

# Food and cooking

## VOCABULARY BANK

### 1 FOOD

a Match the words and photos.

#### Fish and seafood

- 1 crab /kræb/
- lobster /'lɒbstər/
- mussels /'mʌslz/
- salmon /'sæmən/
- shrimp /ʃrɪmp/
- squid /skwɪd/
- tuna /'tʊnə/

#### Meat

- beef /bif/
- chicken /'tʃɪkən/
- duck /dʌk/
- lamb /læm/
- pork /pɜ:k/

#### Fruits and vegetables

- avocado /əvə'kɑ:dʊ/
- beet /bit/
- cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/
- cherries /'tʃerɪz/
- cucumber /'kyʊkʌmbər/
- eggplant /'egplænt/ (BritE aubergine)
- grapes /greɪps/
- green beans /'grɪn bi:nz/
- lemon /'lemən/
- mango /'mæŋɡəʊ/
- melon /'melən/
- peach /pitʃ/
- pear /per/
- raspberries /'ræzbərɪz/
- red pepper /rɛd 'pepər/
- zucchini /zu'kɪni/ (BritE courgette)

b 1.2 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Talk to a partner. Are there any things in the list that you...?

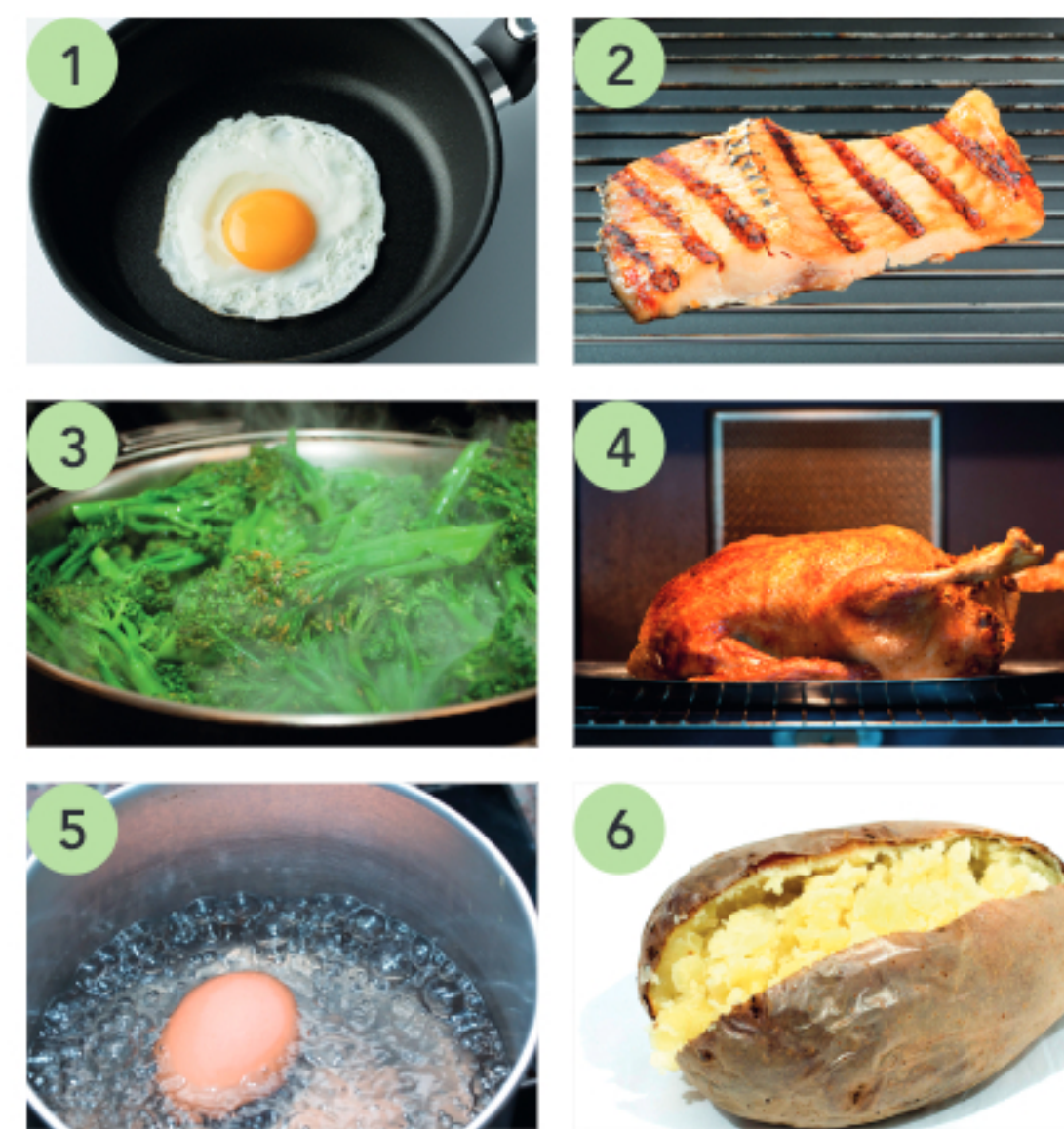
- a love
- b hate
- c have never eaten

Are there any other kinds of fish, meat, fruits, or vegetables that are very common in your country?



### 2 COOKING

a Match the words and photos.



- baked /beɪkt/
- boiled /bɔɪld/
- 1 fried /fraɪd/
- grilled /grɪld/
- roasted /roustɪd/
- steamed /stemd/

b 1.3 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Talk to a partner. How do you prefer these things to be cooked?

chicken eggs fish potatoes

### 3 PHRASAL VERBS

a Complete the phrasal verbs with a word from the list.

down on out (x2)

- 1 I **eat** \_\_\_\_\_ a lot because I don't really have time to cook. Luckily, there are lots of good restaurants close to where I live.
- 2 I'm trying to **cut** \_\_\_\_\_ coffee right now. I'm only having one cup at breakfast.
- 3 The doctor told me that I should completely **cut** \_\_\_\_\_ all cheese and dairy products from my diet.

b 1.4 Listen and check.

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### 1 WHAT ARE THEY LIKE?

