

5

Buying and selling

5A Jake goes shopping



Comprehension

1 **3.18** Read and listen to the story. What will Jake have to do? Why? How does he feel about it?



Ella Hi, Jake. Have you been to the supermarket?

Jake Oh, hi, Ella. Yes, I have. I'm doing a few jobs to get some money. I want to buy a guitar.

Ella Those bags look heavy. Why didn't you take the bus?

Jake So that I can save the bus fare and put the money towards my guitar.

Ella Oh, right. Can I give you a hand?

Jake No, it's OK. I'm nearly home now. Do you want to come in?

Ella Sure. I'll help you unpack.



Jake It's amazing how much food is needed for just a few days, isn't it?

Ella There was something on the news about food last week. It said that half the food that's grown in the world won't be eaten. It will be thrown away.

Jake Yes, I read that on the Internet. It's terrible. Most of our food is imported, too. Look. These grapes were grown in Chile. That's the other side of the world.

Ella This orange juice was made in South Africa.

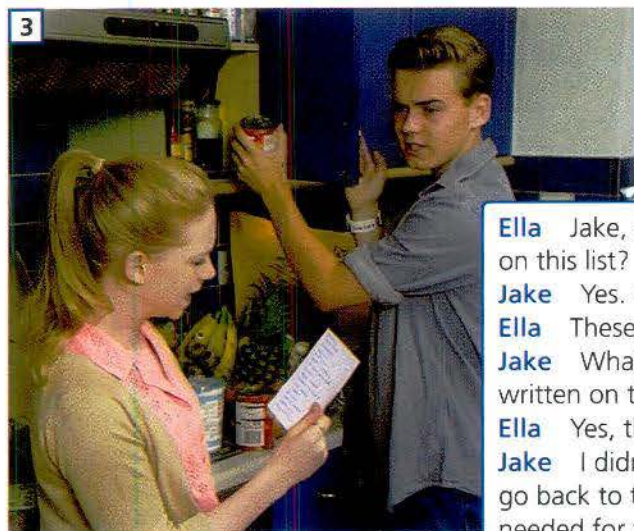
Jake Amazing, isn't it? And all these things are flown to Europe and other places every day. Then they're delivered to supermarkets.

Ella Yes, everything is taken by lorries. So even more fuel is used. And it's all just to bring us the food that we want.

Jake But at least no extra fuel was used to carry these things from the supermarket to here, because I walked.

Ella That's true. You probably carried those bags over a mile.

Jake I know. My arms really ache now. But I saved the bus fare and that's more money for my guitar.



Ella Jake, are you sure you've got everything on this list?

Jake Yes. Look. Everything has been ticked.

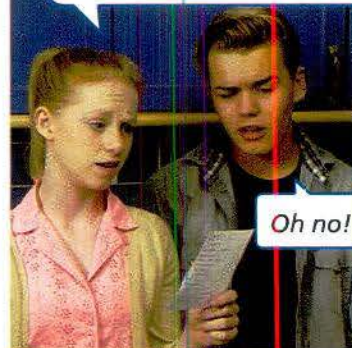
Ella These things haven't been ticked.

Jake What? Don't tell me things have been written on the other side of the list, too!

Ella Yes, they have.

Jake I didn't look at that. Oh, I'll have to go back to the supermarket. These things are needed for tonight's dinner.

4 And some of the things look heavy, so you'd better take the bus this time.



Oh no!

2 a Put the events in the correct order.

- ☐ a They unpack the shopping.
☐ b Jake has to go back to the supermarket.
☐ c Ella checks the shopping list.
☐ d Jake decides to do some jobs to earn some money.
☐ e She tells Jake that he's forgotten some things.
☐ f He meets Ella near his house.
☐ g Jake goes to the supermarket.
☐ h He walks home with the shopping to save the bus fare.

b Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Half of the world's food | a were flown from Chile. |
| 2 Most of Britain's food | b is used to transport food. |
| 3 The grapes | c was produced in South Africa. |
| 4 The orange juice | d is wasted. |
| 5 A lot of fuel | e is imported from other countries. |

Grammar**Passive voice****3 a** Find the passive sentences in the text. Complete them.Active: *We import most of our food.*Passive: *Most of our food* ¹ _____Active: *We need these things for tonight's dinner.*Passive: *These things* ² _____ *for tonight's dinner.***b** How do we make the passive voice?**c** Find the passive form of the sentence below in the text.

	SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT
Active:	<i>Lorries</i>	<i>take</i>	<i>everything.</i>
	SUBJECT	VERB	AGENT
Passive:	_____	_____	_____

d What word do we use to introduce the agent?**4** Find examples in the text of the passive voice in these tenses.

- 1 the past simple
 2 the present perfect
 3 the future with *will*

5 Put the verbs into the present simple passive.

Strawberries ¹are grown (grow) in Chile. They ²_____ (pick) when they are ripe and they ³_____ (take) to the packing station. Here they ⁴_____ (check) and any bad ones ⁵_____ (throw away). Then the strawberries ⁶_____ (wash) and they ⁷_____ (pack) into cartons. The cartons ⁸_____ (transport) to the airport and they ⁹_____ (load) onto a plane. They ¹⁰_____ (fly) to an airport in Europe. From the airport they ¹¹_____ (send) to a distribution centre, and from there they ¹²_____ (take) by lorries to supermarkets. The cartons ¹³_____ (unpack). Each carton ¹⁴_____ (check) and a label ¹⁵_____ (put) on it to show the price, country of origin and sell-by date. Then the cartons ¹⁶_____ (put) on the shelves and they ¹⁷_____ (buy) by customers. If a carton ¹⁸_____ (not sell) before the sell-by date, it ¹⁹_____ (throw away). A lot of food ²⁰_____ (waste) like this.

6 Imagine you are a bunch of grapes. You're now in a supermarket and tomorrow is your sell-by date. Tell your story. Use these tenses.

- Your early life: the past simple
- Your experiences: the present perfect
- What will happen next: the future with *will*

I was grown a long way from here in Turkey with lots of other grapes. When we were ripe, we ...

**Listening****7 a** **3.19** Listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are food miles?
 2 Does the speaker think that food miles are a good thing? Why? / Why not?

b **3.19** Listen again.

- 1 Match the food to the correct place.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 pineapples | a Argentina |
| 2 butter | b New Zealand |
| 3 fish | c Morocco |
| 4 tomatoes | d South Africa |
| 5 beefburgers | e Peru |
| | f the USA |
| | g Australia |
- 2 What other kinds of food are mentioned?

c Do you agree with the speaker? Why? / Why not?

5B An unusual place to stay

Reading

- 1 a** Look at the photos. Describe the hotels.
- b**  **3.20** Read and listen to the text. Which hotel is not shown in the photos?

UNUSUAL HOTELS

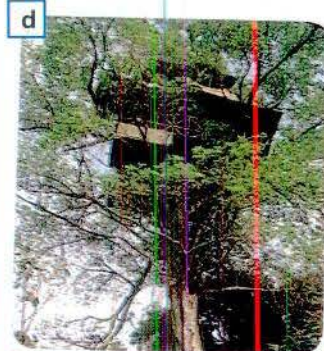
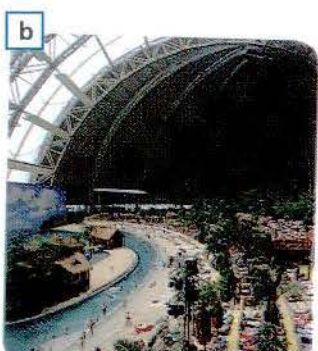
1 Over 30,000 tonnes of snow and nearly 2,000 tonnes of ice are used to build the ICEHOTEL in Jukkasjärvi, Sweden. The ice is made with water from the River Torne. There's an ice cinema and an ice bar, and almost everything in the bedrooms is made of ice – chairs, tables, even the beds. You sleep in a sleeping bag on reindeer skins. In the morning you can take a sauna or jump into the hot bath outside. The temperature inside the hotel never rises above minus 4°C, but snow suits, boots and gloves are provided. In May, the hotel melts, so it must be rebuilt every year. Prices are from €600 per double room per night.

2 If you want a room with an unforgettable view, you won't do better than The Tree Houses in Kerala, India. The two tree houses have been built in the middle of a rainforest, thirty metres above the ground. To reach them, you either have to walk along a high rope bridge, or you can be pulled up on a rope. From the hotel you can look out over the rainforest and watch the beautiful birds flying past. Both tree houses have got a sitting room, a bedroom and a shower. The larger house has got two double bedrooms. One night costs from €150.

3 Lots of people like to stay in a hotel near the sea, but what about a hotel that's actually in the sea? The Poseidon Mystery Island resort in Fiji has got twenty-five suites that are twelve metres under the surface of the Pacific Ocean. Seventy per cent of each room is covered in clear acrylic, so you can watch fish swimming past. The fish can be fed by pushing a button. Guests are taken down to the underwater rooms by elevator. There's also a library, a theatre and a wedding chapel down there. One week at the resort, including two nights in an underwater room, costs €22,000 for a suite.

