

3

It all went wrong

Past tenses • Word formation • Time expressions

STARTER



Here are the past tense forms of some irregular verbs. Write the infinitives.

1 _____ were

4 _____ told

7 _____ took

10 _____ could

2 _____ saw

5 _____ said

8 _____ gave

11 _____ made

3 _____ went

6 _____ had

9 _____ got

12 _____ did

THE BURGLARS' FRIEND

Past Simple

1 **T 3.1** Read and listen to the newspaper article. Why was Russell the burglars' friend?

The burglars' friend

IT was 3 o'clock in the morning when four-year-old Russell Brown woke up to go to the toilet.

His parents were fast asleep in bed. But when he heard a noise in the living room and saw a light was on, he went downstairs.

There he found two men. They asked him his name, and told him they were friends of the family.

Unfortunately, Russell believed them. They asked him where the video recorder

His parents were fast asleep in bed

was. Russell showed them, and said they had a stereo and CD player, too.

The two men carried these to the kitchen. Russell also told them that his mother kept her purse in a drawer in the kitchen, so they took that. Russell even gave them his pocket money – 50p.

They finally left at 4 a.m.

They said, 'Will you open the back door while we take these things to the car, because we don't want to wake Mummy and Daddy, do we?' So Russell held the door open for them. He then went back to bed.

His parents didn't know about the burglary until they got up the next day. His father said, 'I couldn't be angry with Russell because he thought he was doing the right thing.'

Fortunately, the police caught the two burglars last week.

2 Write the past forms of these irregular verbs from the article.

wake _____	leave _____
hear _____	hold _____
find _____	think _____
keep _____	catch _____

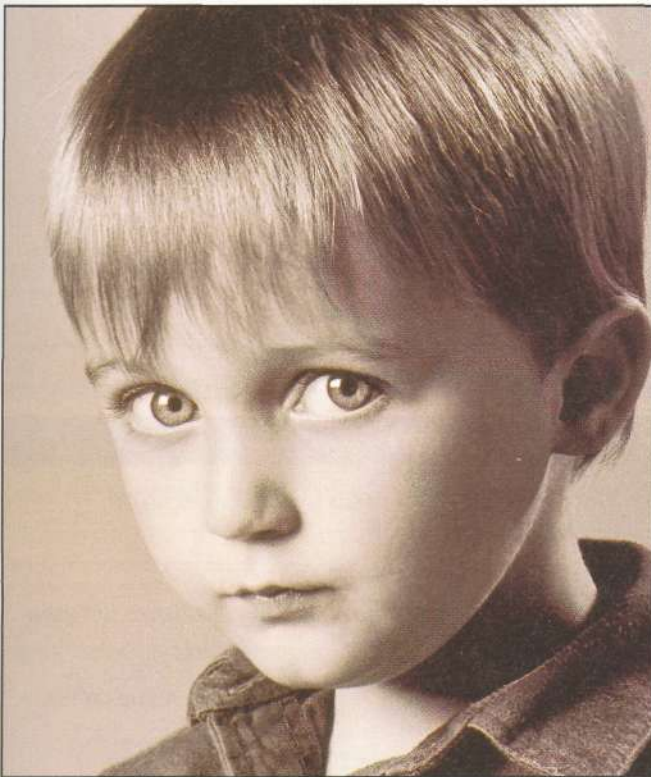
3 **T 3.2** You will hear some sentences about the story. Correct the mistakes.

Russell woke up at 2 o'clock.

He didn't wake up at 2.00! He woke up at 3.00.

4 Write the questions to these answers.

- 1 Because he wanted to go to the toilet.
Why did he wake up?
- 2 They were in bed.
- 3 Because he heard a noise and saw a light on.
- 4 Two.
- 5 They told him they were friends of the family.
- 6 In a drawer in the kitchen.
- 7 50p.
- 8 At 4 a.m.
- 9 The next day. (*When ... find out about ... ?*)
- 10 Last week.



Russell, 4, made thieves feel at home

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 What tense are nearly all the verbs in the article? Why? How do we form the question and negative?

2 Write the Past Simple of these verbs.

a ask _____	c like _____
show _____	believe _____
want _____	use _____
walk _____	d stop _____
start _____	plan _____
b try _____	
carry _____	

T 3.3 Listen and repeat.

3 How is the regular past tense formed? How is the past tense formed when the verb ends in a consonant + y?

When do we double the final consonant?

There is a list of irregular verbs on p143.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.1 p131

PRACTICE

Making connections

1 Match the verb phrases. Then make sentences using both verbs in the past. Join the sentences with *so*, *because*, *and*, or *but*.

I broke a cup, but I mended it with glue.

break a cup	answer it
feel ill	mend it
make a sandwich	wash my hair
have a shower	laugh
lose my passport	be hungry
call the police	go to bed
run out of coffee	buy some more
forget her birthday	find it
phone ring	say sorry
tell a joke	hear a strange noise

T 3.4 Listen and compare your answers.

Talking about you

2 Ask and answer these questions with a partner. Make more questions, using the Past Simple.

What did you do ... ?

- last night
- last weekend
- on your last birthday
- on your last holiday

I watched TV.

I went swimming.

NEWSPAPER STORIES

Past Continuous

1 Complete the newspaper articles with the Past Simple of the verbs in the boxes.

have can steal give say

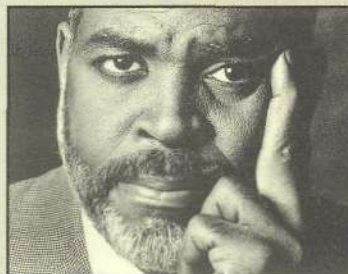
break hear come leave go

a

Hands up, I've got a burger!

Last Tuesday a man armed with just a hot hamburger in a bag (1) _____ \$1,000 from a bank in Danville, California.

Police Detective Bill McGinnis (2) _____ that the robber entered the Mount Diablo National Bank at about 1.30 p.m. and (3) _____ the teller a note demanding \$1,000. He claimed that he (4) _____ a bomb in the bag. The teller said she (5) _____ smell a distinct odour of hamburger coming from the bag. Even so, she handed the money to the man. He dropped the bag with the hamburger. He escaped in a car.

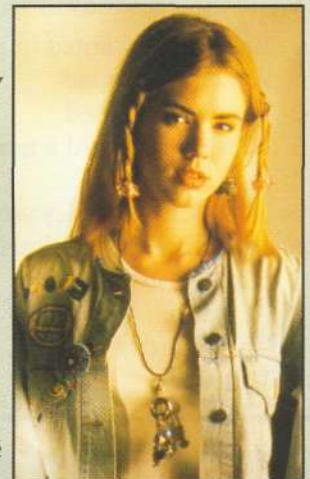


Police Detective Bill McGinnis

b

Teenage party ends in tears

When Jack and Kelly Harman (1) _____ away on holiday, they (2) _____ their teenage daughter alone in the house. Zoë, aged 16, wanted to stay at home. Her parents said she could have some friends to stay. However, Zoë decided to have a party. Things started to go wrong. Forty uninvited guests arrived. They (3) _____ furniture, smashed windows, and stole jewellery.



Zoë Harman, 16, home alone

When Mr and Mrs Harman (4) _____ the news, they (5) _____ home immediately.

2 Match these phrases to the articles. Where exactly does each phrase go in the story?

... because she was revising for exams.

As he was running out of the bank,

Everyone was having a good time when suddenly ...

... that was waiting for him outside.

... and some of them were carrying knives.

..., who was wearing a mask, ...

T 3.5 Listen and check. Practise the sentences that contain these phrases.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What tense are all the verb forms in exercise 2? Why is this tense used?
- 2 How do we make questions and negatives?
- 3 Look at these sentences. What's the difference between them?

When we arrived, | she made | some coffee.
 | she was making |

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.2 and 3.3 p132

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- 1 Choose the correct verb form.
 - 1 I *saw* / *was seeing* a very good programme on TV last night.
 - 2 While I *shopped* / *was shopping* this morning, I *lost* / *was losing* my money. I don't know how.
 - 3 Last week the police *stopped* / *were stopping* Alan in his car because he *drove* / *was driving* at over eighty miles an hour.
 - 4 How *did you cut* / *were you cutting* your finger?
 - 5 I *cooked* / *was cooking* and I *dropped* / *was dropping* the knife.
 - 6 When I *arrived* / *was arriving* at the party, everyone *had* / *was having* a good time.
 - 7 *Did you have* / *Were you having* a good time last night?

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- 1 While I _____ (go) to work this morning, I _____ (meet) an old friend.
- 2 I _____ (not want) to get up this morning. It _____ (rain) and it was cold, and my bed was so warm.
- 3 I _____ (listen) to the news on the radio when the phone _____ (ring).
- 4 But when I _____ (pick) up the phone, there was no one there.
- 5 I _____ (say) hello to the children, but they didn't say anything because they _____ (watch) television.

