

9 & 10 Revise and Check

GRAMMAR

Circle a, b, or c.

- If I _____ a snake, I'd be terrified.
a see b saw c seen
- What _____ if a large dog attacked you?
a you would do
b will you do
c would you do
- I _____ that bike if I were you.
a wouldn't buy b didn't buy c won't buy
- I _____ in this house since I was 12.
a live b lived c have lived
- We haven't seen my uncle _____ a long time.
a since b during c for
- _____ have you had this car?
a How long b How much c How long time
- I _____ married for 15 years. I got divorced in 2010.
a have been b am c was
- When _____ Queen Victoria die?
a did b has c was
- The dishwasher _____ in 1886.
a were invented b was invented c is invented
- The first book in the series was _____ ten years ago.
a write b wrote c written
- The *Mona Lisa* was painted _____ da Vinci.
a for b by c to
- When I was a child I _____ have very long hair.
a use to b used to c used
- Jack _____ like sport when he was at school.
a don't use to
b didn't used to
c didn't use to
- I might _____ Sophie a ring for her birthday.
a buy b to buy c buying
- Sue _____ come tonight. She has to work late.
a might no b not might c might not

VOCABULARY

a Make nouns from the verbs.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 elect _____ | 5 die _____ |
| 2 decide _____ | 6 succeed _____ |
| 3 choose _____ | 7 imagine _____ |
| 4 organize _____ | |

b Circle the word that is different.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|------------|----------|
| 1 butterfly | goat | fly | mosquito |
| 2 pig | sheep | cow | lion |
| 3 spider | shark | jellyfish | whale |
| 4 scared | afraid | frightened | fear |
| 5 maths | marks | history | biology |

c Complete with a verb from the list in the right form.

base design discover fall retire






- In Britain most people _____ when they are 65.
- I _____ in love for the first time when I was 15.
- Penicillin was _____ by Alexander Fleming in 1928.
- The *Lord of the Rings* films were _____ on the books written by Tolkien.
- The first Apple computer was _____ by Steve Wozniak.

d Write the words for the definitions.

- k** _____ a wild animal that lives in Australia
- b** _____ an insect that makes honey
- cr** _____ a reptile that lives in rivers in Africa and Australia
- b** _____ a male cow
- t** _____ very afraid
- s** _____ a couple usually do this before they get divorced
- s** _____ a school subject that includes physics, chemistry, and biology
- r** _____ information you get from your school at the end of each term which says how you have done

PRONUNCIATION

a Circle the word with a different sound.

-  fear near idea bear
-  phobia cow show homework
-  primary children spider might
-  scared there nervous wear
-  subject student used confusion

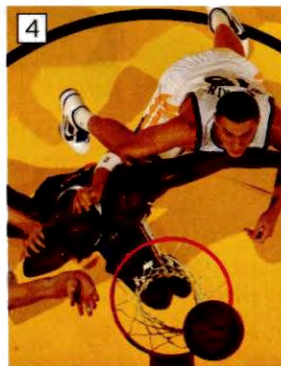
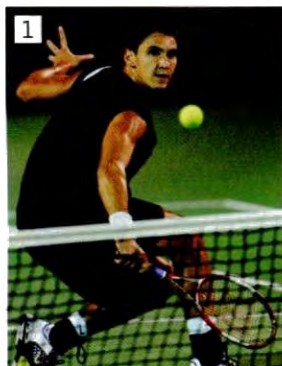
b Underline the stressed syllable.

- 1 gi|raffe 2 e|lephant 3 se|con|dary 4 re|tire 5 de|sign

Where did the ball go?

It went over the bar.

11A Bad losers



1 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING sports

- a What sports can you see in the photos?
- b 455))) Look at the sports in the list. How do you pronounce them in English? Listen and check, and underline the stressed syllable. Do you know the names of any other sports in English?

ath|le|tics base|ball ba|sket|ball box|ing cy|cling
 foot|ball golf hand|ball ho|ckey mo|tor ra|cing
 rug|by ski|ing te|nnis vol|ley|ball wind|sur|fing

Verbs with sports

- We use **play** for sports with a ball, e.g. *I play hockey at school.*
- With sports ending in **-ing** (cycling, skiing, windsurfing, etc.) we normally use the verb, e.g. *I cycle at weekends, or go + sport, e.g. I go cycling at weekends.*
- We use **do** for sport and exercise in general, e.g. *I do sport at weekends, and for martial arts, athletics, yoga, Pilates, etc., e.g. I do yoga twice a week.*

- c Ask and answer with a partner. Give and ask for as much information as you can.

SPORT — YOU LOVE IT OR YOU HATE IT.

- Do you do any sport or exercise?
 Yes. What? Do you enjoy it? No. Why not?
- Did you use to do any other sports or exercise? Why did you stop?
- Which sports do you think are the most exciting to watch?
- Which sports do think are the most boring?
- Are you (or is anyone in your family) a fan of a sports team? Which one?
- Do you (or they) watch their matches?
- What is the most exciting sporting event you have ever seen?

2 VOCABULARY

sports, expressing movement

- a Put these words in the correct column. Do you know any other words connected to these sports?

bunker corner hole lap match point
 penalty serve track

athletics	football	golf	tennis

- b 456))) Listen to the sports commentaries. What are the four sports?
- c Listen again and complete the sentences with one word. Then match sentences 1–4 with pictures a–d.
- The ball has gone _____ the lake.
 - The ball has gone _____ the bar.
 - Now they have to run _____ the track one more time.
 - That's a very hard return, but the ball has gone _____!



d ► p.162 Vocabulary Bank Expressing movement.

