural English** Listen and underline the link words you hear.

### natural English link words and phrases

You can use these words / phrases to link events in a story.

**First / First of all**, /'fɜːstəvɔːl/ we went for a meal.  
**After that / Afterwards**, /'ɑːftəwɔːdz/ we went to a musical, which was great.  
**Then / And then** we met some friends.

- Where can you use these link words in your story?
- Tell a partner about your great day / weekend. They can ask you questions.
- Write your story. Use your ideas from exercise 1, and some of the link words in the **natural English** box.



# wordbooster

## irregular verbs

1 Match the verbs and pictures.

steal /stiːl/ bite /baɪt/ run after break /breɪk/ throw /θrəʊ/  
 bark /bɑːk/ fall over hurt /hɜːt/ catch /kætʃ/ hit



2 Complete the table with a partner. Which verb is regular? Practise saying the verbs with your partner.

verb	past simple	past participle	verb	past simple	past participle
bark			hit		
bite			hurt		
break			run		
catch			steal		
fall			throw		

3 With your partner, say what happened in each pair of pictures.  
*example* 1 The man fell over and ...

go to irregular verb list p.174

## phrasal verbs (2)

1 Complete with the correct form of a phrasal verb from the box.

lie down take off break down fall over  
 run away turn up stand up set off

- I tried to catch the boys but they \_\_\_\_\_.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ and broke my arm.
- The doctor told me to \_\_\_\_\_ on the bed.
- He was planning to come, but he didn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- Our car \_\_\_\_\_ on the motorway.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ from Paris at six in the morning, and got home by midday.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ because the old lady needed a seat.
- The plane couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ because it was very windy.

### test your partner

- I tried to catch the boys, but they ...



2 Sometimes the meaning of a phrasal verb is **similar** to the main verb:

*example* sit down is similar to sit

Usually, the meaning of a phrasal verb is different from the main verb:

*example* carry on means 'continue'  
 carry means 'take something with you in your hands'

In exercise 1 which phrasal verbs have the same meaning as the main verb?

go to language reference and practice exercises p.163

### don't forget!

Use the vocabulary in this wordbooster in the extended speaking on p.70.



# reading

## we had a terrible time

### lead-in

1 Complete these sentences, then tell a partner.

I had a great time when I ...

I had a terrible time when I ...

2 **7.4 natural English** Listen and complete the gaps.

**natural English**  
*have a good / bad time*

I'm having a \_\_\_\_\_ time.

(= I'm enjoying myself)

I had a \_\_\_\_\_ time.

Have a \_\_\_\_\_ time!

3 **pronunciation** Go to the listening booklet p.24. Listen and repeat. Stress the underlined words.

### read on

1 Look at the headline and pictures in the article. What do you think *honeymoon* means? What do you think happens in the story?

2 Read the story. Eight things went wrong on the holiday. Underline them.

3 Underline three words or phrases you don't know. Can you guess the meaning from the context? Ask a partner and then check with a dictionary.

4 What's your idea of a perfect honeymoon? Think of five things with a partner. Then compare with another pair.

**fortunately** /'fɔ:tʃənətli/ luckily (opp **unfortunately**)  
**fire alarm** (n) a bell to tell people there is a fire  
**evacuate** (v) /i'vækju:et/ leave a place because it is not safe  
**delay** (n) when you have to wait longer than you expected  
**smash** (v) break sth into many pieces

## A honeymoon to forget



When John and Paula Beaumont-Willard got married and promised to love each other, they had no idea how bad their skiing honeymoon was going to be ...

First, the taxi to the airport didn't turn up and they had to ask a friend to take them; **fortunately** they got there just in time. They got on the plane, then discovered the pilot was sick, and they had to wait two hours for another one. They finally set off and arrived in Toulouse several hours later. They got on the bus to take them to their hotel, but it broke

down, still in the airport. When they were waiting for another bus, there was a **fire alarm** and the airport was **evacuated**.

After a two-hour delay, they left Toulouse Airport again. This time, when the bus was leaving the car park, a taxi drove into the back of it – another **delay**. By the time they finally got to the hotel, they were tired and fed up, but at least they had arrived. Their holiday was beginning.

Then on the third day, John fell over and broke his shoulder and couldn't ski for the rest of the week. Paula tried to enjoy herself, but it wasn't much fun and they wanted to come home. But the morning before they left, they got a phone call from the neighbour who was looking after John's car. The previous night, the neighbour noticed that someone had **smashed** the car window, so he went to check their flat as well.

The door was open. Thieves had taken everything, including all their wedding presents. 'We've had a terrible time,' Paula said, back in England, 'but we have no regrets about getting married.'

The door was open. Thieves had taken everything, including all their wedding presents. 'We've had a terrible time,' Paula said, back in England, 'but we have no regrets about getting married.'



5 **natural English** Look at the box. Which examples of *get* mean 'arrive', and which mean 'receive'?

**natural English**  
*uses of get*

*Get* is one of the most common verbs in spoken English. It has many meanings. Here are two.

Can you **get** here by 7.00 p.m.?

I didn't **get** the information until today.

I **got** to work half an hour late.

Did you **get** my e-mail?