4 Would you like to spend a few nights in prison? You can in Mount Gambier, South Australia, where the local jail has been converted into a hotel. This isn't a luxury hotel. It's very popular with young backpackers, couples and families. Guests sleep in the old prison cells and meals can be eaten at long tables in the dining hall. You can play football and cricket in the yard. You can also visit the volcano at Mount Schank. Or why not try sandboarding? It's like snowboarding on sand. Rooms cost between €28 and €30 a night.

5 Even when it's snowing outside you can have a tropical experience at the Tropical Islands Resort in Krausnick, Germany. The resort is built inside a hangar that was originally used for airships and is the biggest free-standing hall in the world. The 66,000 square metres contain the world's largest indoor tropical rainforest, with 50,000 plants and a village where you can see copies of traditional buildings from Thailand, Borneo, Samoa and Bali. You can relax on the beach and swim in the warm water of the lagoon. Or why not try the water slide? It's 27 metres high! Guests can stay in a lodge for €210 a night, or in a tent in the rainforest camp for €138 a night.



2 Copy and complete the chart with information about the hotels.

	Hotel 1	Hotel 2
Name	ICEHOTEL	
Where?		
Unusual feature		
Things to do		
Cost		

3 Which hotels do the statements describe?

- 1 You can see a rainforest when it's snowing.
- 2 It disappears every year.
- 3 Tropical birds will fly past your room.
- 4 Young people who haven't got a lot of money will like this place.
- 5 You can get married here.
- 6 You can spend the night in a tent.
- 7 You can watch fish swimming.
- 8 It isn't good for people who are afraid of heights.
- 9 You can play sports here.
- 10 You can't have a hot shower in your room.

4 a Why are some of the hotels more expensive than others? What kind of people would stay in each one?

b Which of the hotels would you like to stay in most? Why? Put them in order from 1 to 5. Compare your list with a partner.

Grammar: modal verbs with the passive voice

What is the missing word?

- 1 The hotel must _____ rebuilt every year.
- 2 You can _____ pulled up on a rope.

Writing and speaking

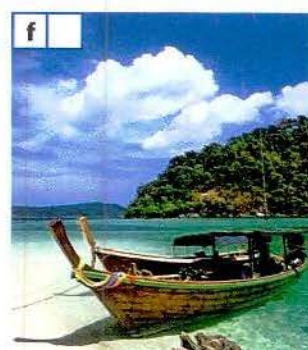
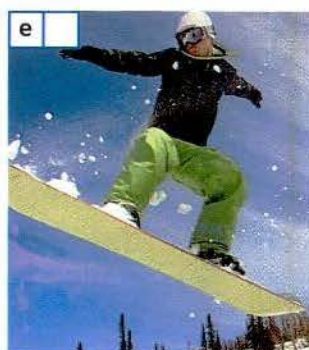
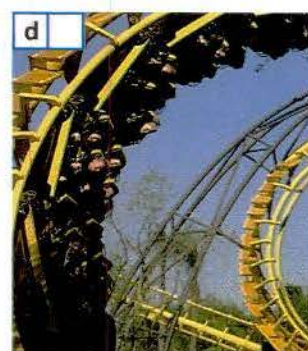
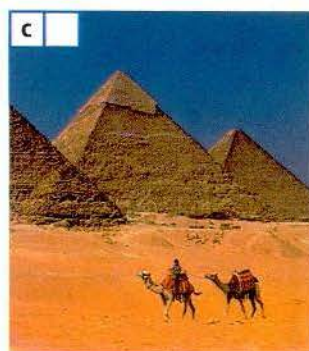
5 a Create your own unusual hotel. Write a description of it. Use the questions to help you.

- What is unusual about your hotel?
- Where is it?
- What can you do there?
- What kind of people will / won't like it?
- How much does it cost?

b Tell the class about your hotel.

Listening

6 a 3.21 Listen to three dialogues about holidays. Where did the people go? Match the dialogues to the correct photos.



b 3.21 Listen again. Find this information.

- 1 Where did they stay?
- 2 What did they do?
- 3 What did they like best?
- 4 Were there any problems?

7 Work with a partner. Choose one of the other photos in exercise 6a or one of the hotels in exercise 1. Make dialogues about your own holiday there. Use the questions in exercise 6b to help you. Start like this:

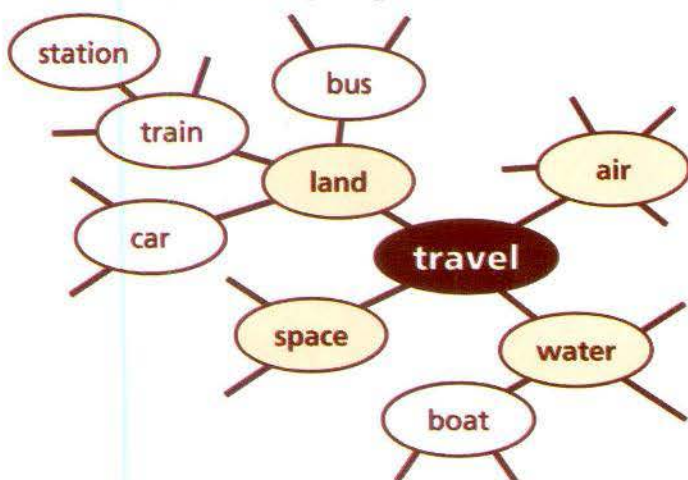
- Hi. Did you have a good holiday?
- Yes, it was great. We ...

5C Buying a ticket

Vocabulary

Travel

- 1 a Think of all the words you know associated with travel. Make a spidergram.



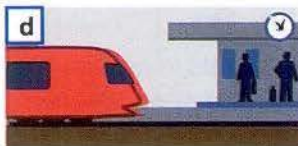
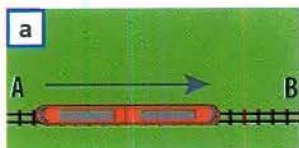
- b Describe some journeys that you take or have taken.

I take the bus to school.

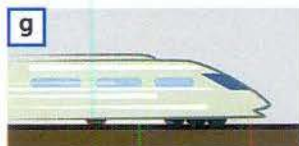
Last year we went to Switzerland by train.

- 2 Match the items to the pictures.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 a single (ticket) | 5 a timetable |
| 2 a return (ticket) | 6 a direct train |
| 3 a platform | 7 a slow train |
| 4 a fare | 8 a fast train / an express |

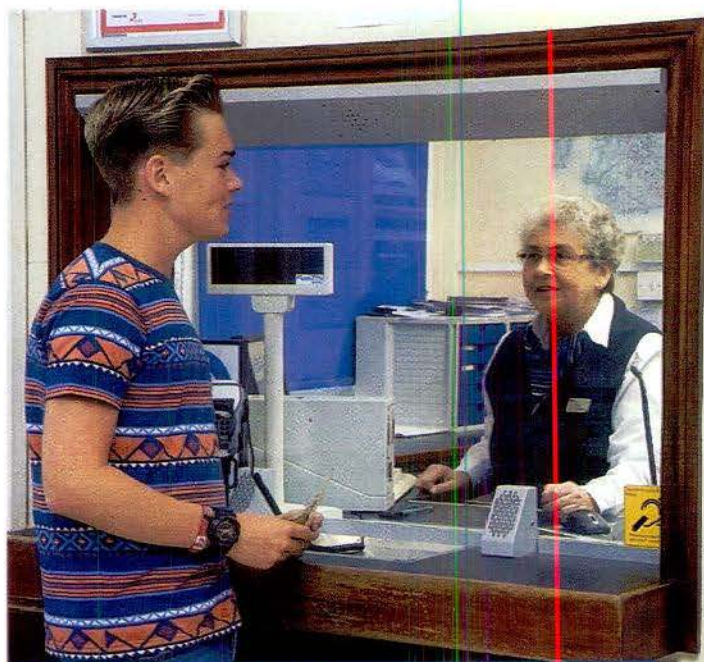


	Mon-Fr	Sat	Sun
London	0655	0735	0635
Reading	0708	0800	0730
Didcot	0726	0826	0824
Oxford	0825	0935	0935



Listening

- 3 a Read the dialogue. Where does Jake want to go?




J = Jake TC = Ticket clerk

- J Oxford, please.
 TC Single or return?
 J Return, please.
 TC Are you coming back tomorrow?
 J Yes, I am.
 TC That's £12.70, please. ... Thank you. Here are your tickets.
 J Thank you. What time is the next train?
 TC It'll be the 10.42. Change at Didcot.
 J Is there a fast train?
 TC Yes, but not till 11.20.
 J Oh, OK. When does the 10.42 get to Oxford?
 TC Let me see. It arrives in Oxford at 11.35.
 J And what platform does that leave from?
 TC Platform nine.
 J Number nine. Thank you. Goodbye
 TC Goodbye.

- b 3.22 Listen. Some parts of the dialogue in exercise 3a are wrong. Find the incorrect parts.

