

A Using this book

It's a good idea to have a **routine** when you use this book. [something you do often and usually in the same way] For example:

- a **weekly** routine when you study a new unit for **at least** [not less than] 30–45 minutes;
- a **daily** routine when you **revise** that unit. [study it again] You may only need to revise for five or ten minutes each time.

1.1 Over to you

Write your answers.

1 How often can you spend at least half an hour or forty-five minutes on a unit?

.....

2 How often can you revise? How much time can you spend when you revise? Where will you do it?

.....

B Studying a new unit

When you are studying a unit for the first time, you need to be **active** when you are learning.

- With a new word or phrase, **say it aloud** [speak it so you can hear it], and repeat it to yourself **silently** [in your head, not speaking]. If you have the eBook that goes with the book, use it to check the pronunciation.
- Use a **highlighter pen** to mark words you think are important or difficult.
- Write down new words and phrases in your notebook. (See [Unit 2](#) for more information.)
- Always try to write an example sentence for new words. You can choose an example from this book or a dictionary, but an example from your own life will often help you to remember a word, e.g. *I shared a flat with an Australian girl when I was in London last year.*
- Do exercises in pencil, then you can **rub** them **out** (using a **rubber**) and do them again later. This is a good way to revise vocabulary.

1.2 Over to you

Write your answers.

1 Which of these things do you do now when you are learning vocabulary?

.....

2 What will you do in the future?

.....

C Revising a unit

When you are revising a unit one or two days later, it is also important to be as active as possible.

- Test yourself, e.g. look at a word and cover the meaning. Can you remember what the meaning is? If you can't, check the meaning, then come back to the word in five minutes' time and test yourself again.
- Look at what you wrote in your notebook when you first studied the unit. Is there any new information you want to add, e.g. something about the pronunciation, or a common word partner? (See [Unit 2](#).)
- Diagrams may help you to organise some of the vocabulary differently, and help you to remember it.

Exercises

4.1 Put the words into the correct columns.

noun comma phonemic symbol adverb stress
question mark syllable preposition full stop adjective

parts of speech	punctuation	pronunciation
<i>noun</i>		

4.2 There is one word missing in each line of the text. Where does the missing word go? What could it be? What part of speech is it?

Last year I went to for my holiday. I spent the first week Seville staying with a couple of friends, and then I a train to Barcelona, where I spent another ten days. It is beautiful city and I had a marvellous time. I stayed in a very hotel right in the centre, but I didn't mind spending a lot money because it was a wonderful and it was very convenient. My brother was the person who recommended it; he goes Spain a lot and he stays anywhere else. I may go back next year if have enough time.

- 1 *Spain (noun)*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

4.3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What type of verb is **break**? *an irregular verb*
- 2 What does a sentence begin with?
- 3 What do you put at the end of every sentence?
- 4 What's missing here.
- 5 What shows you there is a pause in the middle of a long sentence?
- 6 What type of noun is **butter**?
- 7 What type of verbs are **pick somebody up** and **grow up**?
- 8 What are **full stop** and **comma** examples of?
- 9 How do dictionaries show the pronunciation of a word?
- 10 Is the 'a' in **phrase** pronounced the same as **can**, **can't** or **late**?

