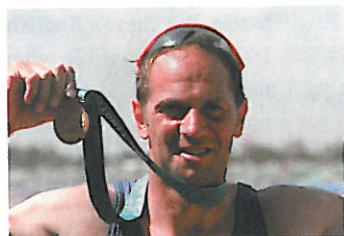


Success

Match the opposites:

- success • rich • win • receive
- poor • give • lose • failure

- A** Discuss which two of the following are the most important in achieving success.
- family • appearance • hard work • teacher
 - talent or ability • luck
- B** Look at the successful people below. Which of the things above do you think were most important in their success? Whose success do you think is the most impressive?



Steve Redgrave has won 5 gold medals



Naomi Campbell earns £10,000 a day



Tatum O'Neal won an Oscar aged 10



George Solti had 31 Grammys by the time he died in 1997

Skills

1 Thinking about the text

- A** Read the first few lines of the article and choose the best title for it from 1–5.
- 1 Finding time for your work
 - 2 How to get to the top
 - 3 Going nowhere fast
 - 4 A teenage success
 - 5 A question of luck
- B** Read the rest of the text quickly and see if you were right.

2 Reading for specific information

Quick Tip!

Look through the text quickly to find specific information. When you see the information you are looking for, read that part of the text more carefully.

Read the article again and tick the statements which are correct. Underline the parts of the article which help you to do this. Correct any incorrect statements.

- 1 Schwarzenegger's parents wanted him to take up weightlifting.
- 2 Daniel's headmaster had no confidence in him.
- 3 Schwarzenegger believes the secret of success is difficult to explain.
- 4 You have to have great natural talent to succeed.
- 5 You will work harder if you get something in return for your effort.

- 1 Do you want to be successful? Do you wish you could become a top athlete, a movie star? This article looks at one psychologist's view of how to achieve your dream.

Arnold Schwarzenegger was a skinny teenager living in Austria when, against his parents' wishes, he started weightlifting. Three times a week he went to the local gym to train, and each evening he worked out for several hours at home. Today the champion bodybuilder-turned-actor has succeeded in becoming one of the most popular actors in the history of the cinema and one of the richest men in show business.

Daniel Green's headmaster told the 17-year-old schoolboy he 'would go nowhere'. But Daniel was already sending high street clothes shops samples of his own fashion range. By 22 he had contracts with 30 shops. To achieve his dream – of an enormous store with all the designer brands under one roof – he spent seven months in a tiny flat in London persuading 150 leading designer labels to buy his products. Today the Brand Centre shop he created is making millions of pounds a year.

What brought two very different people to the top of their professions? Schwarzenegger put his finger on it when, in a recent interview, he was asked to explain his success. 'Hard work,' he said. 'And lots of discipline and positive thinking.'

Reading

3 Understanding the text

Quick Tip!

Multiple choice questions nearly always follow the order of the information in the text. Look at all the answers carefully before you make your choice.

Answer questions 1–4 by choosing the correct answer, a, b or c. Look at the first one, where an example has been done for you.

- 1 Before Schwarzenegger became a successful actor, he
 - a worked in a gym. (The text says ... 'he decided to take up weightlifting. ... he went to a local gym to train'). A is incorrect because he didn't WORK in the gym, he TRAINED in the gym.
 - b was a champion bodybuilder.
 - c worked in a cinema box-office.
- 2 What did Daniel achieve before he was 22?
 - a He opened a giant store selling designer brand clothes.
 - b He had contracts with 150 designer label companies.
 - c He was supplying shops with clothes he designed himself.
- 3 The author of the text thinks the people who succeed are those
 - a with the most natural talent and ability.
 - b with the most time.
 - c who work harder than anyone else most of the time.
- 4 What does 'This' refer to in the last sentence?
 - a working hard
 - b achieving your dream
 - c giving yourself a reward

Whatever you do, it's important to have ambition and determination. Those who rise to the topmost heights in any field aren't just the ones with the greatest natural talent, or luck. They're the ones who not only put in the hours but work effectively by creating enough time for their work. They also learn to improve their weak points instead of worrying about them.