- c 3.22 Listen again and correct the dialogue.

- d Work with a partner. Practise the correct dialogue.

- 4 a**  **3.23** Listen to two more dialogues at a ticket office. Complete the chart.

	Dialogue 1	Dialogue 2
Destination		
Single or return?		
Fare		
Departure		
Arrival		
Direct?		
Platform		

b Work with a partner. Make the dialogues. Use the information in the chart and the dialogue in exercise 3 to help you.

Everyday English

Buying a ticket

- 5 a** Match the halves of the expressions.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Oxford, | a £14.50, please. |
| 2 Single or | b does it leave from? |
| 3 Are you coming | c at Reading. |
| 4 That's | d a direct train? |
| 5 What time is | e please. |
| 6 Change | f get to Oxford? |
| 7 When does it | g back today? |
| 8 What platform | h the next train? |
| 9 Is there | i return? |

b What words can we use to replace the underlined words in these sentences?

- When is the last train?
- It leaves from platform two.
- It gets to London at 2.30.
- Are you coming back today?

Grammar: prepositions

Write the correct prepositions.

- I usually go to school _____ bike, but when it's raining, I go _____ the bus.
- The train arrives _____ London _____ 3.42.
- The train _____ Glasgow leaves _____ platform six.
- The train gets _____ Manchester at 5.30. Change _____ Birmingham.

Speaking

- 6 a** Look at the timetable. Answer the questions.

- How many trains are not direct?
- Where do passengers have to change?
- Which platform do most trains leave from?

	London Paddington	Oxford	Platform number
VT	14.15 b	15.24	3
GW	14.45	15.46	5
VT	15.00 b	16.23	3
GW	15.45	16.47	7
	16.10 c	17.18	5
VT	16.15 c	17.25	3
GW	16.45	17.47	1
VT	17.05 b	18.00	2
	17.15 c	18.13	7
GW	17.45	18.49	2
	18.10 c	19.25	2
GW	18.27	19.19	3
	18.45	19.48	5

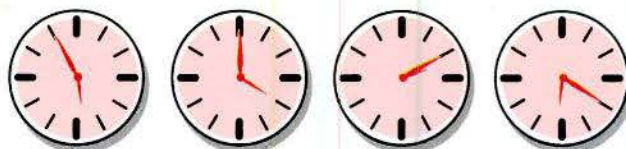
Notes

- GW Train operated by First Great Western
 VT Train operated by Virgin Trains
 b Change at Reading
 c Change at Didcot Parkway

Fares to Oxford

Single	£10.50
Day return	£21
Weekly return	£116

b Work with a partner. Make four new dialogues at the station. Use the information above. These are the times when the dialogues happen.



5D The sale of the century

Extensive reading

1 **3.24** Read and listen to the text. Complete the sentences.

- 1 The best salesman ever was probably ...
- 2 He was from ...
- 3 He started selling things in ...
- 4 He 'sold' things to ...
- 5 Between 1925 and 1930 he was ...
- 6 He died in ... in ...

2 Look at the photos. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which of the places did he try to sell?
- 2 What was the price of each one?
- 3 Which one was
 - his first sale?
 - the sale of the century?
- 4 What reasons did he give for the sales?
- 5 How were his tricks discovered?

3 Match the words to the meanings.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 a con man | a a place where ships go |
| 2 a tourist | b not sure that something is right |
| 3 debts | c now |
| 4 immediately | d say 'no' |
| 5 a deposit | e money that you have borrowed |
| 6 a harbour | f a visitor |
| 7 refuse | g the first part of a payment |
| 8 suspicious | h someone who lies to get money |

4 Work with a partner. Role-play the dialogue between the con man and the American tourist in Trafalgar Square.

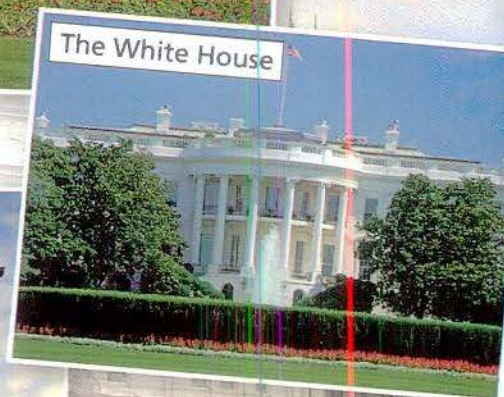
The Tower of London



Buckingham Palace



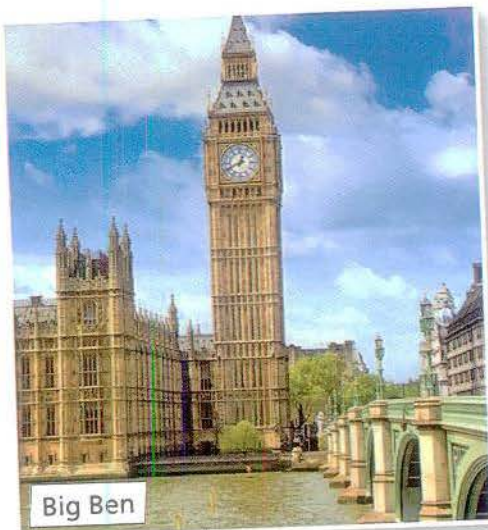
The White House



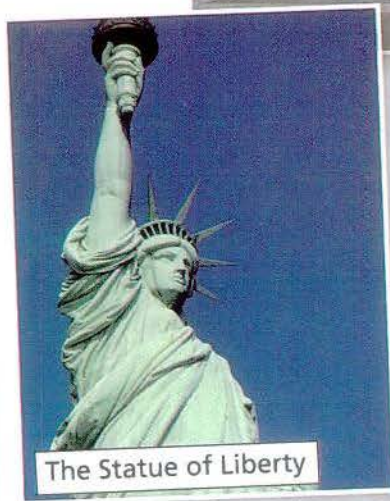
Trafalgar Square



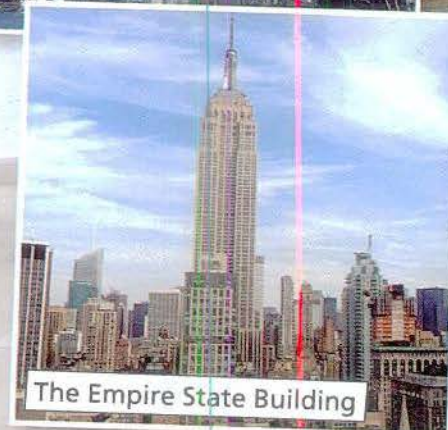
Sydney Harbour Bridge



Big Ben



The Statue of Liberty



The Empire State Building

Arthur Furguson was probably the greatest salesman of all time. He was also a criminal, because he sold things that didn't belong to him – not just small things, but some of the most famous buildings and monuments in the world.

He was born in Scotland, but he began his career as a con man in London in the 1920s. One sunny day, he was sitting in Trafalgar Square when he noticed an American tourist admiring Nelson's Column.

'That's Admiral Nelson up there,' said Furguson casually, and he pointed to the statue on top of the column. 'He won the Battle of Trafalgar. That's why this is called Trafalgar Square.'

'Is that so?' said the American. 'This is a fine square that you have here.'

'Can I show you around?' offered Furguson. The visitor gladly accepted, so Furguson told him all about Nelson, the column, the square and the lions. He also asked the American a lot of questions and found out that the tourist was extremely rich.

'It's all very impressive,' said the American.

'Thank you,' replied Furguson. 'It's such a pity that we have to sell it all,' he added.

'Sell it?' The American was amazed.

'Yes, unfortunately Britain is no longer a rich country,' said Furguson sadly. 'So the government is going to sell our most famous buildings and monuments to pay some of the debts.'

'I haven't heard anything about that,' said the visitor.

'No, well, the government has to keep it secret for now,' whispered Furguson. 'If news of this gets out, people will be very angry. There will be a lot of trouble.'

'Yes, I can understand that,' said the American. 'But how do you know about it?'

Furguson moved closer. 'As it happens,' he said quietly. 'I'm the person who has to find a buyer. That's why I'm here. I'm looking for people who might be interested in buying it.'

'Well, I'm interested,' said the American. 'Could you tell me ... er ... How much does your government want for the square?'

'About £5,000,' said Furguson. (That was a lot of money in those days.) 'We already have three possible buyers.'

'Do you think you could put in a word for me with your government?' said the American. 'In fact, I'll gladly pay £6,000.'

'Six thousand?' said Furguson, and he thought for a while. Then he said: 'Just a moment. I'll go and phone my boss.'

When he returned, he congratulated the American. His offer was accepted. 'But we must complete the deal

immediately,' he added, 'because other buyers might offer more if we wait.' 'That's not a problem,' said the visitor, and he wrote a cheque for £6,000. Furguson gave him a receipt and the address of a shipping company that would send the square to the USA for him. Then they said goodbye and Furguson went straight to a bank to cash the cheque.