I have a son called James.

So do I.

11C What a coincidence!

'I'm Jim.'

'So am I.'

In the USA, identical twin brothers were adopted soon after they were born. One brother was adopted by a couple named Lewis in Lima, Ohio, and his brother was adopted by a couple named Springer in Dayton, Ohio. By coincidence, both boys were called 'Jim' by their new parents. When Jim Lewis was six years old, he discovered that he had an identical twin brother. When he was thirty-nine, he decided to find and contact his brother. Six weeks later, he met Jim Springer in a café in Dayton, and they probably had a conversation something like this...



1 GRAMMAR *so, neither + auxiliaries*

- Look at the photos and describe the two men.
- Read about the two men and answer the questions.
 - Who are Jim Springer and Jim Lewis?
 - Why didn't they know each other?
 - What did Jim Lewis decide to do when he was 39?
 - How long did it take him?
- 5 5)) Cover the dialogue. Listen once. Try to remember three things they have in common.
- Listen again and complete the gaps.

A Hi! I'm Jim.
 B So ¹____ I. Great to meet you. Sit down. Are you married, Jim?
 A Yes... well, I've been married twice.
 B Yeah? So ²____ I. Do you have any children?
 A I have one son.
 B So ³____ I. What's his name?
 A James Allen.
 B That's amazing! My son's name is James Allen too!
 A Did you go to college, Jim?
 B No, I didn't.
 A Neither ⁴____ I. I was a terrible student.
 B So ⁵____ I. Hey, this is my dog Toy.
 A I don't believe it! My dog's called Toy too!
 B He wants to go outside. My wife usually takes him. I don't do any exercise at all.
 A Don't worry. Neither ⁶____ I. I drive everywhere.
 B What car do you have?
 A A Chevrolet.
 B So ⁷____ !!
 A+B Let's have a beer, Jim.
 A What beer do you drink?
 B Miller Lite.
 A So ⁸____ !!

- Which coincidence do you think is the most surprising?
- Look at the dialogue again. Answer the questions with a partner.
 - Find two phrases that the twins use...
 - when they have something in common.
 - when they have something in common.
 - Why do you think the auxiliary verb changes?
- p.146 Grammar Bank 11C. Learn more about *so, neither*, etc. and practise them.

1 DESCRIBING A PERSON

- a Read Charlie's email. The computer has found ten mistakes. They are grammar, punctuation, or spelling mistakes. Can you correct them?

From: Charlie [barcacarlos@hotmail.com]
 To: Lucy [lucyathome1989@yahoo.com]
 Subject: Hi from Spain

Hi Lucy

My name's Charlie. Well, it's really Carlos but everyone calls me Charlie. I'm from Barcelona and I live at home with my parents and my dog. I have 21 years old, and I'm at university. I'm studing physics. I'm in my last year and I really like it.

I'm going to tell you about myself. As you can see from the foto, I have black hair and browns eyes. My father always says I have a big nose, but I don't think so, I think it's a Roman nose!

I think I'm a positive person. My freinds say I'm funny and it's true, I like making people laugh. But I can to be serious too when I need to be!

I dont have many free time becuase when I'm not in class I have to do projects or write reports. But when I can, I like watching TV series, especially science fiction series and comedies. I watch them in english with subtitles. I also like playing computer games like *World of Warcraft* and *Starcraft*.

Please write soon and tell me about you and your life.

Best wishes

Charlie



- b Read the email again from the beginning. Then cover it and answer the questions from memory.

- 1 Where's Charlie from?
- 2 What's his real name?
- 3 Who does he live with?
- 4 What does he do?
- 5 What does he look like?
- 6 What's he like?
- 7 What are his favourite free time activities?

- c Write a similar email about you or a person you know. Write four paragraphs.

Paragraph 1	name, nationality, age, family, work / study
Paragraph 2	physical appearance
Paragraph 3	personality
Paragraph 4	hobbies and interests

- d Check your email for mistakes (grammar, punctuation, and spelling).

◀ p.7

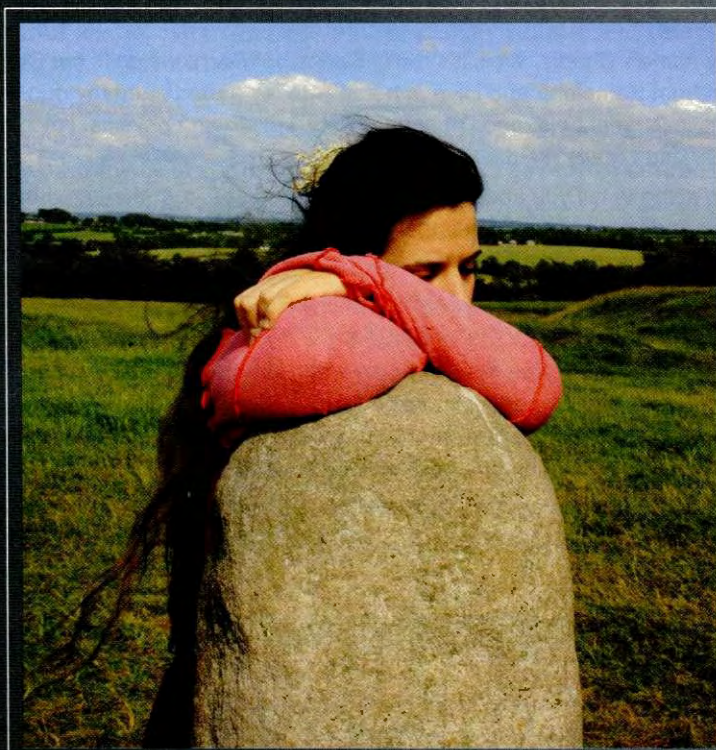
2 MY FAVOURITE PHOTO

📷 MY FAVOURITE PHOTO BLOG

POST YOUR FAVOURITE PHOTO ON THE WEBSITE, TOGETHER WITH A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF WHY THE PHOTO IS IMPORTANT TO YOU.