Whatever your work or studies are, always promise yourself a reward for what you have managed to achieve. If you finish your day's work, then you watch a film. If you do well and your effort is noticed by those around you, be proud of yourself and buy a new pair of trainers. This will inspire you to work even harder!

based on an article in *The Reader's Digest*

Vocabulary

4 Opposite meanings

A Find adjectives in the article which mean the opposite of the adjectives below. They are in the order in which they appear.

- well built • poorest • tiny • similar • negative
- strong • ashamed

B Write sentences using three of the adjectives you found in the article.

5 Word formation

A Find the nouns of these adjectives in the article.

- ambitious • disciplined • determined • talented
- lucky • successful • hard-working

B Now use one of the nouns or adjectives in A to complete 1–7.

- 1 Daniel Green is very _____. He wants to have a shop in every city in Europe by the time he's 30.
- 2 My brother is a wonderful singer. He is very _____.
- 3 You need a lot of _____ to win a million pounds on the lottery.
- 4 I'm really tired. Climbing up that hill was _____.
- 5 Arnold Schwarzenegger is a very _____ actor. He has made lots of movies and millions of dollars.
- 6 Sarah was so _____ to buy a bicycle that she didn't go out for six months and saved the money.
- 7 My teacher likes to have _____ in her classroom. We have to be quiet.

Time to talk!

- 1 These pictures show successful people. What would you like to achieve after you leave school?
- 2 Do you agree with the writer's idea that the only way to succeed is through hard work? What do you think is the key to success?



A lucky break!

Match the verbs to the nouns:

- watch • see • listen to • hear
- a CD • a picture • a programme on TV • a noise

- A Do you like adverts? Which is your favourite?
 B Look at these adverts. What do you think they are advertising?



1 True or false? 10

You will hear Sarah and Luke talking about advertisements on TV. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).



- 1 Luke likes the chocolate advert.
- 2 Sarah thinks all adverts are good.
- 3 Luke thinks some adverts are funny.
- 4 Sarah can't understand Luke's sense of humour.
- 5 Most actors appear in TV adverts in their careers.

2 Note-taking 11

Quick Tip!

You should write no more than two or three words or a number when you write notes, so write only the information you need.

- A You will hear of a radio programme about two actors, Georgina and Danny, who work in TV advertisements. Look at these words. Which ones do you think they might use to describe their jobs?
 • glamorous • fun • tiring • embarrassing • exciting
- B Look at the boxes, listen carefully and complete the notes.

Danny:

age now: _____
 how he felt filming his first scene:



Georgina:

age now: _____
 how she felt filming her first scene:



3 Stressed words 12+13

- A Look at the sentence below. Listen to the recording and decide which two words in this sentence are stressed.
My favourite advertisement on the television is an advert for trainers.
- B Listen to these sentences and underline the word that is stressed most.
- 1 The adverts are terrible.
 - 2 Why aren't there more adverts on TV?
 - 3 Do actors really enjoy appearing in TV ads?

Soundbites 14

Gonna make you a star

Listen to *Gonna make you a star*, a song by David Essex, then answer these questions.

- 1 What does the singer think is strange?
- 2 What is the singer going to do soon?
- 3 What does he not care about?
- 4 How would you feel if someone decided to make you a star?

A night out

1 Films

In pairs, ask each other the following questions.

- 1 How often do you go to the cinema?
- 2 Do you prefer to watch a film at the cinema or on video? Why?
- 3 If you watch a film in another language, do you prefer it to have subtitles or a voiceover? Why?
- 4 Which kinds of films do you prefer? Use these words to help you.
 • romantic films • action films • thrillers • historical epics
 • comedies • horror films

2 Choosing a film

- A Imagine these three films in English are showing at a cinema near you. Which picture looks the most interesting? What do the numbers in brackets mean?

Picture house

Chocolat (12)

Juliette Binoche and Johnny Depp find romance in a small French village where life changes for all the inhabitants when Binoche decides to open a chocolate shop during Lent. Well worth seeing.



Gladiator (15)

Oscar-winner Russell Crowe shows real star quality in this monumental epic set in the ancient Roman Empire. The costumes and special effects are magnificent. Definitely worth seeing.



Enemy at the Gates (15)

A wartime story set in Stalingrad. Jude Law is an expert shot, Joseph Fiennes is his close friend, and Rachel Weisz is the woman caught between the two. Interesting for fans of action films.



