G something, anything, nothing, etc. V adjectives ending -ed and -ing P /ɛ/, /oʊ/, and /ʌ/



- Read four tweets about weekends. Which two do you think are true?
- Read the article A boring weekend? Then read the tweets again. Which do you think are probably not true? Why?
- Read the article again. Correct the wrong information.
 - 1 One in ten people sometimes lie about their lives on social media.
 - 2 When people read about what their friends are doing, they are happy for them.
 - 3 People invent stories about their weekend because they want their families to think they have exciting lives.
 - 4 Some people put on a fake tan on Sundays so that people at work think they look good.
 - 5 Young women are the biggest liars.
 - 6 People's online lives are the same as their real lives.
- Talk to a partner.
 - 1 What do you usually answer when people ask you "Did you have a good weekend?" Is it always true?
 - 2 When was the last time you had a really exciting weekend? What did you do?

2 VOCABULARY adjectives ending -ed and -ing

- Look at the two highlighted words in the article. Which word describes...?
 - 1 how a person feels
 - 2 a thing or a situation
- **10**4.21 Circle the correct adjective in the questions below. Listen and check. How do you say the adjectives?
 - 1 a Do you think Sundays are usually bored / boring?
 - **b** Are you bored / boring with your job or studies?
 - 2 a What kind of weather makes you feel depressed / depressing?
 - **b** Do you think the news is always depressed / depressing?
 - 3 a What activities do you find relaxed / relaxing?
 - **b** Do you usually feel relaxed / relaxing at the end of the weekend? Why (not)?
 - 4 a Have you read any interested / interesting articles or books recently?
 - b What sports are you interested / interesting in?
 - 5 a Are you excited / exciting about your next vacation?
 - **b** Are you doing anything excited / exciting next weekend?
 - 6 a What were you frightened / frightening of when you were a child?
 - **b** Do you find storms frightened / frightening?
- Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Give more information if you can.



Bob1972 @Bob1972

New York for the weekend, amazing! #greatweekend #nosleep



UrbanJ @UrbanJ

Spent all day Sunday at work, and then in bed at 9:00. #terribleweekend



Topsy @TopsyReal

Husband took me to Paris for lunch on Saturday! #bestdayout



Betty @BettyM

Sunday in the park with the family, picnic and games. #ilovesummer

A boring weekend? Don't tell anybody!



A new survey of 2,000 adults has shown that 20% of the respondents tell lies about their weekends on social media.

The survey, by a travel website, shows that people invent stories to make their lives appear more interesting than they really are. Psychologist Judi James, one of the organizers of the survey, said, "When some people read their friends' posts and see their photos on Facebook,

- 05 Twitter, and Instagram, they begin to feel jealous of them. They think that their friends are having a much more exciting life. So they invent details about their own weekend."
- One of the main reasons people give for inventing 10 these stories is to have something to talk about on Monday morning at work or at school. This is because they don't want other people to think that they have a boring life. The most popular lies people tell are that they went to a party or
- 15 went away for the weekend, and 3% of people even put on a fake tan on Sunday night to make their colleagues think they went to the beach for the weekend. One out of ten people invents a romantic getaway with their partner.
- ²⁰ People aged 18 to 24 are the ones who most often tell lies on social media and men lie more often than women. Only 20% of people interviewed said that they always told the truth in posts.
- Judi James said, "Social media is becoming ²⁵ increasingly important in our lives, and it seems we're living one life online and another in reality." So when you are feeling jealous on a Saturday night because your best friend is having a
- romantic dinner with her boyfriend, stop and ask 30 yourself, "Is she really there, or is she just sitting at home feeling bored like me?"

Glossary

respondent a person who answers questions getaway a short vacation

- **GRAMMAR** something, anything, nothing, etc.
- Read the tweets. Complete the hashtags with goodweekend or badweekend.



Saturday night, friends away, ordered Chinese takeout, but nothing on TV. 🥲



Very excited! We're going somewhere hot and sunny. See you all on Monday!



Had two theater tickets for Saturday night, but couldn't find anybody to go with me! Nobody loves me. 2 #

- Look at the highlighted words in a. Complete the rules with people, places, or things.
- 1 Use something, anything, and nothing for
- 2 Use somewhere, anywhere, and nowhere for
- 3 Use somebody, anybody, and nobody for
- G p.132 Grammar Bank 4C

PRONUNCIATION

 ϵ , ω , and λ

What sound do the pink letters make, a, b, or c?







a egg

b phone

c up

- 1 Nobody knows where he goes.
- 2 Somebody's coming to lunch.
- 3 I never said anything.
- 4 I've done nothing since Sunday.
- 5 Don't tell anybody about the message.
- 6 There's nowhere to go except home.
- b 4.23 Listen and check. Practice saying the sentences.
- c 4.24 Listen and answer the questions. Follow the example.
 - 1)) What did you buy? (Nothing. I didn't buy anything.