- a Complete the sentences with adjectives from the list.

affectionate /ə'fekʃənət/ ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/  
 anxious /'æŋkʃəs/ bossy /'bɒsi/ charming /'tʃɑːmɪŋ/  
 competitive /kəm'petətɪv/ honest /'ɒnəst/  
 imaginative /ɪ'mædʒənətɪv/ independent /ɪndɪ'pendənt/  
 insecure /ɪnsɪ'kyʊr/ mature /mə'tʃʊr/ moody /'mudi/  
 patient /'peɪʃnt/ rebellious /rɪ'bɛljəs/ reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/  
 self-confident /self 'kɒnfədənt/ selfish /'selfɪʃ/  
 sensible /'sensəbl/ sensitive /'sensətɪv/  
 sociable /'səʊʃəbl/ spoiled /spɔɪld/ stubborn /'stʌbərn/

- 1 Selfish people think about themselves and not about other people.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ children are rude and behave badly because they are given everything they want.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ people behave like adults.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ people always tell the truth and never steal or cheat.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ people have an attractive personality and people like them.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ people have common sense and are practical.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ people are friendly and enjoy being with other people. **SYN** outgoing
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ people are often worried or stressed.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ people have a good imagination.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ people like doing things on their own, without help.
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ people like telling other people what to do.
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_ people are not confident about themselves.
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_ people can be easily hurt or offended.
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_ people never change their opinion or attitude about something.
- 15 \_\_\_\_\_ people can wait for a long time or accept difficulties without getting angry.
- 16 \_\_\_\_\_ people want to be successful in life.
- 17 \_\_\_\_\_ people are ones who you can trust or depend on. **SYN** responsible
- 18 \_\_\_\_\_ people are sure of themselves and their abilities.
- 19 \_\_\_\_\_ people don't like obeying rules.
- 20 \_\_\_\_\_ people have moods that change quickly and often.
- 21 \_\_\_\_\_ people always want to win.
- 22 \_\_\_\_\_ people show that they love or like other people very much.

- b **1.22** Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Which adjectives do you think are positive?

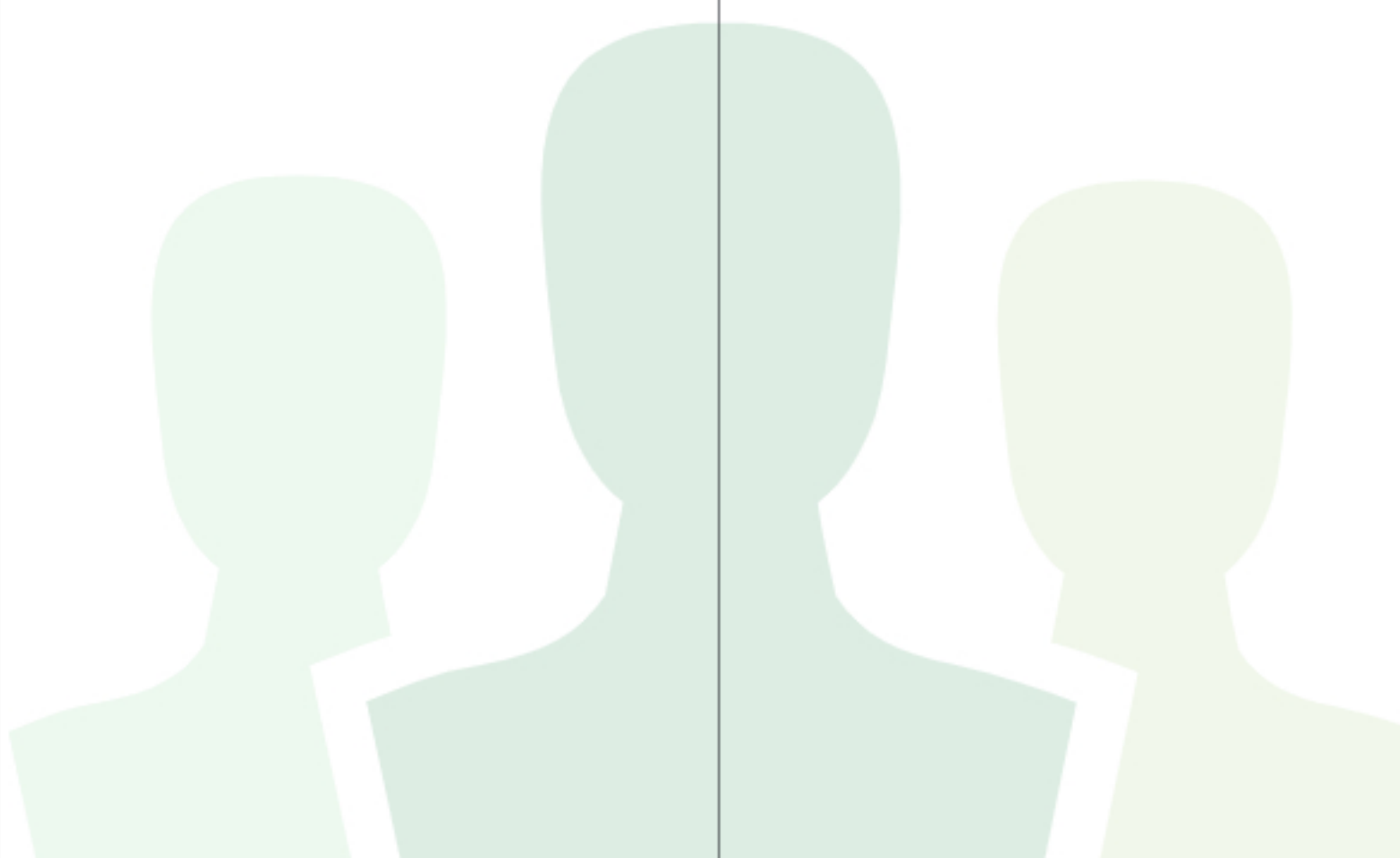
### 2 NEGATIVE PREFIXES

#### Negative prefixes

*un-*, *in-*, and *dis-* are common negative prefixes.  
*in-* changes to *im-* (before *b*, *m*, and *p*), *ir-* (before *r*), and *il-* (before *l*).