4.4 Mark the stress on each word. How many syllables are there?

'English 2 informal opposite syllable
decide adjective education pronunciation

4.5 Look at these words and answer the questions.

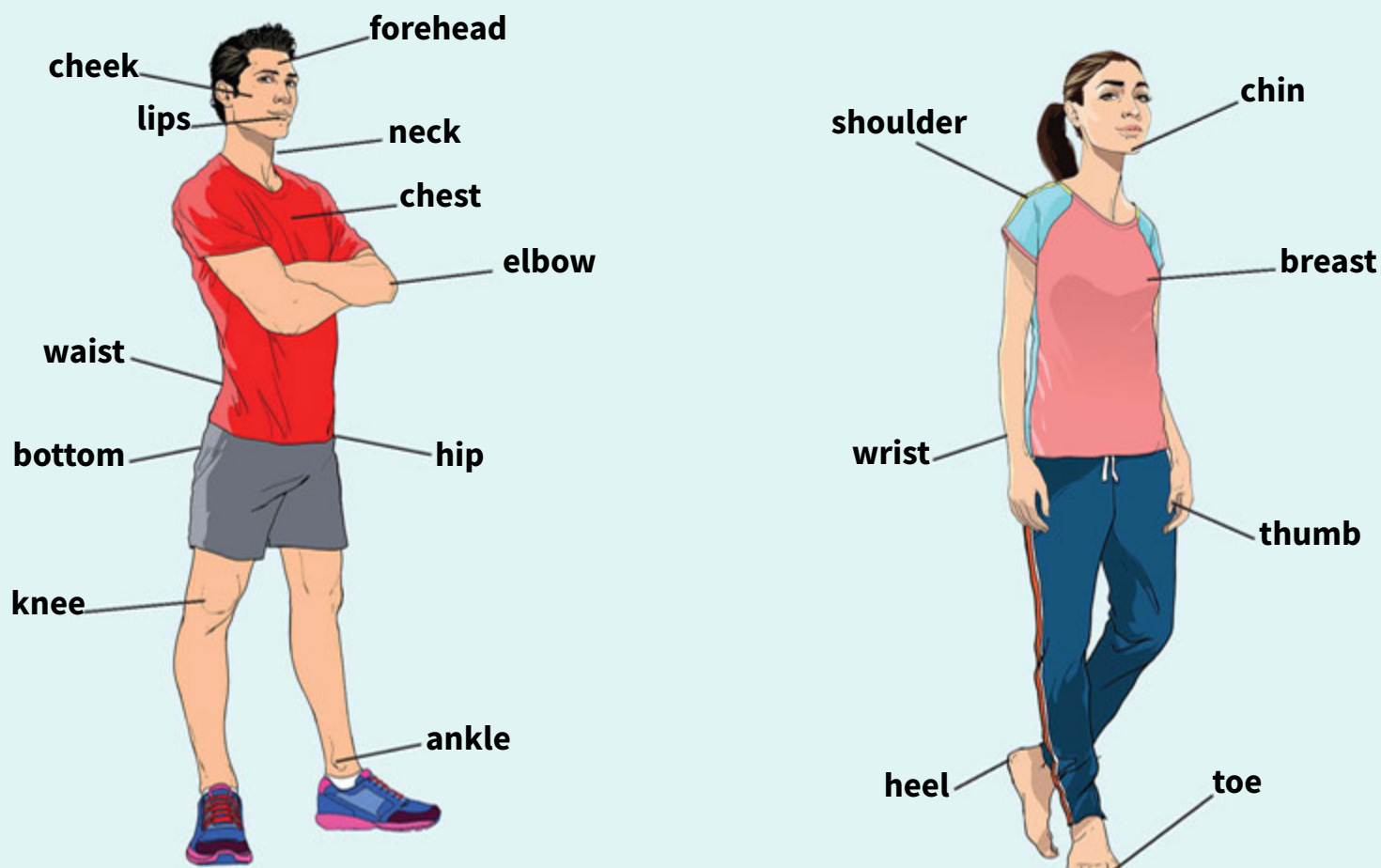
cheap dangerous kind lucky

- 1 What part of speech are these words? *adjectives*
- 2 Can you change the first two words into adverbs?
- 3 Is the pronunciation of *kind* like *wind* (noun) or *find* (verb)?
- 4 What prefix do you need to form the opposite of the last two words?
- 5 What suffix makes a noun from *kind*?

A

Parts of the body

The outer part of the body is covered in **skin**. Too much sun is bad for your skin.



B

Movements with your mouth, face and head

People **breathe** through their nose or mouth. You **breathe in** and **out** about 12–15 times a minute.

People **smile** when they're happy, and sometimes **smile at** people to be polite.

People **laugh at** things which are funny.

People sometimes **cry** if they're very unhappy, or receive bad news.

People in some countries **nod their head** [move it up and down] to mean 'yes', and **shake their head** [move it from side to side] for 'no'.

People often **yawn** when they're tired, and sometimes when they're bored.