- B Listen to or read the dialogue. Which film do Jim and Jane decide to go and see?

1 Expressing preferences 15

Jim Which film should we go and see?
 Jane I'd prefer to go and see *Enemy at the Gates*. What about you?
 Jim I think I'd rather see *Gladiator* than *Enemy at the Gates*. I don't like war films.
 Jane I'm sure I'd enjoy *Chocolat* more than *Gladiator*. They say it's very good.
 Jim OK, let's go and see *Chocolat* then.

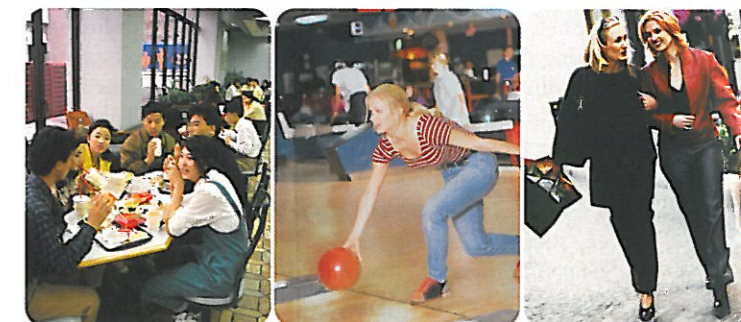
- C You and your partner have decided to go to the cinema. Decide which film you would prefer to see from A. Use the dialogue box to help you.

3 Going out

You and your partner have decided to go out before or after going to the cinema. Suggest what else you might do for the evening. Listen to or read the dialogue and use the pictures to help you.

2 Making suggestions 16

Jane Why don't we go for something to eat before the film?
 Jim Good idea. What about going to that new café? But let's go after the film, shall we?
 Jane OK, see you later.



4 Giving an account of your evening

Find another partner. Imagine that you went out last night with your first partner and it was not a success. Take it in turns to ask and answer questions to find out:

- which film you went to see
- how much it cost to get into the cinema
- how you felt about the film
- what you did after the film
- why the night out was such a failure

British cinema

- 1** Work in pairs. Choose two decades from the text each. Read the texts and make notes about what they tell you.
- A** Close your books and tell your partner the important points from your two decades. When you have both finished, open your books and read the whole text.

A history of British cinema

The history of British cinema over the last forty or fifty years is one of ups-and-downs, successes and failures. Here are just a few of them.

The 'swinging sixties'

The 1960s was a great decade for British films, there was a worldwide interest in British fashion, youth culture and the English. British directors started making films showing 'Swinging London' such as *A Hard Day's Night* starring the Beatles, and *Alfie* starring Michael Caine as a working-class cockney. This attracted money from the United States into the British cinema. The first James Bond film in 1962 was the beginning of one of the most successful series of films in British cinema history. European directors like the young Polish director Roman Polanski came to 'Hollywood, England'.

The sad seventies

In the 1970s, everything changed. The Americans spent too much money on making films, had several box-office failures and went back to America, leaving the British cinema industry without any money. Big British film companies even started putting money into American films.