- a Which prefix do you use with these adjectives? Put them in the correct column.

ambitious clean friendly honest imaginative kind  
 mature organized patient reliable responsible  
 selfish sensitive sociable

<i>un-</i> / <i>dis-</i>	<i>in-</i> / <i>im-</i> / <i>ir-</i>
unambitious	
	

- b **1.23** Listen and check. Which adjective + prefix has a positive meaning?

**ACTIVATION** Cover the columns. Say the adjectives with prefixes.

#### False friends: *sensible*, *sensitive*, and *sympathetic*

Some words in English are very similar to words in other languages, but have different meanings. Be careful with these three adjectives, which may be false friends in your language.

*sensible* = practical (**NOT** easily-upset)

*sensitive* = easily hurt (**NOT** practical)

*sympathetic* = kind to somebody who is hurt or sad (**NOT** nice, friendly)

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### 1 VERBS

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the correct form.

b 2.1 Listen and check.

be worth /bi wərθ/ borrow /'bərəʊ/ can't afford /kænt ə'fɔːd/ charge /tʃɑːdʒ/ cost /kɒst/ earn /ɜːn/ inherit /ɪn'hɪrət/  
invest /ɪn'vest/ lend /lɛnd/ owe /əʊ/ raise /reɪz/ save /seɪv/ waste /weɪst/

- 1 My uncle died and left me \$5,000.
- 2 I put some money aside every week for my next vacation.
- 3 My brother promised to give me \$50.
- 4 I need to ask my mom to give me \$20.
- 5 I often spend money on stupid things.
- 6 I don't have enough money to buy that car.
- 7 I usually have to pay the mechanic \$400 to fix my car.
- 8 These shoes are very expensive. They are \$200.
- 9 Jim gave me \$100. I haven't paid him back yet.
- 10 I want to put money in a bank account. It'll give me 5% interest.
- 11 I work in a supermarket. They pay me \$1,800 a month.
- 12 I could sell my house for about \$350,000.
- 13 We need to get people to give money to build a new hospital.

- I'm going to *inherit* \$5,000.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ money every week.  
He promised to \_\_\_\_\_ me \$50.  
I need to \_\_\_\_\_ \$20 from my mom.  
I often \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ to buy that car.  
The mechanic \_\_\_\_\_ me \$400.  
They \_\_\_\_\_ \$200.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ Jim \$100.  
I want to \_\_\_\_\_ some money.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ \$1,800 a month.  
My house \_\_\_\_\_ about \$350,000.  
We want to \_\_\_\_\_ money for the new hospital.

### 2 PREPOSITIONS

a Complete the **Preposition** column with a word from the list.

by for (x2) from in into on to

- |  | <b>Preposition</b> |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 Would you like to <b>pay</b> cash or  credit card?   | <i>by</i>          |
| 2 I <b>paid</b> the dinner last night.                 | _____              |
| 3 I <b>spent</b> \$100  books yesterday.               | _____              |
| 4 My uncle <b>invested</b> all his money  real estate. | _____              |
| 5 I don't like <b>lending</b> money  friends.          | _____              |
| 6 I <b>borrowed</b> a lot of money  the bank.          | _____              |
| 7 They <b>charged</b> me \$120  a haircut!             | _____              |
| 8 I never <b>get</b> debt. I hate owing people money.  | _____              |

b 2.2 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the **Preposition** column. Say the sentences with the correct preposition(s).

### 3 NOUNS

a Match the nouns and definitions.

bill /bɪl/ budget /'bʌdʒət/ contactless payment /'kɒntæktləs 'peɪmənt/  
insurance /ɪn'ʃʊərəns/ loan /ləʊn/ mortgage /'mɔːɡɪdʒ/  
salary /'sæləri/ tax /tæks/

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1 <i>bill</i> | a piece of paper that shows how much money you have to pay for something  |
| 2 _____       | the money you get for the work you do   |
| 3 _____       | money that you pay to the government  |
| 4 _____       | money that somebody (or a bank) lends you   |
| 5 _____       | money that you have available and a plan of how to spend it, e.g., a vacation                                   |
| 6 _____       | money that you borrow from a bank to buy a house  |
| 7 _____       | a fast way of paying where you hold your card or phone over a reader and don't use your PIN                     |
| 8 _____       | money that you pay to a company and then they pay if you are sick or injured, or if you lose or break something |

b 2.3 Listen and check.

### 4 PHRASAL VERBS

a Complete the phrasal verbs with a word from the list.

back off on out

- 1 I took \_\_\_\_\_ \$200 from an ATM.
- 2 When can you pay me \_\_\_\_\_ the money I lent you?
- 3 I have to live \_\_\_\_\_ my parents while I'm in college.
- 4 It's difficult for me and my wife to live \_\_\_\_\_ only one salary.

b 2.4 Listen and check.

### 1 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND VEHICLES

a Match the words and photos.

- bus /bʌs/
- freeway /'friweɪ/
- motorcycle /'moutərsaɪkl/
- platform /'plætfɔrm/
- scooter /'skutər/
- subway /'sʌbweɪ/ (BritE the underground)
- train /treɪn/
- truck /trʌk/
- 1 van /væn/