The people at the shipping company, of course, were very surprised when the American phoned them. The police were called in, but by then Furguson and the £6,000 were gone. That summer, Arthur Furguson made a lot of money from rich American visitors. He 'sold' Big Ben for £1,000, and another tourist put down a deposit of £2,000 on Buckingham Palace.

In 1925, Furguson decided to try his luck on the other side of the Atlantic. He travelled to the USA and started 'selling' some of the famous monuments there, including the White House in Washington DC. He was soon very rich, but before he retired, he decided to have one last big sale.

His victim for 'the sale of the century' was an Australian from Sydney. Furguson persuaded him that the city of New York wanted to sell the Statue of Liberty. 'They're going to make the harbour wider,' he explained, 'because modern ships are much bigger now. Unfortunately, Liberty Island with its famous statue is in the way.'

'But the people of New York will be very angry about that, won't they?' said the Australian.

'Yes, they will,' said Furguson. 'That's why you mustn't tell anyone about it.'

They agreed a price of \$100,000. However, the Australian needed a few days to get the money. In that time Furguson never left his victim, in case he told someone else about the deal. One day, while they were visiting the statue, the Australian suddenly stopped another visitor and said: 'Excuse me. Would you mind taking our photograph in front of the statue?'

'Of course,' said the other visitor, taking the camera.

Furguson couldn't refuse, so he stood arm in arm with his victim for the photograph. And that was a big mistake. Before the money arrived, the Australian started to become suspicious about the deal and he went to the police with the photograph. They knew all about the super salesman's activities and the photograph matched the descriptions from his other victims. The Australian led the police straight to Furguson. He was arrested and sent to prison for five years.

Furguson was released in 1930, but he didn't change his ways. He moved to Los Angeles, where he became very rich again with more of his tricks. He lived there in luxury till he died in 1938.



1 a **3.25** Read and listen to the text. Put the people in the order they invaded Britain.

- ☐ The Normans
☐ The Vikings
☐ The Anglo-Saxons

b Where did these people come from?

c Match these words to the groups of people in exercise 1a.

beef sky good language break
 get parliament man husband

2 a What effect did the invaders have on these things?

- pronunciation
- grammar

b How did English become an international language?

3 a English has borrowed a lot of words from other languages. Match the words to the languages.

Word	Language
1 bank	a Turkish
2 tea	b Hungarian
3 yoghurt	c Serbian
4 guitar	d Italian
5 robot	e Hindi
6 coach	f Chinese
7 vampire	g Czech
8 pyjamas	h Spanish

b **3.26** Listen and check.

c What words has your language borrowed from other languages?

4 What contact do you have with English in your everyday life? Do a survey in your class. Ask about these things.

websites tourists signs magazines
 films social networking websites books
 music TV programmes products

Do you visit any English websites?

Have you ever spoken to a tourist in English?

The English language

The story of the English language began in the 5th century when tribes from north-western Europe invaded Britain. We call these people the Anglo-Saxons. They spoke a language that was similar to modern German. A lot of common English words, like *good*, *man* and *break*, come from the Anglo-Saxon language. Over the next thousand years, however, this language changed, because other groups of people came to live in Britain.



The first change started in about 800 AD, when England was invaded by the Vikings from Norway and Denmark. They brought words like *sky*, *get* and *husband* into English. The 'th' sounds in words like *these*, *thing* and *father* also come from the Viking languages.

In 1066, the Normans from northern France conquered England. The Normans spoke French. For the next 300 years, there were two languages in England. The ordinary people spoke English, but the aristocracy spoke French. The two groups didn't understand each other very well, so the grammar that they used became much simpler. A lot of French words, like *parliament*, *language* and *beef*, came into English, too. Slowly the modern language of English was born.

From the 17th century, English spread to many other parts of the world. Most of the early European settlers in North America came from Britain, so English became the language of the United States and Canada. Later, the British Empire took English to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and several other countries in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean.

Today, over 400 million people speak English as their first language, and billions of people use it as a second language. English has become the international language of business, entertainment, music, sport, science, transport and the Internet.

Languages change all the time, so English isn't the same all over the world. Here are some differences between British and American English.

Different words

British	American
lift	elevator
pavement	sidewalk
holiday	vacation
football	soccer
petrol	gas(oline)

Different spellings

British	American
theatre	theater
favourite	favorite
travelled	traveled
cheque	check
programme	program

Economics: money

1 a **3.27** Read and listen to the text. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is *barter*?
- 2 Who made the first coins?
- 3 Where were the first notes produced?
- 4 What do some people think will happen to money in the future?

b Find all the different ways of paying for things that the text mentions.

c What is the problem with barter? What problems do you think there are with the other ways of paying?

2 Match these words to the pictures.

a cheque coins cash a bank card notes

3 a **3.28** Listen. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is counterfeiting?
 - a making fake money
 - b stealing money
- 2 What was the problem with early coins?
 - a They were easily copied.
 - b They were made of valuable metals.
- 3 What made counterfeiting easier in modern times?
 - a credit cards
 - b paper money

b What mistake did Alice Pike make?

c **3.28** Listen again. Find the information. Use the words to answer the questions.

- 1 How did people counterfeit coins?

mix cut cover

- 2 How have governments tried to stop it?

lines punish design holograms



Here's an everyday situation: you buy a magazine and you use money to pay for it. But think about that for a minute. You've actually given the shopkeeper just a piece of paper, a few pieces of metal or nowadays just a piece of plastic. It's all very easy. However, at one time, there wasn't any money. How were things paid for then?

Imagine that you're a farmer and you've got some eggs, but you want some bread. If the baker wanted some eggs, it would be easy. Your eggs would be exchanged for the baker's bread. This is called 'barter'. In a barter system, things are exchanged by people.

But there is a problem with barter: What if the baker doesn't need any eggs? What will happen then? Maybe the eggs will be exchanged for a lamb. The lamb will be exchanged for a shirt and then the shirt will be exchanged for the bread. It can get very complicated. But that's how trade was done for thousands of years.

The problem was solved by the introduction of money. The first things that were used as money were shells and stones. The first real coins were made by the Lydians in about 650 BC. They were made of gold and silver, and they were stamped with a lion's head – the king's symbol. The Lydians lived in what is now western Turkey. They were traders and soon their coins were being used all over the Mediterranean. The idea was taken to India by Alexander the Great and his army, and from there it spread to China and other parts of Asia. The first paper money was produced by the Chinese in the 9th century.

In the modern age, new ways of paying for things have been invented, such as cheques, credit cards and debit cards. Today, billions of dollars are moved around the world by computers electronically. More and more things are paid for by card, and now you can even pay for things with your mobile phone. Some people think that in the future everything will be paid for electronically. Notes and coins won't be used at all.

Grammar

1 a Match these tenses to news items 1–4.

the present perfect the past simple
the present simple the future

b Put the verbs in brackets into the passive voice.
Use the correct tense.

- 1 Two people ¹_____ (injure) yesterday, when their car ²_____ (hit) by a lorry near Red Hill. The two people in the car ³_____ (take) to hospital, but they ⁴_____ (send) home later.



The lorry driver ⁵_____ (not hurt). Roads in the town centre ⁶_____ (block) for five hours.

- 2 The area ¹_____ (hit) by bad weather again today. Some trees ²_____ (blow down) and buildings ³_____ (damage) by strong winds. Parts of the coast ⁴_____ (flood) and all trains on the east coast line ⁵_____ (stop).

- 3 The council has produced a new proposal for the future of the city centre. The old sports centre ¹_____ (knock down) and a new shopping mall ²_____ (build) on the site. The sports centre ³_____ (move) to Water Street. Several streets in the city centre ⁴_____ (close) while the work is taking place, and a new traffic system ⁵_____ (introduce).

- 4 Finally, have you got an old musical instrument that ¹_____ (not use) any more? If you have, 'Music for the World' would like it. Every year hundreds of instruments ²_____ (collect). They ³_____ (clean), and some ⁴_____ (repair). Then they ⁵_____ (send) to schools in poor countries. So, have a look under your bed.

c Write two items for your local or national news.

2 Choose the correct prepositions.

- The train *to / at* Oxford leaves *by / from* platform 4. It arrives *to / in* Oxford *at / on* 3.30. Change *on / at* Didcot.
- I used to go *at / to* school *on / by* my bike, but I don't live near the school now, so I go *on / by* bus. I usually get *at / to* school *at / on* half past eight.

Listening and speaking

3 a 3.29 Listen to the dialogues and look at the information. Some parts are wrong. Underline the incorrect parts.

1

Destination: Manchester
Ticket: Single
Depart: 11.20
Arrive: 13.45
Cost: £21.50
Platform: 5

2

Booking for:
Mr and Mrs Milton
Double room
3 nights
Arriving 6 June
Cost £105 per night
including breakfast

b 3.29 Listen again. Correct the information.

c Work with a partner. Make the dialogues. Use the correct information.

