

2 Correcting mistakes

Three of the sentences in this exercise are correct. Put a tick (✓) next to them. All the other sentences contain mistakes. Put a cross (✗) next to them and correct them.

Example

I work hard at the moment because I have exams next week.
I'm working

a It's been really cold lately, so I've bought some new thermal underwear.

b Manchester United play really well at the moment. Their new player has real talent.

c I've heard you'll have a baby! Congratulations.

d Was Tim working in Barcelona while you were working in Madrid?

e When I was a little girl, I've always spent my pocket money on sweets.

f I went out with Paul for two years now, and we're still crazy about each other.

g I can't decide what to buy my brother for his birthday. Perhaps I'm going to get him a new shirt.

h She'd trained so hard for the Olympics that I felt sure she would get at least a bronze medal.

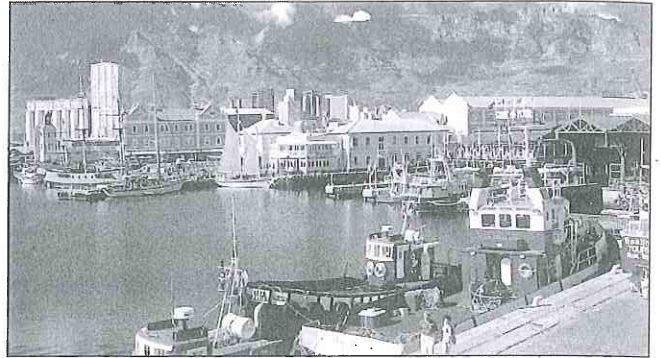
i A one-day strike has called by London Underground staff for Friday this week.

j The teacher said that Megan had been working hard and was deserved to pass all her exams.

3 Choosing the right tense

T 1.1 Read the telephone conversation between Mr Lewis and June, the travel agent. Put the verbs into the correct tense. Sometimes there is more than one possibility.

A holiday in South Africa



J Good morning. Fairweather Travel, June speaking. How can I help you?

Mr L Good morning. I (a) _____ (look) at your brochure on holidays in Cape Town and the Western Cape and I (b) _____ (wonder) if you could give me some more information?

J Certainly. Mr ...?

Mr L It's Lewis, Mr Lewis.

J Well, as it happens, Mr Lewis, I (c) _____ (go) to Cape Town myself last Christmas. I (d) _____ never _____ (be) there before. I (e) _____ (do) some research for Fairweather Travel, so I (f) _____ (get) to know the city pretty well.

Mr L Really! Then you're just the person to talk to. Tell me, (g) _____ you _____ (feel) safe? There (h) _____ (be) so much unrest in South Africa recently.

J Well, Mr Lewis, I (i) _____ (visit) many countries on behalf of Fairweather Travel, and I have to say that I (j) _____ (feel) very safe the whole time I (k) _____ (travel) round South Africa.

Mr L That's reassuring. My three children (l) _____ (learn) all about South Africa at school. They (m) _____ (look forward) to seeing Table Mountain. My wife (n) _____ (hope) to sample some South African wine. (o) _____ that _____ (be) possible?

J Oh, yes indeed. There are tours to many of the vineyards and wine cellars. Your wife (p) _____ (be able) to try some really good wines. South Africa (q) _____ (produce) some of the best wine and brandy in the world.

Mr L How interesting. Well, you (r) _____ (be) most helpful. I (s) _____ (get) back to you as soon as possible, after I (t) _____ (discuss) it all with my wife. Thank you very much. Goodbye.

J Goodbye.

Pronunciation

11 Vowel sounds and spelling



Phonetic symbols /fənetɪk sɪmbəlz/

There is a list of phonetic symbols on the inside back cover of this Workbook.

1 T 1.4 Look at the words in phonetics. Each of them contains a different English vowel sound. Read them aloud to yourself, then write the word next to the transcription. (They are all from Unit 1 of the Student's Book.)

- a /frend/ _____
- b /ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ _____
- c /tʃi:z/ _____
- d /mʌnθ/ _____
- e /tʊk/ _____
- f /hju:dʒ/ _____
- g /kræʃ/ _____
- h /ʃɒk/ _____
- i /θɔ:t/ _____
- j /ʃɜ:t/ _____
- k /tʃɑ:t/ _____
- l /tempə/ _____

2 T 1.5 The chart shows the main English vowel sounds.

/e/ letter	/ɪ/ sick	/i:/	/ʌ/
/ʊ	/u:/	/æ/ 	/ɒ/
/ɔ:/	/ɜ:/	/ɑ:/	/ə/

Write the words in the right box.