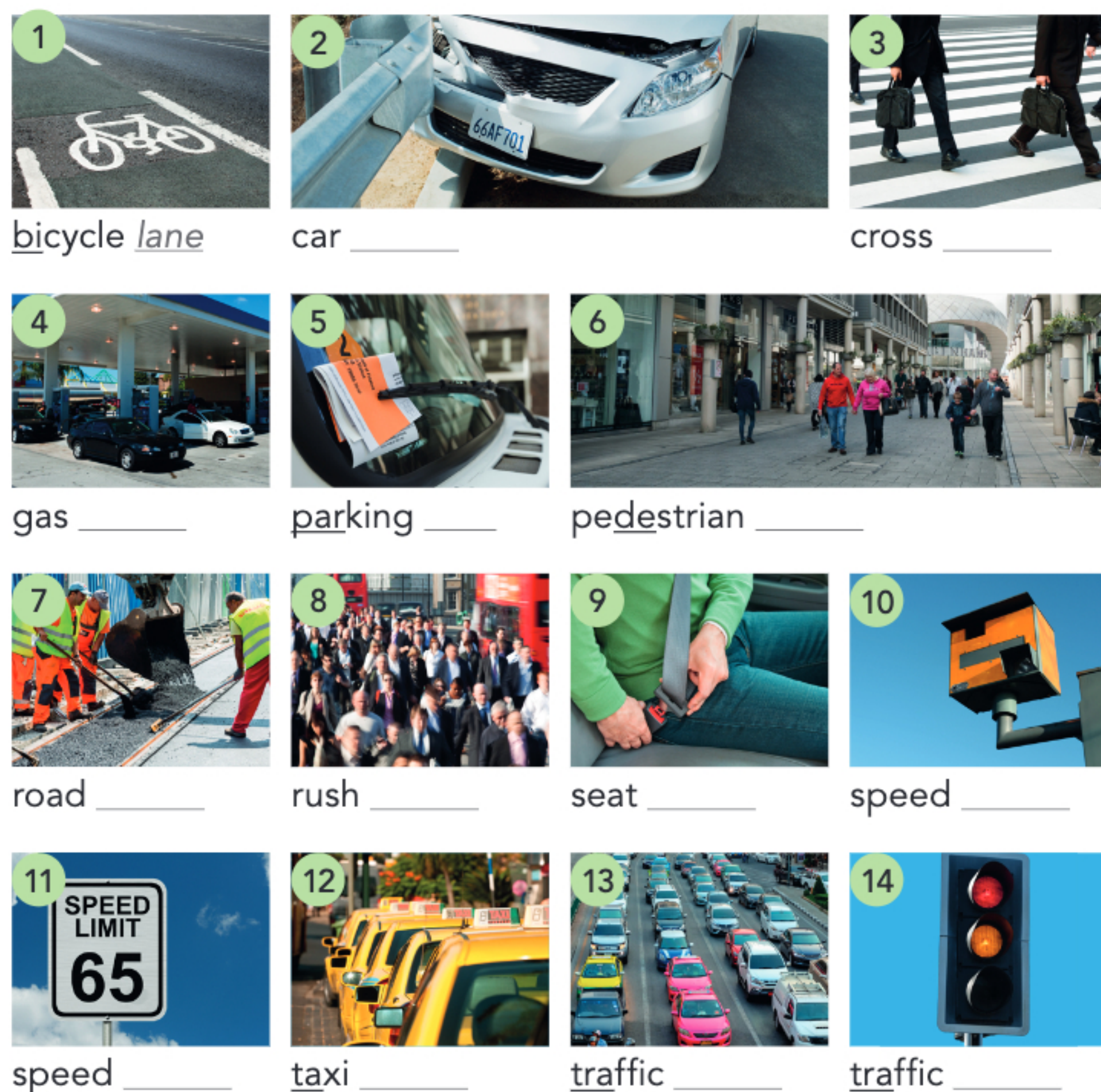
b 3.2 Listen and check.



### 2 ON THE ROAD

a Complete the compound nouns.

- belt /bɛlt/ camera /'kæmrə/ crash /kræʃ/ hour /'aʊər/  
 jam /dʒæm/ lane /leɪn/ light /laɪt/ limit /'lɪmət/  
 stand /stænd/ station /'steɪʃn/ ticket /'tɪkət/ walk /wɔk/  
 work /wɜrk/ zone /zoʊn/



b 3.3 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the compound nouns and look at the photos. Remember the compound nouns.

### 3 HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE?

#### How long does it take?

We use take (+ person) + time + to get (to / from) to talk about the duration of a trip, etc.

*It **takes** about an hour to get from Princeton to New York City by train.*

*It **took** (me) more than an hour to get to work yesterday.*

*How long does it take (you) to get to school?*

Read the information box. Then talk to a partner.

- How do you get to work / school? How long does it take?
- How long does it take to get from your house to the center of town?

### 4 PHRASAL VERBS

a Complete the phrasal verbs with a word from the list.

end look pick run set

- We \_\_\_\_\_ **off** at 7:00 in the morning to try to avoid the traffic.
- I arrive at 8:15. Do you think you could \_\_\_\_\_ me **up** at the train station?  
(opp **drop off**)
- Always check the address you put in your GPS or you may \_\_\_\_\_ **up** in the wrong place.
- We're going to \_\_\_\_\_ **out of** gas soon.  
Let's stop at the next gas station.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (or **Watch**) **out**! You're going to crash!

b 3.4 Listen and check.

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### 1 AFTER VERBS

- a Complete the **Preposition** column with a word from the list. You can use some words more than once.

about at between for in of on to with



He apologized to the police officer for driving fast.

- b 3.25 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the **Preposition** column. Say the sentences with the correct preposition(s).

	Preposition
1 He apologized <input type="text"/> the police officer <input type="text"/> driving fast.	<u>to, for</u>
2 I never argue <input type="text"/> my husband <input type="text"/> money.	_____
3 We're arriving <input type="text"/> Miami on Sunday.	_____
4 We're arriving <input type="text"/> O'Hare Airport at 3:45.	_____
5 Could you ask the waiter <input type="text"/> the check?	_____
6 Do you believe <input type="text"/> stereotypes?	_____
7 Who does this book belong <input type="text"/> ?	_____
8 I can't choose <input type="text"/> these two bags.	_____
9 We might go out. It depends <input type="text"/> the weather.	_____
10 I dreamed <input type="text"/> my childhood last night.	_____
11 Don't laugh <input type="text"/> me! I'm doing my best!	_____
12 I'm really looking forward <input type="text"/> the party.	_____
13 If I pay <input type="text"/> the meal, can you get the tip?	_____
14 This music reminds me <input type="text"/> our honeymoon in Italy.	_____
15 I don't spend a lot of money <input type="text"/> clothes.	_____
16 We need to talk <input type="text"/> Anita <input type="text"/> her report card.	_____

### 2 AFTER ADJECTIVES

- a Complete the **Preposition** column with a word from the list. You can use some words more than once.

about at for from in of on to with



My brother is afraid of bats.

#### Gerunds after prepositions

Remember that after a preposition, we use a verb in the gerund (+ -ing).

We're really excited **about going** to Brazil.

I'm tired of **walking**.

- b 3.26 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the **Preposition** column. Say the sentences with the correct preposition(s).