Vocabulary

4 Work in a group. Write six words for each category.

- money
- trains
- hotels
- food

Study skills

Improving your listening skills

- Before you listen, think about these questions:
 - What information do you need to find? Is it a time, a price, an activity, a name?
 - What words do you already know about the topic? Try to predict some of the words that you will hear.
- While you are listening:
 - Don't worry if you don't understand every word. Just listen for the information that you need.
 - Don't try to translate into your own language. You can't listen and translate at the same time.
- After listening:
 - Check your understanding with a partner or the teacher.
 - Listen again at least one more time. Each time that you listen you will understand more.

Try these ideas next time you do a Listening activity.

Your Project

5

Develop your writing

Relative clauses

- 1 a** We often use relative clauses to make our writing more interesting. A relative clause often identifies the person or thing we're talking about. Underline the relative clauses in these sentences.

- 1 'I'm the person who has to find a buyer,' he said.
- 2 The first things that people used for money were sea shells.
- 3 We import food which can't be grown here.

b Where do we put the relative clause?

c Circle the relative pronouns in sentences 1–3 in exercise 1a. When do we use each one?

- 2** Rewrite the sentences. Use the words in brackets and relative pronouns to make relative clauses.

- 1 The man was called Arthur Furguson. (sold Big Ben)
The man who sold Big Ben was called Arthur Furguson.
- 2 The buildings were all national monuments. (he sold)
- 3 The tribes were called the Anglo-Saxons. (invaded England)
- 4 The language was similar to modern German. (they spoke)
- 5 We waste almost half the food. (is grown in the world)
- 6 The distance is called 'food miles'. (food travels before it's eaten)
- 7 Guests stay in rooms. (the owner converted from jail cells)
- 8 A lot of the people are young backpackers. (stay at Mount Gambier)


Project task

Write a project about how people spend their money. Do a survey.

- What things do people buy in a typical week?
- Where and when do they go shopping?
- What things are they saving up for?

Illustrate your project with pictures.

Song

- 1**  **3.30** Listen and choose the correct words.

- 2 a** Do you agree with the title?

b You want to have a good time. Think of these things.

- three things you need money for
- three things you don't need money for

We Don't Need Money To Have a Good Time

Not gonna be the one to stay ¹inside / at home alone
Not gonna be the one to sit there by the phone
We've got a reputation, we'll shake it ²out / off
some day
Not gonna be the ones to turn and ³walk / run away

Chorus

No reservations

No ⁴hesitations / complications

No bad reactions

Just ⁵congratulations / celebrations

We don't need money to have a ⁶good / nice time

C'mon c'mon c'mon c'mon

Forget our worries and do what we ⁷like / want

C'mon c'mon c'mon c'mon

Not gonna be the ones just talking to ourselves

Not gonna be the ones just ⁸waiting / sitting on the shelf

We got no education but we find a way

Not gonna be the ones to try and ⁹walk / run today

Not gonna be the fools who don't know ¹⁰where / who they are

Not gonna be the fools who just say blah blah blah

We got ¹¹an invitation / a reputation, I ain't gonna play

Or will you be the ones to turn and walk away?



6A Pete's trainers



Comprehension

1 a **14.2** Read and listen to the story. What is Ruby doing? What's in Pete's bag?

b Complete the summary of the story.

Pete sees Ruby in town. She's ¹ _____ outside a ² _____. She's protesting about ³ _____. She says that the trainers in the shop are ⁴ _____. Pete offers to ⁵ _____. While they're ⁶ _____, Pete sees ⁷ _____. After Ruby leaves, he ⁸ _____. Later he tells Jake that he offered to help Ruby because ⁹ _____.



Pete Hi, Ruby. What are you doing?

Ruby Oh, hello, Pete. I'm protesting about working conditions for children in poor countries. The manager says that he doesn't sell things which exploit children in his shop, but it isn't true.

Pete Really?

Ruby Yes, so don't buy things in this shop. The trainers here are made by children who get less than a dollar a day. That's awful, isn't it?

Pete Yes, it's terrible. Here, I'll help you. Give me some leaflets.



Manager Why are you handing out leaflets outside my shop?

Ruby I'm protesting about working conditions for children in poor countries.

Manager I don't sell things which exploit children in my shop!



Later: Pete is talking to Jake.

Pete I saw Ruby today. She was handing out leaflets outside Sports Stuff. She said she was protesting about working conditions for children in poor countries.

Jake Yes, she always wants to change the world.

Pete She said that the trainers there were made by children who got less than a dollar a day!

Jake So, what did you do?

Pete I said that it was terrible and that I'd help her.



Jake I didn't know that you were into politics.

Pete Well, I'm not, but Ruby's cool. I really fancy her.

Jake Yes, I know. Anyway, what's in the bag?

Pete My new trainers.

Jake What?

Pete Yes, I saw them in the shop window while we were handing out leaflets. So after Ruby left, I went in and bought them!

Grammar

Reported speech

2 a Complete these sentences from the story.

Direct speech	Reported speech
Manager: 1 _____ sell things which exploit children in 2 _____ shop!	The manager says that 3 _____ sell things which exploit children in 4 _____ shop.

b Look at the sentences in the table. What things change in reported speech? Why?

3 Here are some things that Ruby says to Ella. What does Ella say to Jake?



- I usually see Pete on my way to school.
Ruby says that she usually sees Pete on her way to school.
- He often smiles at me.
- He doesn't normally say much to me.
- I don't often see him at school, because we aren't in the same class.
- I sometimes see him at the sports centre when I go to my music class.
- I think he's quite nice.
- I don't think he's really into politics.
- He offered to help me on Saturday.

4 a Complete these sentences from the story.

Direct speech	Reported speech
Pete: Yes, it 1 _____ terrible. Here, I 2 _____ help you.	I said that it 3 _____ terrible and that I 4 _____ help her.

b What usually happens to the verbs in reported speech when we use *said*?

5 Here are some things that Pete said to Ruby outside the shop. What does Ruby say to Ella?

- I agree with you.*
Pete said that he agreed with me.
- It's wrong to exploit poor people.*
- I think it's terrible.*
- I want to help you.*
- I won't buy anything there again.*
- I'll tell all my friends.*
- I'd like to see you again.*
- I'll phone you.*

6 What do you think happens? Does Pete phone Ruby? Does Ruby find out about the trainers? Work in a group. Make a short dialogue to end the story.

Listening and speaking

7 a Read what Pete's mum says to his dad.

Pete said he was going into town, because he wanted to buy some new trainers. He said that he wouldn't be home for lunch, because he was meeting his friends in town. He said they were going bowling in the afternoon. He said that he'd probably get the five o'clock bus back.

b What did Pete actually say to his mum?

I'm going into town, because ...

c 4.3 Listen and check.

8 4.4 Listen. Report what Ruby and Jake said.

I don't feel well.



1 Ruby said that she didn't feel well.

6B Saying 'No'

Reading

1 4.5 Read and listen to the text. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the woman's name?
- 2 Where did the famous 'bus ride' happen?
- 3 When did it happen?
- 4 What did the woman refuse to do?
- 5 When did she die?

A BUS RIDE into the history books

December 1, 1955 started as a normal day in Montgomery, Alabama. After work, Rosa Parks got on a bus in the downtown area. First, she paid her ten-cent fare. Then, as usual, she went to the section for black passengers. In those

- 5 days, the buses and other public places in several southern states in the USA were segregated. Only white people were allowed to sit in the front section of the bus. Rosa was mixed race: part African-American, part Native American and part Scots-Irish, but under the law she was black.
- 10 After a few stops, a white man got on. The bus was full and he couldn't find a seat. Rosa and three other passengers were sitting at the front of the 'coloured' section, and the driver, James Blake, told them to give up their seats and stand at the back. The other three passengers stood up, but
- 15 Rosa refused to move. The police came. They said that they would arrest her if she didn't move. Rosa told them that she wouldn't give up her seat and she was arrested.

Four days later, she was found guilty of breaking the law. The judge told her that she would have to pay a fine of \$14.



2 Put the events in the correct order.

- ☐ a The driver called the police.
- ☐ b Rosa was arrested.
- ☐ c She said 'No'.
- ☐ d Martin Luther King was killed.
- ☐ e A white man got on the bus.
- ☐ f Black people boycotted the buses.
- ☒ 7 g Rosa Parks got on the bus.
- ☐ h Barack Obama was elected US president.
- ☐ i The driver told Rosa to stand up.
- ☐ j Rosa and her husband left Montgomery.
- ☐ k She was fined.
- ☐ l The US Supreme Court said segregation was illegal.

- 20 While she was appearing in court, however, civil rights leaders organized a boycott of the buses. For 381 days the 42,000 black people of Montgomery said that they wouldn't use the buses. There were demonstrations in the streets, too. A young preacher, called Martin Luther King, led many
- 25 of these. Finally, just over a year later, the judges of the US Supreme Court said that segregation was illegal.

