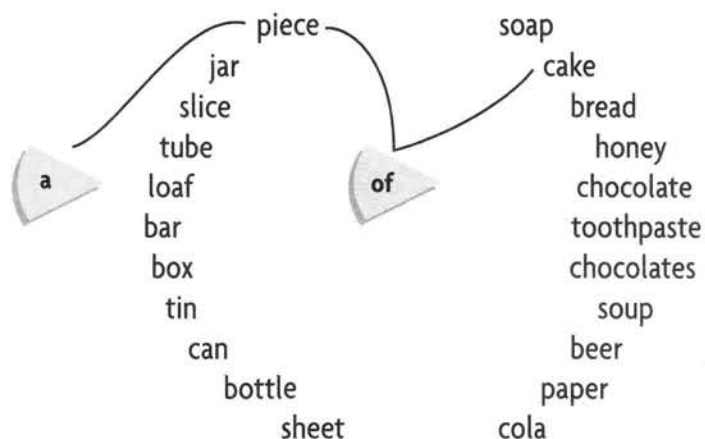


Vocabulary

8 A piece of cake!

- 1 What combinations can you make using nouns from the two boxes?



- 2 These sentences contain false information about the article. Correct the mistakes.

1 Odonga has quite a lot of money.

Odonga has hardly any money.

2 600 shillings is quite a lot of money.

3 Odonga has few friends.

4 Most young people in his village have jobs.

5 It didn't take him much time to write his letter.

6 There were some jobs available at the company.

7 No-one heard about his story.

8 Until now, Odonga has had quite a lot of good fortune in his life.

- 2 Replace the words in *italics* with combinations from exercise 1.

1 Would you like *some cake*?

2 All we've got for lunch is *some soup*.

3 There are two clean *pieces of paper* on my desk.

4 Don't forget to buy Mum *some chocolates* for Mother's Day.

5 Do you want this *chocolate*? It's plain and I only like milk.

6 There's only one *bit of bread* in the bread bin.

7 How *much beer* have we got left over from the barbecue?

8 Hello, reception? This is room 401. There's not a single *bit of soap* in the bathroom here.

9 We brought you *some special honey* back from the country.

Prepositions

9 Prepositions and nouns

1 Which prepositions go with the words on the right in these two tables?

A					
above	below	on	over	under	
✓	✓	✓			average
					foot
					arrest
					£500
					75%
					freezing
					18 years old
					new management
					holiday
					pressure
					business

B					
at	by	during	in	on	
✓	✓				midnight
					the night
					New Year's Day
					the winter
					Friday afternoon
					the weekend
					time
					a fortnight's time
					the rush hour
					his forties

2 Complete the article with prepositions from exercise 1.

Who's that girl?

Remember **Gisele Bündchen**, the half-German, half-Brazilian model who came to fame (1) _____ the late 1990s, when she was still (2) _____ eighteen years old? (3) _____ the next five years, her face appeared in (4) _____ a hundred magazines and fashion campaigns. (5) _____ five feet ten inches tall, she was slightly (6) _____ average height for a fashion model, but she still had the sassiest strut on the catwalk, earning (7) _____ average \$7,000 an hour.

But (8) _____ the height of her career she decided to walk away from all of that, turning down (9) _____ 90 % of her forthcoming projects. (10) _____ her year-long absence, she went (11) _____ winter holidays with her family and Hollywood heart-throb boyfriend, Leonardo DiCaprio, and acted in her first film.

People wondered whether she had been (12) _____ too much pressure or she was working (13) _____ new management, but apparently not. The 23-year-old is making a fashion comeback, but (14) _____ her own time. She wants to be more selective and creative, and is aiming for longevity in the short-lived fashion world. So, still expect to see her (15) _____ her fifties!



Listening

10 A business problem

- 1 **T 6.2** Listen to the phone call. Who is calling who? What's the problem?