6 Look back at the article.

1 Find two examples of *get* meaning 'arrive', and one meaning 'receive'.

2 Find two other phrases with *get*.

### grammar past simple and past continuous

1 Put these events from the story in the correct order.

- a  The bus broke down.
- b  The pilot was sick, so the plane couldn't take off.
- c  A taxi hit the bus when it was leaving the car park.
- d  Thieves stole their wedding presents.
- e  The taxi to the airport didn't turn up.
- f  There was a fire alarm when they were waiting for another bus.
- g  John fell over and broke his shoulder.

2 Look at the sentences in **exercise 1** again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which two sentences include verbs in the past continuous?
- 2 How do you form the past continuous? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What other tense is used in those two sentences?
- 4 Look at this sentence and answer the questions below.

*A taxi hit the bus when it was leaving the car park.*

Which action was longer – leaving the car park, or the accident?

Which was the main action – leaving the car park, or the accident?

Which tense do we use for each action?



-----> ⚡  
The bus was leaving the car park.

-----> ⚡  
The taxi hit the bus.

### don't forget!

Use these phrases from this lesson in the extended speaking on p.70.

They were having a good time.

When we got to the car ...

A man was playing loud music.

The dog was barking.

3 Make sentences using the past simple and past continuous with *when*.

*example* fall over / run for the bus

I fell over when I was running for the bus.

- 1 hit my head / wash the car
- 2 Chris get here / have lunch
- 3 sit in the garden / my sister arrive
- 4 car break down / drive to work
- 5 start raining / wait for the bus
- 6 work in the garden / hear a noise

4 **pronunciation** Notice the pronunciation of *was* /wɒz/ (not /wɔ:z/). Practise saying the sentences in **exercise 3**.

5 Complete these sentences, using the past simple or past continuous.

- 1 Unfortunately, the postman knocked on the door when \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 When I was paying for my ticket, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I hurt my knee when \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I lost my credit card when \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 They were standing at the bus stop when \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 She finished the chocolates when \_\_\_\_\_.

6 Read them to a partner. Are any the same?

go to language reference and practice exercises p.163

### speaking it's your turn!

1 You're going to act out some sentences. Work in A pairs and B pairs.

A pairs – go to p.141.

B pairs – go to p.142.

2 A pairs – work with a B pair. Act out your sentences. Can they guess what happened, and what you were doing?



# extended speaking

## stop thief!

### you're going to:

#### collect ideas

talk about picnics;  
tell the beginning of  
the story and  
check vocabulary

#### invent the story

prepare the story and  
decide on the ending

#### tell the story

tell the story to a  
new partner

#### listen

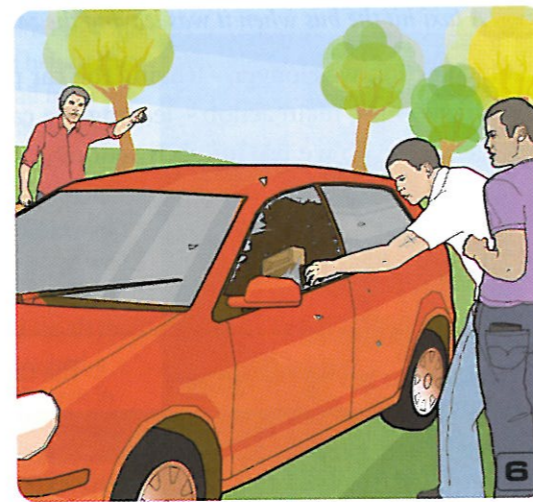
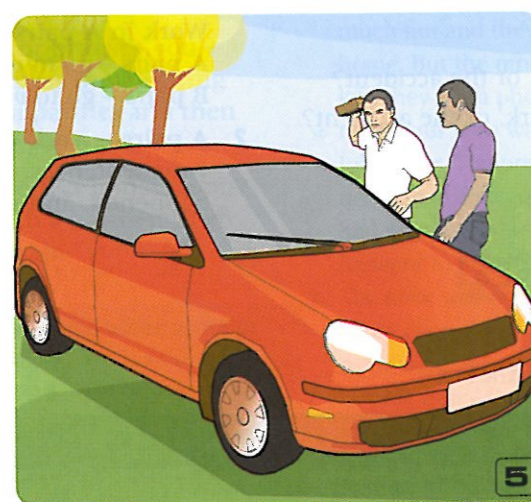
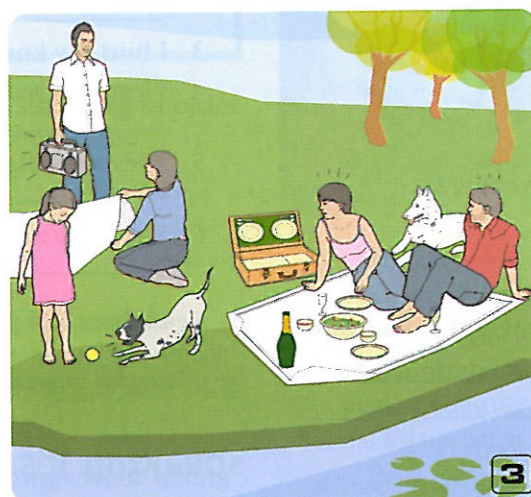
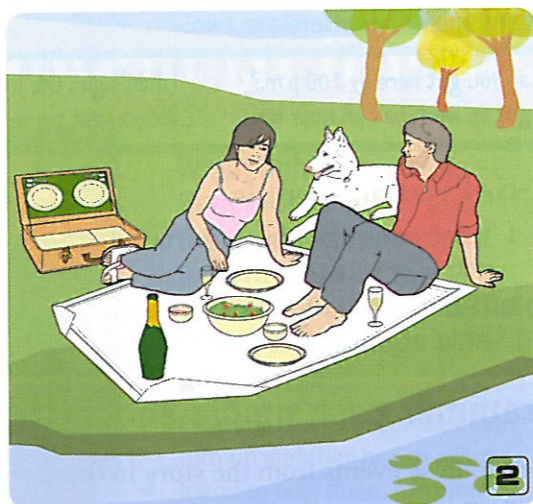
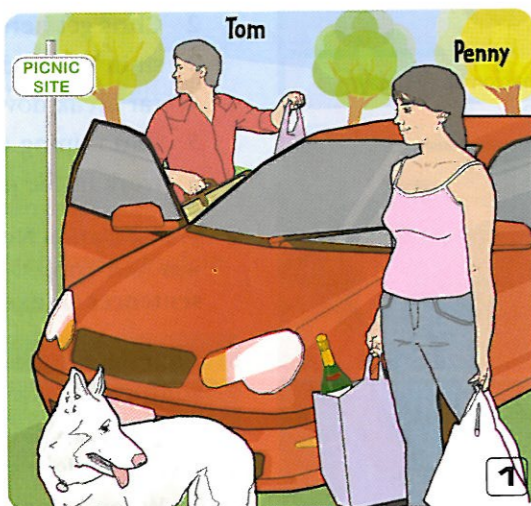
listen to someone  
telling the same story