5 SPEAKING

- Look at the questions in **b**. Plan your answers. Answer them truthfully, but invent one answer to make your weekend sound more exciting.
- b Work with a partner. Interview each other with the questions. A ask B all the questions, then change. Try to guess which answer your partner invented.

Did you have a good weekend?

Friday

Did you go anywhere exciting on Friday night?

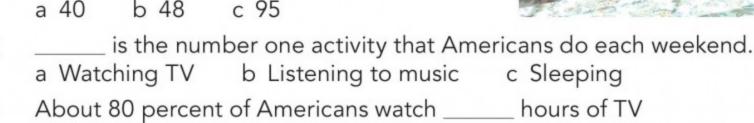
- **Saturday** Did you do anything in the house (cleaning, etc.) on Saturday morning?
 - Did you go shopping? Did you buy anything?
 - Did you need to work or study?
 - What did you do on Saturday night?

Sunday

- Did you go anywhere nice on Sunday?
- Did you do anything relaxing in the afternoon?
- What did you have for dinner?

VIDEO LISTENING

- Watch the documentary The American weekend. Complete the sentences with a, b, or c.
 - Most Americans work _____ hours a week. b 48 c 95



- each weekend.
 - a three b seven c nine
- Nearly all Americans spend about three hours each weekend _____. a going to restaurants b watching Netflix c eating meals
 - Americans _____ have time to do housework during the work week.
- b don't usually c always a never
- Almost half of Americans shop for _____ hour(s) each weekend. c three b two
- Many American families spend four hours taking their children___
 - b to parties c to sports games and practices a shopping
- 16 percent of Americans spend a little time each weekend _____. a playing games b playing with their pets c playing with their grandparents
- A 9/80 work schedule gives employees _____ extra days off each month.
 - b three c four a two
- 53 percent of Americans would like to work a ____-day work week. b four c six a three
- **b** Is your weekend similar to the Fried family's weekend? Would you like to have a three-day weekend?





4A present perfect

- 1 I've cleaned the refrigerator! It looks new! **4.4** He hasn't done the dishes. Can you help me do them? A The concert starts soon. Have you turned off your phone? B Yes, I have.
- 2 Mary's had her baby! A package has arrived for you.
- 1 We often use the present perfect to talk about the recent past and its relationship with the present, e.g., I've cleaned the refrigerator, so now it looks new. We don't say exactly when things happened, e.g., I've cleaned the refrigerator. NOT I've cleaned the refrigerator ten minutes ago.
- 2 We often use the present perfect to give recent news.

full form	contraction	negative	past participle
I have You have He / She / It has We have They have	I've You've He / She / It's We've They've	I haven't You haven't He / She / It hasn't We haven't They haven't	finished washing the dishes.
Have you finished the exercise? Has he done the homework?		Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.	

 For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the simple past (+ -ed). For irregular verbs the past participle is sometimes the same as the simple past (e.g., buy, bought, bought) and sometimes different (e.g., do, did, done). See Irregular verbs p.164.

yet, already

- 1 A Have you finished your homework yet?
 - B No, not yet. I haven't finished yet.
- 2 A Do you want to see this movie?
 - B No, I've already seen it three times.
- We often use yet and already with the present perfect.
 - 1 We use yet + the present perfect in ? and □ sentences to ask if something has happened or to say if it hasn't happened. We put yet at the end of the sentence.
 - 2 We use already in ± sentences to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected. We put already before the main verb.

4B present perfect or simple past? (1) present perfect: experiences and unfinished time

She's been to New York three times. Have you ever been to Ikea? I've never met Nina's husband.

4.19

He's seen that movie twice.

• We often use the present perfect to talk about past experiences or to talk about the recent past when we don't specify a time. In questions and negatives we often use ever (= at any time in your life) and never.

present perfect or simple past?

A Have you ever been to Mexico? B Yes, I have.

4.20

4.5

A When did you go there? B I went last year.

A Have you seen his new movie? B Yes, I have.

A What did you think of it? B I loved it.

 Conversations about experiences or the recent past often begin in the present perfect (with a general question) and then change to the simple past to ask for or give specific details, e.g., when, what, where, who with, etc.

been and gone

Compare the present perfect of be and go.

Mike has been to Paris. = He went to Paris and came back.