	Preposition
1 My brother is afraid (scared / frightened) <input type="text"/> bats.	<u>of</u>
2 She's really angry <input type="text"/> her boyfriend <input type="text"/> last night.	_____
3 I'm very close <input type="text"/> my older sister.	_____
4 This exercise isn't very different <input type="text"/> the last one.	_____
5 We're really excited <input type="text"/> going to Brazil.	_____
6 Krakow is famous <input type="text"/> its main square.	_____
7 I'm fed up <input type="text"/> sitting in this traffic jam.	_____
8 I'm very fond <input type="text"/> my little nephew. He's adorable.	_____
9 I've never been good <input type="text"/> sports.	_____
10 Eat your vegetables. They're good <input type="text"/> you.	_____
11 My sister is very interested <input type="text"/> astrology.	_____
12 She's very passionate <input type="text"/> riding her bike. She does about 30 miles every weekend.	_____
13 I don't like people who aren't kind <input type="text"/> animals.	_____
14 She used to be married <input type="text"/> a pop star.	_____
15 I'm really happy <input type="text"/> my new motorcycle.	_____
16 My dad was very proud <input type="text"/> learning to ski.	_____
17 Why are you always rude <input type="text"/> waiters and salespeople?	_____
18 Rachel is worried <input type="text"/> losing her job.	_____
19 I'm tired <input type="text"/> walking. Let's stop and rest.	_____

### 1 PEOPLE AND PLACES

a Match the words and photos.



- 1 captain /'kæptən/
- coach /kəʊtʃ/
- 1 fans /fænz/
- players /'pleɪərz/
- referee /ˌrefə'ri/ / umpire /'ʌmpaɪər/
- spectators /'spektətərz/ / the crowd /kraʊd/
- sports arena /'spɔ:ts ə'ri:nə/
- stadium /'steɪdiəm/
- team /ti:m/

b 5.2 Listen and check.

c Match the sports and places.

course /kɔ:s/ court /kɔ:t/ field /fild/  
pool /pul/ slope /sləʊp/ track /træk/

- 1 tennis / basketball court
- 2 soccer / baseball \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 swimming / diving \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 running / horse racing \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 golf \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 ski \_\_\_\_\_

d 5.3 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Test a partner.

- A (book open) Say a sport, e.g., tennis.  
B (book closed) Say where you do it, e.g., tennis court.

### 2 VERBS



#### win and beat

You win a game, competition, medal, or trophy.

You beat another team or person, e.g., the Golden State Warriors beat the Los Angeles Lakers.

a Complete with the past tense and past participles.

beat beat \_\_\_\_\_  
win \_\_\_\_\_  
lose \_\_\_\_\_  
tie \_\_\_\_\_

b Complete the **Verb** column with the past tense of a verb from a.

- |  | Verb  |
|--|-------|
| 1 Spain <span style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">   </span> with Brazil 2–2.                         | _____ |
| 2 Costa Rica <span style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">   </span> the US 3–0.                         | _____ |
| 3 Costa Rica <span style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">   </span> the game 3–0.                       | _____ |
| 4 The Chicago Bulls <span style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">   </span> 78–91 to the Boston Celtics. | _____ |

c 5.4 Listen and check a and b.

d Complete the **Verb** column with a word from the list.

do get injured get in shape go  
kick score throw train

- 1 Professional sportspeople have to     every day. train
- 2 Don't play tennis on a wet court. You might    .
- 3 A soccer player has to try to     the ball into the goal.
- 4 I've started going to the gym because I want to    .
- 5 Our new striker is going to     a lot of goals.
- 6 Would you like to     swimming this afternoon?
- 7 My brothers     yoga and t'ai chi.
- 8 In basketball, players     the ball to each other.

e 5.5 Listen and check.

### 3 PHRASAL VERBS

a Match the **highlighted** phrasal verbs to their meanings A–D.

- 1 It's important to warm up before you exercise.
- 2 My daughter works out every afternoon.
- 3 The player got a red card and was sent off.
- 4 My team was knocked out in the semi-finals.

- A was eliminated  
B exercise, usually at a gym  
C was told to leave the field, court, etc.  
D do gentle exercise to get ready for a game, for example

b 5.6 Listen and check.

← p.46



**Go online** to review the vocabulary for each lesson

### 1 PEOPLE

a Match the words and definitions.

classmate /'klæsmeɪt/

close friend /kloʊz 'frɛnd/ colleague /'kɒliɡ/

couple /'kʌpl/ ex /ɛks/ fiancé /fian'seɪ/

(female fiancée) partner /'pɑːtnər/

roommate /'rummeɪt/

1 couple

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

two people who are married or in a romantic relationship

your husband, wife, boyfriend, or girlfriend

the person that you are engaged to be married to

a person that you share an apartment with

a person that you work with

(colloquial) a person that you used to have a relationship with

a very good friend that you can talk to about anything

a person who is in the same class as you at school

b 5.20 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the definitions and look at the words. Remember the definitions.

### 2 VERB PHRASES

a Complete the sentences with a verb or verb phrase in the past tense.

be together become friends break up

get along get in touch get married get to know

go out together have (something) in common

lose touch meet propose

1 I met Mark when I was studying at Boston University.

2 We \_\_\_\_\_ each other quickly because we went to the same classes.

3 We soon \_\_\_\_\_, and we discovered that we \_\_\_\_\_ a lot \_\_\_\_\_. For example, we both liked art and music.

4 We \_\_\_\_\_ in our second semester and we fell in love.

5 We \_\_\_\_\_ for two years, but we argued a lot, and in our last semester of school, we \_\_\_\_\_ (or split up).

6 After we graduated, we \_\_\_\_\_ because I moved to Chicago, and he stayed in Boston.

7 Five years later, we \_\_\_\_\_ again on Facebook. We were both still single and Mark had moved to Chicago, too.

8 This time we \_\_\_\_\_ better than before, maybe because we were older.

9 After two months, Mark \_\_\_\_\_ and I accepted.

10 We \_\_\_\_\_ last summer. A lot of our old college friends came to the wedding!

b 5.21 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the sentences and look at the pictures. Remember the story.

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### 1 KINDS OF MOVIES

a Match the kinds of movies and photos.