C

Common expressions



shake hands
with someone



comb your
hair



blow your
nose



fold your
arms



wave to
somebody



A

Notes and coins

In the UK the **currency** [type of money used] is **sterling** [pounds]; in America it is **the dollar**; in much of Europe it's **the euro**.

Notes

e.g. ten pounds, twenty euros,
a **ten-pound note**, a **twenty-euro note**

Coins (in the UK)

e.g. fifty pence (usually spoken as **fifty p**),
a pound, a **fifty-pence piece**, but a **one-pound coin**

B

Managing your money



“I've had a **bank account** for a few years now, and I make sure my account is always **in credit**¹. I go to the **cashpoint** once a week, so I always have some **cash**² with me, and I **check**³ my account online once a week to see how much money I've got.”



- ¹ having money in the account
- ² money in the form of notes and coins
- ³ look at the details of it

cashpoint

C

Money problems

“When I went to university, I had to get a **student loan**¹ to pay my **fees**². That meant I had to be careful and make sure I didn't **waste money**³, but by the time I finished my degree I **owed**⁴ a lot. One good thing is that I don't have to pay it back until I get a job and I'm **earning**⁵ a **reasonable amount**⁶ of money. At the moment I'm **saving up**⁷ for a new laptop; the one I have is very slow and keeps going wrong. I'd love to have a car as well, but I **can't afford**⁸ it.”

¹ money you borrow to pay for your studies

² money you pay to use something,
or for a service, e.g. a lawyer's fee

³ use it badly

⁴ had to **pay back** a lot of money to the bank

⁵ receiving money for the work I do

⁶ quite a lot; \$ 1 million is a **large amount**

⁷ keeping money to buy something in the future

⁸ don't have enough money to buy one

D

Accommodation*

“This year I'm **renting** a flat with three friends of mine. We had to pay one month's **rent** as a **deposit**¹, but it's a nice place, quite **good value for money**², and the landlord isn't **charging**³ us to use his garage.”

* places where you live or stay

¹ money you pay for something you are going to use, which is then returned to you when you have finished using it

² good for the amount of money you pay

³ asking someone to pay an amount of money

Language help

We use **rent** when we pay to use something for a long period of time, e.g. *rent a flat*. The noun *rent* is the amount you pay, e.g. *The rent is £400 per month*. We use **hire** when we pay to use something for a short period of time, e.g. *I hired a bike for the day*. Both verbs are used with cars, e.g. *We rented/hired a car when we were on holiday*.

Exercises

26.1 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1 town | <input type="checkbox"/> | a for money |
| 2 traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> | b hour |
| 3 night | <input type="checkbox"/> | c rate |
| 4 value | <input type="checkbox"/> | d centre |
| 5 crime | <input type="checkbox"/> | e space |
| 6 rush | <input type="checkbox"/> | f jam |
| 7 car | <input type="checkbox"/> | g life |
| 8 parking | <input type="checkbox"/> | h park |



26.2 Write the opposite.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 It's safe. <i>It's dangerous.</i> | 4 It was very exciting. |
| 2 It was crowded. | 5 There are advantages. |
| 3 It's very clean. | 6 There's a place to park. |

26.3 Complete the dialogues with one word in each gap.

- A: Is there plenty to do in the evening?
B: Yes, the *nightlife* is great.
- A: And are there lots of activities in the town?
B: Yes. There's a cinema, theatre, concerts, and so on.
- A: Is it good for shopping?
B: Yes, there's a of shops.
- A: Are you worried about walking home late in the evening?
B: Yes, it can be dangerous at
- A: Is the traffic bad?
B: Yes, I often get in traffic jams.
- A: Is your flat expensive?
B: Well, it's not cheap but I think it's quite good for money.

26.4 Rewrite the sentences without the underlined words. Keep the meaning the same.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 There were <u>different types</u> of people there. | There was a good <i>mix</i> of people there. |
| 2 I was <u>very tired</u> . | I was |
| 3 I was very <u>nervous and worried</u> . | I was very |
| 4 The place is always <u>full of activity</u> . | The place is always very |
| 5 The <u>air is dirty</u> . | There's a lot of |
| 6 They want to do everything <u>very quickly</u> . | They want to do everything in a |
| 7 There was nowhere to <u>leave the car</u> . | There was nowhere to |
| 8 There isn't much <u>happening</u> here. | There isn't much here. |
| 9 Poverty <u>doesn't exist</u> here. | You don't here. |

26.5 Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- What's the rush hour like where you live?
- What's the nightlife like in your town?
- Is it good for cultural activities?
- Is there much pollution?
- Is the crime rate bad?
- What are the advantages/disadvantages of where you live?

