

1 VOCABULARY high numbers

a Read three questions from a radio quiz show. Choose a, b, or c.

- 1 What is the population of Canada?
a 27,000,000
b 37,000,000
c 57,000,000
- 2 How far is it from New York City to Los Angeles?
a about 1,500 miles
b about 2,500 miles
c about 3,100 miles
- 3 How many politicians are there in the British Parliament?
a 450
b 650
c 750

b 9.13 Listen and check. Were you right? How do you say the three answers?

c p.148 **Vocabulary Bank Days and numbers** Do Part 4.

d 9.15 Listen and write the ten numbers you hear.

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e Answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 What's the population of your town or city?
- 2 What's the population of your country?
- 3 How far is it from your town or city to...?
a New York
b London
- 4 How many politicians are there in your country's government?

2 LISTENING

a 9.16 Listen to the introduction to a show called *Quiz Night*. Answer the questions.

- 1 How long do the contestants have to say if the sentences are true or false?
- 2 How much do they win if they get...?
a the first answer right
b the second answer right
c the third answer right
d all eight answers right
- 3 If they get an answer wrong, how much do they lose?
- 4 What can a contestant do if they are not sure of the answer?

b In pairs, look at sentences 1–8 from *Quiz Night*. Write T (true) or F (false).

QUIZ NIGHT

- 1 ☐ A **whale** can make a louder noise than a **lion**.
- 2 ☐ **World War I** was shorter than **World War II**.
- 3 ☐ The **American** movie industry is bigger than the **Indian** movie industry.
- 4 ☐ In July, **Seattle** is hotter than **Sydney**.
- 5 ☐ **Silver** is heavier than **gold**.
- 6 ☐ The mountain **K2** is more difficult to climb than **Mount Everest**.
- 7 ☐ Driving in **Italy** is more dangerous than driving in **the US**.
- 8 ☐ It's better to exercise in the **morning** than in the **afternoon**.



c 9.17 Listen to a contestant on *Quiz Night*. Check your answers to b. How much money does he win?

d Listen again for why the answers are true or false. Write down all the important numbers in each answer.

3 GRAMMAR comparative adjectives




- a Look at the adjectives in the *Quiz Night* sentences. In pairs, answer the questions.

Using adjectives to compare two things:

- 1 What two letters do you put at the end of one-syllable adjectives, e.g., *loud*?
- 2 Why is *big* different?
- 3 What happens when an adjective ends in consonant + y, e.g., *heavy*?
- 4 What word do you put in front of long adjectives, e.g., *dangerous*?
- 5 What's the comparative form of *good*?
- 6 What's the missing word?
China is bigger _____ Japan.

- b  p.140 Grammar Bank 9C

4 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING /ər/, sentence stress

- a  9.19 Listen to the sentence. How is *-er* pronounced at the end of a comparative adjective? How is *than* pronounced?
A whale can make a louder noise **than** a lion.
- b  9.20 Listen and write six comparative sentences.
- c Listen again and copy the rhythm. Are the sentences true or false?
- d  **Communication Quiz Night A p.107**
B p.112 Play Quiz Night.

5 READING

- a Read the first part of the article about trivia night. Do you have something similar in your country?
- b Now read the **Tips for how to win** and complete them with A–G.
- A Choose your team carefully.
B Don't be a sore loser.
C Don't cheat!
D Enjoy yourself!
E Keep your eyes open.
F Know about current affairs.
G Learn the big names.
- c Look at these words from the article to do with quizzes. What do they mean? How do you pronounce them?

a team an M.C. an expert to cheat
to memorize to be a sore loser to win

- d Answer the questions with a partner.








- 1 Do you play any games or take quizzes with general knowledge questions, e.g., *Trivial Pursuit*?
- 2 Are you a good or sore loser? Do you ever cheat?
- 3 What TV quiz shows are popular in your country? Do you watch any of them? Why (not)?
- 4 Do you know anyone who loves a particular quiz show? Which one? Why?
- 5 Would you like to be a contestant on a quiz show? Which one?



TRIVIA NIGHT!