- an action movie /'ækʃn 'muvi/
- an animated movie /'ænəmeɪtəd muvi/
- a comedy /'kɒmədi/
- 1 a drama /'dræmə/
- a historical movie /hɪ'stɒrɪkl 'muvi/
- a horror movie /'hɒrə 'muvi/
- a musical /'myuzɪkl/
- a romcom /'rɒmkəm/ (romantic comedy)
- a science fiction movie /saɪəns 'fɪkʃn 'muvi/
- a thriller /'θrɪlər/
- a war movie /'wɔr 'muvi/
- a western /'westərn/

b 6.4 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Talk to a partner.

Think of a famous movie for each kind of movie in a.

What kind of movies do you / don't you like? Why?

### 2 PEOPLE AND THINGS

a Match the nouns and definitions.

audience /'ɔdiəns/ cast /kæst/ critic /'krɪtɪk/ extra /'ekstrə/  
plot /plɒt/ review /rɪ'vju/ scene /sin/ script /skript/  
sequel /'sɪkwəl/ set /set/ soundtrack /'saʊndtræk/  
special effects /'speʃl rɪ'fɛkts/ star /stɑr/ subtitles /'sʌbtartlɪz/  
trailer /'treɪlər/

- 1 cast all the people who act in a movie
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (also verb) the most important actor in a movie
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the music of a movie
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the story of a movie
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a part of a movie that happens in one place
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the people who watch a movie in a movie theater
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ a movie that continues the story of an earlier movie
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ images often created by a computer
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ a series of short scenes from a movie, shown in advance to advertise it
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ the words of a movie
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who is employed to play a very small part in a movie, usually as a member of a crowd
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_ the translation of the dialogue of a movie on screen
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_ an article that gives an opinion about a new movie
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_ the place where a movie is being shot; the scenery used for a movie or play
- 15 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who writes movie reviews for the press

b 6.5 Listen and check.

### 3 VERBS AND VERB PHRASES

a Match sentences 1–6 to sentences A–F.

- 1 The movie **is based on** the story of opera singer Florence Foster Jenkins.
  - 2 It **is set in** New York during the 1940s.
  - 3 It **is directed by** Stephen Frears.
  - 4 Hugh Grant **plays the part of** Florence's husband and manager.
  - 5 It **was shot (or filmed) on location** in Liverpool.
  - 6 It **is dubbed** into other languages.
- A It is situated in that place at that time.  
B He is the director.  
C This is his role in the movie.  
D The words are spoken in a different language by foreign actors.  
E The movie is an adaptation of a true story.  
F It was filmed outside the studio.



b 6.6 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover 1–6 and look at A–F. Remember 1–6. Then think of another movie you know well and say sentences 1–6 about the movie.

### 1 PARTS OF THE BODY

a Match the words and photos.

- ☐ arms /ɑrmz/
- ☐ back /bæk/
- ☐ chin /tʃɪn/
- ☐ ears /ɪrz/
- ☐ eyes /aɪz/
- ☐ face /feɪs/
- ☐ feet /fi:t/ (sing foot /fʊt/)
- ☐ fingers /'fɪŋgərz/
- ☐ hands /hændz/
- ☐ head /hed/
- ☐ knees /ni:z/
- ☐ legs /legz/
- ☐ lips /lɪps/
- ☒ 1 mouth /maʊθ/
- ☐ neck /nek/
- ☐ nose /nouz/
- ☐ shoulders /'ʃouldərz/
- ☐ stomach /'stʌmək/
- ☐ teeth /ti:θ/ (sing tooth /tu:θ/)
- ☐ thumb /θʌm/
- ☐ toes /tu:z/
- ☐ tongue /tʌŋ/



b 6.14 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** In pairs, point to a part of the body for your partner to say the word.



#### Possessive pronouns with parts of the body

In English, we use possessive pronouns (*my, your, etc.*) with parts of the body.  
Give me *your hand*. **NOT** Give me *the hand*.



### 2 VERBS RELATED TO THE BODY

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the correct tense.

bite /baɪt/   clap /klæp/   kick /kɪk/   nod /nɒd/  
point /pɔɪnt/   smell /smel/   smile /smaɪl/   stare /stɛr/  
taste /teɪst/   touch /tʌtʃ/   whistle /'wɪsl/

- 1 Don't be frightened of the dog. He won't bite.
- 2 Jason \_\_\_\_\_ the ball too hard and it went over the wall into the next yard.
- 3 Mmm! Something \_\_\_\_\_ delicious! Are you making a cake?
- 4 The stranger \_\_\_\_\_ at me for a long time, but he didn't say anything.
- 5 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the sauce? I'm not sure if it needs more salt.

- 6 My dog always comes back when I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the oven door! It's really hot.
- 8 The audience \_\_\_\_\_ when I finished singing.
- 9 The teacher suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ at me and said, "What's the answer?" I hadn't even heard the question!
- 10 He's a very serious person – he never \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11 Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ in agreement when I explained my idea.

b 6.15 Listen and check. Which parts of the body do you use to do the things in a?

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## 1 THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN THE US AND THE UK

a Complete the text about the US with words from the list.

college /'kɒlɪdʒ/ elementary /elə'mentri/ grades /greɪdʒ/  
graduate /'grædʒuət/ high /haɪ/ kindergarten /'kɪndərgɑːdn/  
preschool /'prɪskul/ private /'praɪvət/ public /'pʌblɪk/  
religious /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/ semesters /sə'mestərz/ twelfth /twelfθ/

### In the US

Many children start their education between the ages of two and four in <sup>1</sup> preschool. Once a child turns five, he or she enters the US school system, which is divided into three levels, <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ school, middle school (sometimes called junior high school), and <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ school. In almost all schools at these levels, children are divided by age groups into <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. The youngest children begin in <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (followed by first grade) and continue until <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ grade, the final year of high school. The school year is divided into two <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Most US schools (about 75%) are <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ schools, which means they are supported by US tax dollars and education is free. The other 25% are <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ schools, where parents have to pay. Many of these schools are <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ schools, where the teachers may be priests or nuns.