Getting information

- 3 Your teacher will give you some more information about the teenage party, but you don't have all the information. Ask and answer questions.

Student A

Mr and Mrs Harman arrived home at ... (When?)
Zoë was staying with friends.

When did Mr and Mrs Harman arrive home?

She was staying with friends.

Student B

Mr and Mrs Harman arrived home at 10.30 in the evening.
Zoë was staying ... (Where?)

At 10.30 in the evening.

Where was Zoë staying?

fortunately/unfortunately

- 4 Continue this story around the class.



I went out for a walk.
Unfortunately, it began to rain.
Fortunately, I had an umbrella.
Unfortunately, it was broken.
Fortunately, I met a friend in his car.
Unfortunately, his car ran out of petrol.
Fortunately, ...

- 5 Tell similar stories around the class. Begin with these sentences.

- I lost my wallet yesterday.
- It was my birthday last week.
- We went out for a meal last night.
- I went on holiday to ... last year.

LISTENING AND READING

A radio drama

1 **T 3.6** Look at the pictures below and listen to a radio play called *The perfect crime*.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What can you see in the pictures?
- 2 How did Alice feel about Henry at the beginning of the play?
- 3 What did her husband tell her?
- 4 Who is Kathy? Who is Bobby?
- 5 What did she say when he told her? Why did she decide to do this?
- 6 What did she do to him then?
- 7 How do you think she murdered him?
- 8 What was her explanation to the police?
- 9 Why were all the policemen thirsty?



3 Read the story. What do you learn from the story that you didn't from the radio drama?

The perfect crime

Alice Jackson's husband, Henry, was a man of habit. So it was that at exactly six o'clock in the evening she was in the kitchen getting a beer for him out of the fridge and watching him walk up the path.

She was smiling. Today the routine was going to be different. It was their tenth wedding anniversary, and some friends were coming round for drinks at 8.00. There was a big ice statue of a couple kissing in the middle of the table in the living room, with twenty glasses waiting for the guests. Alice was looking forward to the evening.

She was very happy. She had a beautiful baby sleeping upstairs, a lovely home, and a husband who she adored.

Henry opened the door and came into the kitchen. She turned round to kiss him and give him his beer.

'Sit down,' Henry said. 'I've got something to say.'

Alice had no idea that in the next two minutes her whole life was going to change.

'I'm sorry,' he said. 'And it's our anniversary, as well. But it's just that Kathy and I are in love. Bobby won't miss me, he's too young.'

She didn't believe her ears. She was in a dream.

'I'll get ready for the party,' she said.

She walked into the living room. When she returned, Henry was standing with his back to her, drinking his beer. She was carrying something heavy. He turned. 'What on earth ... ?' These were Henry Jackson's last words. His wife hit him over the head.

At first he didn't move, then he fell to the floor.

Suddenly Alice began to think very clearly. She took the ice statue back to the living room, and phoned the police.

Then she turned up the central heating, and went upstairs to put on some make-up.

The police came quickly.

'Is he all right?' she asked.

'He's dead.'

Alice screamed. 'No, no, not Henry! My Henry! Oh Henry!' Through her tears she told how she put the baby to bed, and came downstairs to find Henry on the kitchen floor.

'Burglars,' said Detective Parry.

They took her into the living room.

'Sit down, Mrs Jackson. Sergeant Taylor, get Mrs Jackson a drink. A brandy with some ice. Phew! It's hot in this room. I hope you understand, Mrs Jackson, that we have to search the house immediately. We must find the murder weapon.'

The room was getting hotter. Suddenly an arm fell off the ice statue onto the table. It was melting. Sergeant Taylor went to the statue and picked up the melting arm. He broke it into bits and put some into Alice's brandy.

'Phew! Can I have a glass of water, Mrs Jackson? It's so hot in here.'

'I think we all need one,' said the detective. 'And with ice.' They were all very hot and thirsty.

Alice's friends arrived. 'Poor Alice! Poor Henry!' They cried, and they tried to comfort her.

'Oh, thank you, thank you,' sobbed Alice. 'Please ... stay and have a drink. Help yourselves.'

They all had drinks – gin and tonic, whisky – and they all had ice. The statue was now nearly a pool of water on the floor.

'I wonder what the burglar hit him with,' said one guest.

'Who knows?' said another, taking a sip of her drink.

Alice heard this conversation, and smiled into her brandy.

4 Are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?
Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Alice was waiting for her husband because she wanted to kill him.
- 2 She was happy because it was her anniversary.
- 3 She didn't know what he was going to tell her.
- 4 Henry said that he was in love with someone else.
- 5 She thought for a long time about how to murder Henry.
- 6 She turned up the central heating because the room was cold.
- 7 After she murdered him, Alice was very clever in her behaviour.
- 8 Alice hid the murder weapon.

What do you think?

- At the beginning and the end of the play, Alice was smiling. Why?
- Why do you think she did it?
- Do you think it was the perfect crime? Do you think she got away with the murder? Why/Why not?

Language work

5 Give the past form of these verbs from the story. Be careful with the pronunciation.

adore	_____	phone	_____
open	_____	scream	_____
turn	_____	take	_____
walk	_____	pick	_____
hit	_____	try	_____
fall	_____	sob	_____

Speaking

6 Retell the story in your own words around the class.

VOCABULARY

Nouns, verbs, and adjectives

1 Look at these common noun and adjective suffixes. They are used to form different parts of speech.

nouns	-ation -ion -ness -ity -ence -sion -ment
adjectives	-ous -y -tific -ly -ful -less -ial

Complete the charts below and mark the stress. There are some spelling changes.

Noun	Verb	Noun	Adjective
<u>communi'cation</u>	co'mmunicate	'science	_____
_____	dis'cuss	friend	_____
_____	'govern	_____	'happy
invi'tation	_____	_____	'different
_____	de'velop	'danger	_____
_____	ex'plain	use	_____
edu'cation	_____	help	_____
_____	de'cide	_____	'special
_____	en'joy	care	_____
_____	'organize	noise	_____
im'provement	_____	'industry	_____
_____	em'ploy	am'bitious	_____

2 Complete the sentences with one of the words from exercise 1.

- My English _____ a lot after I lived in London for a month.
- I have two _____ in life. I want to be rich, and I want to be famous.
- 'I'm going to work hard from now on.' 'That's a very good _____.'
- There are many _____ between my two children. They aren't similar at all.
- Thank you for your advice. It was very _____.
- I like Italian people. They're very kind and _____.
- The United Nations is an international _____.
- I asked the teacher for help, but unfortunately, I didn't understand his _____.
- Motor racing is a very _____ sport.
- Fish soup is a _____ of this area. You must try it.
- I'm having a party on Saturday, and I'd like to _____ you.
- This is the _____ part of my town. There are lots of factories and businesses.

Making negatives

3 We can make adjectives and verbs negative by using these prefixes.

adjectives	un- im- in- il-
verbs	un- dis-

Complete the sentences, using a word from the box and a prefix.

pack possible agree tidy fair like
appear employed legal polite



- Don't go into my bedroom. It's really _____.
- I can't do maths. For me, it's an _____ subject.
- I don't _____ fish. I just prefer meat.
- It's very _____ to ask someone how much they earn.
- When we arrived at the hotel, we _____ our suitcases.
- I was _____ for two years. Then I got a job in an office.
- 'I think learning languages is stupid.' 'I _____. I think it's a good idea.'
- The thief stole my bag, ran into the crowd and _____. I never saw him again.
- Cannabis is an _____ drug in many countries.
- You gave her more money than me! That's _____!

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Time expressions



52	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25:12:1999	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31					

February							March							
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	WK	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28								
29														

1 There are two ways of saying dates. What are they?

8/1/98 16/7/85 25/11/02

T 3.7 Listen and check.

Look at the same dates in written American English. What's the difference?

1/8/98 7/16/85 11/25/02

T 3.8 Listen and check.

2 Practise these dates. They are in British English.

4 June 5 August 31 July 1 March 3 February
21/1/1988 2/12/1996 5/4/1980 11/6/1965 18/10/2000 31/1/2005

T 3.9 Listen and check.

What days are national holidays in your country?

3 Complete these time expressions with *at*, *on*, *in*, or no preposition.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| ___ six o'clock | ___ Saturday | ___ 1995 |
| ___ last night | ___ December | ___ the weekend |
| ___ Monday morning | ___ summer | ___ two weeks ago |
| ___ the evening | ___ yesterday evening | ___ January 18 |

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.4 p132.

4 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

1 Do you know exactly when you were born?

I was born at two o'clock in the morning on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth of June, 1979.