The mixed eighties

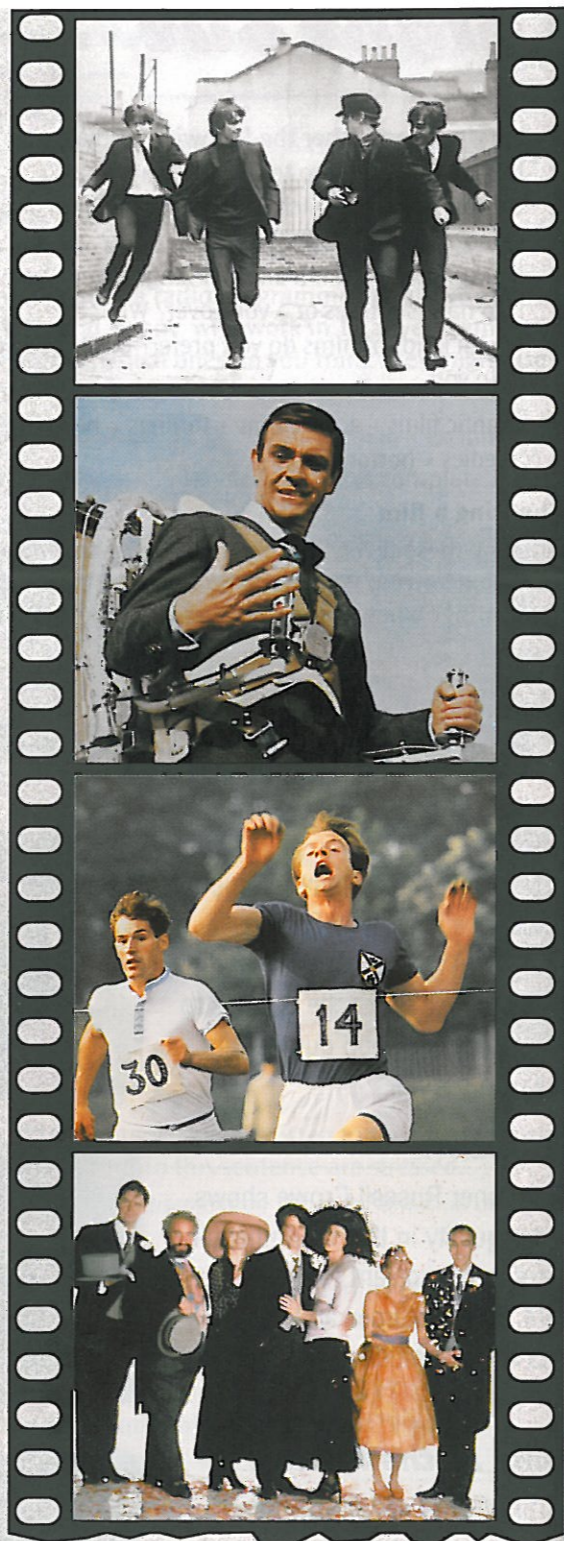
The 1980s saw the success of films like *Chariots of Fire*, and the great epic *Ghandi*. However, the story of the British cinema in the 1980s was really about the relationship between the cinema and TV. TV channels started putting money into the film industry and even making films such as *My Left Foot*. Some people saw it as the beginning of a new relationship between the cinema and the TV industries – but others said that the arrival of TV meant the end of the cinema.

The successful nineties

In the 1990s, *Four Weddings and a Funeral* hit the big screen and was very successful around the world. This was followed by big hits like *Sliding Doors* and *Notting Hill*. Some people claimed that British cinema was back.

Nowadays

The big blockbuster films that are made in Britain today, such as *Billy Elliot* look British and sound British, but are almost always made by American money and often by American directors. The question is, is there anything that can truly be called the British film industry any more?



2 Talking about your country

In pairs or small groups, discuss the following questions.

- Who are the great film stars and directors in your country?
- How important are TV and video films in your home?
- What do you think will happen to the cinema in the future?

Articles P135

3 the or no article?

A The words in 1–3 are from the text. Look back at how they are used in the text, then match the words in bold with the explanations of their use in a–c.

- ... **attracted money from the United States** ... (line 8)
- ... **interest in youth culture and the English** (line 5)
- ... **failures and went back to America** (line 16)

- We usually use *the* to talk about people who live in a country.
- We usually use *the* for the plural names of countries.
- We do not usually use an article for the singular names of countries.

B Now match 4 and 5 with explanations d and e.

- ... **the first James Bond film** (line 9)
- ... **spent too much money on making films** (line 15)

- We use *the* when the listener knows which thing we mean or there is only one of something.
- We do not use an article when we are talking about things in general.

C Read the sentences below and fill the gaps with *the* or no article.

- _____ United States was the largest single market for films.
- _____ America is still an enormous market for films.
- _____ American director, Steven Spielberg, is very successful.
- _____ European directors came to 'Hollywood, England'.
- _____ British used to be a nation of cinema-goers.
- _____ film *Chariots of Fire* was very popular.

D Read the conversation and correct the mistakes. Sometimes *the* is not needed and sometimes *the* is missing.