There are **four** words for each vowel sound.

sick	letter	good	cool	tree	suit	fan
early	horse	weather	log	camp	head	sausage
hug	party	letter	women	jeans	father	floor
woman	busy	could	work	walk	canoe	search
heat	machine	mother	daughter	fun	garden	building
worry	odd	breakfast	pullover	roof	want	machine
family	father	accent	banana	banana	worm	

3 Read these sentences aloud and then transcribe them.

a /ɜ:nɪŋ ə fɒrən læŋɡwɪdʒ ɪz vəri ju:sfʊl/

b /ɪts ɪmpɔ:tənt tə hæv ə gʊd dɪkʃənəri/

c /ɪŋɡlɪʃ speliŋ ɪznt i:zi/

d /ɪts gʊd tə ki:p lɪsts əv vəkæbjələrɪ/

e /græmə dʌznt hæv tə bi bɔ:riŋ/

f /evrɪwʌn wɒnts tə spi:k ɪŋɡlɪʃ flʊ:əntli/

Vocabulary

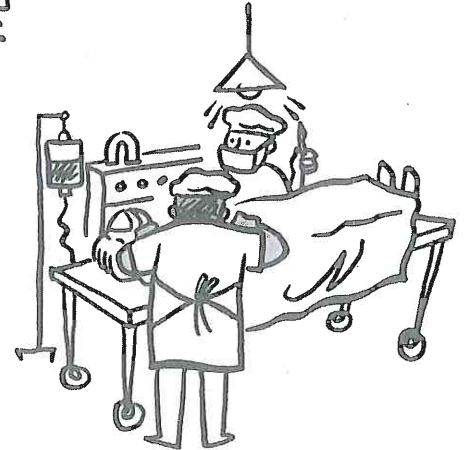
8 Health

Use your dictionary to check new words.

- 1 Match a person in **A** with suitable lines from **B** and **C**.
Make at least one sentence about each person.

Example

The nurse took the patient's temperature.



A	B	C
The nurse	performed	his knee.
The surgeon	suffered	her wrist.
The accident victim	had	in the smoky atmosphere.
The toddler	took	during the crossing.
The teenager	fell over and grazed	the patient's temperature.
The pregnant woman	felt faint	a difficult operation.
The old man	felt sea-sick	in the attack.
The tennis player	sprained	on a stretcher,
The racing driver	was wounded	a heart attack.
The soldier	was carried	from sunburn.
The gardener	was stung	the crash.
The ferry passengers	was lucky to survive	by a wasp.
The holidaymaker		spots on her face.



2. Choose the word or phrase which best completes the sentences.

a wounded injured damaged

Footballer Jimmie White was _____ in the second half of the match in a tackle with the goalkeeper.

b sprained sore dislocated

He'll be out of the game for several weeks with a _____ shoulder.

c a bandage stitches a sling

My daughter fell off her bike and she had to have _____ in her leg.

d pain ache indigestion

Suddenly Tom felt a sharp _____ in his stomach.

e bruises a rash warts

Whenever I eat shellfish I get _____ all over my body.

f allergic to allergic with allergic from

Lots of people are _____ shellfish.

g a blister a blemish a boil

Ouch! I've got _____ on my heel from these new shoes.

h drowsy tipsy dizzy

My husband hates heights. When he looks down he feels _____.

i run in run over run down

There's nothing seriously wrong with me. I'm just a bit _____ because I've been working so hard recently.

j damages hurts injures

There's no doubt about it. Smoking _____ your health.

9 Hot Verbs *be* and *have*

1 Which words and expressions go with *be*, and which go with *have*? Tick the correct column.

be		have
✓	fed up with sb/sth	
	a right to do sth	✓
	the nerve to do sth	
	on the safe side	
	in touch with sb	
	sb round	
	a word with sb	
	no point in doing sth	
	off colour	
	on one's mind	
	out of one's mind	
	up to date	
	a ball	
	in charge of sb/sth	
	no chance of doing sth	

2 Complete the sentences with one of the expressions above in the correct form.

Examples

My job is so boring. I'm really *fed up with* it.