#### writing

write your story

#### but first ...

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



### collect ideas

#### 1 Think! Think about the questions.

Where do people go for picnics?  
What do they take to eat and drink?  
When and where was your last picnic?  
Do you like them? Why/Why not?

#### 2 Compare your answers in small groups.

#### 3 Look at pictures 1 and 2 with a partner. You are Tom. Tell the story so far. Remember to tell it in the past. Begin like this:

It was a sunny day, so we decided to ...

#### 4 Tell your teacher your ideas, to write on the board.

#### 5 natural English Look at pictures 3 to 6. Do you need any vocabulary? Ask your teacher, using the phrases in the box.

### natural English asking how to say things

**What's this called (in English)?** It's a (brick). (asking about nouns)  
**How do you say ladrillo (in English)?** Brick. (asking about any word)

### invent the story

#### 6 With a partner, tell the story in pictures 3 to 6. Make notes, but don't write sentences. Use some of these link words.

so (so) anyway then after that when (un)fortunately

#### 7 Together, decide what happens after picture 6. Practise telling the whole story with your ending.

### tell the story

#### 8 Find a new partner. Tell them the story with your ending. Which ending do you prefer?

### listen

#### 9 Listen to somebody telling the story. What happened at the end?

### writing

#### 10 At home, write your story. Remember to use some link words from exercise 6.

### 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:

- the past simple of these verbs:  
*steal, bite, throw, catch, fall, hurt, go*
- three phrases with *go + -ing* and three with *go for a + noun*
- the missing adverbs:  
*The plane took \_\_\_\_\_.*  
*Could you lie \_\_\_\_\_ on the bed?*  
*The car broke \_\_\_\_\_.*  
*Henri turned \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour late.*

score  17

#### gap-fill

Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

- Did you \_\_\_\_\_ a good time last night?
- When she \_\_\_\_\_ to the office, she rang her brother.
- We went for a walk, and \_\_\_\_\_ that we sat on the beach.
- What's this \_\_\_\_\_ in English?

score  4

#### error correction

Correct the errors.

- When I looked outside, it rained.
- He was arriving at my house when I was having lunch.
- How you say 'zimmer' in English?
- Shall we go in a nightclub this evening?

score  4

total score  25

Look back at the unit contents on p.64.  
Tick ✓ the language you can use confidently.

➔ For more practice, go to the review on p.82.

tick ✓ when you know this

**natural English**

- suggestions
- it's popular / common
- be going to + verb
- all day / night / week / the time
- invitations
- making arrangements

**grammar**

- be going to, might, would like to
- present continuous for future

**vocabulary**

- time phrases
- verb + noun collocation

## life with Agrippine



**in groups ...**

- When did you last go on holiday with your family?  
Where did you go?      Where did you stay?  
What did you do?      Did you enjoy it?

**reading for fun**

- Read the cartoon. Is this a typical family? Does this happen in your family?
- 8.1** Listen and follow the cartoon.
- 8.2** **natural English** Listen and complete the sentences.

**natural English suggestions**

We could /kɒd/ _____ to the cinema.	Hmm, maybe.
How about _____ a video?	Yes, good idea.
We could _____ for a burger.	I don't like burgers very much.
Well, _____ about _____ for a pizza?	Yeah, lovely.

- What verb form follows:  
– could?    – how about / what about?
- pronunciation** Listen to 8.2 again and repeat. Copy the intonation.
- Find three suggestions in the cartoon.
- In small groups, make suggestions and agree on something you could do together this evening.  
*example*    A What shall we do this evening?  
                  B How about going to that new bar?  
                  A Yes, or we could go for a meal ...

**don't forget!**

Use the phrases from this natural English box in the extended speaking on p.80.

glossary

**Easter** /'i:stə/ Christian holiday in March / April  
**ha, ha, very funny** © here, it's ironic – it means 'that's not funny'  
**kids** © children  
**abroad** /ə'brɔ:d/ (to) a foreign country  
**no way** © certainly not

**holidays**





# reading free time

## lead-in

1 **Think!** What do people do at the weekend in your country? Think about young people and older people. Make a list.