This week's winner is Ellie, a student from Cardiff.

- 1 One of my favourite photos is this one of my friend Anna.
- 2 I took the photo _____ the summer of 2011 when I was _____ holiday with some friends _____ Ireland.
- 3 We were at a place called Tara. It's a hill which is famous because there's a big stone _____ top of it, and people say that the old kings of Ireland were crowned there. Anna was telling us all about the history of the stone, and she put her arms _____ it. When I took the photo we thought she was meditating, but in fact we later realised she was sleeping! She woke up after a few minutes and she said the magic of the place made her sleepy!
- 4 I love this photo because it's mysterious, like the place, and it reminds me of a lovely holiday.
- 5 I have the photo _____ my phone and _____ my computer with other photos _____ Ireland.



a Match the questions with paragraphs 1–5.

- What was happening when you took the photo?
- Where do you keep it?
- Why do you like it?
- What's your favourite photo?
- Who took it? When? Where?

b Complete the text with *in*, *of*, *on*, or *round*.

🔍 You can keep a photo...

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| in an album. | on the wall. | by your bed. |
| your wallet. | a table. | |
| your bedroom. | your phone. | |
| a frame. | your computer. | |

c Write about your favourite photo. Answer the questions in a in the right order.

d Check your description for mistakes (grammar, punctuation, and spelling). Attach a copy of the photo if you can. Show your description to another student. Is the photo similar in any way to yours?

◀ p.15

3 AN INFORMAL EMAIL

- a Goran is a student from Croatia who's going to study English in the UK. He's going to stay with a family. Read the email from Mrs Barnes and complete it with expressions from the list.

Best wishes Dear Goran
PS Looking forward to hearing from you

- b Read the email again and answer the questions.

- 1 When is Goran coming to the UK?
- 2 How is he travelling?
- 3 Who is going to meet him at the airport?
- 4 Does Goran have to share a room?
- 5 Does *Looking forward to hearing from you* mean...?
 - a I hope you write again soon.
 - b I'm going to write to you again soon.
- 6 Does *PS* mean...?
 - a This isn't very important information.
 - b I forgot to say this before.
- 7 Why does Mrs Barnes send Goran a photo?

- c Imagine you are going to stay with Mrs Barnes. Answer her email using your own information. Write three paragraphs. End the email with *Best wishes* and your name.

Paragraph 1	Thank her for her email.
Paragraph 2	Say when you are arriving, etc.
Paragraph 3	Answer her other questions.

- d Check your email for mistakes (grammar, punctuation, and spelling).

◀ p.23

From: Sally Barnes [Barnes@hotmail.com]
To: Goran [gorangrec@yahoo.com]
Subject: Your trip

1 _____

Thank you for your email. We're very happy that you're coming to stay with us this summer, and we're sure you're going to enjoy your stay with us.

What time are you arriving at Stansted airport? If you send us your flight number and arrival time, we can all meet you in Arrivals. Can you send us your mobile number too?

Could you also give us some other information? What day are you going back to Croatia? Is there anything you can't eat or drink? Do you want your own room, or do you prefer to share a room with another student? Is there anything special you would like to do or see in the UK?

2 _____

3 _____

Sally Barnes

4 _____ I'm attaching a photo of the family, so you can recognize us at the airport!



4 DESCRIBING WHERE YOU LIVE

a Read the text and complete it with these words.