2 When did you last ... ?

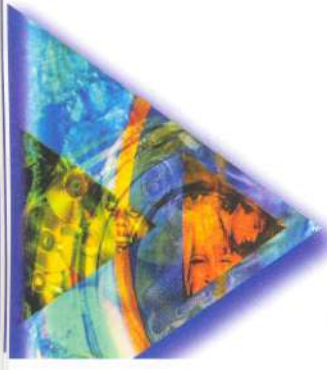
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| • go to the cinema | • go to a party |
| • play a sport | • do an exam |
| • give someone a present | • see a lot of snow |
| • have a holiday | • clean your teeth |
| • watch TV | • catch a plane |

29:February 2000



March Mars März Marzo Mai

13 Monday Luni Montag Lunes Lune						
(AUS)	(GR)	(SAU)	WK	M	T	W
			9			1 2
			10	6	7	8 9
			11	13	14	15 16
			12	20	21	22 23



5

What do you want to do?

Verb patterns 1 • Future forms • Hot verbs • How do you feel?

STARTER



Complete these sentences with ideas about you.

- One day I want to ...
- Right now, I'd like to ...
- I enjoy ... because I like ...
- I can ... but I can't ...
- Tonight I'm going to ...

HOPES AND AMBITIONS

Verb patterns 1

1 Match the people with their hopes and ambitions.

- 1 I'd like to have my own business, something like a flying school.
- 2 I'm going to be an astronaut and fly to Mars.
- 3 I'm looking forward to having more time to do the things I want to do.
- 4 I would love to have one of my plays performed on the London stage.
- 5 We hope to find work as we go round the world.
- 6 We're thinking of moving, because the kids will be leaving home soon.

T 5.1 Listen and check.

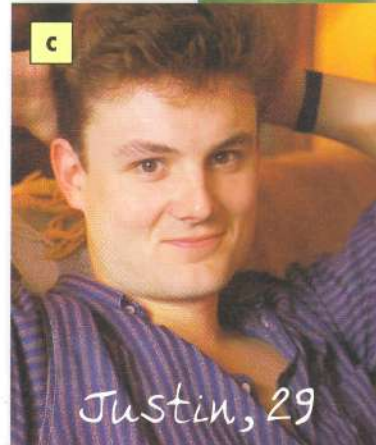
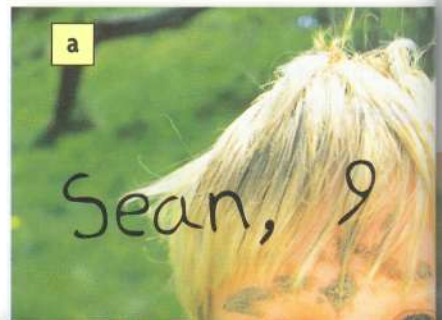
2 Complete the chart.

	Ambitions/Plans	Reasons
Sean		
Mel		
Justin		
Martyn		
Amy		
Alison		

3 Underline the examples of verb + verb in exercise 1.

I'd like to have my own business ...

Look at the tapescript on p120. Find more examples of verb + verb.



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Complete the sentences with the words *go abroad*. Put the verb *go* in the correct form.

I want *to go abroad*.

I'd like ...

I can't ...

I'm looking forward to ...

I hope ...

I enjoy ...

I'm thinking of ...

I'd love ...

- 2 What's the difference between these sentences?

I like going to the cinema.

I'd like to go to the cinema tonight.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.1 and 5.2 p134

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- 1 In these sentences, one or two verbs are correct, but not all three. Tick (✓) the correct verbs.

1 I ___ to live in a hot country.

a want b enjoy c 'd like

2 We ___ going to Italy for our holidays.

a are hoping b 're thinking of c like

3 I ___ go home early tonight.

a want b like c can

4 I ___ to see you again soon.

a hope b 'd like c 'm looking forward

5 Do you ___ learning English?

a want b enjoy c like

6 We ___ having a few days off soon.

a 're thinking of b 'd love to c 're looking forward to

Make correct sentences with the other verbs.

Making questions

- 2 Complete the questions.

1 A I hope to go to university.

B (What/want/study?) _____

2 A One of my favourite hobbies is cooking.

B (What/like/make?) _____

3 A I get terrible headaches.

B (When/start/get/them?) _____

4 A We're planning our summer holidays at the moment.

B (Where/think/go?) _____

5 A I'm tired.

B (What/like/do/tonight?) _____

T 5.2 Listen and check. What are A's answers? Practise the conversations with a partner.

Talking about you

- 3 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- What do you like doing on holiday?
- Where would you like to be right now?
- Do you like learning English?
- Would you like to learn any other languages?
- Would you like to have a break now?

- 4 Ask and answer questions about your plans and ambitions.

Which countries ... go to?

How many children ...

What ... after this course?



b



f

FUTURE INTENTIONS

going to and will

1 Match the pictures and sentences.

- 1 They're going to watch a football match.
- 2 I'll pick it up for you.
- 3 She's going to travel round the world.
- 4 It's OK. I'll answer it.
- 5 Don't worry. I'll lend you some.
- 6 We're going out to have a meal.

2 Add a line before and after the sentences in exercise 1.

Before

- I haven't got any money.
- What's Ali doing next year?
- The phone's ringing.
- Damn! I've dropped one.
- What are you and Pete doing tonight?
- What are the lads doing this afternoon?

After

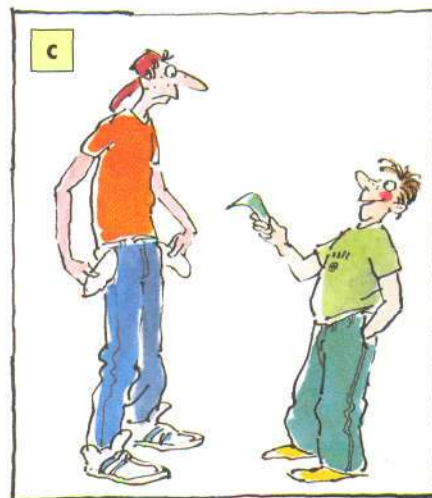
- Thank you. That's very kind.
- I'm expecting a call.
- Thanks. I'll pay you back tomorrow.
- I won't forget.
- Lucky her!
- Arsenal are playing at home.
- It's my birthday.

T 5.3 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Notice the forms of *will*.
I'll = short form
I won't = negative short form
- 2 All the sentences in exercise 1 express intentions. Three intentions are spontaneous. Which are they? Three of the intentions are premeditated. What happened **before** each one?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 5.3 p134



PRACTICE

Let's have a party!

- 1 Your class has decided to have a party. Everyone must help. Say what you'll do.

I'll bring the music.

I'll buy some crisps.

- 2 Your teacher didn't hear what you said. Listen to your teacher and correct him/her.

Teacher

Right. I'll bring some music.

You

No, I'm going to bring some music!

Oh, all right. Well, I'll buy some crisps.

No, no. I'm going to buy some crisps!

Discussing grammar

- 3 Choose the correct verb form.

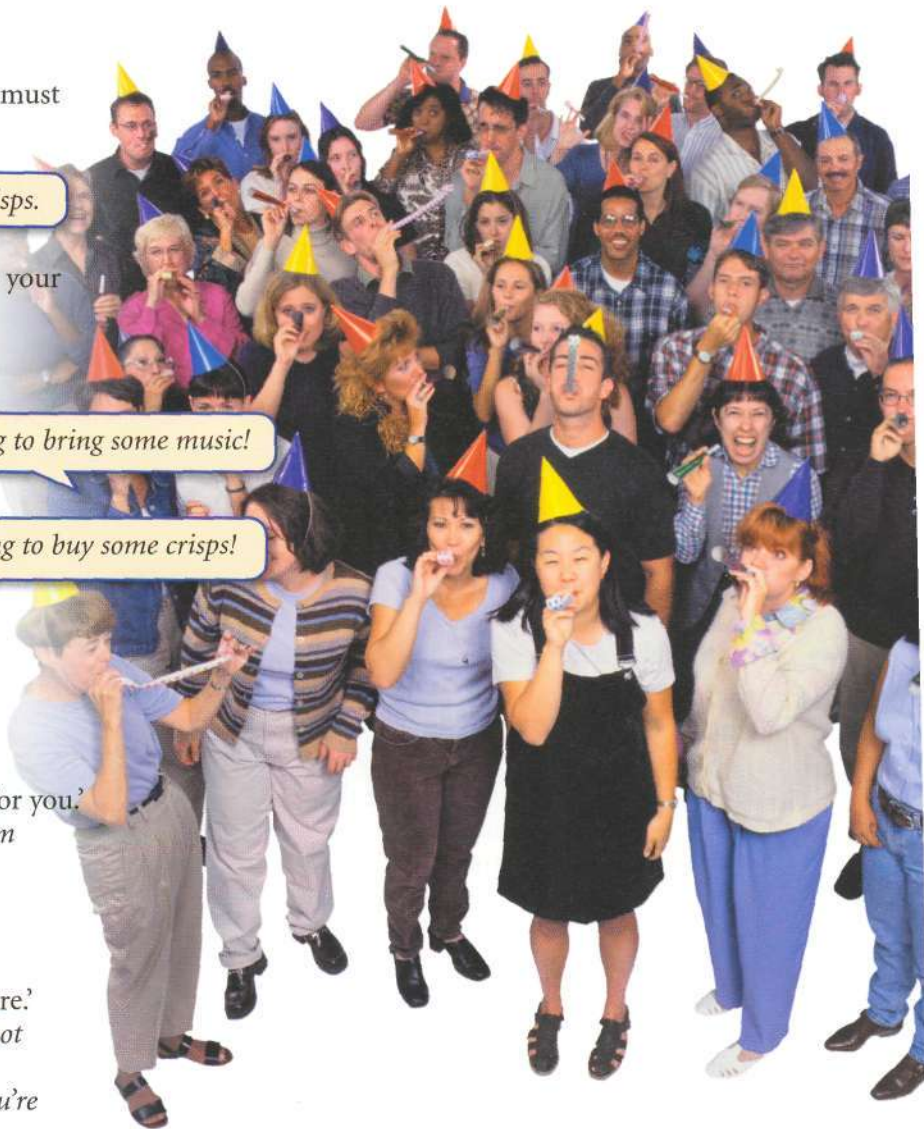
- 'My bag is so heavy.'
'Give it to me. *I'll carry / I'm going to carry* it for you.'
- I bought some warm boots because *I'll go / I'm going* skiing.
- 'Tony's back from holiday.'
'Is he? *I'll give / I'm going to give* him a ring.'
- 'What are you doing tonight?'
'*We'll see / we're going to see* a play at the theatre.'
- You can tell me your secret. *I won't tell / I'm not going to tell* anyone.
- Congratulations! I hear *you'll get married / you're going to get married*.
- 'I need to post these letters.'
'*I'll go / I'm going* shopping soon. *I'll post / I'm going to post* them for you.'
- 'Now, holidays. Where *will you go / are you going* this year?' 'We don't know yet.'