2 **8.3 natural English** Listen and complete the sentences.



### natural English it's popular / common

Football is **extremely popular** \_\_\_\_\_ . (= a lot of people like it)

Gardening **isn't very popular** \_\_\_\_\_ .

Programmes about \_\_\_\_\_ are **quite common**. (= they happen a lot)

NOT Programmes about cookery are **usual**.

3 In small groups, compare your lists and decide which are the top five activities. Use the phrases in the **natural English** box.

4 Tell the class your group's top five. Do they agree?

go to language reference and practice exercises p.165, articles (4)

## read on

1 As – read the text about Ecuador.

Bs – read the text about Hong Kong.

Tick ✓ the activities which are mentioned in your text.

window shopping	family parties	volleyball
jogging	going to the beach	going to the cinema
going to restaurants	dancing	basketball

Compare with a partner who read the same text.

2 **Underline** three words or phrases you don't know. Can you guess the meaning from the context? Check with a dictionary.

3 Answer the questions with a partner who read the same text.

- Which is the most popular activity?
- Which are the most popular sports?
- What extra information do you learn about window shopping?
- What kinds of films do people like?
- Which activities are popular with women?
- Which activities are popular with men?

4 A – find a B partner. Compare your answers to the questions in exercise 3. Do any answers surprise you?



## Free time in ECUADOR

Weekends are for families in Ecuador, often with big family **gatherings** or celebrations: children's birthday parties – with older relatives also invited – weddings, etc. Families often travel outside the main cities to countryside farms or small towns where traditional dishes are the main attraction.

While team sports, particularly football or volleyball, are more popular with men, it is becoming more common to see women walking in parks, jogging, or cycling. Another big attraction for couples and families is going to **shopping malls**. However, most people are just window shopping, because everything is extremely expensive and they can't afford to buy things. These malls are more common in bigger cities.

Teenagers go out dancing at night, either to salsa or techno-latin music. Smaller cities are lively too, and the streets are usually packed with cars, and people playing loud music and drinking. One interesting thing is that some of the most popular TV shows – such as **soap operas** or reality shows – are not shown at weekends, so cinemas are definitely busier. Most films are from the US, but recently there have been several good Latin American movies.

- glossary**
- gathering** (n) a party, or meeting of people
  - shopping mall** (n) a large building with lots of different shops
  - soap opera** (n) a programme about a group of people which is shown several times a week

## Free time in HONG KONG

Ask anyone living in Hong Kong how they spend their weekends and most will answer 'shopping'. Young people meet friends and spend the day **window shopping**. The women usually go to the **designer boutiques** and **shopping malls**, while men head for the big computer centres.

Most shops stay open until 10.00 p.m., but when they close there's always the night market where you can 'haggle' for a good price. For those who don't like spending their nights shopping, particularly men, there is horseracing, which starts around 6.00 p.m. and goes on until very late.

The cinema is very popular, with long queues of people waiting to see the latest films, especially those with Jackie Chan. Afterwards, younger people go on to a bar or nightclub to dance the night away, while older people enjoy going out for a meal.

Sundays are a time to relax. If the weather is nice, many go to the beach for the day, or take a ferry to one of the nearby islands. For those who like sport, there are tennis courts and swimming pools, but the most popular sport is basketball.



- glossary**
- window shopping** (n) when you look in shops but don't buy anything
  - designer boutique** (n) /di'zainə bu:'ti:k/ a small shop selling fashionable expensive clothes
  - shopping mall** (n) a large building with lots of different shops

## grammar be going to, might, would like to

1 Write three sentences about the future using all the words in the circle. Begin each sentence with a red word.

I like **I'm** this evening  
 see a film **might** **stay in**  
**I'd** going **to** next week  
 at the weekend **to**  
**have my hair cut**

2 Read your sentences to two other people. Are their sentences the same as yours?

3 Match 1 to 3 with a to c.

- I'd like to go to the beach this weekend.
  - I'm going to see a film this evening.
  - I might go to the shopping mall tomorrow.
- a It's my plan. I've already decided to do it.  
 b It's a possibility.  
 c I want to do it, but I have no definite plan.

4 Choose the best answer.

- I haven't got a ticket for the final, but **I'm going to / I'd like to go**.
- It's too far to walk and I've got my car, so **I'm going to / I might drive there**.
- I might / I'd like to go** to the cinema tonight, but I'm not sure.
- I don't know what to give my mum for her birthday. **I might / I'm going to get her some flowers**.
- I'm going to / I'd like to have lunch with my uncle**. I have to be there at one o'clock.

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

I'd like to stay in tonight.

- might **I might stay in tonight.**
- tomorrow **I might stay in tomorrow.**
- going to
- he
- might
- see a film
- like to
- I
- going to
- next week
- we
- might

6 Write down the last sentence. Compare with another pair. Is theirs the same?

go to language reference and practice exercises p.165

- 7 **8.4** Trude and Lynne are talking about their plans for the weekend. Listen and complete column 1. Write T (Trude) or L (Lynne).

	1	2	3
	Trude or Lynne?	going to	would like to
meet friends	T and L	✓ (T)	✓ (L)
go to the park			
go shopping			
have her hair cut			
rent a video			
go swimming			
go away for the day			
invite friends for lunch			
stay in (= at home)			



- 8 Listen again. Complete columns 2 and 3.  
 9 With your partner, say ten sentences about Lynne and Trude.  
*example* Trude's going to meet some friends on Friday evening.

