

# UNIT 1



• **ability (n.)**

the power to do sth: *He is a man of great musical ability.*

• **applause (n.)**

the noise made by a group of people clapping their hands and sometimes shouting to show their enjoyment: *They greeted him with a round of applause.*

• **appointment (n.)**

an arrangement to see sb at a particular time: *I made an appointment to see the manager.*

• **audience (n.)**

the group of people who are watching or listening to a play, concert, speech, television, etc: *He was speaking to an audience of students.*

• **depression (n.)**

a medical condition in which a person is so unhappy that they cannot live a normal life: *She suffered a lot from depression after the death of her husband.*

• **disaster (n.)**

complete failure: *My carefully planned party was a complete disaster.*

• **dizzy (adj.)**

feeling as if everything is turning around and that you might fall: *I get dizzy in high places.*

• **educated (adj.)**

having learned a lot of things to a high

standard: *The people who work here are well educated.*

• **emotion (n.)**

a strong feeling such as love, anger, fear, etc: *As a nurse I learned to control my emotions.*

• **entertain (v.)**

interest and amuse sb: *He entertained us with jokes all evening.*

• **experience (n.)**

the things that you have done; the knowledge or skill that you get from seeing or doing sth: *The best way to learn is by experience.*

• **focus (v.)**

direct (one's attention) to sth: *He was very tired and couldn't focus at all.*

• **however (adv.)**

but: *She's very intelligent. However, she is quite lazy.*

• **humor (n.)**

(the ability to understand and enjoy) what is funny and makes people laugh: *He doesn't have much of a sense of humor.*

• **impress (v.)**

make sb feel admiration and respect: *His ideas impressed me.*

• **inspire (v.)**

give people a particular feeling: *His words inspired us all with hope.*

• **instruct (v.)**

teach sb a subject or skill: *He instructed family members in nursing techniques.*

• **massage (n.)**

the act of pressing and rubbing sb's body in order to reduce pain in their muscles or make them relax: *Bob gave his father a massage.*

• **medication (n.)**

drugs that you take to treat or cure an illness: *Are you taking any medication?*

• **mental (adj.)**

connected with or happening in the mind; involving the process of thinking: *His mental abilities are very good.*

• **offer (n.)**

a statement offering to do sth or give sth to sb: *Thank you for your kind offer to help.*

• **painkiller (n.)**

a medicine that reduces pain: *If you have a headache, there are some painkillers in the bathroom cabinet which might help.*

• **permission (n.)**

the act of allowing sb to do sth: *We have her permission to use her car.*

• **physician (n.)**

(fml) a medical doctor who treats all types of illnesses

• **possible (adj.)**

that can happen or be done: *I'll call you back as soon as possible.*

• **present (v.)**

give or show sth: *Good teachers try to present their material in an interesting way.*

• **psychologist (n.)**

sb who studies how people's minds work and how this affects their behavior: *He is a child psychologist.*

• **resemble (v.)**

be or look like sb/sth else: *Laura resembles her mother.*

• **sincerely (adv.)**

truly; really or honestly: *I am very proud of this plan and I sincerely hope it will succeed.*

• **specialist (n.)**

a doctor who works in and knows a lot about one particular area of medicine: *I've asked to be referred to a specialist about my bad back.*

• **speech (n.)**

a formal talk that you give to a group of people: *The president made a speech.*

• **splitting headache (n.)**

a very bad pain in your head: *Hilary arrived home from work with a splitting headache.*

• **sprain (v.)**

injure a joint such as your wrist by suddenly stretching or turning it too much: *My grandma sprained her knee.*

• **touch (v.)**

have an effect on the feelings of: *His sad story touched us deeply.*

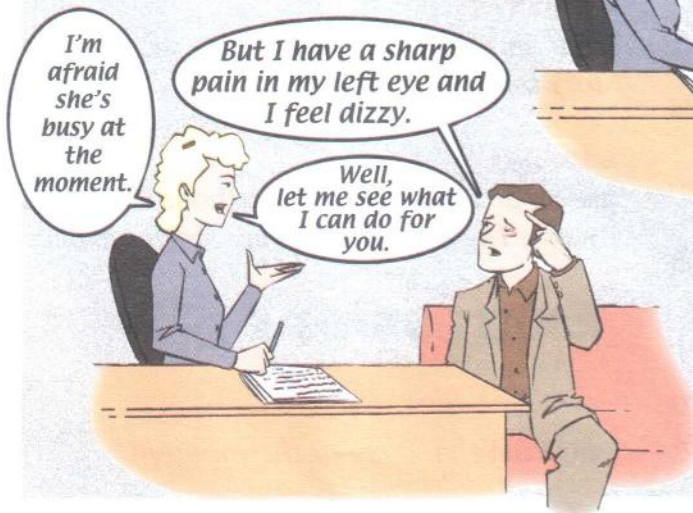
• **treat (v.)**

use medicine or medical methods to cure an illness: *The doctor is treating him for cancer.*