area city food historic modern
nature population rivers weather

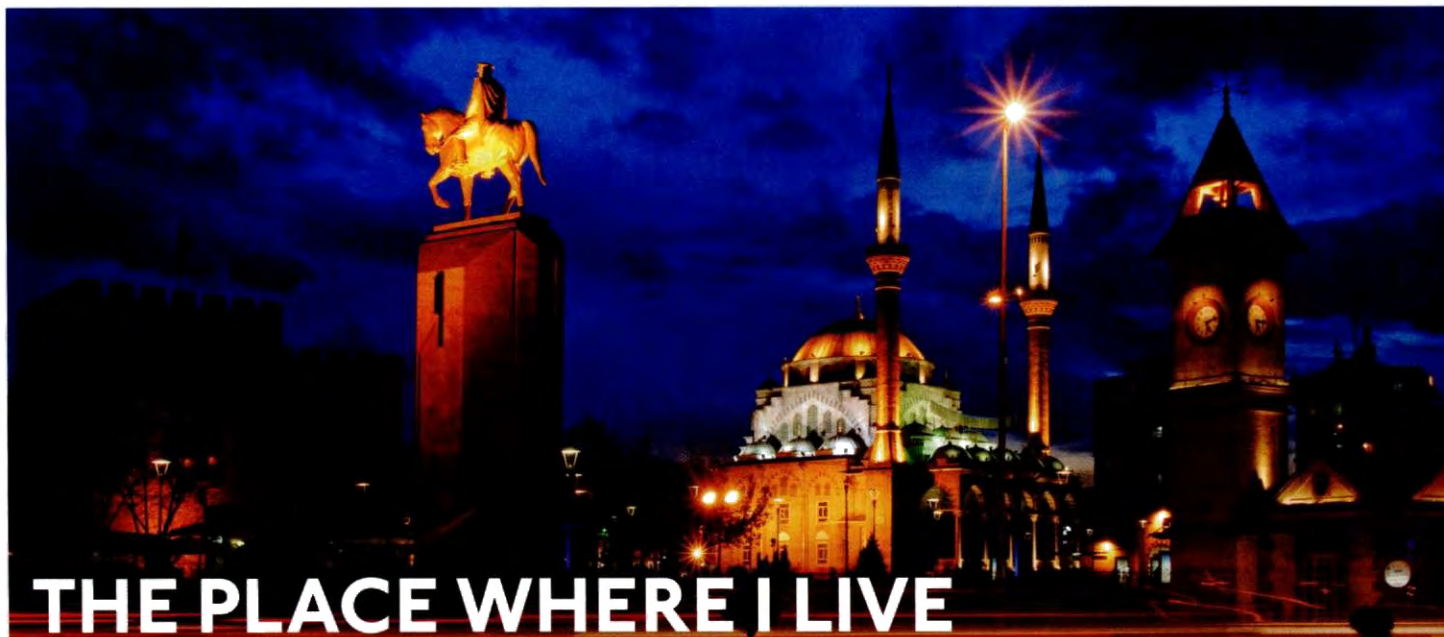
b Match the questions with paragraphs 1–5.

- What's it famous for?
- What's the weather like?
- What's the best thing about it? Do you like living there?
- What's your home town like? What is there to see there?
- Where do you live? Where is it? How big is it?

c Write a description of the place where you live. Write five paragraphs. Answer the questions in **b** in the right order. First, make notes on the questions in **b**.

d Check your email for mistakes (grammar, punctuation, and spelling). Show your description to other students in your class. Which place that you read about would you most like to visit?

◀ p.39



THE PLACE WHERE I LIVE

1 I live in Kayseri, which is an important ¹city _____ in Central Anatolia in Turkey. It has a ²_____ of over 1,000,000 people. It's near the famous Cappadocia ³_____, so there are a lot of tourists in the summer.

2 Kayseri is one of the richest cities in Turkey because it has a lot of industry. It is a university town, and there are also many ⁴_____ buildings, for example Kayseri Castle, Hunat Hatun Mosque, and the Grand Bazaar around Cumhuriyet Square, with its famous statue of Ataturk. But Kayseri also has ⁵_____ residential areas full of luxury blocks of flats, shopping centres, and stylish restaurants.

3 The ⁶_____ in Kayseri is typical of the Middle Anatolia Region. Winters are cold and snowy – great for skiing – and summers are hot and dry. It sometimes rains in the spring and autumn.

4 Kayseri is famous for its mountains. Mount Erciyes is the symbol of the city and it has a well-known ski resort, and on Mount Ali there are national and international paragliding championships. It's also famous for its ⁷_____ and has many local specialities like *pastirma*, which is dried beef with spices, and *manti*, which is a kind of Turkish ravioli. They're delicious!

5 What I like best about Kayseri is that we are so close to ⁸_____. When I'm tired of city life, I can easily get out and enjoy the mountains, ⁹_____, waterfalls, and thermal spas, which are only a short distance away.

6 A BIOGRAPHY

- a** Read the biography of Norah Jones. Then cover the text and try to remember three things about her.
- b** Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple or present perfect.

Writing a biography - use of tenses

If you write a biography of a person who is dead, the verbs will all be in the **past simple**.

If the person is alive, all finished actions will be in the **past simple** (such as the person's early life, e.g. *was born, went to university, etc.* or specific actions in their life, e.g. *got married, moved to another town, etc.*).

However, you must use the **present perfect** for unfinished actions which started in the past and are still true now (and which might change), e.g. *She has won nine Grammy awards. She has appeared in several films.*

Use the **present simple** (or **present continuous**) to talk about the present day, e.g. *She lives in New York. She's working on a new album.*

- c** Write a biography of someone you know, or of a famous person, who is still alive. Write three paragraphs. Make notes before you begin.

Paragraph 1	where and when they were born, their early life (past simple)
Paragraph 2	their life as a young adult (mostly past simple)
Paragraph 3	their later life and their life now (past simple, present perfect, present simple / present continuous)

- d** Check your biography for mistakes (grammar, punctuation, and spelling). Show your biography to other students in the class. Which of your classmates' biographies is the most interesting?

◀ p.73

Norah Jones

Norah Jones is an American singer-songwriter and actress. She ¹*was born* (**be born**) in 1979 in New York. Her father is Ravi Shankar, a famous Indian sitar player, and her mother is the concert producer Sue Jones. In 1986 her parents ²_____ (**separate**) and later got divorced, and Norah went to live in Texas with her mother.

Norah ³_____ (**be**) interested in music all her life. When she was young she played the saxophone and she was in two different choirs. She ⁴_____ (**go**) to the University of North Texas to study jazz piano, and while she was there she ⁵_____ (**meet**) Jesse Harris. She started a band with him a year later, and since then they ⁶_____ (**work**) together on many different projects.