10 **natural English** Read the box.

**natural English**  
**be going to + verb**

When the main verb is *go*, it's more natural in spoken English to leave it out.  
**I'm going to the dentist** next week. NOT ~~I'm going to go to the dentist~~ next week.  
**Are you going shopping** this afternoon? NOT ~~Are you going to go shopping~~ this afternoon?

**speaking it's your turn!**

- 1 **Think!** Think about your own plans. Write down five things you are going to do, might do, or would like to do this week / weekend.  
 2 Find someone in the class with at least two similar plans.

What are you going to do this weekend?  
 Have you got any plans for this weekend?  
 Yes, I'm going to ...

**don't forget!**

Use these phrases from this lesson in the extended speaking on p.80.  
 We're going to ...      We might ...      I'd like to ...      I'm going to ...

# wordbooster

time phrases

- 1 Write these time phrases in the diary.  
 all day Tuesday ✓  
 tonight tomorrow evening all tomorrow afternoon  
 last night next Monday in ten days' time three days ago  
 the day after tomorrow the day before yesterday this Sunday

4th <i>Monday</i> 1 _____	11th <i>Monday</i> 9 _____
5th <i>Tuesday</i> 2 _____	12th <i>Tuesday</i> 9.00am-6.00pm 10 all day Tuesday
6th <i>Wednesday</i> 8.00pm 3 _____	13th <i>Wednesday</i>
7th <i>Thursday</i> *TODAY* 9.00pm 4 _____	14th <i>Thursday</i>
8th <i>Friday</i> 2.00-5.00pm 5 _____ 7.30pm 6 _____	15th <i>Friday</i>
9th <i>Saturday</i> 7 _____	16th <i>Saturday</i>
10th <i>Sunday</i> 8 _____	17th <i>Sunday</i> 11 _____

- 2 **pronunciation** Practise the phrases. Stress the underlined syllables.  
 3 What are the dates in the diary for these time periods?  
 1 this week  
 2 this weekend  
 3 next week  
 4 the week after next  
 5 next weekend  
 6 the day after tomorrow

**test your partner**  
 - Friday the eighth at 11.00 a.m?  
 - That's tomorrow morning.  
 - Yes, that's right.

- 4 **8.5** **natural English** Listen. Notice the stress on the underlined words.

**natural English**  
**all day / night / week / the time**

You can use *all + day/night*, etc. to talk about a period of time, from beginning to end.  
 I was at the beach all day on Saturday. (NOT ~~all the day~~)  
 It's going to be sunny all week.  
 The dog was barking all night.  
 We speak Italian in class all the time. (= often or always)

**Don't confuse:**  
 I worked hard all day. (= from 9.00 to 5.00)  
 I worked hard every day. (e.g. Monday to Friday)

- 5 **pronunciation** Listen again and repeat. Stress the underlined words.  
 6 **Think!** Think of things you do all day, all night, etc.  
*example* I wear glasses all day.  
 7 Find five people in the class who do the same things as you.

go to language reference and practice exercises p.166, articles (4)

**don't forget!**  
 Use the vocabulary in this wordbooster in the extended speaking on p.80.

# listening how to ... make arrangements

## vocabulary verb + noun collocation

- Complete the words.
  - I always **acc**pt invitations to a party.
  - I often use the phone to **make** an **app**ntmt with a doctor or dentist.
  - I never make any **arr**ngmnts for the weekend in advance.
  - I often **inv**te friends for dinner.
  - In my country, it's not polite to **ref**se an invitation to dinner.
  - Where I live, you always need to **book** a table at a restaurant.
  - If I'm planning a long train journey, I usually **book**ng by phone.
  - I often **make** plns for my holidays, and then change them all.

- How do you pronounce the phrases in green? Underline the stress, then practise with a partner.
- Are the sentences true for you? Why / Why not? Compare your answers in small groups.

## inviting

- 8.6** natural English Listen and notice the intonation.

### natural English invitations

Would you like to come over this evening?  
Yes, great! I'd love to.  
Do you /dju:/ want to come shopping tomorrow?  
I'd love to, but I can't.

- pronunciation** Listen again and repeat. Copy the stress and intonation.
- Work with a partner. Invite each other to do three different things.

## listen to this

### tune in

- 8.7** Jon met Nadia at a party last week. He decides to phone her. Listen to the beginning of the conversation. Tick ✓ the phrases you hear.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hi, Nadia.               | <input type="checkbox"/> It's Jon.                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hello, Nadia.            | <input type="checkbox"/> This is Jon.                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I'm fine, how about you? | <input type="checkbox"/> It was really great to see you. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I'm OK, how about you?   | <input type="checkbox"/> It was really nice to see you.  |

- What do you think Jon's going to say next? Tell the class.

## listen carefully

- Listen to the conversation. Answer the questions.

- Who's free this evening?
- Who's free tomorrow evening?
- Who's free the day after tomorrow?
- What are they going to do?
- Where are they meeting, and when?

## listening challenge

- 8.8** Nadia is going to ring someone else. Decide who (a friend? a boyfriend?) and why. Listen to check.

listen again with the tapescript, listening booklet p.26

- natural English Which of these phrases are in tapescript 8.7 on p.26 of the listening booklet?