If you want to go to <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, you have to apply. Admission depends on high school grades, college aptitude test scores, and extracurricular activities. A person who has completed college and has earned a degree is called a college <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.



b 7.2 Listen and check.

c Complete the text about the UK with words from the list.

boarding /'bɔːdɪŋ/ head /hed/ nursery /'nɜːsəri/  
primary /'praɪməri/ pupils /'pyʊplz/ secondary /'sekəndəri/  
terms /tɜːmz/ university /junə'vɜːsəti/

### In the UK

Children start <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ school when they are five. Before that, many children go to <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ school. From 11–18, children go to <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ school. Some children go to <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ schools, where they study, eat, and sleep. School children are usually called <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not “students” which only refers to people who are at university), and the person who is in charge of a school is called the <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ teacher. The school year is divided into three <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Higher education is often called <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

d 7.3 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the texts. With a partner, remember the different types of school (starting from the lowest level) in both countries.

## 2 DISCIPLINE AND EXAMS

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

not be allowed to /nɒt bi ə'laʊd tə/  
be punished /bi 'pʌnɪʃt/  
be suspended /bi sə'spɛndɪd/ cheat /tʃiːt/ let /lɛt/  
make /meɪk/ misbehave /mɪsbɪ'heɪv/

A Discipline is very strict in our school. We <sup>1</sup> aren't allowed to take our phones to school and they don't <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ us bring junk food for lunch, like potato chips or soda. Most students behave well, but if you <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, for example, talk too much in class, you'll <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and the teacher will probably <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you stay behind after class. If you do something more serious, like <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on an exam, you might even <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

fail /feɪl/ grade /greɪd/ pass /pæs/  
study /'stʌdi/ take /teɪk/

B Marc has to <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ an important English exam next week. He hopes he'll <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but he hasn't had much time to <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, so he's worried that he might <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. He won't get his <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ until the end of June.

b 7.4 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the texts and look at the verbs. Explain what they mean.

### make, let, and allow

My French teacher **made me do** extra homework. Our IT teacher **lets us play** games every Friday. The principal **doesn't allow us to take** our phones to school.

We use *make* and *let* with an object pronoun and the base form. We use *allow* with an object pronoun and the infinitive.

*let* and *allow* have a similar meaning. We often use *allow* in the passive, e.g., *We're allowed to play games every Friday*, but we can't use *let* in the passive **NOT** *We're let play games...*

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a Complete the **Preposition** column with *in* or *on*.

- ## Preposition

*in*

- b**  **7.18** Listen and check.

- c Cover the **Preposition** column. Say the sentences with the correct preposition.

**ACTIVATION** Talk to a partner. Describe where you live.

a Match the words and pictures.

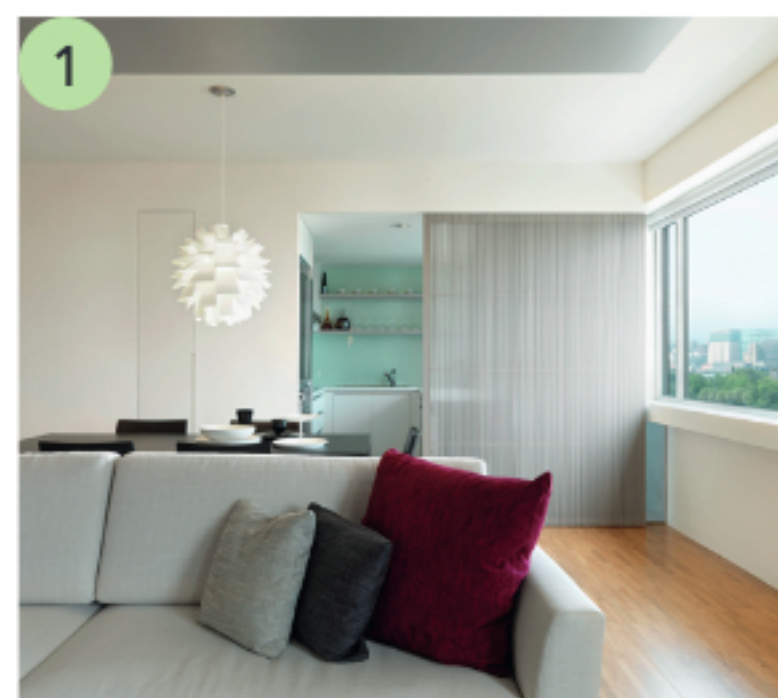
- 

- b**  **7.19** Listen and check.

a Match the descriptions and photos.

- I live in a cabin in the woods. It's old and made of logs. The rooms have very low ceilings. There's a fireplace in the living room, and it's very cozy in the winter.

- I live in a modern apartment in the city. It's spacious and very light, with wood floors and big windows.



- b**  **7.20** Listen and check. Focus on how the **highlighted** phrases are pronounced.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the descriptions and look at the photos. Describe the rooms.

 chimney or fireplace?

In English, *chimney* only refers to the structure on the roof of the house.

*Fireplace* is the place where you burn wood or coal.

**roof or ceiling?**

Roof is the top part of a house. Ceiling is the top part of a room.

## 1 VERB PHRASES

a Complete the sentences with a verb or verb phrase from the list.

applied for /ə'plaid fɔː/ was downsized /wəz 'daʊnsaɪzd/ was fired /wəz 'faɪərd/ got promoted /gɒt prə'məʊtɪd/  
resign /rɪ'zaɪn/ retire /rɪ'taɪə/ run /rʌn/ set up /set ʌp/ take /teɪk/ work (x2) /wɜːk/

- 1 Dan has to work a lot of overtime.
  - 2 Matt \_\_\_\_\_ last week.
  - 3 Most nurses have to \_\_\_\_\_ shifts.
  - 4 A man in our department \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
  - 5 Reza \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 6 The director of the company is going to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 7 Lilian is going to \_\_\_\_\_ next month.
  - 8 Angela has \_\_\_\_\_ a business selling clothes online.
  - 9 Everyone in the office has to \_\_\_\_\_ a training course.
  - 10 Mandy \_\_\_\_\_ a job online.
  - 11 My parents \_\_\_\_\_ a language school in San Diego.
- He has to work extra hours.  
He was given a more important job.  
Sometimes they work during the day and sometimes at night.  
He lost his job because of poor performance.  
He lost his job because the company didn't need him anymore.  
He has decided to leave his job. (also quit)  
She's 65, and she's going to stop working.  
She had the idea and has started doing it.  
They need to learn how to use the new software.  
She replied to an ad and sent in her résumé.  
They employ six teachers, who teach English to foreign students.

b 8.2 Listen and check. Cover the first sentence and look at the second. Can you remember the verb?