Sue I saw best film I have ever seen last night.
Brad Was it that new science fiction film?
Sue No. I can't stand the science fiction films. It was a thriller.
Brad Oh, no! I don't like the thrillers.
Sue But this one was different. It was set in the Brazil and it was about a young girl who gets mixed up in a robbery by mistake.
Brad It doesn't sound very interesting to me!
Sue Well, if you don't believe me why don't you go to see it for yourself!

4 a, an or the?

A Look at the sentences in a and b and answer the questions.

- I went to see *a* film on Saturday.
 - I went to see *the* new science fiction film on Saturday.
- Do we know anything about the film in a?
 Do we know anything about the film in b?

B Use the examples to help you complete the rule with *the* or *a*.

- We use _____ when a countable noun is mentioned for the first time.
 We use _____ when we know which thing we mean.



C All of the articles in these sentences have been left out. Read the sentences and put *a*, *an* or *the* where necessary.

- British make fewer films than Americans.
- Film 'A1' is Steven Spielberg film.
- Many famous Indian films are made in Bombay.
- What was last film you saw?
- French make lot of films.
- Film stars make lot of money.
- Which is biggest studio in Britain?
- Movie stars usually live in big houses.

A note to a friend

Looking at the samples

1 Understanding notes

Look through these notes written by a group of eight students who share a house. They all have different timetables, so they often leave notes for each other on a board in the hall. Match the notes on the left with the replies on the right, and write down the missing names in 1-4.

2 Types of notes

Look at the notes again. Can you find examples of:

- an invitation
- accepting an invitation
- an apology for not accepting an invitation
- asking for information
- asking someone to do something
- thanking someone for something

Steps to better writing

3 Informal language

When we write notes to friends, we usually use short, informal language which is similar to the language we use when we talk to friends. Look at the notes in 1 again and do 1-6.

- 1 Find four examples of contractions.

Example

I'm going to see Bridget Jones' diary.

- 2 Find a short way of saying *thank you*.
- 3 There are two sentences containing the verb *hope*. What word is missing from one of them?
- 4 An informal way of saying *goodbye* appears in two of the notes. What is it?
- 5 Find these two sentences in the notes. What other words could you use to replace the words in italics? Sorry, I can't *make it* to the film. Do you *fancy going*?
- 6 Find *asap* in the notes. What do you think it means?

4 Prepositions of time

A In some of the notes, the writers use times and dates – for example *at 6.30, on Saturday*. Look through the time expressions below. They are used with *in, on, at* or no preposition. Put the words in the correct column:

- tonight • six o'clock • December • midnight
- Monday • Wednesday 18th • next week • 1995
- 12.30 • the 1980s • tomorrow • Christmas Day • yesterday
- the summer

in	on	at	(no preposition)
1995			

B Complete the sentences with *in, on, at* or no preposition.

- 1 Could you pick Jenny up from the station _____ tomorrow? She's getting in _____ 8.14.
- 2 My family always go away on holiday _____ the summer.
- 3 Just a quick note to thank you for the wonderful party _____ last night.
- 4 I'm afraid that we'll be away on holiday _____ June.
- 5 Do you feel like having dinner _____ Tuesday?
- 6 It's my birthday _____ the 15th.

Writing notes

5 Making an arrangement

You have received this note. You decide you want to go to see the film. Reply to Bob's note using the information on the cinema notice board. Tell him you want to go, and arrange a time to meet outside the cinema.

Do you still want to go to the cinema tonight? I thought we could go and see that new James Bond film. Can you find out which cinema it's showing at and what time it's on? Hope to see you later.
Bob

George Street Cinema

JAMES BOND in

LIVE WITH A SPY 1.00 6.45

6 Apologising

When you get home from checking the cinema time, you find this message from your friend Anna. Write a reply, apologising and saying why you can't go.