In 1999 she ⁷_____ (**move**) to New York, and in 2001 she signed a contract with Blue Note records. Since then she ⁸_____ (**make**) five albums, and they have all been very successful. She ⁹_____ (**win**) nine Grammy awards and has sold over 37 million albums worldwide. She has also appeared in several films, including *My Blueberry Nights*.


She has been in only one relationship, with Lee Alexander, but they ¹⁰_____ (**break up**) in 2007. She still lives in New York. At the moment she is working on a new album.



9

9A second conditional: *if + past, would / wouldn't*

- 1 If a bull **attacked** me, I'd **run** away. (4 16))
If you **didn't go** to bed so late, you **wouldn't be** so tired in the morning.
Would you **take** the manager's job **if they offered** it to you?
- 2 If I **had** more time I'd **do** more exercise.
I'd **do** more exercise **if I had** more time.
- 3 If we **went** by car, we **could stop** at places on the way.

 **be in second conditionals**
With the verb *be* you can use *were* (instead of *was*) after *I / he / she / it*, e.g.
*If Jack **was** / **were** here, he'd know what to do.*
Use *were* (not *was*) in the expression *If I **were** you,...*
We often use this expression for advice, e.g. *If I **were** you, I wouldn't take that job.*

- 1 Use *if + past* to talk about an imaginary or hypothetical future situation and *would / wouldn't + verb* to talk about the consequence.
 - *would / wouldn't* is the same for all persons.
 - Contractions: 'd = *would* (*I'd, you'd, he'd*, etc.); *wouldn't* = *would not*.
- 2 The *if*-clause can come first or second. If the *if*-clause comes first, we usually put a comma before the next clause.
- 3 You can also use *could + infinitive* instead of *would + infinitive* in the other clause.

first or second conditional?

Compare the first and second conditionals.

- Use the **first conditional** for **possible** future situations.
*If I **don't have to** work tomorrow, I'll **help** you.*
(= It's a possibility. Maybe I will help you.)
- Use the **second conditional** for **imaginary or hypothetical** situations.
*If I **didn't have to** work tomorrow, I'd **help** you.*
(= It's a hypothetical situation. I have to work, so I can't help you.)

9B present perfect + *for* or *since*

- A Where do you live now? (4 21))
B In Manchester.
A **How long have you lived** there?
B I've **lived** there **for** twenty years.
- A Where do you work?
B In a primary school.
A **How long have you worked** there?
B I've **worked** there **since** 2005.

- Use the present perfect + *for* or *since* to talk about actions and states which started in the past and are still true now.
*I've **lived** in Manchester **for** twenty years.* = I came to live in Manchester twenty years ago and I live in Manchester now.
- Don't use the present simple in this type of sentence, e.g. **NOT** *Live in Manchester for twenty years.*
- Use *How long...?* to ask questions about the duration of an action or a state.

for or *since*?

- Use *for* + a period of time, e.g. **for** *two weeks, for ten years, for a long time*, etc.
*I've had this car **for** three months.*
- Use *since* with the beginning of a period of time, e.g. **since** *1980, since last June*, etc.
*I've been afraid of spiders **since** I was a child.*

9C present perfect or past simple? (2)

- A How long **was** Bob Marley a musician? (4 28))
B He **was** a musician for twenty years.
A How many Grammys **did** he **win**?
B He **didn't win** any.
- A How long **has** Ziggy Marley **been** a musician?
B He's **been** a musician since he was ten.
A How many Grammys **has** he **won**?
B He's **won** four.

- 1 Use the **past simple** to talk about a finished period of time in the past.
- 2 Use the **present perfect** to talk about a period of time from the past until now.
 - Compare the past simple and present perfect.
*Jack **was** married for ten years.* = Jack is not married now. He's divorced or dead.
*Jack **has been** married for ten years.* = Jack is married now.

9A

a Match the sentence halves.

- You'd feel much better A
- 1 I'd enjoy the weekend more
- 2 If it's sunny tomorrow,
- 3 Would you wear it
- 4 If we learned Portuguese,
- 5 I wouldn't work
- 6 If I went to live in London,

- A if you did some exercise.
- B would you come to visit me?
- C if I bought it for you?
- D we could go to the beach.
- E if I didn't have to work on Saturday.
- F we could go and work in Brazil.
- G if I didn't need the money.

b Complete with the correct form of the verbs.

- If I found a good job, I would move to the USA. (find, move)
- 1 We _____ the house if it _____ a garden. (buy, have)
- 2 If you _____ Indian food, I'm sure you _____ it. (try, like)
- 3 You _____ more if you _____ harder. (learn, work)
- 4 If we _____ a car, we _____ drive up to the mountains. (rent, can)
- 5 We _____ our son more often if he _____ nearer. (see, live)
- 6 I _____ to that restaurant if I _____ you – it's very expensive. (not go, be)
- 7 I _____ you to the airport if my mum _____ the car. (take, not have)
- 8 I quite like cycling, but I _____ to work if I _____ a car. (not cycle, have)
- 9 _____ you _____ your country if you _____ a well-paid job abroad? (leave, get)
- 10 I love living here. I _____ happy if I _____ leave. (not be, have to)

◀ p.68

9B

a Write questions with *How long* and the present perfect.