Exercises

31.1 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 explain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a places |
| 2 look up | <input type="checkbox"/> | b a mistake |
| 3 sharpen | <input type="checkbox"/> | c a word |
| 4 swap | <input type="checkbox"/> | d with a partner |
| 5 plug in | <input type="checkbox"/> | e a dictionary |
| 6 work | <input type="checkbox"/> | f the DVD player |
| 7 borrow | <input type="checkbox"/> | g the meaning |
| 8 correct | <input type="checkbox"/> | h a pencil |

31.2 Answer the questions.

- What do you put in a DVD player?
- What do you use a dictionary for?
- What do you put in a socket?
- What do you use a rubber for?
- Why do you share a book?
- What do you use a highlighter pen for?
- What do you use a pencil sharpener for?
- What do you use a ruler for?

a DVD

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

31.3 Here are some answers about swap. Write the questions.

- A: *What does 'swap' mean?*
B: It means to change something for something else.
- A:
B: Like shop or stop.
- A:
B: S-W-A-P.
- A:
B: You could say: *I can't see the board from here. Could you swap places with me?*

31.4 Read the sentences on the left, then write a suitable request on the right.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 You want to look up a word. | Could I <i>borrow your dictionary?</i> |
| 2 You can't hear the DVD player. | Could you |
| 3 You need to borrow a dictionary. | Could you |
| 4 You didn't hear what the teacher said. | Could you |
| 5 You want to know the difference between <i>lend</i> and <i>borrow</i> . | Could you |
| 6 You need to use someone's ruler. | Could I |
| 7 You want to sit in someone else's seat. | Could we |

31.5 Over to you

Think about your last lesson (in English or any other subject). Did you do any of these things:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| use a highlighter pen? | share a book with anyone? | use a rubber? |
| look up any words? | borrow anything? | lend someone a pencil? |
| swap places with anyone? | use a ruler? | |

A

Subjects

You can **do/study** these subjects at university but not always at school.

medicine (to become a doctor)

engineering (to become an engineer)

economics (to become an **economist**)

business studies (to become a **businessman/woman** and **go into business**)

law (to become a lawyer)

architecture (to become an **architect**)

psychology (to become a **psychologist**)

B

Studying at university

Some students go to university because they enjoy studying, others just want a **qualification**¹. First, however, you have to get good **grades** in your final school exams to **get a place** at many universities. You can then **study for / do a degree**². If you complete the course **successfully**, you get your **degree**³ and receive a **certificate**⁴. In the UK, most degree courses **last**⁵ three years, although some take longer, e.g. medicine or law.

Teachers at university are usually called **lecturers**, and most of the **teaching** is done through **lectures**⁶. The most senior lecturers have the title **Professor**. Students doing **arts** subjects, e.g. English or history, will spend time working in the **library** and writing **essays**⁷.

Students doing **science** degrees, e.g. physics or chemistry, will probably spend a lot of their time working in a **laboratory** (*infml lab*).



¹ something that you get when you are successful in an exam

² do a course at university

³ (also the word for) a university qualification

⁴ a document that shows you have completed a course successfully

⁵ continue for

⁶ the lecturer talks and the students listen

⁷ short pieces of writing on a particular subject

Language help

noun	verb	adjective
qualification	qualify	qualified
success	succeed (in sth / in doing sth)	(un) successful

C

Postgraduate degrees

When students are doing their first degree, they are called **undergraduates**. When they complete their degree, they are **graduates**. Some graduates **go on to do** [do something in the future] a Master's, e.g. in the UK an MA (Master of Arts) or MSc (Master of Science). These are called **postgraduate degrees**. The longest one is a PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) where students **do research** [make a detailed study of one particular subject] for at least three years.