A trivia quiz is a general knowledge quiz held in a bar or a restaurant. They started in the UK in the 1970s and have become very popular in the US in the last ten years. Friends form teams, usually of about five or six people, and they decide on a name for their team. The person who asks the questions is called the "M.C." (or the master of ceremonies), and the teams write their answers of a piece of paper. You can't use your phone to look for the answers! In some trivia night competitions, teams pay to be part of the event – from about \$5 to \$25 person – and the winning team gets the money. But a lot of trivia nights are free because restaurants and bars want people to come on nights that aren't usually busy, like Mondays and Tuesdays.

Tips for how to win

- 1  D That's really what it's all about. And don't take it too seriously.
- 2  Make sure you have friends who are experts at different subjects.
- 3  Cell phones, reference books, newspapers, etc., are not permitted.
- 4  Find out about events in the news, especially politics.
- 5  Memorize the winners of recent and past sporting events, Academy Awards, Grammys, reality TV shows, political elections, etc., as well as the latest singles and album charts.
- 6  Always look out for new facts, wherever you are.
- 7  If you don't win, remember, there is always next time.

TRIVIA NIGHT QUIZ

Round 1 (Culture)

1	Madonna	✓
2	?	✗
3	the 1812 Overture	✗
4	Denzel Washington	✓
5	Guillermo del Toro	✓
6	Prince	✓
7	??	✗
8	Amy Adams	✓

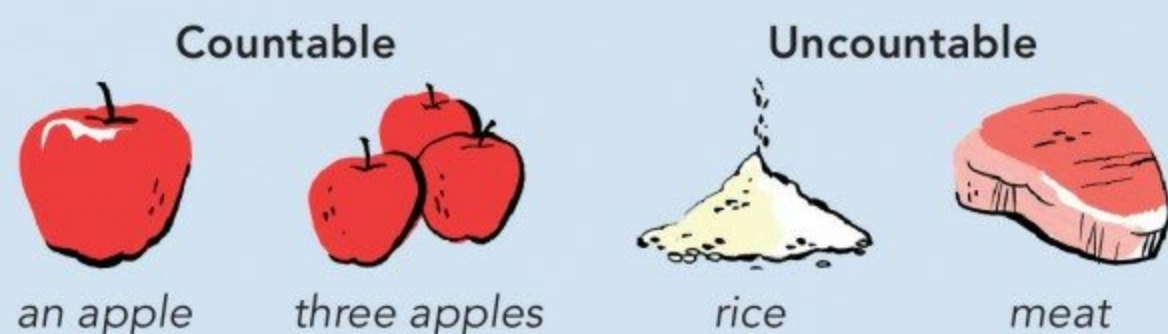
Round 2 (Sports)

1	Derek Jeter	✓
2	Chloe Kim	✗
3	?	✗
4	Usain Bolt	✓
5	The Stanley Cup	✓
6	the Denver Broncos	✓
7	4 minutes	✓
8	??	✗

Round 3

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

9A countable / uncountable nouns, a / an, some / any



- English nouns can be **countable** or **uncountable**.
countable = things you can count, e.g., *apples*. Countable nouns can be singular (**an** apple) or plural (*apples*).
uncountable = things you can't count, e.g., *rice*, *meat*.
NOT ~~two rices, three meats~~.
Uncountable nouns are usually singular.
- Some nouns can be countable and uncountable, e.g., *ice cream*.



an ice cream (countable)



some ice cream (uncountable)

a / an, some / any

	countable	uncountable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We need	an apple. some apples.	some butter.
<input type="checkbox"/> We don't need	a tomato. any tomatoes.	any rice.
<input type="checkbox"/> Do we need	an orange? any oranges?	any sugar?

- We use *a / an* with singular countable nouns. *a / an* = one.
- We use *some* in ☒ with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.
- We use *any* in ☐ and ☐ with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.

some in ☐

We use *some* in ☐ to ask for and offer things.

Can I have **some** sugar, please? Would you like **some** coffee?