- That wasn't the end of the story. It took a long time for things to change. In 1957, Rosa and her husband moved to Detroit after some people in Montgomery said that they
- 30 were going to kill her. Over the next few years, hundreds of people died in demonstrations, and in 1968 Martin Luther King himself was shot. However, Rosa's 'No' started a revolution that slowly changed American society. In 2008, Barack Obama became the first black person to be elected
- 35 president of the USA. Unfortunately, Rosa herself didn't live to see it. She died in 2005 at the age of 92.



3 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as the following.

- 1 line 6: separated according to colour
- 2 line 15: to say 'No' you won't do something
- 3 line 19: money you pay for breaking the law
- 4 line 21: not using something in protest
- 5 line 23: protests in the streets
- 6 line 26: the highest court in the USA
- 7 line 26: not allowed by the law
- 8 line 32: hit by a bullet from a gun

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 What was the bus driver's name?
- 2 How much was the fine?
- 3 What was Martin Luther King's job?
- 4 How long did the boycott last?
- 5 Why did Rosa leave Montgomery?
- 6 How old was she when she made her protest?

Grammar: say / tell

You **say** something (to somebody).
They said that they would arrest her.
 You **tell** somebody something.
Rosa told them that she wouldn't give up her seat.

5 a Which people in the text said these things?

a You'll have to pay a fine of \$14.

b Segregation is illegal.

c We'll arrest you if you don't move.

d We won't use the buses.

e You have to give up your seats and stand at the back.

f We're going to kill you.

g I won't give up my seat.

b Complete the sentences to report what the people said. Use said or told and your answers to exercise 5a.

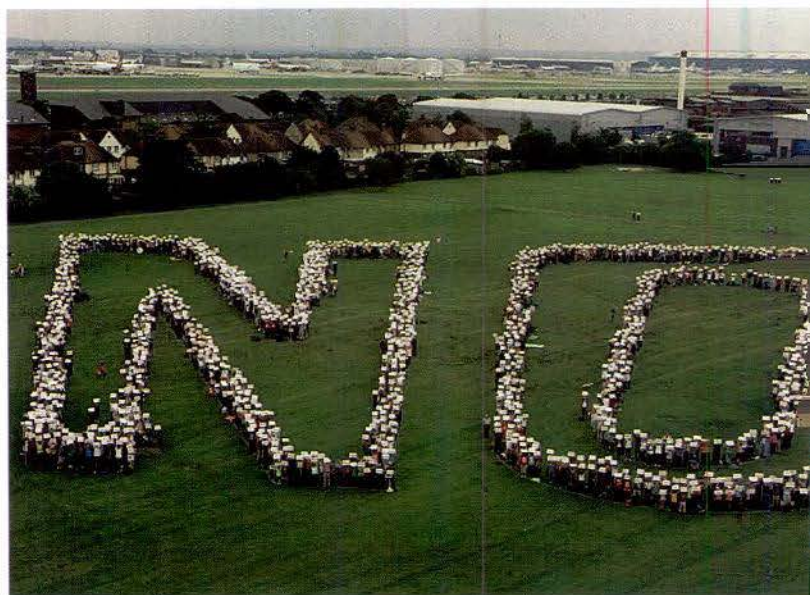
- 1 The driver _____ the four black passengers that they ...
- 2 Rosa _____ the driver that she ...
- 3 The police _____ that they ...
- 4 The judge _____ her that ...
- 5 The black people of Montgomery _____ that they ...
- 6 The Supreme Court _____ that ...
- 7 Some people in Montgomery _____ Rosa that ...

Listening**6 a 4.6 Listen and choose the correct answers.**

- 1 What do the people want to protect?
 - a a wood
 - b some old buildings
 - c a hospital
- 2 What does the local council want to build?
 - a a motorway
 - b a supermarket
 - c a shopping centre
- 3 When are they going to make the decision?
 - a next weekend
 - b next month
 - c on Tuesday

b 4.6 Listen again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What do the people think will happen to:
 - Dingle Dell?
 - the town?
- 2 What are they going to do to stop the development?



6C Indirect questions

Vocabulary

Places and things in a town

1 a Which of these places are there in your town, village or city district?



1 a bus station



2 a postbox



3 an art gallery



4 a shopping mall



5 a town hall



6 an underground station



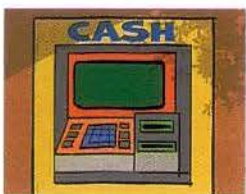
7 an Internet café



8 a multiplex cinema



9 a tourist information centre



10 a cash machine

b What other parts of a town or city do you know? Write down eight things.

a street, a hospital ...

Listening

2 a **4.7** Listen. Match the people to the questions.



1 Jerry



2 Patsy



3 Amir



4 Sara



5 Grant



6 Heidi

a What time does the film start?

b Did Mr Wade give any homework today?

c Have you got Becky's email address?

d When was the Battle of Waterloo?

e Can I stay at Conrad's house tonight?

f Is Sally going out with Gus?

b Complete the reports of the questions with the correct names.

- 1 _____ wants to know what time the film starts.
- 2 _____ wants to know whether Mr Wade gave any homework today.
- 3 _____ wants to know if Kim has got Becky's email address.
- 4 _____ wants to know when the Battle of Waterloo was.
- 5 _____ wants to know whether he can stay at Conrad's house tonight.
- 6 _____ wants to know if Sally is going out with Gus.

3 a **4.7** Listen again. Why does each person want the information?

b Complete the messages.

He wants to know what time the film starts because he can't get to the cinema before 7.30, as he's going swimming with his parents.

Grammar: indirect questions

1 Complete the original questions and the reports from exercise 3.

- a *What time _____?*
He wants to know what time _____
- b *_____ any homework today?*
She wants to know whether _____ any homework today.

- 2 a What form of the verb do we use in indirect questions? Is it the question form or the statement form?
- b What words do we use to introduce:
- an indirect *wh-* question?
 - an indirect *yes / no* question?

4 a Report these messages.

1

Hi Frankie. Are you going to be in this evening? I can bring round the DVD that you wanted to borrow.
 Alex

2

From: Liz
 Hi Sunita
 Do you want to stay at my place on Friday after Lloyd's party? My parents said it would be OK.

3

Kelly
 What have you done with the TV remote? I can't find it anywhere!
 Pete

4

Hi Dad
 Did you buy a new printer cartridge the other day? The printer's run out of ink and I need to print something.
 Jim

5

Beth
 Do you need a lift from the bus station? Your dad will pick you up if you do.
 Love, Mum

6

From: Nick
 Hi Bob
 What time can you play table tennis on Saturday? I want to book a table today, if possible.

b 4.8 Listen and check.

Everyday English

Polite questions

5 4.9 We often use indirect questions to ask for information. It sounds more polite. Listen and complete the questions.

1

What's the time?

Excuse me. Could you tell me _____ please?

Yes, it's ten to three.

2

Is there a postbox near here?

Excuse me. Can you tell me _____ near here, please?

Yes, there's one just round the corner.

Speaking

6 a Work with a partner. Make dialogues. Use the cues.

- a cash machine / near here?
 - Excuse me. Could you tell me if there's a cash machine near here, please?
 - Yes, there's one at the bank over there.
 - Thank you.
- the art gallery / open today?
- where / the town hall?
- how much / this sweatshirt?
- the train to London / go from platform one or two?
- where / can buy some stamps?
- how / get to the bus station?
- where / the nearest underground station?

b Choose two other places from exercise 1. Make dialogues about them.

6D Romeo and Juliet

Extensive reading

1 **4.10** Read and listen to the text. Answer the questions.

- 1 Who wrote the play?
- 2 When did he write it?
- 3 Where does it take place?
- 4 Who are the Montagues and Capulets?
- 5 What happens to Romeo and Juliet in the end?

2 Match the names to the correct family.

Romeo Tybalt Juliet Benvolio Rosaline

Montague	Capulet

3 Put the events in the correct order.

- ☐ a Tybalt kills Mercutio.
- ☐ b Juliet stabs herself.
- ☒ 1 c Romeo goes to the ball to see Rosaline.
- ☐ d Romeo kills Tybalt.
- ☐ e Romeo thinks Juliet is dead and takes poison.
- ☐ f Romeo and Juliet get married.
- ☐ g Juliet takes a drug and goes into a coma.
- ☐ h Juliet wakes up and finds that Romeo is dead.
- ☐ i The two families agree to be friends.
- ☐ j Romeo has to leave Verona.
- ☐ k Romeo and Juliet fall in love.