If you don't like your meal, you *have* every *right* to complain.



- a There aren't usually any major side-effects after this injection, but you might _____ a bit _____ for a few days.
- b Thank you for your time, Miss Clarke. We still have to interview a few more candidates, so we _____ with you as soon as we've made a decision.

- c We _____ Mel and Andy _____ for dinner next Friday. We haven't seen them for ages.
- d I can't stop thinking about my ex-girlfriend. She _____ always _____.

e Where have you been all night?
I _____

_____ with worry. I even rang the police.



- f Excuse me, Mrs Bennett! Can I _____ for a minute? It's about your son Ben.
- g Jack was so cheeky! He _____ to tell me that I was too fat. He should look at himself in the mirror!
- h I've got extra insurance just in case we have an accident on holiday. You know me! I always like _____.
- i I'm going to apply for a new job, but I know I _____ getting it. I just don't have the right experience.
- j I _____ the office while the manager is away for a few days.
- k Did you read Sally's postcard? She's in Greece, sunbathing all day and dancing all night. It sounds like she's _____.
- l If there's something you don't like, it's just bad luck. There _____ complaining. It's the same for all of us.
- m If you're a stock broker, you need to _____ on the state of the markets in different parts of the world.

Phrasal verbs

10 Types 2 and 3



- 1 Both type 2 and type 3 phrasal verbs have an object.

Type 2

Take off **your coat**.

I didn't want to let **my friends** down.

Type 3

Look after **your sister**.

I can always get round **my father**.

- 2 In type 2, the particle can move.

Take your coat **off**.

I didn't want to let **down** my friends.

If the object is a pronoun (*him, it, me, etc.*) the particle comes after it.

Take **it off**.

*Take off it.

I didn't want to let **them down**.

*to let down them

- 3 In type 3, the particle cannot move.

*Look your sister after.

*Look her after.

*I can always get my father round.

*I can always get him round.

- 4 Dictionaries tell you which type a phrasal verb is.

make sth up The particle is shown after **sth**.
This is type 2.

look into sth The particle is shown before **sth**.
This is type 3.

Put a pronoun in the correct place in these sentences. To do this, you need to decide which type of phrasal verb is being used.

Examples

The music is too loud. Please turn it down _____.

I know you've got a lot of problems, but I'm sure you'll come _____ through them.

- a Jane had a problem with her work, so we talked _____ over _____, and now it's fine.
- b I'm just like my mother. I take _____ after _____ in every way.
- c There are problems with my computer. I'll sort _____ out _____ tomorrow.
- d I used to like Ann, but since you told me what she did to you, I've really gone _____ off _____.
- e We were going to have a meeting, but we had to call _____ off _____ at the last minute.

- f There are clothes all over your bedroom. Please put _____ away _____.
- g If you're going out with your baby brother, you'd better look _____ after _____.
- h I'm sorry you had a complaint about your room. I'll look _____ into _____ right away.
- i My dog died last week. I don't think I'll ever get _____ over _____.
- j I need a calculator to work out how much money I've got left. I can't work _____ out _____ in my head.
- k I wish you'd stop getting at me. You're always putting _____ down _____.

Pronunciation

11 Sounds and spelling

- 1 T 5.3 Put a circle around the symbol that matches the sound underlined in the word. All the words begin with the letter *w*.

Examples

wild /ɪ/ (/aɪ/) /i:/ wilderness (/ɪ/) /aɪ/ /i:/

a won't /ʌ/ /əʊ/ /ɒ/ want /æ/ /əʊ/ /ɒ/

b walk /ɔ:/ /ɑ:/ /ɒ/ work /ɔ:/ /ɜ:/ /ɔɪ/

c wonder /ʌ/ /ɔ:/ /ɒ/ wander /ʌ/ /ɔ:/ /ɒ/

d woman /ʊ/ /əʊ/ /ʌ/ women /ʊ/ /əʊ/ /ɪ/

e warm /ɔ:/ /aɪ/ /ɜ:/ worm /ɔ:/ /ɔɪ/ /ɜ:/

f word /ɔ:/ /ɜ:/ /aɪ/ ward /ɑ:/ /aɪ/ /ɔ:/

g wear /eə/ /e/ /i:/ weary /eə/ /ɪə/ /i:/

h weight /aɪ/ /eɪ/ /e/ weird /aɪ/ /eɪ/ /ɪə/

- 2 T 5.4 In the following groups of words, three words rhyme. Underline the *odd one out*.