9B quantifiers

uncountable (singular)	short answers	full answers
How much sugar do you eat?	A lot. A little. Not much. None.	I eat a lot of sugar. I eat a little sugar. I don't eat much sugar. I don't eat any sugar.
countable (plural)		
How many cookies do you eat?	A lot. A few. Not many. None.	I eat a lot of cookies. I eat a few cookies. I don't eat many cookies. I don't eat any cookies.



a lot of and lots of

A lot of and *lots of* mean the same thing, e.g., *He eats a lot of cheese / lots of cheese.*

- We use *How much...?* with uncountable nouns and *How many...?* with plural countable nouns.
- We use:
a lot (of) with countable and uncountable nouns for a **big quantity**.
a little / not...much with uncountable nouns for a **small quantity**.
a few / not...many with countable plural nouns for a **small quantity**.
not...any (none in short answers) for **zero quantity**.

a lot of and much / many

- In ☒ sentences, we usually use *a lot of*.
- In ☐ sentences and ☐, we usually use *much* and *many*.
*I don't drink **much** water. Do you drink **much** coffee?*
- It is also possible to use *a lot of* in ☐ and ☐.

*I don't eat **a lot of** vegetables. Do you drink **a lot of** coffee?*

9C comparative adjectives

A whale is **louder than** a lion.
Canada is **bigger than** the US.
K2 is **more difficult** to climb **than** Mount Everest.
My new job is **better than** my old one.
The traffic is always **worse** in the evening.



9.18

- We use comparative adjectives + *than* to compare two things, people, etc.

adjective	comparative	spelling
old nice	older nicer	one-syllable adjectives: + -er (or -r if the adjective ends in e)
big hot	bigger hotter	adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant: double consonant + -er
dry healthy	drier healthier	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + y: y -ier
tired	more tired	one-syllable adjectives ending -ed: more + adjective
famous expensive	more famous more expensive	two- or more syllable adjectives: more + adjective
good bad far	better worse farther / further	irregular

9A

a Write *a*, *an*, or *some* + a food or drink word.



some bread

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 8 _____ |

b Complete the conversation with *a*, *an*, *some*, or *any*.

- A What can we make for your brother and his girlfriend?
 B Let's make a pizza.
 A Good idea. Are there ¹ _____ tomatoes?
 B Yes. And there are ² _____ mushrooms, too.
 A Great!
 B Oh no! There isn't ³ _____ cheese!
 A Oh. Wait a minute. I bought ⁴ _____ steak yesterday.
 Are there ⁵ _____ potatoes?
 B Yes, there are.
 A Good. So we can have steak and French fries. Do we have
⁶ _____ fruit?
 B I think we have ⁷ _____ oranges. Yes, and there's
⁸ _____ apple and ⁹ _____ bananas, too.
 A OK. You can make ¹⁰ _____ fruit salad for dessert.
 B OK. Let's start cooking.

← p.71

9B

a Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

How much sugar do you put in your tea?

- _____ butter do you use for this cake?
- _____ cans of soda did she drink?
- _____ oil do I need?
- _____ chocolates were in that box?
- _____ rice do you want?
- _____ coffee does he drink?
- _____ bottles of water did you buy?
- _____ cans of tuna do we have?
- _____ orange juice is there in that carton?
- _____ cookies did you eat?

b Circle the correct word or phrase.

- I don't put much / many salt on my food.
- We don't eat a lot of / a lot cookies.
 - A How much chocolate do you eat? B A little. / A few.
 - My husband doesn't drink much / many coffee.
 - A How much fruit did you buy?
B A lot. / A lot of.
 - We eat a lot of / much fish. We love it!
 - A Do your children drink any milk?
B No, not much / not many.
 - Donna ate her hamburger, but she didn't eat much / many French fries.
 - A How many vegetables do you eat?
B Any. / None. I don't like them.
 - I have a cup of tea and a few / a little cereal for breakfast.
 - A Do you eat much / many meat?
B No, I don't eat no / any meat. I'm a vegetarian.

← p.72

9C

a Write the comparative form of the adjectives.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| big | <u>bigger</u> |
| 1 high | _____ |
| 2 dirty | _____ |
| 3 important | _____ |
| 4 late | _____ |
| 5 low | _____ |
| 6 bored | _____ |
| 7 wet | _____ |
| 8 modern | _____ |
| 9 comfortable | _____ |
| 10 happy | _____ |

b Complete with a comparative adjective + *than*.