- 4 **T 5.4** Close your books. Listen to the beginnings of the conversations. Complete them.

Check it

- 5 Correct these sentences.

- What you want drink?
- I have a Coke, please.
- I can't to help you.
- It's starting rain.
- I'm looking forward to see you again soon.
- I think to change my job soon.
- Phone me tonight. I give you my phone number.
- I see the doctor tomorrow about my back.



Talking about you

- 6 Talk to a partner about your plans for tonight, tomorrow, next weekend, your next holiday, Christmas ...

What are you doing/going to do tonight?

I'm going to stay at home and ...

Where are you going ... ?

I'm going to see ...

I think I'll ...

READING

Hollywood kids

1 What are some of the problems of being a teenager? Tick (✓) the boxes on the left.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> drugs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> violence in the streets | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they don't have enough money | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> their parents don't give them enough attention | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they worry about how they look | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they have no interests or ambitions | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> their parents want them to do well in life | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> they're too old to be children, but too young to be adults | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Read the text about Hollywood kids. What are some of their problems? Tick (✓) the boxes on the right. Are there any differences?

3 Are these sentences true (✓) or false (✗)? Correct the false sentences.

- Everybody in Hollywood is rich and famous.
- Hollywood kids don't lead ordinary lives.
- They understand the value of what they have.
- Trent Maguire is spoiled and ambitious.
- The adults try hard to be good parents.
- Amanda's mother listens to all her daughter's problems.
- The kids are often home alone.
- Their parents organize every part of their lives.
- The kids don't want to be children.
- All the kids complain about living in Hollywood.

4 Answer the questions.

- In what ways do Trent, Amanda, Emily, and Lindsey live unreal lives?
- Does anything surprise you in what the kids say?
- What are their ambitions?

What do you think?

- Do you feel sorry for children in Hollywood? Is there anything about their lives that you would like?
- What is your opinion of their parents?
- Do teenagers around the world think the same as Hollywood kids?
- Do you think it is dangerous to have everything you want?

Hollywood

Growing up in L

In Hollywood, everybody wants to be rich, famous, and beautiful. Nobody wants to be old, unknown, and poor. For Hollywood kids, life can be difficult because they grow up in such an unreal atmosphere. Their parents are ambitious, and the children are part of the parents' ambitions.

Parents pay for extravagant parties, expensive cars, and designer clothes. When every dream can come true, kids learn the value of nothing because they have everything. A 13-year-old boy, Trent Maguire, has a driver, credit cards, and unlimited cash to do what he wants when he wants. 'One day, I'll earn more than my Dad,' he boasts.

Parents buy care and attention for their children because they have no time to give it themselves. Amanda's mother employs a personal trainer, a nutritionist, a bodyguard/chauffeur, a singing coach, and a counsellor to look after all her 15-year-old daughter's needs.

Often there is no parent at home most days, so children decide whether to make their own meals or go out to restaurants, when to watch television or do homework. They organize their own social lives. They play no childhood games. They become adults before they're ready.

Hollywood has always been the city of dreams. The kids in L.A. live unreal lives where money, beauty, and pleasure are the only gods. Will children around the world soon start to think the same? Or do they already?

“Looks are very important in Hollywood. If you're good-looking, you'll go far. I want to be a beautician. You grow up really fast in L.A. Everyone is in a rush to be an adult, to be going to clubs. It's not cool to be a kid.” **Mijanou, aged 18**



d kids

in Los Angeles ain't easy

“ I live in a hotel and when I come home from school, there are maybe 80 people who say ‘Good day’ to me. It’s their job to say that. In the bathroom there are mirrors everywhere. I love looking at myself. I can spend five hours doing my hair and posing. I’m going to be a model.”

Emily, aged 10



“ I’ve wanted to get my nose done since I was 12. My friends started having plastic surgery and liposuction during my freshman year of high school. My nose cost \$10,000. But it was worth it. It changed my life. I’m gonna get into the movies.”

Lindsey, aged 18

“ Everyone thinks Hollywood is so glamorous, but I have news for you. It is really dangerous growing up in L.A. People have guns. Sometimes I think I’m going crazy. I’m going to get out of here just as soon as I can.”

Zavier, aged 18

VOCABULARY

Hot verbs – *have, go, come*

1 The verbs *have, go, and come* are very common in English. Look at these examples from the text on p42–3.

have	go	come
... they have no time ... I have news for you.	You'll go far. I'm going crazy.	Every dream can come true. ... come home from school ...

2 Put *have, go, or come* into each gap.

- _____ an accident _____ a cold
- _____ first in a race _____ wrong
- _____ out for a meal _____ a meeting
- _____ and see me _____ abroad
- _____ shopping

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have (or have got), go, or come*.

- 1 We're _____ a party next Saturday. Would you like _____ ?
- 2 I _____ a terrible headache. Can I _____ home, please?
- 3 You must see my new flat. _____ round and _____ a drink some time.
- 4 'I'm _____ out now, Mum. Bye!' 'OK. _____ a good time. What time are you _____ home?'
- 5 Hi, Dave. Pete _____ a shower at the moment. I'll just _____ and tell him you're here.
- 6 _____ on! Get out of bed. It's time _____ to school.
- 7 It's a lovely day. Let's _____ to the park. We can _____ a picnic.
- 8 I'm _____ skiing next week. _____ you _____ any ski clothes I could borrow?

LISTENING

You've got a friend

1 Who says these things? Write 1, 2, or 3 in the boxes.

- 1 Your best friend
 - 2 Your boyfriend/girlfriend
 - 3 Your ex-boyfriend/girlfriend
- I'll love you forever.
- I'll never forget you.
- I'll always be there for you.
- I'll always remember the times we had together.
- I'll do anything for you.
- You'll never find anyone who loves you more than I do.

2 Listen to the first verse of the song. Discuss these questions.

- 1 Do you think the man and woman live together?
- 2 Is it a close relationship?
- 3 What is the relationship between them now? What do you think it was in the past?

3 **T 5.5** Listen and complete the song.