- 2 **T 6.2** Listen again and mark these sentences true ✓ or false ✗.
- 1 ☐ John Barker and Ellen Miles know each other.
 - 2 ☐ John Barker's secretary confirmed the order.
 - 3 ☐ Deliveries take more than a week.
 - 4 ☐ The order code is FED 20547/80498 MX.
 - 5 ☐ The order was placed on 1 September.
 - 6 ☐ John Barker is going to call Ellen Miles later that morning.
- 3 Who says these things? Write **R** (receptionist), **E** (Ellen Miles), or **J** (John Barker).
- 1 ☐ Will you hold?
 - 2 ☐ How are things?
 - 3 ☐ Bear with me a moment.
 - 4 ☐ Are you ready?
 - 5 ☐ What was it again?
 - 6 ☐ I'll read that back to you.
 - 7 ☐ Something's come up.
 - 8 ☐ I'll expect your call.
- 4 Look at the tapescript on p84 and find equivalent expressions for these phrases:
- 1 Who do you want to speak to?
 - 2 I'm connecting you.
 - 3 an order I made
 - 4 no more than a week
 - 5 Do you have the order code with you?
 - 6 that all seems to be correct
 - 7 I'll phone you again before 12.

Pronunciation

11 Shifting word stress

- 1 **T 6.3** Listen to the pronunciation of the words. Write **N** for noun and **V** for verb.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> refuse | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> permit |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> transport | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> record |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> produce | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> contract |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> decrease | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> desert |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> progress | 11 <input type="checkbox"/> present |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> insult | 12 <input type="checkbox"/> content |

- 2 Read this news item aloud. Pay attention to the shifting stress on words that are both verbs and nouns.

'Good evening. Here is the news.

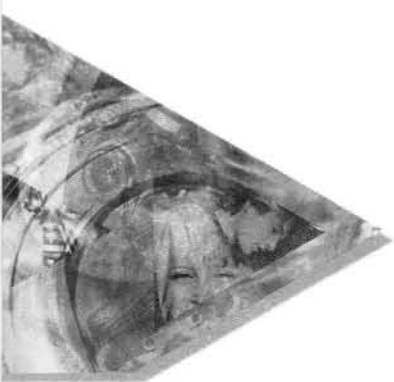
Oil imports continued to increase in the last quarter. Demand for transport fuel is already at record levels, and the Prime Minister refuses to permit any further increases. Members of the Transport Workers' Union objected to his criticisms. They insisted they will protest against any possible future sanctions. They presented a report maintaining that present fuel increases are due to a decrease in investment in railway transport by the government.'

- 3 **T 6.4** Listen and check. Practise reading the text again.
- 4 Read this news item and mark the stress. Then read it aloud, again paying attention to the shifting stress.

'Exports increased in the last quarter due to the present buoyant economy. Ministers are content with the results, saying that they reflect the progress made in decreased regulation for small businesses.

Tax refunds are on the increase as invalid assessments multiply in the tax office. Tax officers protested against the criticism levelled against them, saying that they were insulted by suggestions that they were not able to produce the correct results. They said they were compiling a report which would present in minute detail the problems they were experiencing since the computer contract had been placed with another company.'

- 5 **T 6.5** Listen and check. Practise reading the texts again.



7

Modal auxiliary verbs and related verbs *need*

Getting on together

Revision of all modals

►► Grammar Reference: Student's Book p147

1 Meaning check

Choose the correct explanation for each of these modals.

- 1 Amy may look for a new job.
a ☒ Amy has permission to look for a new job.
b ☒ It's possible Amy will look for a new job.
- 2 I couldn't swim until I was 16.
a ☐ I wasn't allowed to swim until I was 16.
b ☐ I wasn't able to swim until I was 16.
- 3 No one can smoke in the cinema.
a ☐ No one is able to smoke in the cinema.
b ☐ No one is allowed to smoke in the cinema.
- 4 You should wear glasses.
a ☐ My advice is that you wear glasses.
b ☐ It's possible that you will have to wear glasses.
- 5 Will you answer the phone?
a ☐ Are you at some time in the future going to answer the phone?
b ☐ I'm asking you to answer the phone.
- 6 I couldn't get the top off the jar.
a ☐ I wasn't allowed to get the top off the jar.
b ☐ I didn't manage to get the top off the jar.
- 7 You must be tired.
a ☐ I'm sure you are tired.
b ☐ You are required to be tired.
- 8 Andy's very busy so he may not go to the party.
a ☐ Andy doesn't have permission to go to the party.
b ☐ There's a possibility Andy won't go to the party.