### natural English making arrangements

Where shall we /ʃə(ɪ) wi/ meet?	Why don't we meet outside the cinema?
When shall we meet?	How about 8.30?
Shall we meet outside the cinema?	Yes, fine.

- pronunciation** Listen again with tapescript 8.7 and repeat the section in bold. Copy the intonation. Then practise with a partner.



## grammar present continuous for future

- Complete these sentences. Use tapescript 8.7 in the listening booklet p.26.

I \_\_\_\_\_ with my boss tomorrow.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ my sister tonight.

- Answer these questions about the sentences in exercise 1.

- Are they talking about the present or the future?
- Is there a definite time or place for these plans?
- What tense is used in the examples?
- How do you form this tense?
- Can you use *be going to* + verb in these sentences?

### language reminder

You can use both the present continuous and *be going to* + verb to talk about future plans. But when you have a definite arrangement for the time or place, you often use the present continuous.

- Match the words with the pictures.

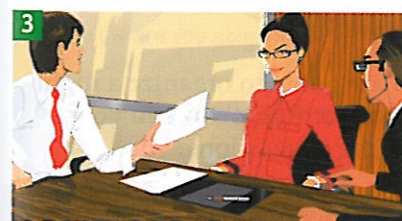
go shopping / friend	go / meeting	have / drink / girlfriend
have / dinner / friends	play / tennis	meet / brother / station



at lunchtime



tomorrow afternoon



next Tuesday



this afternoon



this evening



tonight

## don't forget!

Use these phrases from this lesson in the extended speaking on p.80.

Where shall we meet? Why don't we ...? We're meeting at 6.00 on Saturday. I'm going to book a table.

- Now make a sentence for each picture.

example She's meeting her brother at the station at lunchtime.

- Work with a partner. Take turns to invite and give excuses, using the pictures.

example A Would you like to go for a walk at lunchtime?

B I'd love to, but I can't. I'm meeting my brother at the station.

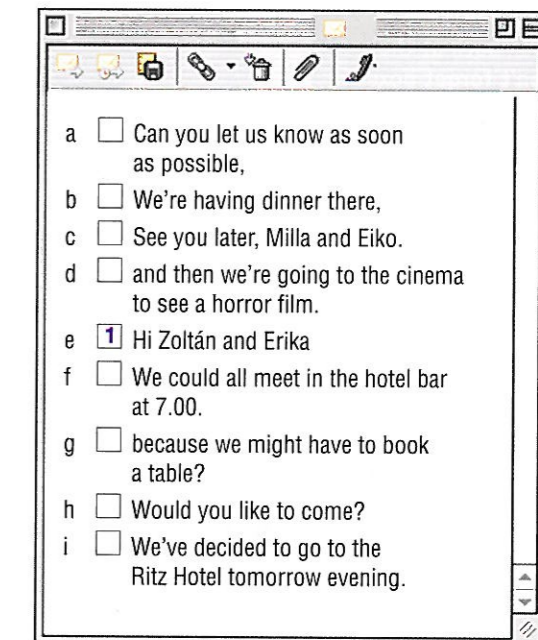
go to language reference and practice exercises p.166

## speaking it's your turn!

You're going to plan a conversation with a partner. Go to p.142.

## writing

- Put the e-mail in the correct order.



- With your partner, write a similar e-mail to another pair. Describe your plans, and invite them to come with you.
- Give your e-mail to the other pair. They should write a short reply.



# extended speaking

## plan a night out

### you're going to:

#### collect ideas

talk about your last evening out; decide what to do on a group night out

#### plan a night out

plan the night out in detail

#### talk about your plans

tell another student about your plans

#### but first ...

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



### collect ideas

- 1 **Think!** When did you last go out for the evening with a group of people?

Where did you go?

Who did you go with?

What did you do?

What was it like?

- 2 Tell a partner.



- 3 **Think!** You are going to organize a night out with three or four people in your class. Read the suggestions.

- 1 go to a bar or restaurant and then go to ...  
a club    a disco    a show  
the cinema    a concert    a sports event

OR

- 2 organize a barbecue or party for your group

Which suggestion do you like best?

When are you free to do one of these things?

How much do you want to spend?

- 4 Compare your choices in small groups. Decide what your group is going to do, and when.



### plan a night out

- 5 In your group, plan your night out in detail. Use these questions to help you.

#### PARTY OR BARBECUE

Which day are you going out?

Where are you going to have your party/barbecue?

What music are you going to have?

When's it going to start / finish?

Are you going to invite other people?

What are you going to eat / drink?

Who's going to buy it?

Who's going to do the cooking?

How are you going to get home?



#### BAR / RESTAURANT + ANOTHER EVENT

Which day are you going out?

Which bar / restaurant are you going to?

What time are you going to meet?

Where are you going to meet?

Who's going to book a table (if necessary)?

Where are you going afterwards?

What exactly are you going to do / see?

Do you need to book tickets?

If so, who's going to book them?

How are you going to get home?



- 6 Together, write down the important information in note form.

#### GROUP NIGHT OUT

Saturday 26th April from 7.00 till 11.00.

Barbecue at Green Park, near the lake ...



### talk about your plans

- 7 Find a new partner. Tell them who was in your group, and what your plans are.

*example* We're going out on Saturday evening. First, we're meeting in the bar at Brown's Hotel at 7.00, and then ...

- 8 Go back to your original group. Tell them about the plans your new partner described. Which plan does your group like best?