**ACTIVATION** Do you know anybody who has applied for a job / got promoted / been downsized / resigned / been fired / retired recently?

## 2 SAYING WHAT YOU DO

a Match the adjectives and definitions.

freelance /'frilæns/ part-time /part 'taɪm/  
self-employed /self ɪm'plɔɪd/ temporary /'tɛmpərəri/  
unemployed /ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/

### talking about people

- 1 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ without a job
- 2 He's \_\_\_\_\_ working for himself
- 3 He's a \_\_\_\_\_ working for different companies

### talking about a job or work

- 4 It's a \_\_\_\_\_ job. (opp permanent) with only a short contract, e.g., for six months
- 5 It's a \_\_\_\_\_ job. (opp full-time) only working a few hours a day

b Complete the sentences with *for*, *in*, or *of*.

- 1 I **work** for (in) a multinational company.
- 2 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ **charge** \_\_\_\_\_ the marketing department.
- 3 I'm **responsible** \_\_\_\_\_ customer loans.
- 4 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ school (college).
- 5 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my third year of college.

c 8.3 Listen and check a and b.

## 3 WORD-BUILDING

a Make nouns from the verbs by adding *-ment*, *-ion*, or *-ation*. Make any other necessary changes.

	Noun		Noun
1 <u>promote</u>	<i>promotion</i>	4 <u>employ</u>	
2 <u>apply</u>		5 <u>qualify</u>	
3 <u>retire</u>		6 <u>resign</u>	

b Make nouns for the people who do the jobs by adding *-er*, *-or*, *-ian*, or *-ist*. Make any other necessary changes.

	Noun		Noun
1 <u>science</u>		4 <u>pharmacy</u>	
2 <u>law</u>		5 <u>farm</u>	
3 <u>music</u>		6 <u>translate</u>	

c 8.4 Listen and check a and b. Underline the stressed syllable in the new words.

**ACTIVATION** Cover the **Noun** columns and look at 1–6 in a and b. Remember the nouns. Then think of two more jobs ending in *-er*, *-or*, *-ian*, or *-ist*. p.76

## 1 MAKING NOUNS FROM VERBS

- a Make nouns from the verbs in the list and write them in the correct column.

achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ agree /ə'gri/ argue /'ɑ:ɡyʊ/  
attach /ə'tætʃ/ choose /tʃu:z/ compensate /'kɑmpənsert/  
complain /kəm'pleɪn/ consider /kən'sɪdər/  
deliver /dɪ'lɪvər/ demonstrate /'dɛmənstreɪt/  
explain /ɪk'spleɪn/ fail /feɪl/ improve /ɪm'pru:v/  
lose /lu:z/ manage /'mænɪdʒ/ pay /peɪ/  
respond /rɪ'spɑnd/ sell /sɛl/ serve /sɜ:v/  
succeed /sək'sɪd/ tempt /tempt/ treat /trit/  
value /'vælyu/

+ ation	+ ment	new word
	achievement	

- b 8.20 Listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable in the nouns.

**ACTIVATION** Test a partner. Then change roles.

A (book open) Say the verb. B (book closed) Say the noun.

- c Complete the questions with a noun from a in the singular or plural.

- Have you ever been in a demonstration? What were you protesting about?
- Have you ever opened an email \_\_\_\_\_ that contained a virus?
- Do you often have \_\_\_\_\_ with your family? What about?
- Do you prefer reading grammar \_\_\_\_\_ in your own language, or do you think it's better to read them in English?
- Have you ever made a \_\_\_\_\_ to a company and gotten \_\_\_\_\_?
- Do you think that there's too much \_\_\_\_\_ when you're shopping, e.g., for a new phone?
- In a restaurant, what's more important for you, the food or the \_\_\_\_\_?

- d 8.21 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** With a partner, ask and answer the questions in c.

## 2 MAKING ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

### Adjective prefixes and suffixes

We often make adjectives from nouns by adding a suffix. Some common suffixes are: -y, e.g., *sun* – *sunny*; -ate, e.g., *passion* – *passionate*; -able / -ible, e.g., *fashion* – *fashionable*; -ful, e.g., *use* – *useful*. Nouns that end in -ence often make the adjective with -ent, e.g., *violence* – *violent*.

To make a negative adjective, we usually add a prefix, e.g., *un-*, *im-*, etc. (See **Vocabulary Bank Personality, p.153**.) However, some adjectives that end in -ful make the negative by changing the suffix -ful to -less, e.g., *useful* – *useless*, *hopeful* – *hopeless*.

- a Look at the adjectives and adverbs from the noun *luck* in the chart below. Complete the chart.

	adjectives		adverbs	
noun	+	-	+	-
luck	lucky	unlucky	luckily	unluckily
fortune	fortunate	unfortunate		
comfort				
patience				
care				

- b 9.7 Listen and check.

- c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the **bold** noun.

- The beach was beautiful, but unfortunately it rained almost every day. **fortune**
- My new shoes are very \_\_\_\_\_. I wore them all day yesterday and they didn't hurt at all. **comfort**
- He took the exam quickly and \_\_\_\_\_ and so he made lots of mistakes. **care**
- We were really \_\_\_\_\_. We missed the flight by just five minutes. **luck**
- Jack is a very \_\_\_\_\_ driver! He can't stand being behind someone who is driving slowly. **patience**
- It was a bad accident, but \_\_\_\_\_ nobody was seriously hurt. **luck**
- It was raining, but fans waited \_\_\_\_\_ in the line to buy tickets for tomorrow's concert. **patience**
- The roads will be very icy tonight, so drive \_\_\_\_\_. **care**
- The temperature dropped to 20 degrees, but \_\_\_\_\_, we were all wearing warm coats. **fortune**
- The bed in the hotel was incredibly \_\_\_\_\_. I hardly slept at all. **comfort**

- d 9.8 Listen and check.