Do you fancy coming round to my house to watch a film tonight? We could buy some pizza. I haven't seen you for ages.
Anna

A

Jane -
I'm going to see Bridget Jones' Diary at the cinema tonight with John. Do you want to come? It starts at 8.15. We're meeting at the Jericho café at about 7.15. Leave me a note so that we know whether or not to wait for you.
Anna

B

Dave
Do you have Allie's address and telephone number? I'm supposed to be going round there to plan an essay and I've lost my address book.
Ben

C

3 _____
Andy phoned. He's got two spare tickets for the Metallica concert in May. Do you fancy going? The tickets are £15 each. Please let me know asap as he wants an answer this afternoon.
Rob

D

Tim
Thanks for my lovely present. I had a really great birthday. I hope it didn't take too long to tidy up. Can we arrange for you to help me write my literature essay?
Jenny

E

Jen -
I'm glad you liked the present. Your birthday meal was lovely. Do you want to go through your essay tonight at 7?
1 _____

F

2 _____
I'm sorry, I can't make it to the film I've got a big essay to finish today, so I'm going to spend the evening at the library. Hope you enjoy the film!
See you later.
Jane

G

Rob
I'd love to come to the concert - it sounds great. Could you pay for the ticket and then I'll give you the money back when I see you?
Georgie.

H

Ben
I think your address book is on the kitchen table. Anyway, Allie's number is 01865 513754, and her address is 17 The High Street, you have to go round the back of the building, her flat's got a red door. See you later.
4 _____

The big time

1 Opposite meanings

Circle the correct adjective in these sentences.

- Arnold Schwarzenegger is *skinny* / *well built* because he goes to the gym.
- Bill Gates is one of the *richest* / *poorest* men in the world. He has billions of dollars.
- I saw a *tiny* / *enormous* dog the other day. It was the smallest I've ever seen.
- I bought a *similar* / *different* jumper to my sister. Now we look almost the same!
- You should try and be more *negative* / *positive* about your life and try to be happy.
- The film had many *weak* / *strong* points, for example, the ending was terrible.
- I am very *proud* / *ashamed* of my brother. He is very clever.

2 Success

A Use these endings to make the nouns below into adjectives. Some letters in the nouns may need to be changed.

- ious
- ful
- ing
- ed
- d
- y
- ed

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 ambition | 5 determination |
| 2 talent | 6 luck |
| 3 discipline | 7 hard work |
| 4 success | |

B Complete this text about a successful person using the nouns and adjectives from A.

Naomi is a model. She makes £10,000 a day! Some people say that she is very ¹_____ because she was born beautiful, so her life is easy. However, being a model is ²_____ because you have to work long hours. You have to be ³_____ about what you eat, no chocolate or cream cakes. Naomi knows that models can't work forever. She wants to show everyone that she has ⁴_____, that she can sing beautifully. She is ⁵_____ to become a pop star. Her ⁶_____ is to sing on television.

3 Types of movies

Rearrange these letters to make different types of films or movies.

- noiact
- llerthris
- storicalih pice
- mancetior
- omecdies
- rroroh

Extension

4 Show business

A Use these words to complete the table.

- film star
- ballet
- theatre
- film
- comedian
- cinema
- opera
- singer
- play
- musician
- concert hall
- dancer
- show

Place	Type of entertainment	Entertainer
concert hall	play / show	film star

B Write a sentence describing your favourite type of entertainment and your favourite entertainer.

5 The audience

Use one of these verbs in its correct form to complete sentences 1–8.

- see
- watch
- go to
- hear
- listen to
- sit
- clap
- boo

- Do you _____ much television?
- I _____ a really interesting film on TV last night.
- The actor spoke so quietly that I couldn't _____ what he was saying.
- We _____ the ballet on Saturday night. It was fantastic!
- We normally _____ in the stalls at the theatre.
- At the end of the hit musical, the audience _____ for about half an hour.
- The play was so bad that everyone _____ when it finished.
- I really don't like _____ classical music.

6 Meanings of make

In each of these sentences, *make* has a different meaning. Match the sentences with their meanings a–e.

- The top movie stars make millions of dollars on each film.
 - The film was terribly sad – it made me cry.
 - Hundreds of films are made each year in Hollywood.
 - It was a blockbuster and made her a star overnight.
 - In the story, the hero's father makes him marry a woman he's never met.
- a force someone to do something
 b produce or create something
 c have a particular effect or feeling
 d earn
 e to become something

Love story

Erich Segal (retold by Rosemary Border)

This extract is from a story which was made into a very successful film with Ryan O'Neal and Ali MacGraw.

In the autumn of my last year at Harvard University, I studied a lot in the Radcliffe library.