### 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 words to complete these time phrases:  
last \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_,  
next \_\_\_\_\_, the day \_\_\_\_\_  
tomorrow, in ten days' \_\_\_\_\_,  
the week after \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_ day Tuesday
- 2 verbs which go before these nouns:  
\_\_\_\_\_ an arrangement  
\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ an invitation  
\_\_\_\_\_ a booking  
\_\_\_\_\_ a table in a restaurant  
\_\_\_\_\_ plans  
\_\_\_\_\_ an appointment
- 3 two more ways of making a suggestion,  
e.g. *What about ...?*

score  15

#### gap-fill

Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

- 1 A Where \_\_\_\_\_ we meet?  
B Why \_\_\_\_\_ we meet at the station?
- 2 A Are you free this evening?  
B No, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with Jane.
- 3 I'm not sure, but I \_\_\_\_\_ take that exam next year.
- 4 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema tonight.

score  5

#### error correction

Correct the errors.

- 1 What do you do this evening?  
2 I was in town all the day yesterday.  
3 A How about go for a walk?  
B I love to, but I'm a bit busy.  
4 What do you like to do this evening?

score  5

total score  25

Look back at the unit contents on p.72. Tick ✓ the language you can use confidently.

➔ For more practice, go to the review on p.83.



# seven review

## vocabulary phrasal verbs

- 1 Make six sentences, using one phrase from each column. More than one answer is possible.

The plane	lie down	on the motorway.
The car	ran away	to ask a question.
Please	didn't turn up	for the meeting.
The thieves	takes off	with the money.
The boss	stood up	on the sofa.
The child	broke down	at six o'clock tomorrow.

- 2 Read your sentences to a partner. Are they the same? Are they all correct?

## grammar past continuous

- 1 You were at a beach café yesterday when someone stole some money. Look at the picture for one minute and try to remember as much as you can.
- 2 With a partner, write answers to the questions on p.146. Don't look back at the picture.

## vocabulary past simple

- 1 Find a way from A to B moving from one irregular verb to another. You can move in any direction, but don't go on regular verb squares.

A	see saw	notice	reach	listen	work	rest	D
	look	bite bit	turn	discuss	paint	discover	
	show	hurt	change	catch	fall	post	
	call	plan	break	start	shout	steal	
	need	carry	seem	decide	hit	walk	
C	wait	live	want	ask	bark	go	B

- 2 Now find a way from C to D moving through verbs that end with /ɪd/, e.g. waited /'weɪtɪd/.
- 3 Check your answers with a partner.

## natural English

- 1 Do sentences a and b have the same meaning?
- a Enjoy yourself!  
b Have a good time!
  - a Can you get here this afternoon?  
b Can you stay here this afternoon?
  - a What's this called in English?  
b How do you spell this in English?
  - a First, we had dinner.  
b First of all, we had dinner.
  - a Then we went out.  
b After that, we went out.
- 2 Check your answers using the natural English boxes in unit seven.



unit seven review

# eight review

## grammar present continuous for future

Work in small groups. Ask questions to find the answers to the questionnaire. Write T (true) or F (false).

- example A Are you working late tomorrow?  
B No, I'm not.  
C Yes, I am.

### IN OUR GROUP ...

- somebody is working late tomorrow.
- everybody is coming to the next lesson.
- nobody is staying at home tomorrow evening.
- somebody is going on holiday next month.
- everybody is going home after the lesson.
- somebody is doing some sport this weekend.
- everybody is going shopping this weekend.
- nobody is getting married this year.
- somebody is moving house this year.
- nobody is taking an exam this year.

### TRUE OR FALSE?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## natural English

- 1 In pairs, decide what to say in these situations. Write your answers.

- A You want to invite somebody in your class for a drink in a bar/café this evening. What do you say?
- B You're busy this evening.
- A You invite the same person for a drink tomorrow, using a different phrase.
- B You want to come.
- A You suggest the Piano Bar.
- B You agree.
- A You want to arrange a time to meet.
- B You suggest 7.00.
- A You agree.

- 2 Check your answers using the natural English boxes in unit eight.
- 3 Practise saying the dialogues with your partner.

## grammar be going to, might, would like to

- 1 Think! Look at the table. For each one, decide if:

- A you're going to do it  
B you might do it  
C you'd like to do it  
D you don't want to do it  
E you aren't going to do it

ENGLISH IN YOUR FUTURE	YOUR ANSWER	MORE INFORMATION
	A, B, C, D, or E?	When? Why / Why not? Which one? Who with? etc.
go and see a film in English		
speak English to people from different countries		
go to an English-speaking country		
make phone calls in English		
use English on the Internet		
use English in your job		
do an English exam		
buy an English grammar book		
buy an English dictionary		

- 2 Make notes in the column on the right (more information).
- 3 Work with a partner. Talk about each topic and ask for more information.
- example A I'm going to see a film in English.  
B Oh, really? Which one? Is it a comedy? Where's it on?

tick ✓ when you know this

**natural English**

- still
- use of long
- there's ... / there are ... , it's got ...
- vague language: thing(s)

**grammar**

- present perfect with for and since
- should / shouldn't

**vocabulary**

- homes
- adjectives describing homes



## listening

### life changes

**lead-in**

1 **Think!** What has been the biggest change in your life in the last five years?

*example* The biggest change was when I left home last year, because now I have to clean my flat, and ...

2 Compare your ideas with other people in the class.

3 **9.1 natural English** Complete the sentences with a suitable verb. Then listen and check your answers.