- you / be married *How long have you been married?*
- 1 you / be frightened of clowns _____?
- 2 your sister / have her car _____?
- 3 you / live here _____?
- 4 your dad / be a teacher _____?
- 5 you / know your boyfriend _____?
- 6 Britain / be in the EU _____?
- 7 you / have your cat _____?
- 8 he / work for the same company _____?

b Answer the questions in a. Use the present perfect + *for* or *since*.

I've been married for 20 years.

- 1 I _____ I was a child.
- 2 She _____ three years.
- 3 I _____ a long time.
- 4 He _____ 1990.
- 5 I _____ May.
- 6 It _____ 1973.
- 7 We _____ about two years.
- 8 He _____ 2008. ▶ p.71

9C

a Circle the correct form.

She is / She's been single since last summer.

- 1 He left / He has left school two years ago.
- 2 I lived / I've lived in Cardiff for two years, but then I moved to Swansea.
- 3 She lives / She's lived in Florida since 2010.
- 4 My sister had / My sister has had her baby yesterday!
- 5 I work in an office. I work / I've worked there for 20 years.
- 6 The city changed / The city has changed a lot since I was a child.
- 7 They're divorced now. They were / They have been married for ten years.
- 8 I met / I've met Sandra when I was / have been at university.

b Complete with the present perfect or past simple.

- 1 A Where does Rob live now?
B In Madrid.
A How long _____ there? (be / live)
B For three months. He _____ there in September. (move)
- 2 A When _____? (Picasso / die)
B In 1977, in Paris I think.
A How long _____ in France? (be / live).
B For a long time. He _____ Spain when he was 25. (leave)
- 3 A My brother and his wife get on very well.
B How long _____ married? (they / be)
A They _____ married since 1995. They _____ at university. (be, meet)
B Really? _____ that in Paris? (he)

◀ p.72

10

10A passive: be + past participle

Present: *am / is / are* + past participle

4 38)))

- Kevlar **is used** to make bullet-proof vests.
- Tippex **isn't used** very much today.
- Are** disposable nappies **used** all over the world?

Past: *was / were* + past participle

- The dishwasher **was invented** by Josephine Cochrane.
- Windscreen wipers **weren't invented** until 1903.
- When **was** the washing machine **invented**?

- You can often say things in two ways, in the active or in the passive.
*Josephine Cochrane **invented** the dishwasher. (active)*
*The dishwasher **was invented** by Josephine Cochrane. (passive)*
- In the **active** sentence, the focus is more on **Josephine Cochrane**.
- In the **passive** sentence the focus is more on **the dishwasher**.
- You can also use the passive when it isn't known or isn't important who does or did the action.
*My car **was stolen** last week.*
*Volvo cars **are made** in Sweden.*
- Use *by* to say who did the action.
*The Lord of the Rings **was written by** Tolkien.*

10B *used to / didn't use to*

- When I was a child, I **used to** play in the street. 4 43)))
My brother **used to** have very long hair.
- Children **didn't use to** watch much TV when my father was young.
My daughter **didn't use to** like vegetables, but now she loves them.
- Did** you **use to** wear a uniform at school? Yes, I did.
Did you **use to** like your teachers? No, I didn't.

- Use *used to / didn't use to* + verb to talk about things that happened repeatedly or were true for a long period of time in the past, but are usually not true now, e.g. things that happened when you were a child.
- *used to / didn't use to* is the same for all persons.
- Instead of *used to* you can use the past simple with an adverb of frequency.
*When I was a child, I **often played** in the street.*

used to or usually?
used to only exists in the past.
For habits in the present, use *usually* + present simple, **NOT** *use to*
*I **usually cook** in the evenings.*
NOT *I **use to cook** in the evenings.*



10C *might / might not* (possibility)

We **might** have a picnic tomorrow, but it depends on the weather. 4 50)))
She **might** come with us, but she's not sure yet.
I **might not** go to the party. I haven't decided yet.
You **might not** see him today. He's coming home late.

- Use *might / might not* + verb (infinitive without *to*) to say that perhaps you will or won't do something.
*We **might have** a picnic tomorrow.* = Perhaps we will have a picnic tomorrow.
- *might / might not* is the same for all persons.
- *might not* is not usually contracted.

may / may not
You can also use *may* instead of *might* for possibility, e.g.
*We **may** have a picnic tomorrow.*
*I **may not** go to the party.*

10A

a Complete with present or past passive.

The Eiffel Tower *was completed* in 1889. (complete)

- 1 Many of the things we use every day _____ by women. (invent)
- 2 In the UK most children _____ in state schools. (educate)
- 3 Australia _____ by Captain Cook in 1770. (discover)
- 4 This morning I _____ up by the neighbour's dog. (wake)
- 5 Cricket _____ in the summer in the UK. (play)
- 6 The songs on this album _____ last year. (record)
- 7 Nowadays a lot of toys _____ in China. (make)
- 8 Carols are songs which _____ at Christmas. (sing)
- 9 These birds _____ in northern Europe. (not usually see)
- 10 'Rome _____ in a day.' (not build)

b Rewrite the sentences in the passive, beginning with the **highlighted** words.

Shakespeare wrote **Hamlet** in 1603.

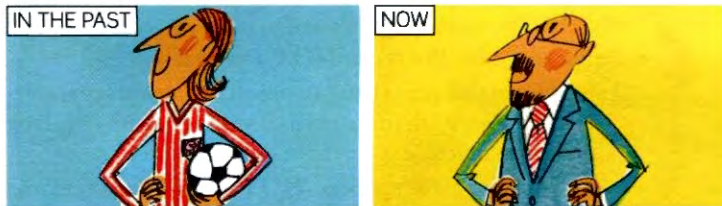
Hamlet was written by Shakespeare in 1603.