You've got a friend, by Carole King

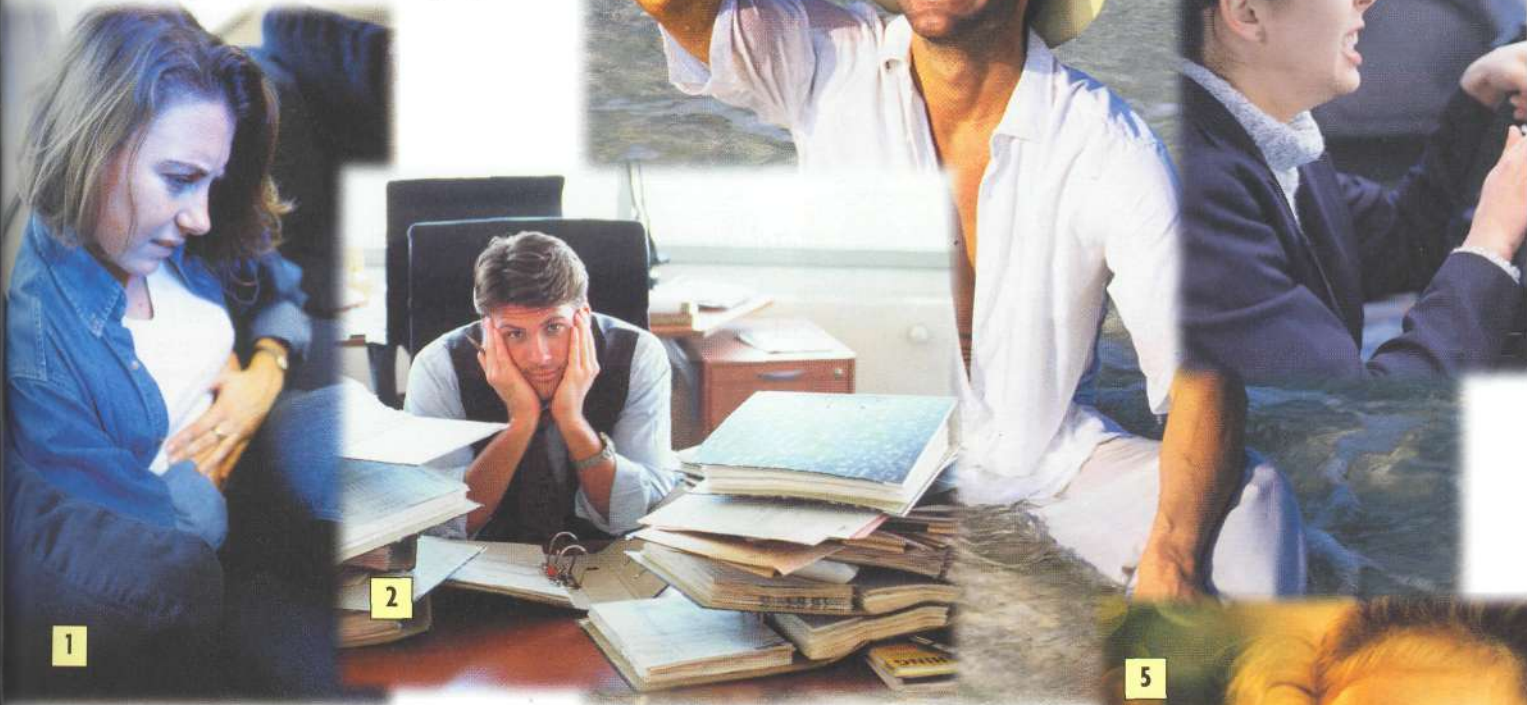
When you're down and troubled
 And you need a _____
 And nothing, but _____
 Close your eyes and think of me
 And soon I _____
 To brighten up even your darkest nights.
 (Chorus)
 You just call out my name,
 and you know wherever I am
 I _____ to see you again.
 Winter, spring, _____
 All you have to do is call
 And I'll be there, yeah, yeah, yeah,
 You _____.

If the sky above you
 _____ and full of clouds
 And that old north _____
 Keep your head together
 And _____
 And soon I'll be knocking on your door.
 Hey, _____ that you've got a friend?
 People can be so cold
 _____ and desert you
 Well they'll take your soul if you let them
 Oh, yeah, but _____.
 (Chorus)

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

How do you feel?

1 Look at the photos. How do the people feel?



2 All the lines in **A** answer the question *How are you?* Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**.

A	B
1 I feel nervous.	It's so wet and miserable.
2 I don't feel very well.	I'm going on holiday to Australia tomorrow.
3 I'm feeling a lot better, thanks.	My grandfather's going into hospital for tests.
4 I'm really excited.	I think I'm getting the 'flu.
5 I'm fed up with this weather.	Nothing's going right in my life.
6 I'm really tired.	I've got an exam today.
7 I'm a bit worried.	I've got a lot more energy.
8 I feel really depressed at the moment.	I couldn't get to sleep last night.

3 Choose a reply for each sentence in exercise 2.

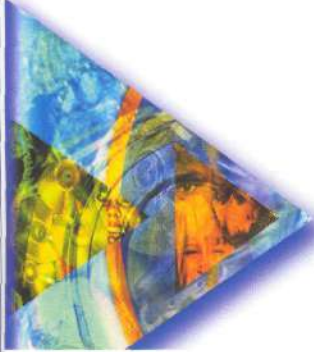
- a Cheer up! Things can't be that bad!
- b Why don't you go home to bed?
- c I'm sorry to hear that, but I'm sure he'll be all right.
- d I know. We really need some sunshine, don't we?
- e Poor you! That happens to me sometimes. I just read in bed.
- f That's great. Have a good time.
- g That's good. I'm pleased to hear it.
- h Good luck! Do your best.

T 5.6 Listen and compare your answers.

4 Make more conversations with a partner about these things:

- a wedding
- a visit to the dentist
- a letter from the bank
- a big project at work
- problems with teenage children





6 Tell me! What's it like?

What ... like? • Comparatives and superlatives • Synonyms and antonyms • Directions

STARTER



- 1 What is the capital city of your country? What is the population? Is it an old or modern city?
- 2 Write down two things that you like about your capital and two things that you don't like. Tell the class.

I like travelling on the buses in London but I don't like the Underground, it's too expensive.

WORLD TRAVEL

What's it like?

- 1 Read about Todd Bridges.
- 2 What do you know about Melbourne, Dubai, and Paris? Where are they?
- 3 **T 6.1** Listen to what Todd says about them. Write the adjectives he uses for each city. Compare with a partner.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Match the questions and answers.

Do you like Paris?	It's beautiful.
What's Paris like?	Yes, I do.
	It's got lots of old buildings.
	No, I don't.
- 2 Which question in 1 means: *Tell me about Paris.*

▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.1 p135

- 4 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about the places Todd visited.

What's Melbourne like?

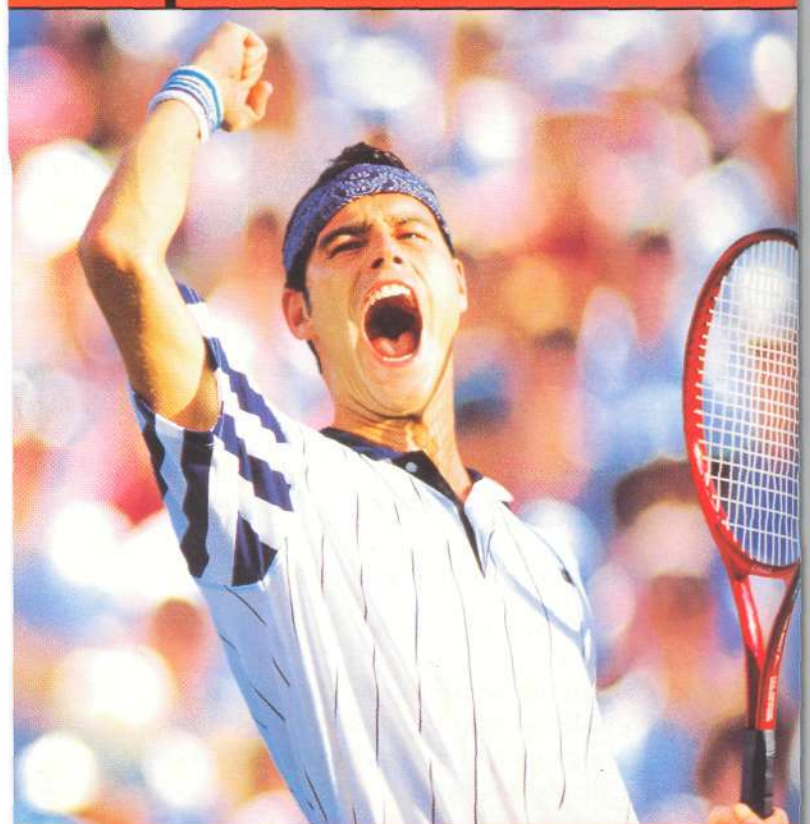
It's ...

It's got ...

There are ...