2 Which modal?

- 1 Complete the sentences with correct words from the box. Often there is more than one answer.

will	should	can	ought to	could
must	may	have to	might	

- 1 You _____ get your hair cut. It's too long.
 - 2 _____ I ask you a question?
 - 3 Young children _____ be carried on this escalator.
 - 4 You _____ never get a seat on this train. It's always packed.
 - 5 I _____ be studying Mandarin Chinese next year.
 - 6 I _____ already speak five languages fluently.
 - 7 You'll _____ work much harder if you want to pass.
 - 8 It's Saturday night. There _____ be something good on TV.
 - 9 You _____ leave your valuables in the hotel safe.
 - 10 You _____ be over 1m 60 cm tall to be a flight attendant.
- 2 Choose the correct answer.
 - 1 You *mustn't* / *won't* have any problems with Jack. He's such a good baby.
 - 2 You *don't have to* / *mustn't* use cream in this sauce, but it makes it much tastier.
 - 3 I *couldn't* / *wouldn't* watch my favourite TV programme because Mia rang up for a long chat.
 - 4 Timmy's so stubborn. He just *can't* / *won't* do what he's told.
 - 5 I'm afraid I *can't* / *may not* come to your wedding as I'll be in Australia.
 - 6 I *was able to* / *could* get 20% off the price in the sale.
 - 7 You *don't have to* / *mustn't* say a word about this to your mother. It's a surprise.

3 Positive to negative

Rewrite the sentences to make them negative.

- 1 You must stop here. _____
- 2 We must learn the whole poem. _____
- 3 They had to take off their shoes. _____
- 4 He must be speaking Swedish. _____
- 5 We had to wear a uniform at school. _____
- 6 You'll have to help me do this exercise. _____

Verbs related to modals

4 Online helpline

- 1 **T 7.1** Read the problem page and replace the words in *italics* with a modal verb, or an expression with a modal verb.

Online helpline

Your questions
answered confidentially

 Email Noelle Jones



From: James, Dudley

Subject: **She's designer-label obsessed**

I'm really worried about my friend. She (1) *always feels it's necessary to have* the latest designer clothes. And she's getting worse. Now, if something isn't from the 'right' label, she (2) *refuses to allow* it in the house. She's losing touch with reality. She (3) *promised to come round* for coffee with me the other day, but then (4) *wasn't able to* because (5) *it was necessary for her to go to* a fashion show. As a good friend, (6) *is it a good idea if* I talk to her about it?

As a good friend, (7) *it is essential that you* talk to her about it. This label thing is certainly concealing a strong inferiority complex and (8) *maybe she'll* find it hard to discuss it. But if you (9) *manage to persuade* her that she is loveable without designer gear, then you (10) *are certain to* do her a huge service.

From: Charlene, Liverpool

Subject: **I'm desperate to give up smoking**

We (11) *aren't allowed to* smoke at work, which I find difficult. We (12) *'re obliged to* leave the building when we want a smoke, but we (13) *'re only able to* do this twice a day. I go out three or four times, but I know I (14) *'m bound to* get caught sooner or later. I think I (15) *'d better* give up before I lose my job. What do you suggest?

Choose a day and just stop. (16) *It's possible that you'll* find it difficult at first, but persevere. (17) *It's very necessary that you don't* give in to temptation. When I stopped a few years back, I (18) *wasn't able to* stop thinking about cigarettes, but bit by bit it got better. (19) *If I were you, I'd* try nicotine patches. (20) *It is essential that* you make the most of your current determination. Good luck!

2 Rewrite the sentences using the prompts.

- 1 It's Anna's birthday tomorrow, so I should buy her a card.
(I'd better) _____
- 2 Guests shouldn't leave valuables in their room.
(advised not) _____
- 3 You can only smoke in designated areas.
(Smoking ... permitted) _____
- 4 I'm sure he'll pass the exam. He's so clever.
(bound) _____
- 5 You can't use dictionaries in this exam. (The use of
dictionaries ... allowed) _____
- 6 People under 18 shouldn't drink alcohol.
(supposed) _____
- 7 Travellers to the States need a visa.
(required) _____
- 8 I expect you'll find it difficult to learn Chinese.
(likely) _____
- 9 I can't come out. I said I'd help Jane.
(promised) _____
- 10 I wasn't allowed to go out until I was eighteen.
(parents ... let) _____