4 Who are these people? What do they do in the story?

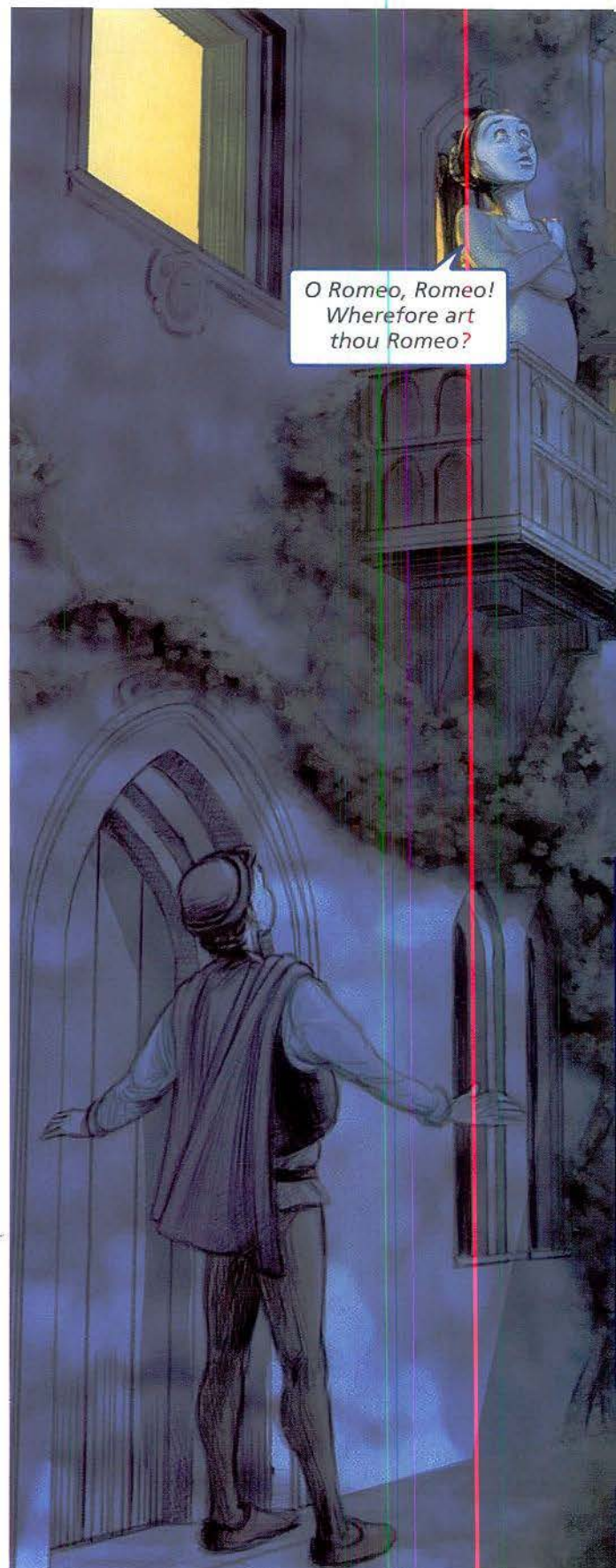
- | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------------|
| 1 The Prince | 3 Tybalt | 5 Paris |
| 2 Rosaline | 4 Mercutio | 6 Friar Lawrence |

5 Match the words and phrases to their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1 a ball | a to attack with a knife |
| 2 in disguise | b If you drink this, you'll die. |
| 3 a balcony | c someone who takes a message |
| 4 a secret | d Only a few people know this. |
| 5 a tomb | e sadness |
| 6 a messenger | f dressed so that nobody can recognize you |
| 7 poison | g a big party where people have fun |
| 8 stab | h You can stand on this outside a window. |
| 9 woe | i Dead people are put here. |

6 Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the moral of the story?
- 2 What part would you like to play? Why?



The story of Romeo and Juliet is one of the most famous love stories in the world. The play was written by William Shakespeare in 1595.

The story takes place in the city of Verona in northern Italy. Two rich families who live there – the Montagues and the Capulets – hate each other, and the play starts with a fight between their men. The Prince of Verona arrives and tells the two families to stop fighting.

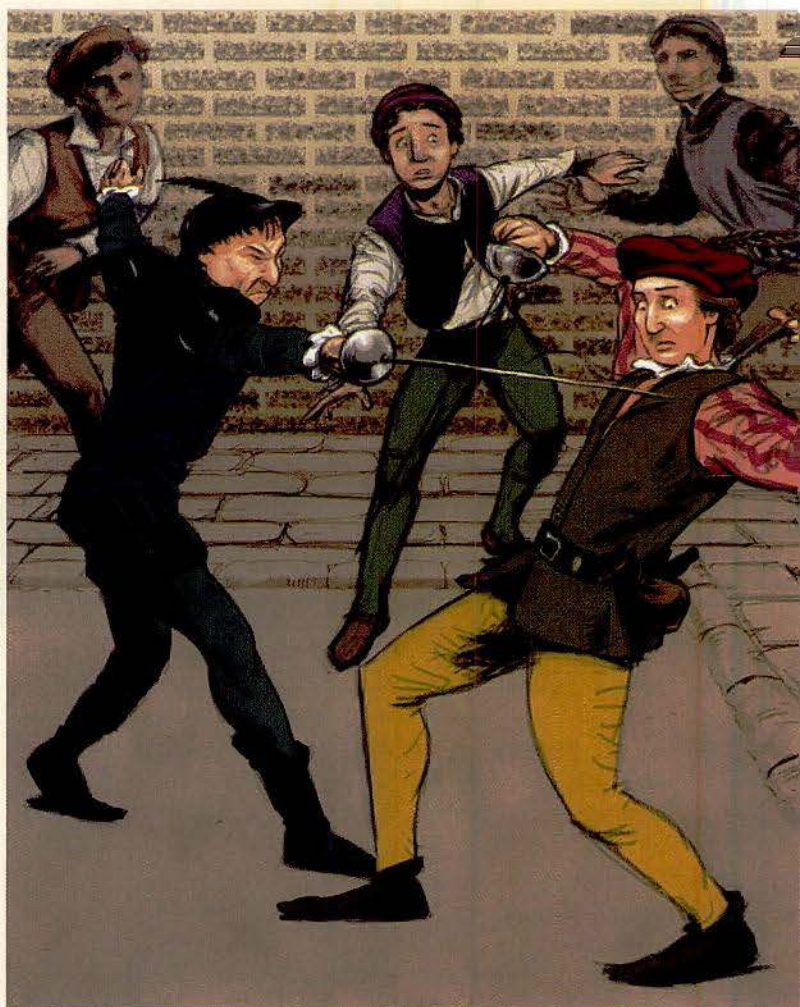
That night, the Capulets hold a ball. The Montagues, of course, haven't been invited, but Romeo, Lord Montague's son, decides to go to the ball in disguise with his cousin Benvolio and friend Mercutio. Romeo is in love with Rosaline, Lord Capulet's niece, and he wants to see her. However, while he's at the ball he sees Juliet, Lord Capulet's daughter, and he falls in love with her instead.

Later that night, Romeo goes to the Capulets' garden, although it's very dangerous. He sees Juliet on her balcony and he hears her saying that she loves him. Romeo climbs up to the balcony and they say that they love each other. Together they go to see a priest, Friar Lawrence, who marries them secretly.

There is a problem waiting for the young couple, however. Juliet's cousin, Tybalt, knows Romeo was at the ball. Although Romeo was in disguise, Tybalt recognized his voice. He's angry with Romeo because he entered the Capulets' house without an invitation. He wants to fight Romeo, but Romeo doesn't want to fight him, because they are now related. However, Romeo can't say that, because his marriage to Juliet is still a secret. Mercutio fights Tybalt instead. Romeo tries to stop the fight, but then Mercutio is wounded by Tybalt and dies. Romeo is so angry that he chases Tybalt and kills him.

The Prince tells Romeo to leave Verona. Juliet is very unhappy about this. Then her father tells her that in three days' time she's going to marry another man. His name is Paris and he's in love with Juliet. Juliet is now desperate and she goes to see Friar Lawrence. He gives her a drug and tells her that if she takes it, she'll go into a deep sleep for a few days and people will think that she is dead. However, when she wakes up, she'll be able to go to Romeo.

Juliet takes the drug. Her parents believe she's dead and put her in the family's tomb. Friar Lawrence writes a letter to tell Romeo what has happened and



tells a messenger to take it to Romeo. However, the messenger doesn't reach him. Instead, Romeo hears news from his servant that Juliet is dead. As a result, he buys some poison so that he can kill himself if the news is true. Then he returns to Verona and goes to the tomb, where he meets Paris. The two men fight and Romeo kills Paris.

After that, Romeo enters the tomb and finds Juliet. He thinks that she is dead, so he drinks the poison and dies. Later, Juliet wakes up. When she sees that Romeo is dead, she is so upset that she takes his knife and stabs herself.

Friar Lawrence comes to the tomb, but he is too late. The young lovers are already dead. Finally, members of the two families arrive. They are all very sad and they agree to stop fighting. The Prince ends the play with the words:

'For never was a story of more woe than this of Juliet and her Romeo.'



1 **4.11** Read and listen to the text. Which university is older: Oxford or Cambridge?

2 a Match these things to the correct university, Oxford or Cambridge.

1209 the Nobel Prize dark blue 31 1096
prime ministers light blue scientists 46

b Which famous people does the text mention? What were they famous for?