Mike has **gone** to Paris. = He's in Paris now.

4C something, anything, nothing, etc.

+ Somebody / Someone has taken my pen! 404.22 people

☐ I didn't speak to anybody / anyone all weekend.

? Did anybody / anyone call?

X No, nobody / no one. Nobody / No one called.

+ I bought **something** for dinner.

- I didn't do anything on the weekend.

? Is there **anything** in the refrigerator?

X No, **nothing**. There's **nothing** in the refrigerator.

+ Let's go **somewhere** this weekend.

— We didn't go **anywhere** this summer. places

? Is there anywhere to park?

No, nowhere. There's nowhere to park.

· We use somebody / someone, something, somewhere, etc., with a 🛨 verb when you don't say exactly who, what, or where. We can also use something in a request or offer, e.g., Can you buy something for me? Would you like something to drink?

· We use anybody / anyone, anything, anywhere in questions and negatives.

I didn't do anything last night. NOT I didn't do nothing.

• We use nobody / no one, nothing, nowhere in short answers or in a sentence with a \pm verb.

any, anything, etc., with a → verb

We also use any, anything, etc., with a ± verb to mean "it doesn't matter what, who, etc.," e.g.,

You can come any day. = It doesn't matter which day you come. Anybody can come to the party. = It doesn't matter who comes. I can sleep anywhere. = It doesn't matter where I sleep.

You can bring anything. = It doesn't matter what you bring.

things

-	
/	
4	-

a	Write sentences with the present perfect.	b	Write sentences or questions with already or yet.
	+ He / clean the car He's cleaned the car.		He / arrive. (already) He's already arrived.
	1 + She / buy a new jacket		1 I / have / breakfast. (already)
	2 - He / find a job yet		2 / you / finish / your dinner? (yet)
	3 ? / you speak to Mr. Jackson		3 The movie / start. (already)
	4 + We / find a fantastic hotel		4 I / not meet / his girlfriend. (yet)
	5 - They / finish eating		5 They / get married. (already)
	6 ? / you see Peter this morning		6 You're too late. He / go / home. (already)
	7 ? / you do your homework		7 We / speak / to him? (yet)
	8 — We / reply to their email yet		8 I / not read / his new book. (yet)
	o - vve / reply to their email yet		p.31
41	В		
а	Complete with the verb in the present perfect.	b	Complete the conversation with the present perfect or simple past.
	. <u>Have</u> you ever <u>broken</u> your leg? (break)		A <u>Have</u> you <u>been</u> to the new shopping mall? (be)
	1 you ever <u>brokerr</u> you leg: (break)		B Yes, I ¹ there last month – it ² great.
	clothes from that store? (buy)		(go, be)
	2 I always		A 3 you anything? (buy)
	a pair of designer sunglasses. (want)		B I ⁴ a new pair of shoes. (get)
	3 I this book. Is it good? (not read)		A 5 they expensive? (be)
	4 We to the new shopping mall		B Yes, very! 6 you any new clothes
	yet. (not be)		recently? (buy)
	5 your brother ever		A No, but my boyfriend ⁷ me a jacket for my
	abroad? (live)		birthday last week. (give)
	6 They to South America twice. (be)		
	7 She before. (not fly)	C	Complete with been or gone.
	8 James his girlfriend's		A Where's Rob? B He's gone to the soccer game.
	family. (not meet)		1 The kids aren't here. They've all out.
	9 you		2 Have you ever to the swimming pool in town?
	in this restaurant before? (eat)		3 I haven't to Sue's new apartment yet.
	10 Jenny never me		4 My sister has to live in France and she's really
	about her family. (tell)		enjoying it.
	about her family. (tell)		5 Oh, good. Dad's to the store. The refrigerator is
			full.
			← p.32
4	C		
а	3,,	c.	b Answer with Nobody, Nowhere, or Nothing.
	Are you doing <u>anything</u> tonight?		•
	1 Did you meet last night?		1 What did you do last night?
	2 called when you were out. They're goin	ng to	
	call back later.		3 Who did you see?
	3 I've seen your wallet, but I can't rememb		vhere. c Answer the questions in b with a
	4 There's interesting at the movies tonight Let's stay in.	t.	complete negative sentence.
	5 Did see you when you left the house?		1 didn't do
6 Did you go exciting last weekend?			2
	7 I've bought you really nice for your birth	nday!	
	8 I rang the doorbell, but answered.		
	9 A What would you like for dinner tonight?		
	B! I really don't mind.		
	10 There's to go swimming. The pool is clo	sed	← p.35
	g. 116 poor 13 clo		