- 1 Jonathan Ive designed **the iPod and the iPhone**.
- 2 Most Mediterranean countries produce **olive oil**.
- 3 Herschel discovered **Uranus** in 1781.
- 4 Barry Sonnenfeld directed **the Men in Black films**.
- 5 David Hockney painted **Mr and Mrs Clark and Percy** in 1970–1971.
- 6 Elvis Presley didn't write **Blue Suede Shoes**.
- 7 JK Rowling wrote **the Harry Potter books**.
- 8 They make **Daihatsu cars** in Japan.

◀ p.76

10B

a Look at how John has changed. Write five sentences about how he was **IN THE PAST**.



He used to be slim.

- 1 _____ long hair.
- 2 _____ glasses.
- 3 _____ a heard.
- 4 _____ football.
- 5 _____ a tie.

b Make sentences with *used to*, *didn't use to*, or *did ... use to*?

you / have long hair

Did you use to have long hair?

- 1 my sister / hate maths, but she loves it now
- 2 where / you / work
- 3 I / like vegetables when I was a child
- 4 what / you / do in the summer holidays when you were young
- 5 The British / drink a lot of coffee
- 6 this building / be a cinema
- 7 your brother / teach here
- 8 I / be a Manchester United fan
- 9 Jeff / have a motorbike
- 10 telegrams / be a way of sending important messages

◀ p.79

10C

a Match the sentences.

Take some sun cream. D

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Let's buy a lottery ticket. <input type="checkbox"/> | B It may not be your size. |
| 2 Phone the restaurant. <input type="checkbox"/> | C We might get lost. |
| 3 Don't stand on the wall. <input type="checkbox"/> | D It might be really sunny . |
| 4 Let's take a map. <input type="checkbox"/> | E We may not have enough money. |
| 5 Try the shirt on. <input type="checkbox"/> | F You might cut yourself. |
| 6 Don't wait for me. <input type="checkbox"/> | G It may be closed on Sundays. |
| 7 Be careful with that knife! <input type="checkbox"/> | H We might win. |
| 8 Ask how much it costs. <input type="checkbox"/> | I I may be late. |

b Complete the sentences with *might* + a verb phrase.

be cold be ill be in a meeting go to the cinema
not have time not like it have fish and chips

I'm not sure what to do tonight. I *might go to the cinema*.

- 1 Kim wasn't at school today. She _____
- 2 His phone is turned off. He _____
- 3 It's an unusual book. You _____
- 4 I don't know if I'll finish it. I _____
- 5 I'm not sure what to order. I _____
- 6 Take a jacket. It _____

◀ p.80

11

11A expressing movement

The man **went up** the steps and **into** the church. **4 58**)
 He **drove out of** the garage and **along** the street.
 I **ran over** the bridge and **across** the park.



- To express movement use a verb of movement, e.g. *go, come, run, walk*, etc. and a preposition (or adverb) of movement e.g. *up, down, away*, etc.

in or into? out or out of?

Remember, use *into / out of + noun*, and *in / out* if there isn't a noun.

Come **into** the living room. Come **in**.

He went **out of** the house. He went **out**.

See **Expressing movement** p.162.

11B word order of phrasal verbs

- What time do you **get up**? **5 3**)
 I don't usually **go out** during the week.
- Put on** your coat. **Put** your coat **on**. **Put** it **on**.
Turn off the TV. **Turn** the TV **off**. **Turn** it **off**.
- I'm **looking for** my glasses.
 Have you found your glasses? No, I'm still **looking for** them.

- A phrasal verb = verb + particle (preposition or adverb), e.g. *get up, turn on, look for*.
 - Some phrasal verbs don't have an object, e.g. *get up, go out*.
 - Some phrasal verbs have an object and are separable. With these phrasal verbs you can put the particle (*on, off*, etc.) before or after the object.
 - When the object is a pronoun (*me, it, him*, etc.) it **always** goes between the verb and particle.
Here's your coat. Put it on. NOT Put on it.
 - Some phrasal verbs have an object and are inseparable, e.g. *look for*. With these phrasal verbs the verb (e.g. *look*) and the particle (e.g. *for*) are never separated.
I'm looking for my glasses. NOT I'm looking my glasses for.
- See **Phrasal verbs** p.163.

11C so, neither + auxiliaries

- A I love classical music. **5 6**)
 B **So do I**.
 A I went to a classical concert last night.
 B **So did I**.
- A I'm not married.
 B **Neither am I**.
 A I don't want to get married.
 B **Neither do I**.

- Use *So do I, Neither do I*, etc. to say that you have something in common with somebody.
 - Use *So + auxiliary + I* to respond to positive sentences.
 - Use *Neither + auxiliary + I* to respond to negative sentences.
- The auxiliary you use depends on the tense.

present simple	I don't like classical music.	Neither do I.
present continuous	I'm having a great time	So am I.
can / can't	I can swim.	So can I.
past simple	I didn't like the film. I was very tired.	Neither did I. So was I.
would / wouldn't	I wouldn't like to go there.	Neither would I.
present perfect	I've been to Brazil.	So have I.

- Be careful with the word order.