## Expressions

• **At the moment**

now: *We're busy at the moment.*





## At the Eye Specialist's

*Harry's left eye hurts badly. He's at the eye specialist's talking to the receptionist.*

**Receptionist:** Good afternoon. Can I help you?

**Harry:** Hello. I'm Harry Morgan. I have an appointment with Dr. Hunter.

**Receptionist:** Oh, yes, Mr. Morgan. Can I have your insurance card?

**Harry:** Here you are.

**Receptionist:** Thank you. Please have a seat.

**Harry:** Sorry ma'am. I really need to see the doctor right away.

**Receptionist:** I'm afraid she's busy at the moment.

**Harry:** But I have a sharp pain in my left eye and I feel dizzy.

**Receptionist:** Well, let me see what I can do for you.

### Comprehension Questions

1. Does Harry have an appointment?
2. What does the receptionist ask to see?
3. Why does Harry want to see the eye specialist?
4. Can he wait to see her?
5. Can he see the eye specialist right away?



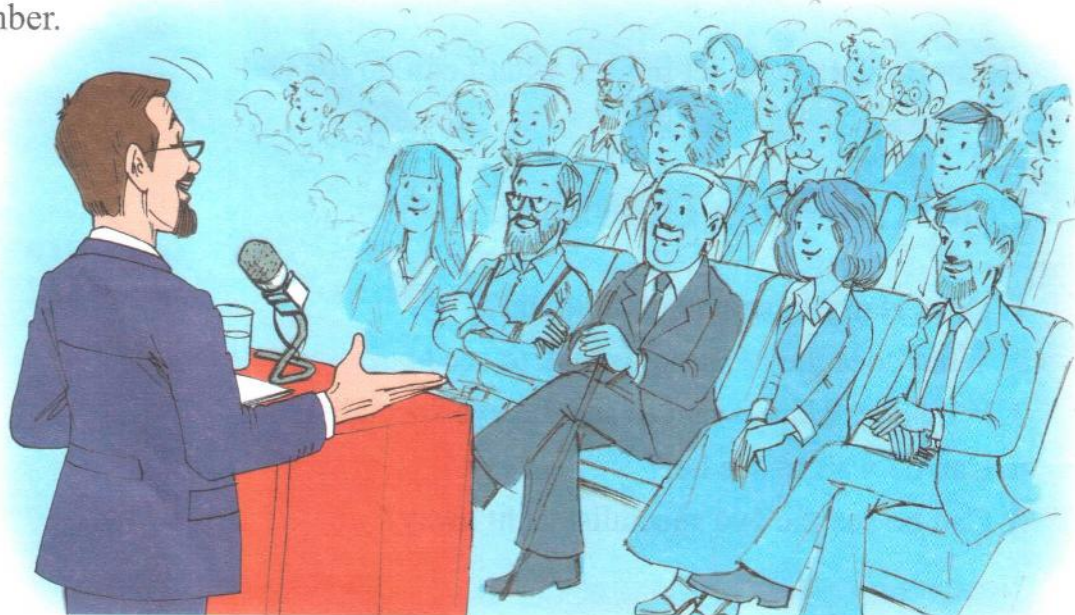
# How to Give a Successful Public Speech

Many well-educated people never speak in public. But anyone who can speak well in private conversation can learn to give a good public speech. Just remember three things: instruct, entertain, and inspire.

When you instruct, speak briefly, slowly, and clearly. Don't speak too long. And don't speak too fast. Try to speak clearly and present ideas simply with good examples. Use humor whenever possible. Know about your audience and touch their emotions.

I gave my first public speech fifteen years ago. I wanted to impress my audience so I told them a lot of facts. I used big words and long sentences. I spoke quickly and seriously, and I didn't use any humor. My speech was a disaster.

The next time I spoke, a friend helped me prepare my speech. This time I spoke much more slowly and clearly. I focused on the three ideas and gave lots of examples. I added humor and I spoke more sincerely and more emotionally. I included personal experiences and I used simple words. The applause was long and loud. When I sat down, I felt good. The audience gave me their time, and I gave them a speech to remember.



# Comprehension Questions

## A. Answer the following questions.

1. Are all well-educated people good speakers?
2. Who can learn to give a good public speech?
3. What are the three points we should remember when we give a speech?
4. How was the writer's first speech?
5. Who helped him the second time?

## B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. When you give a public speech, you should speak \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ▶ a. briefly and fast
  - ▶ b. long and fast
  - ▶ c. briefly and clearly
2. The writer's first speech was a disaster because he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ▶ a. spoke slowly and clearly
  - ▶ b. gave a lot of examples
  - ▶ c. did not focus on the three ideas
3. The writer entertained the audience the second time he spoke by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ▶ a. adding humor
  - ▶ b. preparing his speech
  - ▶ c. giving lots of examples
4. The writer got a big round of applause the second time he gave a speech because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ▶ a. he felt good
  - ▶ b. the audience liked his speech
  - ▶ c. his friends helped him
5. Before we give our speech, we should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ▶ a. have a private conversation
  - ▶ b. impress our audience
  - ▶ c. know about our audience

## DIRECTED DISCOURSE

1. Ask him/her when he/she feels dizzy.
2. Ask him/her if he/she can give a speech to the class.
3. Ask him/her if he/she has a great sense of humor.
4. Ask him/her if he/she can control his/her emotions.
5. Ask him/her if his/her back hurts after walking a lot.
6. Ask him/her who he/she resembles in his/her family.
7. Ask him/her what I am doing at the moment.
8. Ask him/her if he/she can focus when he/she is angry.
9. Ask him/her if he/she can leave the class without permission.
10. Ask him/her if he/she has an appointment with his/her dentist today.