3 Read the text again and look at the pictures. What are these things?

colleges the Varsity Match Tom Tower
the Boat Race mixed colleges punting

4 Find out and write about a famous university in your country.

Oxford and Cambridge

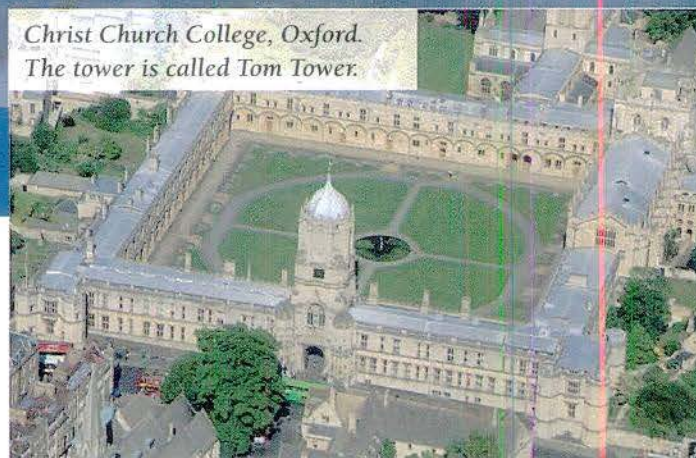
Oxford and Cambridge are the two oldest and most famous universities in the English-speaking world. We don't know exactly how old Oxford University is, but we know that there were students there in 1096. In 1209, after an argument between the students and the townspeople in Oxford, some of the students and professors went to Cambridge and started a new university there.

Both universities consist of a number of colleges where students live and study. Oxford has got forty-six colleges and Cambridge thirty-one. At first, only men could study at the two universities. At the end of the 19th century, however, some colleges were built for women but they did not give degrees to them until the 1920s. Now all Oxford colleges are mixed, but Cambridge still has one for women only.

Many famous people have studied at Oxford and Cambridge. Twenty-six of Britain's prime ministers, including Margaret Thatcher, Tony Blair and David Cameron, studied at Oxford. The former US president, Bill Clinton, also studied there. Cambridge has produced a lot of famous scientists, including Isaac Newton, who discovered gravity, and Charles Darwin, who developed the theory of evolution. Nearly ninety Nobel Prize winners studied or worked at Cambridge University.

Millions of tourists visit the two cities every year to see the beautiful old university buildings. People often go punting on the rivers, too.

*Christ Church College, Oxford.
The tower is called Tom Tower.*



Oxford and Cambridge are traditional rivals in sport. The two most famous events between the two universities are the Boat Race, which takes place on the River Thames, and the Varsity Match, which is a rugby match. Sports teams from Oxford always wear dark blue, while Cambridge teams wear light blue.



*King's College Chapel, Cambridge.
This has been called the most
beautiful building in Britain.*



Politics: government

1 **4.12** Read and listen to the text. Complete the text with the missing numbers.

2 Find these things in the text.

- 1 two examples of things that the states control
- 2 two things that the president can't do
- 3 three differences between the House of Representatives and the Senate
- 4 two animals that are important in American politics

3 a **4.13** Listen. You will hear about the political system in the UK. Copy and complete the chart with these words.

the prime minister Labour
Commons the king or queen

Head of state	1 _____
Head of the government	2 _____
Parliament	the House of 3 _____ The House of Lords
Parties	the 4 _____ party the Conservative party

b Who does these things?

- 1 becomes prime minister
- 2 makes and changes laws
- 3 chooses the government ministers
- 4 signs all laws
- 5 checks all laws

c Answer the questions.

- 1 Is the UK a republic or a monarchy?
- 2 What is an MP? How many are there?
- 3 How often are there elections?

d **4.13** Listen again and check.

The USA

The states

The USA is a federal republic. There are ¹ _____ states in the USA. Each state has its own government, its own state capital city and its own governor. The states control things like education, the police, roads, marriage, drinking laws and so on.

Some things (for example, gambling) can be legal in one state and illegal in another. The USA also has a federal government in Washington DC.

The president

The president is elected for ² _____ years and he or she can't be elected for more than ³ _____ terms. The president is the head of state and the head of the government. He or she can't make laws, but can veto them.

Congress

Congress makes and changes laws. There are two houses of Congress:

★ The House of Representatives has ⁴ _____ members. They are elected for ⁵ _____ years. The states with more people have more representatives than the ones with smaller populations. California, for example, has got ⁶ _____ representatives, while Alaska has only got ⁷ _____.

★ The Senate has ⁸ _____ members and they are elected for ⁹ _____ years. Each state has ¹⁰ _____ senators, so the big states and the small states are equal. A new law must be passed by both houses of Congress and the president.

Political parties

There are two big political parties – the Republicans and the Democrats. The symbol of the Republican party is an elephant; the symbol of the Democrats is a donkey. The same party doesn't always control all parts of the government. There might be a Republican president, while the majority of Congress members are Democrats, for example.



Grammar

1 Report what the people said.

- 1 Bob *I'm going to a pop concert with my friends.*

Bob said he was going to a pop concert with his friends.

- 2 Gina *I need some help with my homework.*

- 3 Tim *I'll be home by nine o'clock.*

- 4 Alice *My sister's going to get henna.*

- 5 Max *There's a good film on at the cinema.*

- 6 Kate *I can't find my tennis racket.*

- 7 Fred *We don't play rugby at my school.*

- 8 Sue *My parents want to move to Canada.*

2 Here are some more things that the people in exercise 1 said. Read the reports. What did they actually say?

- Bob said they were taking the bus.
We're taking the bus.
- Gina said that it was very difficult and she didn't understand it.
- Tim said he would phone if he was going to be late.
- Alice said that their parents wouldn't be happy about it.
- Max said he was going to see it with his brother.
- Kate said she needed it for her P.E. lesson.
- Fred said that they played football, but he preferred rugby.
- Sue said she didn't want to leave all her friends.

3 Complete the sentences with *said* or *told*.

- I _____ my friends that I was going to have a party.
- They all _____ that they would come.
- Then Yasmin _____ me that she couldn't come after all.
- She _____ that she was going to her grandparents' on Sunday.
- She _____ me that she was really disappointed.
- I _____ her that I was sorry she wouldn't be there, too.

4 a 4.14 Listen and complete Daniel's questions.

- Mum, where's *the remote control* for the TV?
- Does _____ start at 8.30?
- Is Leah using _____?
- Did Nick _____ today?
- What time will _____ be home?
- Where does Harry _____?
- How long is it till _____?
- Is Marco going _____, too?

b Say what Daniel wants to know.

He wants to know where the remote control for the TV is.

Speaking

5 Use the photos and cues. Make dialogues to ask and answer questions about the places.

- Excuse me, can you tell me ...?



1 ... near here?
opposite the town hall



2 ... where ...?
in the shopping mall



3 ... open tomorrow?
closed on Mondays

Study skills

Being a good learner

You've come to the end of *Project*, but it isn't the end of learning English. You can help yourself a lot if you remember the ideas about learning that you've met in *Project*. Look at these topics. Work in a group. Write down two pieces of advice for each topic.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Reading and listening | 4 Revising and doing exams |
| 2 Vocabulary | 5 Using a dictionary |
| 3 Speaking | 6 Learning grammar |

Good luck with learning English in the future!

Your Project

6

Develop your writing

Sentence linkers

- 1 When we tell a story we often use **linking words**. Find these words in the story of **Romeo and Juliet** on page 75. How do you say them in your language?

while later then finally
however as a result when

- 2 Use the words in exercise 1 to complete the summary of Rosa Parks' story. Sometimes more than one of the words can be used.

Rosa Parks was going home from work. ¹_____ she got on the bus there were empty seats in the middle of the bus. She sat on one of them in the 'coloured section', with three other black people. ²_____ a white man got on and couldn't find a seat, so the bus driver asked them all to move. ³_____, Rosa refused. ⁴_____ the police arrived and she was arrested. ⁵_____ she went to court and was fined \$14. ⁶_____ she was appearing in court, civil rights leaders organized a boycott of the buses. The boycott lasted one year. ⁷_____ the Supreme Court decided that segregation was illegal.

Project task

Write a project about an important event in your country's history. Follow this pattern.

- Set the scene.
- How did the situation arise?
- What happened?
- What happened after the event?
- What was the result?

Illustrate your project with pictures.

Song

- 1  4.15 Read and listen to the song. Answer the questions.

- 1 Does the singer see the world as a happy place?
- 2 Who does he think created the problems?

- 2 What do you think are the biggest problems with the world today?

Is this the world we created?

Just look at all those hungry mouths we have to feed.
Take a look at all the suffering we breed.
So many lonely faces scattered all around,
Searching for what they need.

Is this the world we created?
What did we do it for?
Is this the world we invaded
Against the law?
So it seems in the end,
Is this what we're all living for today?
The world that we created.

You know that every day a helpless child is born
Who needs some loving care inside a happy home.
Somewhere a wealthy man is sitting on his throne,
Waiting for life to go by.

Is this the world we created?
We made it on our own.
Is this the world we devastated,
Right to the bone?
If there's a God in the sky
looking down,
What can he think of
what we've done
To the world that he
created?