So do I. | Neither do I. NOT So I do. | Neither I do.

neither and nor

You can also use *nor* instead of *neither*, e.g.

A I didn't like the film.

B **Nor / Neither** did I.

Neither is usually pronounced /'naɪðə/, but can also be pronounced /'ni:ðə/.

11A

a Circle the correct preposition.

I lost my mobile phone signal when we went *across* (through) a tunnel.

- 1 We ran *to* / *down* the sea, and jumped *into* / *out of* the water.
- 2 If you go *over* / *past* the bank, you'll see the supermarket on the right.
- 3 He walked *along* / *across* the street until he got to the park.
- 4 The plane flew *on* / *over* the town and then landed.
- 5 The dog ran *towards* / *to* me, but then it stopped.
- 6 We cycled *over* / *out of* the bridge and *in* / *into* the city centre.
- 7 The racing cars went *round* / *under* the track 12 times.
- 8 The little boy suddenly ran *across* / *through* the road.

b Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

He jumped *into* his car and drove away.

- 1 As I cycled under the bridge, a train went _____ it.
- 2 Come _____. The door's open.
- 3 This is the 3rd floor. Go _____ those stairs and you'll come to the 2nd floor.
- 4 He walked _____ the bar and ordered a drink.
- 5 I like going _____ on a Saturday night.
- 6 He took his passport _____ his bag.
- 7 I'm exhausted. I've just cycled _____ a huge hill.

◀ p.85

11B

a Circle the correct form. If both are correct, tick ✓ the box.

Turn off your mobile / Turn your mobile off before the film starts.

- 1 Tonight I have to look my sister after / look after my sister.
- 2 Let's go out this evening / go this evening out.
- 3 Turn down the radio / Turn the radio down. It's too loud.
- 4 My brother is looking for a new job / looking a new job for.
- 5 You should throw away those old jeans / throw those old jeans away.
- 6 I don't like shopping for clothes online – I prefer to try them on / try on them before I buy them.
- 7 Take off your shoes / Take your shoes off before you come in.
- 8 That's my sister – I think you'd really get on with her / get on her with.
- 9 If it doesn't fit, you should take back it / take it back to the shop.
- 10 What time do you get up in the morning / get in the morning up?

b Complete the sentences with *it* or *them* and a word from the list.

back in on (x2) up (x3) down

I can't hear the radio. Turn *it up*.

- 1 Your clothes are all over the floor. Pick _____.
- 2 Here's your coat. Put _____.
- 3 'What does this word mean?'
'Look _____.'
- 4 To get your passport there are three forms. Please fill _____ now.
- 5 You remember that money I lent you? When can you give _____?
- 6 Is there anything on TV? Let's turn _____ and see.
- 7 You won't remember my address. Write _____.

◀ p.87

11C

a Complete B's answers with an auxiliary verb.

A I like chocolate. B So *do* I.

- 1 A I'm really thirsty. B So _____ I.
- 2 A I didn't go out last night. B Neither _____ I.
- 3 A I was born in Rome. B So _____ I.
- 4 A I don't eat meat. B Neither _____ I.
- 5 A I've been to Moscow. B So _____ I.
- 6 A I can't sing. B Neither _____ I.
- 7 A I'd like to go to Bali. B So _____ I.
- 8 A I saw a film last week. B So _____ I.
- 9 A I wouldn't like to eat that. B Neither _____ I.
- 10 A I can play chess. B So _____ I.

b Respond to A. Say you are the same. Use *So...I* or *Neither...I*.

A I don't like cabbage. *Neither do I.*

- 1 A I live near the supermarket. _____
- 2 A I'm not afraid of snakes. _____
- 3 A I went to bed late last night. _____
- 4 A I haven't been to Canada. _____
- 5 A I don't have any pets. _____
- 6 A I can speak three languages. _____
- 7 A I always drink coffee in the morning. _____
- 8 A I'm waiting for the bus to the airport. _____

◀ p.88

Phrasal verbs

VOCABULARY BANK

a Match the sentences and the pictures.

- The match will **be over** at about 5.30.
- I need to **give up** smoking.
- I Don't **throw away** that letter!
- **Turn down** the music! It's very loud.
- **Turn up** the TV! I can't hear.
- He **looked up** the words in a dictionary.
- Could you **fill in** this form?
- I want to **find out** about hotels in Madrid.
- It's bedtime – go and **put on** your pyjamas.
- Could you **take off** your boots, please?
- My sister's **looking after** Jimmy for me today.
- I'm really **looking forward to** the holidays.

b 52)) Listen and check.

c Cover the sentences and look at the pictures. Remember the phrasal verbs.

d Look at these other phrasal verbs from Files 1–10. Can you remember what they mean?

get up

come on

go away (for the weekend)

go out (at night)

stand up

sit down

turn on (the TV)

turn off (the TV)

try on (clothes)

give back (something you've borrowed)

take back (something to a shop)

call back (later)

pay back (money you've borrowed)

switch off (the air conditioning)

write down (the words)

put away (e.g. clothes in a cupboard)

pick up (something on the floor)

carry on (doing something)

look for (something you've lost)

get on / off (a bus)

get on with (a person)



Type 1 = no object

The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) are **never separated**.
I **get up** at 7.30.

Type 2 = + object

The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) **can be separated**.
Turn the TV **on**. OR Turn **on** the TV.

Type 3 = + object

The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) are **never separated**.
Look **for** your keys. NOT Look **your keys for**.