- My sister is younger than me. She's only 18. (young)
- The farmer's market is _____ the supermarket for vegetables. (cheap)
 - Italian is _____ for Spanish students _____ it is for English students. (easy)
 - I always feel _____ in the afternoon _____ in the morning. (tired)
 - This restaurant is _____ when it first opened. (busy)
 - Come in the summer. The weather is _____ in the spring. (good)
 - I love science. I find it _____ history. (interesting)
 - Cusco is _____ from the ocean _____ Lima. (far)
 - I'm _____ my brother. He's very tall. (short)
 - The economic situation is _____ it was last year. (bad)
 - Skiing is _____ I thought it was. (difficult)

← p.75

Days and numbers

1 DAYS OF THE WEEK

a Complete the days of the week with the letters.

W Fr S Th T M S

Monday /'mʌndeɪ/ ____iday /'fraɪdeɪ/
 ____uesday /'tuzdeɪ/ ____aturday /'sætərdeɪ/
 ____ednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ ____unday /'sʌndeɪ/
 ____ursday /'θərzdeɪ/

b 1.11 Listen and check.

c 1.12 Listen and repeat the **bold** phrases.

the **weekend** (= Saturday and Sunday)

a **weekday** (= Monday–Friday)

What day is it **today**? It's **Friday**.

Have a good **weekend**. You too.

See you **later**. See you **tomorrow**. See you on **Monday**.

ACTIVATION Cover the days. Say them in order.

Capital letters

Days of the week begin with a capital letter.

Tuesday **NOT** *tuesday*

2 NUMBERS 0–20

a Match the words and numbers.

twelve twenty eleven three eighteen
 five fifteen seven

0 <u>zero</u> /'zi:rou/	11 _____ /'lɛvn/
1 one /wʌn/	12 _____ /'twelv/
2 two /tu/	13 <u>thirteen</u> /θər'tɪn/
3 <u>three</u> /θri/	14 <u>fourteen</u> /fɔr'tɪn/
4 four /fɔr/	15 _____ /fɪf'tɪn/
5 _____ /faɪv/	16 <u>sixteen</u> /sɪks'tɪn/
6 six /sɪks/	17 <u>seventeen</u> /sevn'tɪn/
7 _____ /'sevn/	18 _____ /eɪ'tɪn/
8 eight /eɪt/	19 <u>nineteen</u> /naɪn'tɪn/
9 nine /naɪn/	20 _____ /'twenti/
10 ten /ten/	

b 1.13 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the words. Say the numbers.

Phone numbers

794-1938 = seven nine four, one nine three eight

44 = four four **OR** double four

0 = zero **OR** oh /ou/

VOCABULARY BANK

3 NUMBERS 21–100

a Write the numbers.

21 _____	twenty-one /'twenti 'wʌn/
_____	thirty /'θɜrti/
_____	thirty-five /'θɜrti 'faɪv/
_____	forty /'fɔrti/
_____	forty-three /'fɔrti 'θri/
_____	fifty /'fɪfti/
_____	fifty-nine /'fɪfti 'naɪn/
_____	sixty /'sɪksti/
_____	sixty-seven /'sɪksti 'sevn/
_____	seventy /'sevnɪ/
_____	seventy-two /'sevnɪ tu/
_____	eighty /'eɪti/
_____	eighty-eight /'eɪti 'eɪt/
_____	ninety /'naɪnti/
_____	ninety-four /'naɪnti fɔr/
_____	a hundred /ə 'hʌndrəd/

b 1.27 Listen and check.

Pronunciation

13 and 30, 14 and 40, etc., are similar, but the stress is different, e.g., thirteen, thirty, fourteen, forty, etc.

ACTIVATION Cover the words. Say the numbers.

p.9

4 HIGH NUMBERS

a Write the missing numbers or words.

105 _____	a / one hundred and five
_____	two hundred
350	three hundred and _____
875	eight hundred _____ seventy-five
1,000	a / one <u>thousand</u> /'θaʊz(ə)nd/
_____	one thousand five hundred
2,012	two thousand and _____
5,420	five thousand four _____ and twenty
_____	twenty-five thousand
100,000	a / one hundred _____
1,000,000	a / one <u>million</u> /'mɪljən/
2,300,000	two million _____ hundred thousand

b 9.14 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the words. Say the numbers.

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