The library was quiet, nobody knew me there, and they had the books that I needed for my studies. The day before an examination I went over to the library desk to ask for a book. Two girls were working there. One was tall and sporty. The other was quiet and wore glasses. I chose her, and asked for my book.

She gave me an unfriendly look. 'Don't you have a library at Harvard?' she asked. 'Radcliffe let us use their library,' I answered. 'Yes, Preppie*, they do - but is it fair? Harvard has five million books. We have a few thousand.'

Oh dear, I thought. A clever Radcliffe girl. I can usually make girls like her feel very small. But I needed that damn book, so I had to be polite.

'Listen, I need that damn book.'
 'Don't speak like that to a lady, Preppie.'
 'Why are you so sure that I went to a prep** school?'

She took off her glasses. 'You look stupid and rich,' she said.

'You're wrong, I'm actually clever and poor.'
 'Oh no, Preppie,' she said. 'I'm clever and poor.' She was looking straight at me. All right, she had pretty brown eyes; and OK, perhaps I looked rich. But I don't let anyone call me stupid.

'What makes you so clever?' I asked.

'I'm not going to go for a coffee with you,' she said. 'Listen - I'm not going to ask you!'

'That' she said, 'is what makes you stupid.'

Let me explain why I took her for coffee. I got the library book that I wanted, didn't I? And she couldn't leave the library until closing time. So I was able to study the book for a good long time. I got an A in my exam the next day.

We went to a coffee shop and I ordered coffee for both of us.

'I'm Jennifer Cavalleri,' she said. 'I'm American, but my family came from Italy. I'm studying music.'

'My name is Oliver,' I said. 'Is that your first or last name?' she asked. 'First. My other name is Barrett.'
 'Oh,' she said. 'Like Elizabeth Barrett the writer?'

'Yes,' I said. 'No relation.'
 I was pleased that she hadn't said, 'Barrett, like Barrett Hall?' That Barrett is a relation of mine. Barrett Hall is a large, unlovely building at Harvard University. My great-grandfather gave it to Harvard long ago, and I am deeply ashamed of it.

She was silent. She sat there, half-smiling at me. I looked at her notebooks. 'Sixteenth-century music?' I said. 'That sounds difficult.'



'It's too difficult for you, Preppie,' she said coldly.

Why was I letting her talk to me like this? Didn't she read the university magazine? Didn't she know who I was?

'Hey, don't you know who I am?' 'Yes,' she answered. 'You're the man who owns Barrett Hall.'

She didn't know who I was. 'I don't own Barrett Hall,' I argued. 'My great-grandfather gave it to Harvard, that's all.' 'So that's why his not-so-great grandson could get into Harvard so easily!'

I was angry now. 'Jenny, if I'm no good, why did you want me to invite you for coffee?' She looked straight into my eyes and smiled. 'I like your body,' she said.

* someone who has been to a prep school
 ** an expensive private school for rich people's children

1 Understanding the story

Decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F).

- Oliver studied at Radcliffe University.
- Jennifer had seen Oliver in the library before.
- Oliver and Jennifer did not get on well when they first met.
- Oliver did not like the building his grandfather had given to Harvard University.
- Jennifer had no idea who Oliver really was.
- Jennifer did not find Oliver attractive.

2 Vocabulary

Find words in the story which mean the opposite of the words below.

- noisy
- short (in height)
- friendly
- impolite
- opening
- proud
- warmly

3 Your reactions

- If you were Jennifer, would you go for coffee with Oliver?
- What do you think happens to Oliver and Jennifer in the end?

Grammar

1 Complete this dialogue by putting the verb in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

Chris Is your brother here at the party?
Greg No he is studying (study) late again tonight.
Chris Really? What 1 _____ (do)?
Greg He 2 _____ (finish) his maths homework.
Chris At the weekend? I 3 _____ (not think) that's fair.
Greg No neither do I, but his teacher 4 _____ (give) the class a lot of homework, because she 5 _____ (say) the exams 6 _____ (become) more and more difficult.
Chris 7 _____ (you know) that guy over there?
Greg Which one? The one who 8 _____ (talk) to Monica?
Chris Yes.
Greg Oh That's Pierre, the exchange student. He 9 _____ (come) from France.¹⁰ _____ (you want) to go and say hello?