**natural English**  
*still*

You can use *still* to say something has not changed and is continuing now.  
I'm at university, but my brother \_\_\_\_\_ **still** at school. (= he continues to be at school)  
NOT he is *always* at school.  
My father's 70 next week, but he **still** \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.  
Do you **still** \_\_\_\_\_ at the bank?

4 Listen again and repeat the sentences.

5 Complete these sentences about yourself.

Five years ago ...

... I played \_\_\_\_\_ a lot. (e.g. *the guitar*) ... I liked \_\_\_\_\_.

... I studied / worked \_\_\_\_\_ . ... I was \_\_\_\_\_ .

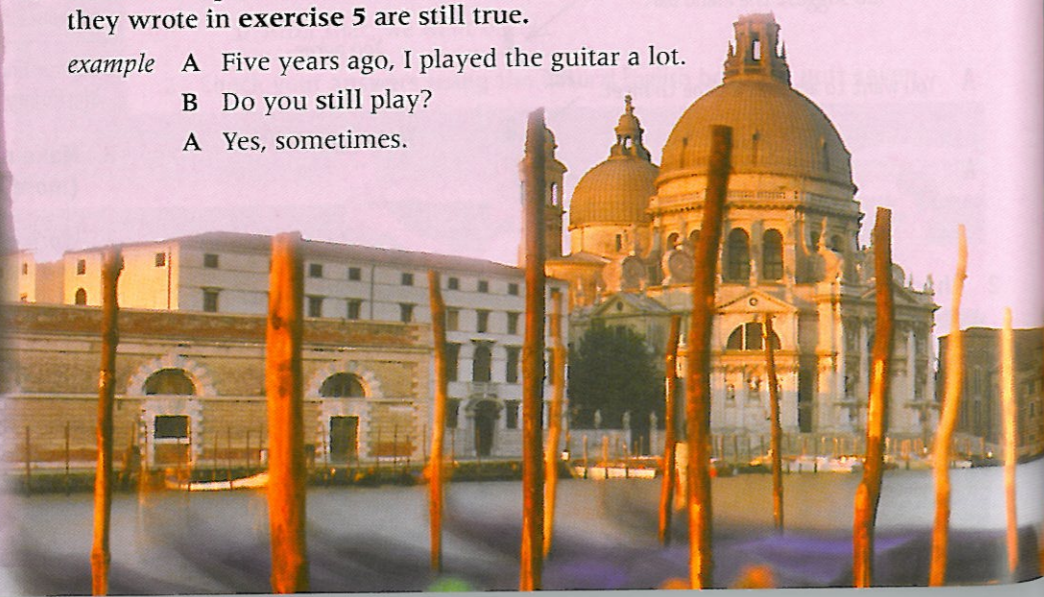
... I spent my holidays \_\_\_\_\_ .

6 Interview a partner. Ask if the things they wrote in **exercise 5** are still true.

*example* A Five years ago, I played the guitar a lot.

B Do you still play?

A Yes, sometimes.



**grammar** present perfect with *for* and *since*

1 Read the text and try to remember the information.

**Natalia met Roberto** four years ago when they were both living in Venice. They got married a year later. Two years ago they got a dog called Bobbi. Six months ago they moved to Rome, and Roberto got a job at Gucci a month later. Last month, they bought a flat near the centre of the city, and they're very happy with their new life in Rome.

2 Work with a partner. What happened at A to F?

*example* A = Natalia met Roberto.

A	B	C	D	E	F
four years ago	three years ago	two years ago	AUG	SEPT	DEC
			last year		JAN (NOW)
					this year

3 Are these true or false? Compare with your partner.

- 1 Natalia and Roberto are still married.
- 2 They still live in Venice.
- 3 They still have a dog.
- 4 They still live in Rome.
- 5 Roberto still works at Gucci.
- 6 They still have their flat near the centre.

4 Match the questions and answers.

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1 How long has Natalia known Roberto?   | a One month.   |
| 2 How long have they been married?      | b Two years.   |
| 3 How long have they had Bobbi?         | c Six months.  |
| 4 How long have they lived in Rome?     | d Five months. |
| 5 How long has Roberto worked at Gucci? | e Four years.  |
| 6 How long have they had their flat?    | f Three years. |

5 Complete the rule.

You use the \_\_\_\_\_ (has / have + past participle) to talk about situations that started in the \_\_\_\_\_ and are still true in the \_\_\_\_\_.

You can use *for* and *since* to say how long something has continued until now.

*for* + the length of the period:

I've known them for /fɔ/ five years.

*since* + a specific point in time:

She's worked here since /sɪns/ July.

I've known her since she was a baby.

6 Complete these phrases, using *for* or *since*.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ three months
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ last year
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ two years
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a long time
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ last July
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ six months
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ he was a child
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ 1995

7 With your partner, make five sentences about Natalia and Roberto, using the present perfect.

*example* They've lived in Rome for six months.

*go to language reference and practice exercises p.167*

8 Make sentences about yourself. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in this town for \_\_\_\_ / since \_\_\_\_ .
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English for \_\_\_\_ / since \_\_\_\_ .
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (work / study) here for \_\_\_\_ / since \_\_\_\_ .
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) my teacher for \_\_\_\_ / since \_\_\_\_ .
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) this watch for \_\_\_\_ / since \_\_\_\_ .

9 With a partner, ask and answer like this:

*example* A How long have you lived here?  
B For three years.