TODD BRIDGES

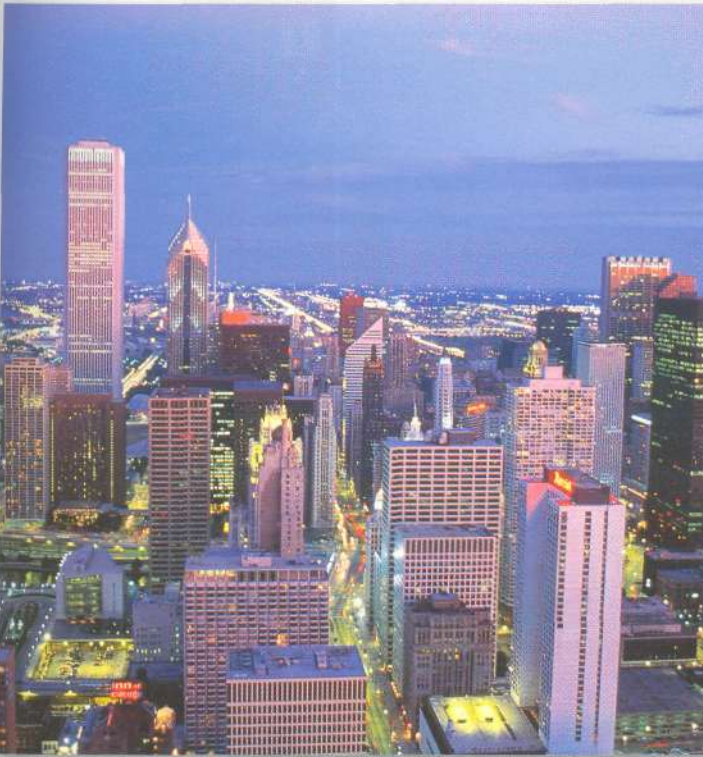


Todd Bridges is only seventeen years old but he is already a successful tennis player. He comes from Chicago, USA, but he travels all over the world playing tennis. Last year he played in tennis championships in Melbourne, Dubai, and Paris.

PRACTICE

What's Chicago like?

- 1 You are asking Todd about Chicago. Complete the questions with *is* or *are* and the correct words from the box.



the restaurants the people the night-life the buildings

- 1 **You** What **'s the weather** like?
Todd Well, Chicago's called 'the windy city' and it really can be windy!
- 2 **You** What _____ like?
Todd They're very interesting. You meet people from all over the world.
- 3 **You** What _____ like?
Todd A lot of them are very, very tall. The Sears Tower is 110 storeys high.
- 4 **You** What _____ like?
Todd They're very good. You can find food from every country in the world.
- 5 **You** What _____ like?
Todd Oh, it's wonderful. There's lots to do in Chicago.
- 2 **T 6.2** Listen and check. Practise with a partner.
- 3 Ask and answer the same questions about the town or city you are in now.

BIG, BIGGER, BIGGEST!

Comparatives and superlatives

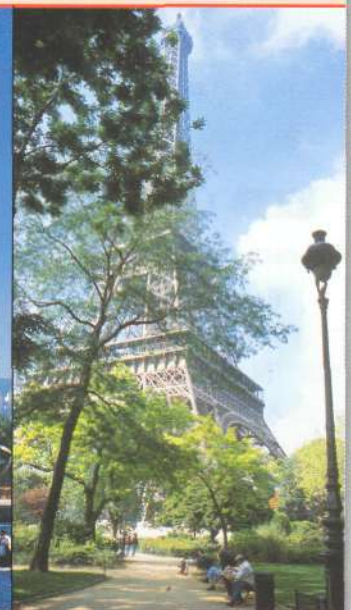
- 1 Read the second part of the conversation with Todd. He compares the places he visited last year. Can you complete any of the sentences?



“ Melbourne was interesting, but for me, Paris was _____ interesting _____ Melbourne, and in some ways Dubai was the _____ interesting of all because it was so different _____ any other place I know. It was also the _____, driest, and _____ modern. It was hot in Melbourne but not _____ hot _____ in Dubai. Dubai was _____ hotter! Melbourne is _____ older _____ Dubai but not _____ old _____ Paris. Paris was _____ oldest city I visited, but it has some great modern buildings, too. It was the _____ romantic place. I loved it. ”



DUBAI



PARIS

- T 6.3** Listen and check.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 What are the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives? What are the rules?

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| a small | c busy |
| cold | noisy |
| near | dry |
| b big | d beautiful |
| hot | interesting |
| wet | exciting |

2 These adjectives are irregular. What are the comparative and superlative forms?

far good bad

3 Adjectives also combine with *as ... as*.
Melbourne isn't as cosmopolitan as Chicago.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 6.2 p135

2 **T 6.4** Listen and repeat the sentences.

/hɒtə ðən/

This summer's hotter than last.

/əz hɒt əz/

It wasn't as hot as this last year.

3 Practise these sentences with a partner.

It isn't as cold today as it was yesterday.

But it's colder than it was last week.

I'm not as tall as you, but I'm taller than Anna.

This car's more expensive than John's.

But it isn't as expensive as Anna's.

T 6.5 Listen and check.

4 Learn this poem by heart.

Good, better, best.

Never, never rest

'til your good is better,

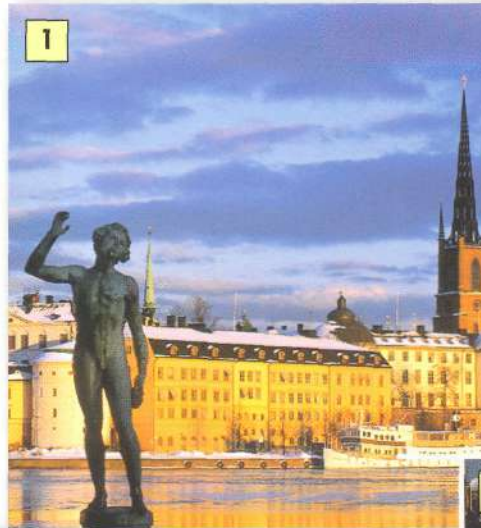
And your better best.

PRACTICE

Comparing four capital cities

1 Match the cities and the photographs. Of which countries are these the capital cities?

Paris Beijing Stockholm Brasilia



2 Work with a partner. Your teacher will give you some information.

Student A Read about Paris and Beijing.

Student B Read about Stockholm and Brasilia.

Ask and answer these questions to find out about the other two cities.

- How old is it?
- How big is it?
- How many people live there?
- How hot/cold does it get?
- How wet is it?
- How far is it from the sea?

How old is it?

It's very old. It was founded in ...

3 Now compare the four cities.

Beijing is bigger than Brasilia.

Paris is the oldest.

4 Compare some cities in your country.

Conversations

- 5 Work with a partner and continue these conversations.
- A I moved to a new flat last week.
B Oh, really? What's it like?
A Well, it's bigger than my old one but it isn't as modern, and ...
 - A I hear Sandy and Al broke up.
B Yeah. Sandy's got a new boyfriend.
A Oh, really? What's he like?
B Well, he's _____ than Al, and ...
 - A We have a new teacher.
B Oh, really? What's she like?
A Well, I think she's the _____ teacher we've ever had ...
 - A Is that your new car?
B Well, it's second-hand, but it's new to me.
A What's it like?
B Well, it's _____ than my old car ...

Act out a conversation to the class. Whose is the longest?

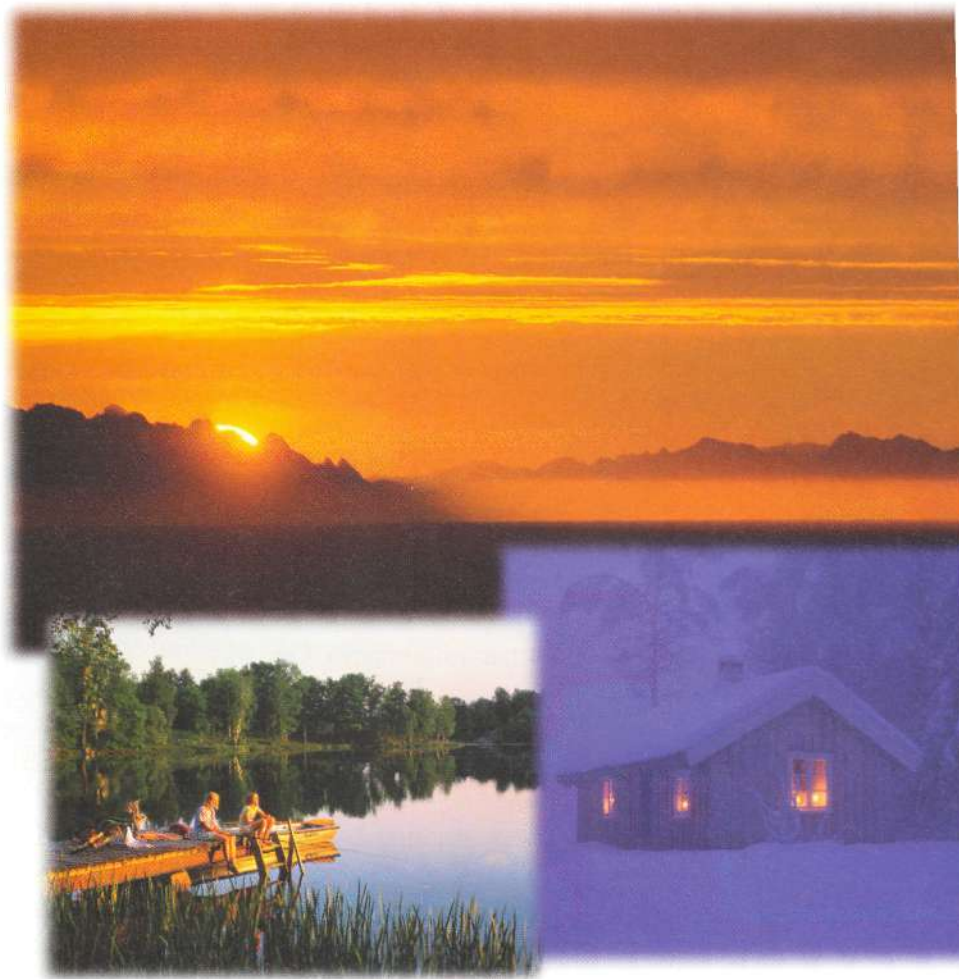
T 6.6 Listen and compare. Repeat the last lines.