2 Complete the sentences using *can*, *can't* or *be able to*.

- My brother is good at speaking Arabic, but he _____ write it.
- Talk to Annie about your problem – I'm sure she will _____ help.
- She started learning the piano years ago, so she _____ play quite well.
- I'm sorry, but I _____ come to the cinema with you tonight.
- Jack _____ drive quite well, but he hasn't passed his driving test yet.
- I'd like to _____ type as fast as you.
- I might _____ come to the party, I don't know yet.
- James _____ play the piano very well. It sounds horrible.

3 Complete the text using the past simple or the past continuous form of one of the verbs below.

- pick • can • be • call • ring • watch

Life is full of unexpected opportunities. Last Monday morning, I 1 _____ the news on TV when the telephone 2 _____. I 3 _____ up the receiver and, to my surprise, on the other end of the telephone 4 _____ one of my father's friends. He owns a small local newspaper and he 5 _____ to offer me a job. I 6 _____ not believe my luck. I had been looking for a job with a newspaper for several weeks.

4 Combine the two sentences in 1–6 to make one sentence using the past simple and the past continuous and the words *when* or *while*.

- I walked home. It started to rain.
- My friend came to see me. I had dinner.
- I talked to my friend on the phone. Susan knocked at the door.
- The singer met the members of the group. She recorded a radio programme.
- Paul toured around France. He met his wife.
- Sally did her homework. Her mother called her for dinner.

5 Put *a* or *the*, or use no article in gaps 1–10.

Usually I can't stand 1 _____ war films but we went to 2 _____ Odeon cinema the other day and saw 3 _____ really fantastic film. The action began in 4 _____ United States, then moved to 5 _____ Britain. It was about 6 _____ soldier who decides he doesn't want to fight any more and runs away from 7 _____ army. He travels as far as 8 _____ Scotland before he is caught and sent abroad on active service. The film is full of 9 _____ suspense and very exciting. 10 _____ people in the audience seemed to enjoy it very much, and when it finished, no one appeared to be in a hurry to leave the cinema.

Listening 18

6 Listen to four different messages and decide if these statements are true (T), or false (F).

- Susan is ringing to tell Jim about the homework for tonight.
- Mike is ringing to invite his friend out to lunch.
- Mary tells Peter to get off the bus at the stop by the bus station.
- Tickets for the Rock Concert can only be booked by phone.

Speaking

7 Write questions following the instructions in 1–6.

- Ask a friend what the word 'faucet' means.

- Ask a person in the street where the library is.

- Ask someone to repeat what they said.

- Ask someone to spell the word 'elevator'.

- Ask about interesting sights in the town centre.

- Ask someone the time.

8 Jim and Jane are in a video rental shop. Use one of these words to fill gaps 1–6 in their conversation.

- enjoy • rather • let's • should • renting • prefer

Jim Which video 1 _____ we rent for tonight?
Jane I'd 2 _____ to see something exciting – not too serious. What about you?
Jim I think I'd 3 _____ see a comedy. What about 4 _____ that new American one?
Jane That one over there, you mean? Yes, I think I'd 5 _____ that more than some of the others on the shelves.
Jim OK. 6 _____ rent that one, shall we?



Writing

9 Put the words into the correct order to make questions.

- A
- come / do / from / Where / you?
 - are / How / old / you?
 - any / brothers / got / Have / or / sisters / you?
 - do / live / Where / you?
 - any / Can / languages / other / speak / you?
 - Are / here / holiday / on / you?
 - Do / cinema / fancy / going / out / the / to / tonight / you?
 - often / How / do / go / theatre / you / the / to

B Match the questions in A with the answers below.

Example

Q Where do you come from?

A I come from Poland.

- Q _____
A I'm 19.
- Q _____
A Yes, I've got one of each – my brother's 21 and my sister is 13.
- Q _____
A I usually live in Warsaw, but at the moment I'm living with a host family in the village.
- Q _____
A Polish and a little German.
- Q _____
A No not really – I'm doing a course at a language school.
- Q _____
A Yes that sounds nice – is there a good film on?
- Q _____
A About twice a year.