a /ʌ/ done phone won son

b /ʊ/ would should good blood

c /u:/ move love prove groove

d /əʊ/ though through throw sew

e /eɪ/ weak break ache shake

f /aʊ/ flower power tower lower

g /ɜ:/ worth birth north earth

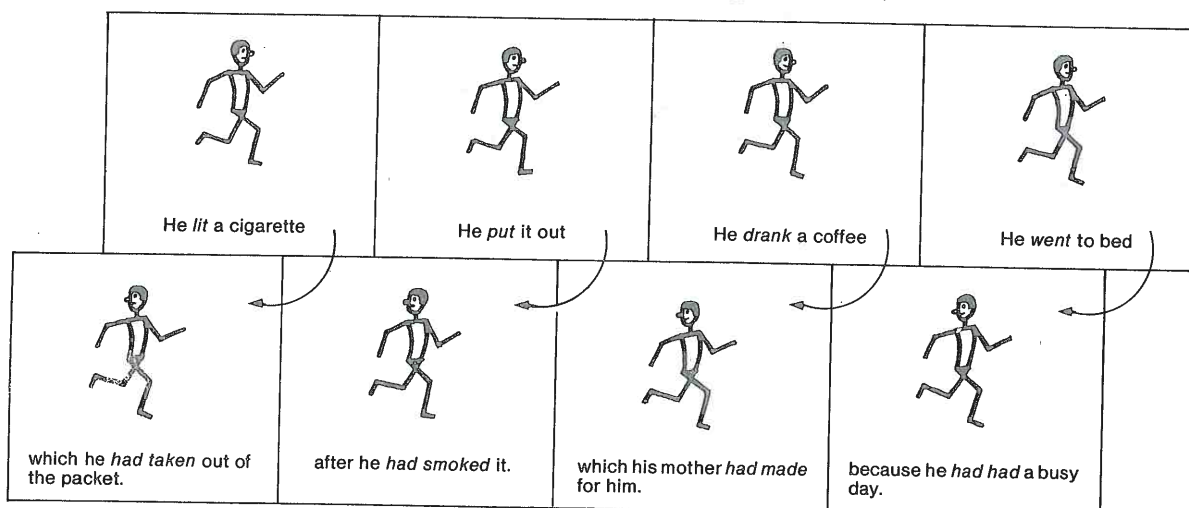
h /eɪ/ hate wait weight height



i /ɪə/ fear near pear clear

j /eə/ share prayer mayor layer

C Points of grammar

1 Tense sequence in narrative (past tenses)



Simple past (did) tells the story. For each action, take a step forward looking in front of you:  The **second past (had done)** is for an action which happened before. Stop and look back over your shoulder: 

1 Look at the Reading text: *Moving into a new flat*, and identify those actions which are like a *step forward* (e.g. sat on the sofa), and those which are like *looking back over your shoulder* (e.g. had been there for ages).

2 Make sentences from the prompts given below:

Example: Anna/dress/which/mother/buy.

Answer: Anna wore the dress which her mother had bought for her.

- buy any cigarettes/
because/decide/give
up smoking
- bed/as soon as/finish/
studying
- feel/as if/be there ages
- tears in her eyes/
because/just/hear/
sad song
- eat dinner/which/wife/
make for him

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form:

Anna's parents were in Munich on holiday. They (decide) to come to Munich because Anna's father, Chris, (have) several business acquaintances there, who (invite) him to come and see them. After breakfast, Chris and his wife (set off) to see the sights of the city. Chris (know) a little German because he (study) it at school as a boy, so he (ask) a passer-by how to get to the Cathedral. The passer-by (look) at Chris oddly as if he (ask) something stupid. Suddenly Chris (realise) that the man he (pick on) to ask the way was an old business colleague of his whom he (not see) for ages. They both (burst out) laughing then. Chris's wife (not meet) the man before so she (watch) the scene in amazement. Chris (explain) to her what (happen), and they all (go) off together for a drink.