Modal verbs of probability

5 Present probability

- 1 Respond to the statements or questions using the words
in brackets. Put the verb in its correct form.
 - 1 Harry is packing his suitcase. (must, go on holiday)
He must be going on holiday.
 - 2 Jenny looks really unhappy. (must, miss, boyfriend)

 - 3 Who's at the front door? (will, Tom)

 - 4 Where's Kate? It's nearly lunchtime! (can't, still, sleep)

 - 5 Why are all the lights on in their house? (could, have, party)

 - 6 James has been working all night. (must, deadline to meet)

 - 7 It's been snowing all night. (might, difficult, drive, work)

 - 8 Timmy can't find his little sister. (may, hide, in the garden)

2 Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A You really (1) _____ (should / go) to
bed now, or you (2) _____
_____ (might / feel) tired tomorrow.
B I'll go in a minute. I (3) _____
_____ (must / finish) this revision
first.
A You (4) _____ (will / pass) the
exam easily. Get some rest now.
- 2 A It's five past eleven. Ken and Cathy's plane
(5) _____ (should /
touch down) in Kennedy Airport right now.
B Your watch (6) _____ (must /
be) slow. It's nearly half past.
A It (7) _____ (can not / be)!
I've just had it repaired.
- 3 A Bring very warm clothes. It
(8) _____
(could / snow) when we arrive.
B Oh, yes. I've heard it (9) _____
_____ (can / snow) in the
mountains even in summer.
- 4 A What are all those people doing with those
lights and cameras?
B They (10) _____
(must / make) a film.
A Who's the leading man?
B Not sure. It (11) _____
(might / be) him over there. And do you
think that she's the leading lady?
A She (12) _____
(could / be). She's certainly beautiful
enough!



need

6 need



Need can work like a normal verb or a modal auxiliary verb.

- 1 It usually has the forms of an ordinary verb + infinitive with *to*.

*She **needs to go** to bed.*

*Does she **need to go** to bed?*

*She **doesn't need to go** to bed.*

- 2 It is used as a modal verb mainly in the negative.

*She **needn't go** to bed yet.*

But *can* sometimes be used as a question.

***Need I go** to bed?*

- 3 *Need + -ing* = *need + passive infinitive*

*The car **needs fixing**. = The car **needs to be fixed**.*

- 1 Mark the sentences with **M** when *need* is used as a modal verb, and **V** when *need* is used as an ordinary verb.

- 1 ☐ I need to go home.
- 2 ☐ You needn't come if you don't want to.
- 3 ☐ Ian doesn't need to pass all his exams to get a place at university.
- 4 ☐ Money is desperately needed to protect the world's endangered species.
- 5 ☐ Need I pay now, or can I pay later?
- 6 ☐ If you have any problems, you only need to tell us and we'll try to help.
- 7 ☐ The garden needs watering.
- 8 ☐ Leave the washing-up. You needn't do it now.

- 2 Choose the correct verb. Sometimes two are correct.

- 1 I *mustn't / needn't / don't have to* do this exercise but it might help.
- 2 You *mustn't / needn't / don't have to* think I'm always this irritable. I've just had a bad day.
- 3 We *mustn't / needn't / don't have to* book a table. The restaurant won't be busy tonight.
- 4 Do you really *must / need to / have to* go now? Can't you stay a bit longer?
- 5 You *mustn't / don't need to / don't have to* eat all your vegetables. Just have the carrots.
- 6 Have I *must / need to / got to* ring and confirm my room reservation?
- 7 My bike *needs / must / has to* replacing. Look at the state of it!

Vocabulary

7 Money

- 1 Match the words or expressions in **B** with a word or expression in either **A** or **C**.

A	B	C
I opened	My deposit account	will take ages to pay off.
I changed	a savings account.	is good just now.
He accumulated	His debts	is overdrawn.
She contributes	debts of £2,000.	expires at the end of July.
I earned £2,000	Inflation	went up by 2%.
	to the household bills.	
	in interest.	
	My credit card	
	some traveller's cheques.	
	The exchange rate	

- 2 Read the story and choose the most suitable words.