Check it

- 6 Correct these sentences.
- 1 He's more older than he looks.
 - 2 Jessica's as tall than her mother.
 - 3 'What does New York like?' 'It's really exciting!'
 - 4 Trains in London are more crowded that in Paris.
 - 5 Oxford is one of oldest universities in Europe.
 - 6 He isn't as intelligent than his sister.
 - 7 This is more hard than I expected.
 - 8 Who is the most rich man in the world?
 - 9 Everything is more cheap in my country.
 - 10 Rome was hotter that I expected.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Living in another country



- 1 What do you know about Sweden? What is the country like? What are the people like? Discuss these statements about Sweden. Do you think they are true (✓) or false (✗)?
- 1 In winter there is only one hour of daylight.
 - 2 Swedish people look forward to winter.
 - 3 The houses are cold.
 - 4 The houses are much better insulated than in Britain.
 - 5 In parts of Sweden from May to July the sun never sets.
 - 6 Londoners work longer hours than the Swedes.
 - 7 Swedes always start work early in the morning.
 - 8 Country cottages in Sweden are usually very luxurious.
 - 9 All houses have a sauna.
 - 10 The whole family like to sit in the sauna together.
- 2 **T 6.7** You are going to listen to Jane Bland talking to her friend, Fran, about her life in Sweden. Jane comes from London, but three years ago she married a Swede and went to live and work in Stockholm. Listen and check your answers to exercise 1.
- 3 Compare your country with what you learned about Sweden.
In my country it gets dark at five o'clock in winter, and it's much warmer.

READING AND SPEAKING

A tale of two millionaires

- 1 Who are the richest people in your country? Where does their money come from? How do they spend their money?
- 2 Match the verbs and nouns. Many of them are to do with money.

Verbs	Nouns
buy	a bank account
spoil	poverty
wear	a thief
open	a will
live in	stocks and shares
inherit	a child
make	a leg
arrest	ragged clothes
invest	a lot of money from someone
amputate	a lot of money in something

- 3 You are going to read about two millionaires. One was very mean, the other very generous. First read *quickly* about Milton Petrie. Can you remember any examples of his kindness?
- 4 Now read *quickly* about Hetty Green. Can you remember any examples of her meanness?
- 5 Read one text more carefully, then answer the questions with a partner who read the other text.
 - 1 When were Milton and Hetty born?
 - 2 What were their parents like?
 - 3 How did Milton and Hetty become so wealthy?
 - 4 Who wore ragged clothes?
 - 5 What was the meanest thing Hetty did?
 - 6 Why did Milton like making a lot of money?
 - 7 Who did they marry?
 - 8 When did they die? How old were they?
 - 9 Who left the most money? Who did they leave it to?

What do you think?

Discuss these questions in small groups.

- How were Milton and Hetty's childhoods different?
- How did their childhoods affect them later?
- Why was Milton especially generous to policemen?
- Why did Hetty's daughter build a hospital?
- What was the kindest thing Milton did?
- Who had the happier life? Milton or Hetty?

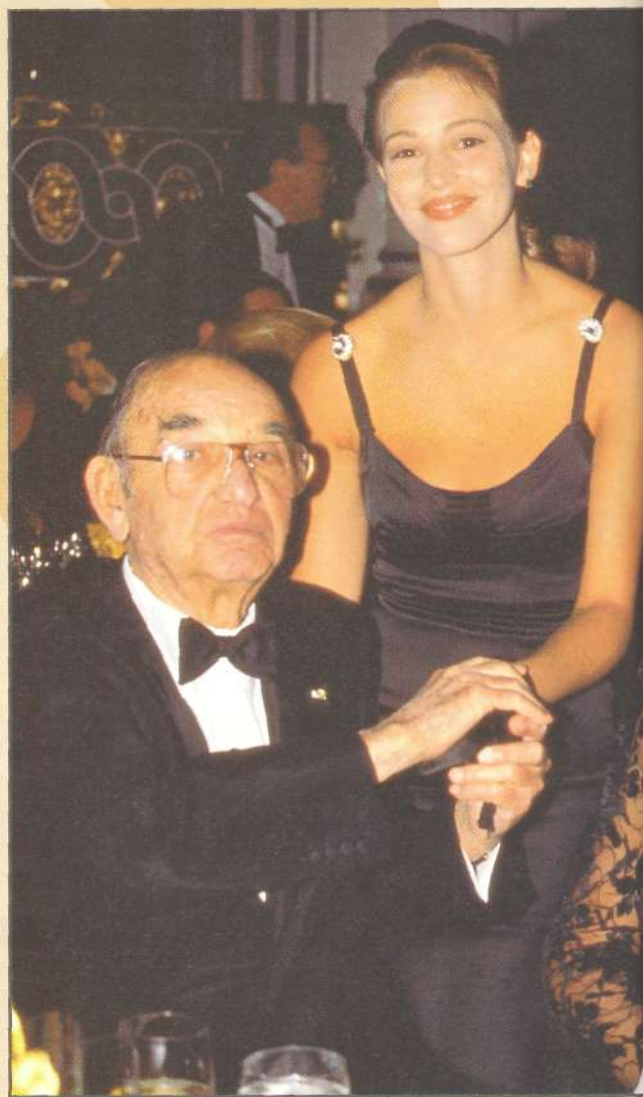
A tale of two millionaires

Some millionaires spend...

Milton Petrie

The Most Generous Man in the World

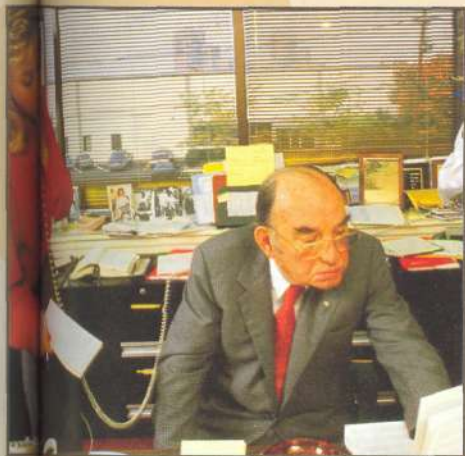
Every morning, billionaire Milton Petrie walked from his New York apartment and bought a newspaper from the ragged old man on the street corner. One morning the man wasn't there. Petrie learned that he was very ill in the city hospital. Immediately he paid his hospital bill and later, when the man died, paid for his funeral.



Milton with the model he helped

of two millionaires

spend it and some save it. Elizabeth Wilson reports on one of each.



The old man was just one of many people that Milton Petrie helped with his money. Whenever he read about personal disasters in his newspaper Petrie sent generous cheques, especially to the families of policemen or firemen injured at work. He also sent cheques to a mother who lost five children in a fire, and a beautiful model, whose face was cut in a knife attack. It cost him millions of dollars, but he still had millions left. He said that he was lucky in business and he wanted to help those less fortunate than himself. 'The nice thing is, the harder I work, the more money I make, and the more people I can help.'

Milton Petrie died in 1994, when he was 92. His will was 120 pages long because he left \$150 million to 383 people. His widow, Carroll, his fourth and last wife, said his generosity was a result of the poverty of his early years. His family were poor but kind-hearted. His father was a Russian immigrant who became a policeman, but he never arrested anyone, he was too kind. He couldn't even give a parking ticket.

Hetty Green

The Richest, Meanest Woman in the World

Henrietta (Hetty) Green was a very spoilt, only child. She was born in Massachusetts, USA, in 1835. Her father was a millionaire businessman. Her mother was often ill, and so from the age of two her father took her with him to work and taught her about stocks and shares. At the age of six she started reading the daily financial newspapers and she opened her own bank account.

Her father died when she was 21 and she inherited \$7.5 million. She went to New York and invested on Wall Street. Hetty saved every penny, eating in the cheapest restaurants for 15 cents. She became one of the richest and most hated women in the world. She was called 'The Witch of Wall Street'. At 33 she married Edward Green, a multi-millionaire, and had two children, Ned and Sylvia.