A

A successful business

This is the story of a company that has **achieved a great deal** [a lot] in a short period of time.

Language help

If you **achieve** something, you have been successful in something that needed a lot of work and effort. The noun is **achievement**, e.g. *Writing a book has been my greatest **achievement**.*



LOCAL BUSINESS SPOTLIGHT

DENHAM FARM BAKERY



DENHAM FARM BAKERY¹ is a family business, with three different **generations** (father, son and granddaughter) of the family **currently**² working with a team of 90 **employees**. The company **was set up**³ in 1991 with the **aim**⁴ of producing a **variety**⁵ of bread of the highest **quality**⁶. The Denham family saw there was a **growing demand**⁷ for organic products in the 1990s, and they soon became **experts**⁸ in the field of organic bread-making.

The company is **run**⁹ from a factory in Ilminster, where the bread is baked **daily**¹⁰ and then **delivered**¹¹ to shops across the south-west of England. The **firm**¹² has **expanded**¹³ a great deal in the last 20 years, but it still remains a family business.

¹ place where bread and cakes are made or sold

² now, at the moment (NOT actually)

³ started (used about a company or organisation)

⁴ a plan of what you hope to achieve

⁵ different types

⁶ how good or bad something is

⁷ when more people want to buy something

⁸ people with skill/knowledge in something

⁹ organised and controlled

¹⁰ every day

¹¹ taken (to shops)

¹² company or business

¹³ become bigger

B

A view of a company

Morgan & Stenson are a firm of **accountants**¹. They were **formerly**² Stenson & Son, but were **taken over**³ by JS Morgan five years ago. James Morgan **took up** the **position**⁴ of senior partner, and the company changed its name to Morgan & Stenson. The **headquarters**⁵ of the firm are in Newcastle, but they have five other **branches**⁶ in different parts of the north-east of England.

James Morgan is a **former** owner of a football club, with many **contacts**⁷ in the football world, so many of his **clients**⁸ are footballers.

Last year the company **attracted** a lot of **attention**⁹ when it became the first firm of accountants to advertise on local TV and radio. At the time, James Morgan said it was his **ambition**¹⁰ to change the **image**¹¹ that people have of accountants.

¹ people who control a person or company's money

² in the past but not now

³ JS Morgan got control of Stenson & Son

⁴ started in the job

⁵ the place where the main office is

⁶ offices that are part of the company

⁷ people you know

⁸ people who pay someone for a service

⁹ caused people to notice it

¹⁰ something someone wants to achieve

¹¹ the way that people think of them

Language help

We usually talk about an **ex-wife/boyfriend**, etc., but a **former** president/career/banker, etc. Shops and organisations have **customers**; lawyers, accountants, etc. have **clients**. We **take up** a job or activity, but we **set up** a company.

Exercises

41.1 Put the words into the correct columns.

swimming golfer court track jump pitch net
 motor racing stick basketball athlete box skis race
 goalkeeper racing driver sail rink skiing swimming costume

sport	person	place	verb	equipment
<i>swimming</i>				

41.2 Complete the sentences with the correct verb.

- We *play* football in the winter at my school.
- Do you much exercise?
- I basketball in the summer and winter.
- We always in the winter, as long as there is enough snow.
- I a bit of yoga when I was younger.
- We used to camping in the mountains.
- I a lot of swimming in the summer.
- If you want to fit, you need to run three or four miles every other day.
- I used to in the gym, but I'm getting a bit old for that now.

41.3 What is the sport and who is the person?



- skiing*
skier
-
-
-
-

41.4 Complete the last word in each sentence.

- Do you know the size of a boxing *ring*
- I used to play ice
- We played golf in Scotland, where they have some fantastic golf
- My dad plays golf. He's not a serious golfer; he just plays for
- If the girls go swimming, they must remember to take their swimming
- We watch a lot of motor
- I love swimming, and it helps to keep me
- My sister enjoys rock
- You can't go camping unless you have a
- Running is good exercise, so four or five times a week I go

41.5 Over to you

Answer these questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- What sport or leisure activities do you do? Why do you do it/them?
- What sport do you watch, and where?