Ben stood at the (1) *check-in/*

check-out at the supermarket as the

assistant (2) *summed/ added* up his

(3) *bill/ fees*. It came to £72.67 and she

asked him how he would like to (4) *pay/ cost*.

Ben didn't have much money in his deposit account because he hadn't been paid his monthly (5) *wages/ salary* yet, so if he paid (6) *by cheque/ in cash* he would be (7) *overdrawn/ overdue*. Then he realized he had left his (8) *credit card/ traveller's cheques* at home. And he couldn't afford to pay (9) *cash/ money* because he only had £60.

The shop assistant told him that if he exchanged many of the items he had bought for the shop's own brand he would (10) *reduce/ accumulate* his bill by as much as 25%. So Ben set off round the store again.

His new bill (11) *added/ came to* only £56.50 – a (12) *saving/ discount* of £16.17. Ben got £3.50 (13) *change/ coins* from his £60 and his new (14) *receipt/ recipe*.



Phrasal verbs

8 Type 4



- 1 Type 4 phrasal verbs have a verb + adverb + preposition. The preposition has an object.

*Do you **get on with** your neighbours?*

*We've **run out of** sugar.*

- 2 The word order cannot change.

*Do you **get on with** them?*

NOT *Do you **get on them with**?*

*We've **run out of** it.*

NOT *We've **run out it of**.*

- 3 Dictionaries show type 4 phrasal verbs by giving both the adverb and the preposition.

get away with sth

- 4 Sometimes a phrasal verb can be type 4 or type 1. Dictionaries show this.

break up (with sb)

*They **broke up** after five years' marriage.*

*She's sad because she's just **broken up with** her boyfriend.*

Complete the sentences with the combinations in the box.

away with	off with (× 2)	up for	up with	out of
on with (× 2)	out with (× 2)	up to	down on	

- Joey! You've got a very guilty look on your face! What naughty things have you been getting **up to** this time?
- The burglar broke into the house and made _____ a lot of jewellery.
- We must try to cut _____ the amount of money we spend a month. We spend more than we earn.
- Don't let me disturb you. Carry _____ your work.
- I'm sorry we didn't get into the cinema. I'll take you to a restaurant to make _____ it. Does that cheer you up?
- There is a move in Britain to do _____ the monarchy completely, so that Britain would become a republic.
- Sam's mean with money, and he's always trying to get _____ paying his fair share of the bills for the flat.
- I went _____ Aimee for two years, and then she suddenly went _____ someone else without saying anything!
- I can't stand Paul. I can't put _____ his rudeness a minute longer. I'm leaving him.
- Judith's a very difficult person to get _____. She's always having rows with people and falling _____ them. I'm leaving her.



Listening

9 Not getting on



- 1 **T 7.2** Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Sophie's upset about ... | 4 Anya wants Sophie to ... |
| a <input type="checkbox"/> her friend. | a <input type="checkbox"/> leave him. |
| b <input type="checkbox"/> the evening. | b <input type="checkbox"/> be nice to him. |
| c <input type="checkbox"/> her boyfriend. | c <input type="checkbox"/> tell him to stop it. |
| 2 Charlie's ... | 5 Sophie ... |
| a <input type="checkbox"/> ignored her. | a <input type="checkbox"/> agrees to this. |
| b <input type="checkbox"/> been mean to her. | b <input type="checkbox"/> doesn't want to, because she loves him. |
| c <input type="checkbox"/> laughed at her. | c <input type="checkbox"/> wants things to get magically better. |
| 3 Charlie's ... | 6 After talking to Annie, Sophie feels ... |
| a <input type="checkbox"/> out of work. | a <input type="checkbox"/> miserable. |
| b <input type="checkbox"/> having problems at work. | b <input type="checkbox"/> more cheerful. |
| c <input type="checkbox"/> looking for a new job. | c <input type="checkbox"/> annoyed. |

- 2 **T 7.2** Listen again and complete these sentences.

Understatement

- I'm just _____, that's all.
 - He made _____ remarks this evening.
 - He's been having _____ recently.
 - It's getting me _____, I must say.
 - Our relationship _____ lately.
- 3 Look at the tapescript on p84 and check your answers. Find some examples of exaggeration.