Hetty's meanness was legendary. She always argued about prices in shops. She walked to the local grocery store to buy broken cookies (biscuits) which were much cheaper, and to get a free bone for her much-loved dog, Dewey. Once she lost a two-cent stamp and spent the night looking for it. She never bought clothes and always wore the same long, ragged black skirt. Worst of all, when her son Ned fell and injured his knee, she refused to pay for a doctor and spent hours looking for free medical help. In the end Ned's leg was amputated.

When she died in 1916 she left her children \$100 million (worth \$9.3 billion today). Her daughter built a hospital with her money.



VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Synonyms

1 We often use synonyms in conversation because we don't want to repeat words.



Complete the conversations, using an adjective of similar meaning from the box.

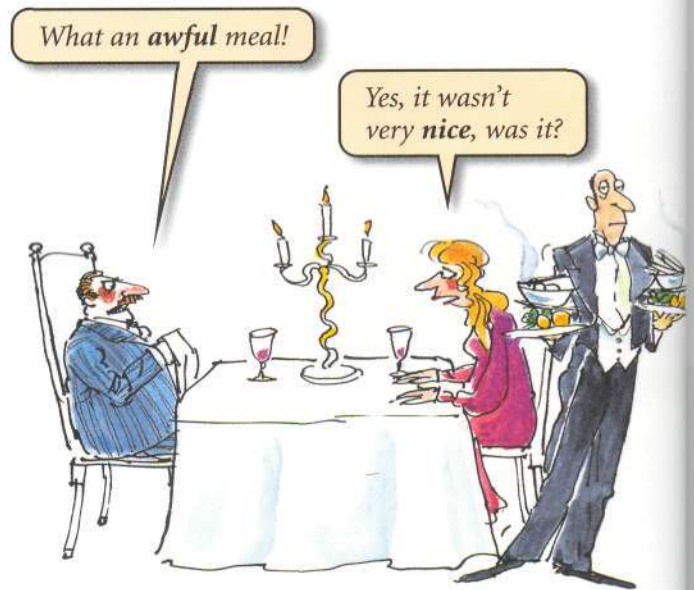
fed up generous brilliant messy modern wealthy

- 'Mary's family is very rich.'
'Well, I knew her uncle was very _____.'
- 'Look at all these new buildings.'
'Yes. Paris is much more _____ than I expected.'
- 'Wasn't that film wonderful?'
'Yes, it was _____.'
- 'George doesn't earn much money, but he's so kind.'
'He is, isn't he? He's one of the most _____ people I know.'
- 'Ann's bedroom's really untidy again!'
'Is it? I told her it was _____ yesterday, and she promised to clean it.'
- 'I'm bored with this lesson!'
'I know, I'm really _____ with it, too!'

2 **T 6.8** Listen and check. Listen again, paying particular attention to the stress and intonation. Practise the conversations with a partner.

Antonyms

3 We can also use antonyms in conversation to avoid repeating words.



Match the following adjectives with their *two* opposites in exercise 1.

interested	<i>bored</i> _____	<i>fed up</i> _____
horrible	_____	_____
mean	_____	_____
old	_____	_____
poor	_____	_____
tidy	_____	_____

4 Sometimes it is more polite to use *not very* and an opposite adjective.

Tom's so short.

Well, he's **not very tall**.

He always wears such dirty clothes.

They certainly **aren't very clean**.

Reply to these sentences. Be more polite.

- London's such an expensive city.
- Paul and Sue are so mean.
- Their house is always so messy.
- Their children are so noisy.
- John looks so miserable.
- His sister's so stupid.

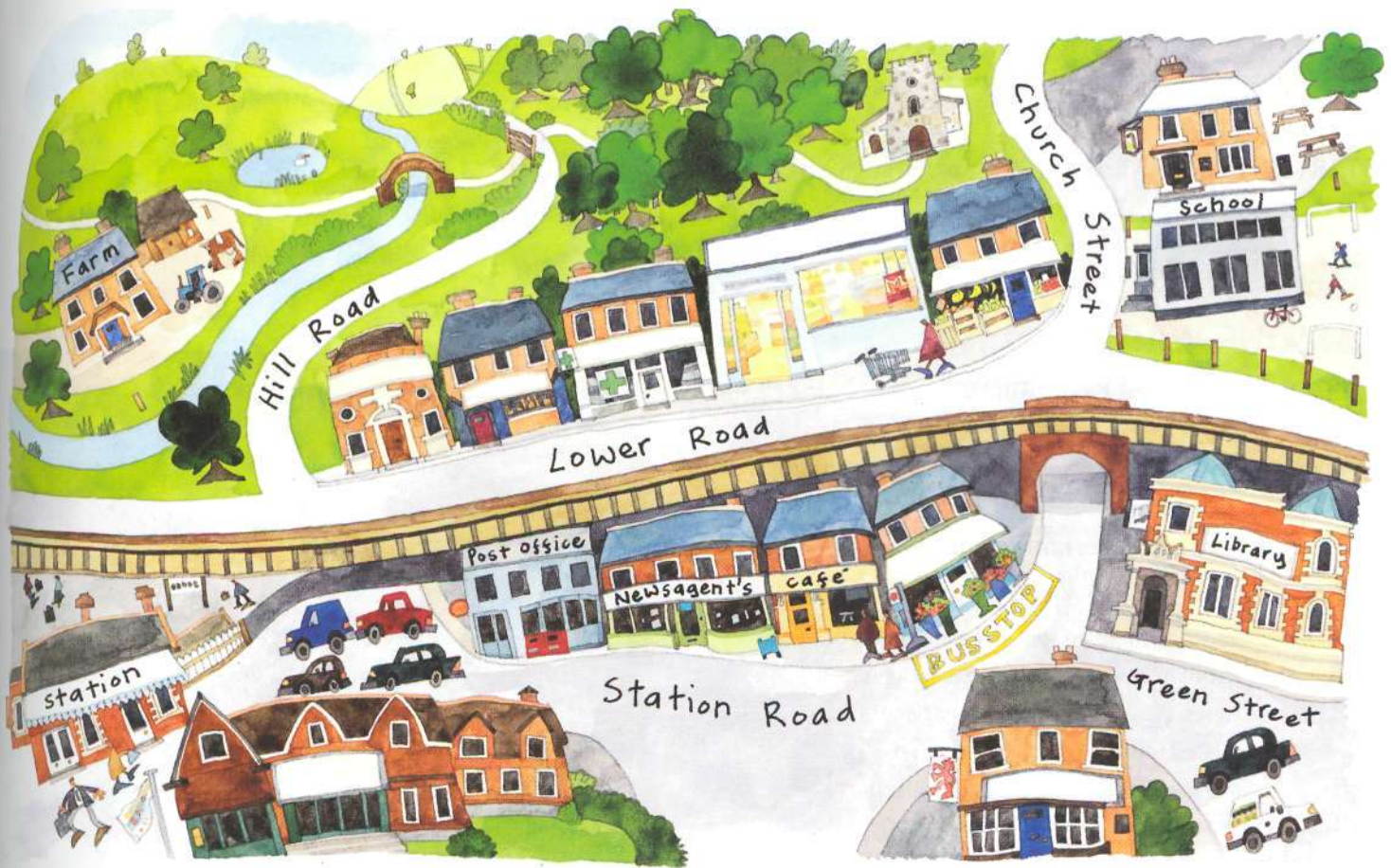
5 **T 6.9** Listen and check. Pay particular attention to the stress and intonation. Practise the conversations with your partner.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Directions

1 Look at the map of Chesswood and find these things:

- a farm
- a wood
- a pond
- a path
- a hill
- a river
- a bridge
- a gate



2 Read these descriptions and add the places to the map.

- 1 The hotel is **opposite** the car park.
- 2 The bank is **on the corner of** Lower Road and Hill Road. It is **next to** the baker's.
- 3 The supermarket is **between** the chemist's and the greengrocer's.
- 4 There is a bus stop **in front of** the flower shop in Station Road.
- 5 There are two pubs. The Red Lion is in Station Road, **opposite** the flower shop **near** the railway bridge, and the Old Shepherd is in Church Street, **behind** the school.

3 Ask and answer questions about the places on the map. Use the prepositions from exercise 2.

Where's the library?

It's on the corner of Station Road and Green Street, opposite the flower shop.

4 Complete the directions from Chesswood farm to the church with the prepositions in the box. Look at the map to help you.

up down over past through out of (x2) in(to) across

You go _____ the path, _____ the pond, _____ the bridge, and _____ the gate. Then you go _____ the road and take the path _____ the wood. When you come _____ the wood you walk _____ the path and _____ the church. It takes five minutes.

T 6.10 Listen and check.

5 Give your partner directions to get to your house from your school.