Pronunciation

10 Consonant clusters

English has many words with groups (or clusters) of consonants:

happened	/hæpnd/
couldn't	/kʊdnt/
puzzles	/pʌzlz/

T 7.3 Say these words from Unit 7 aloud and then transcribe them. They all have consonant clusters.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1 /dʌznt/ | _____ | 7 /speʃl/ | _____ |
| 2 /ʃʊdnt/ | _____ | 8 /əremdʒd/ | _____ |
| 3 /mʌsnt/ | _____ | 9 /rɪleɪnʃɪp/ | _____ |
| 4 /prəmɪst/ | _____ | 10 /kʌmftəbl/ | _____ |
| 5 /stræpt/ | _____ | 11 /ɪksaɪtmənt/ | _____ |
| 6 /dɪstɪŋktli/ | _____ | 12 /ɪmprest/ | _____ |

11 Sentence stress

T 7.4 Alan and Kevin are chatting about Frank. Read the conversation aloud and mark the stress in Kevin's responses.

- Alan** Don't you think Frank's put on a lot of weight recently?

Kevin You're kidding. If anything, he's lost weight.
- Alan** I think Frank earns more than me.

Kevin Well, I know he earns a lot more than me.
- Alan** He's thinking of buying a second-hand Mercedes.

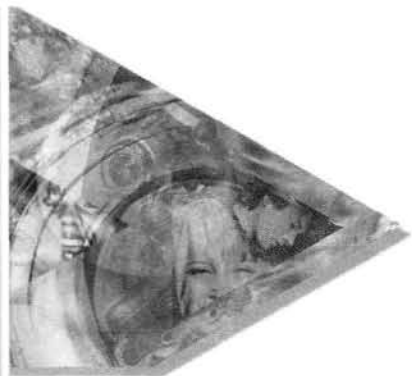
Kevin What do you mean? He's already bought a brand new one.
- Alan** He's just bought two pairs of designer jeans.

Kevin Didn't you know that all Frank's clothes are designer labels?
- Alan** Does Frank have many stocks and shares?

Kevin He has loads of them.
- Alan** Isn't Frank in New York on business?

Kevin No, in fact he's in Florida on holiday.
- Alan** His latest girlfriend has long, blonde hair.

Kevin Really? The girl I saw him with had short, brown hair.



8

Relative clauses
Participles

Going to extremes

Defining and non-defining relative clauses

►► Grammar Reference 8.1 Student's Book p149

1 General knowledge quiz

Test your general knowledge. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

General Knowledge Quiz on extremes

1 Death Valley,

- a ☐ which is in Arizona,
- b ☐ which is in California,
- c ☐ which is in Texas,

is officially the hottest place on Earth.

2 Concorde was ...

- a ☐ the fastest plane that has ever flown.
- b ☐ the longest plane that has even flown.
- c ☐ the only commercial plane that could go faster than sound.

3 Belgian Georges Simenon,

- a ☐ who was author of the Maigret detective stories,
 - b ☐ who was author of the Poirot detective stories,
 - c ☐ who was author of the Philip Marlow detective stories,
- wrote over 450 books – the most prolific author last century.

4 Kilimanjaro is a mountain in Tanzania

- a ☐ which is also the highest summit in Africa and Asia.
- b ☐ which is also the highest summit in Africa.
- c ☐ which is also the highest summit in the world.

5 The tallest building that was built last century was

- a ☐ the Sears tower in Chicago.
- b ☐ the Petronas Towers in Kuala Lumpur.
- c ☐ the Jin Mao building in Shanghai.



6 The highest waterfall in the world, which is called

- a ☐ the Angel Falls,
 - b ☐ the Niagara Falls,
 - c ☐ the Victoria Falls,
- is in Venezuela.

7 Bambuti pygmies, who only live in the African rainforest,

- a ☐ are the tallest people in the world.
- b ☐ are the smallest people in the world.
- c ☐ are the thinnest people in the world.

8 The driest place on Earth is the Atacama Desert,

- a ☐ which is in Egypt.
- b ☐ which is in Europe.
- c ☐ which is in Chile.