### 1.1 Answer the questions using “all / some / none of”.

T. Are any of the animals domestic?

S. Yes, **some of** them are.

T. Are any of you American?

S. No, **none of** us is (are).

T. Do any of the units have dialogs?

T. Are any of the lessons in Farsi?

T. Can any of you speak Japanese?

T. Did any of you pass last term?

T. Were any of you born in Iran?

### Frame

A: When is he going to see his daughter?

B: Well, he **expects** to see her next week.

### 1.2 Substitute.

He **expects** to see **her** next week.

wants	you
my sisters	intends
needs	hopes
plans	her
Mary	expects

### 1.3 Repeat the sentences. Add the words in parentheses.

T. He is good at giving speeches. (**seldom**)

S. He is **seldom** good at giving speeches.

T. She speaks emotionally about her experiences. (**always**)

S. She **always** speaks emotionally about her experiences.



T. He gets dizzy in high places. (**often**)

T. I can focus my attention on my work. (**never**)

T. They try to impress us. (**usually**)

T. She is very sincere. (**always**)

T. We inspire him to work hard. (**sometimes**)

### 1.4 Make statements using “as ... as”.

T. This building is the same height as that tree.

S. This building is **as high as** that tree.

T. Their apartment is the same size as my house.

S. Their apartment is **as big as** my house.

T. Jack is the same age as Fred.

T. My pen is the same length as this pencil.

T. Her desk is the same width as this table.

T. Bobby is the same weight as Ted.

T. This pool is the same depth as that one.

### 1.5 Answer the questions using superlative adjectives and “in his / her family”.

T. Is Fred more talkative than his father?

S. Yes, actually he is **the most talkative person in his family**.

T. Is Lucy shier than her sisters?

S. Yes, actually she is **the shiest person in her family**.



T. Is Jason more educated than his brother?

T. Is Laura sharper than her brother?

T. Is Amy more emotional than her mother?

T. Is Brian braver than his brothers?

T. Is Ted more reasonable than his sister?

## 1.6 Make statements using “too” or “enough” and the words in parentheses.

T. She is very talkative. (**keep quiet**)

S. She is **too** talkative to **keep quiet**.

T. He is highly educated.

(**teach at a university**)

S. He is educated **enough** to **teach at a university**.

T. I am very confused. (**understand a thing**)

T. He is very brave. (**become a police officer**)

T. She is very shy. (**give a speech**)

T. You are very smart. (**solve the problem**)

T. They are very proud. (**listen to me**)

### Grammar Note

## Modal Auxiliary Verbs

A. The following are the auxiliary verbs you already know:

**am, is, are, was, were, do, does, and did**

B. Modal auxiliaries (**can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, etc**) resemble auxiliaries in three ways:

1. We make negative statements by adding **not** after them.

*I cannot/can't speak Chinese.*

2. Questions are made by placing them before the subject.

*Can I see you for a moment?*

3. We use them to give short answers.

*Yes, you **can**.*

*No, you **can't**.*

C. However, modal auxiliary verbs are different from other auxiliary verbs in three ways:

1. Modals have their own meanings added to the verb that follows.
2. Modals have no infinitive and participle or “-s form” with the third person singular.
3. The only form of the verb that is used after a modal is the *infinitive without to*.

### Modal: Can

The modal auxiliary **can** expresses the following:

1. **Ability (physical or mental):**

*I **can** lift this heavy box.*

*I **can** learn a foreign language easily.*

2. **Asking Permission:** *Can I come in?*

3. **Giving Permission:** *Yes, you **can** come in.*

4. **Possibility:** *It **can** be cold in some parts of the country now.*

5. **Requests:** *Can I have some more tea?*

6. **Offers:** *Can I help you?*

**Note:**

The stress (the strongest voice) falls on the **verb**, not on the **modal**. In the case of a negative statement, the stress falls on the **modal**.

*I can go.*

*I can't go.*

*I can read it.*

*I can't read it.*

**Frame**

Frank knows how to play the piano.  
Frank can play the piano.



**1.7 Substitute.**

**Frank can play the piano.**

Ali  
drive a car

Sally  
read Spanish

Mina	speak English
speak French	Frank
I	play the piano

**1.8 Make statements using “can”.**

**T.** He's a tennis player.

**S.** He **can** play tennis.

**T.** He's a piano player.

**S.** He **can** play the piano.

**T.** He's a taxi driver.

**T.** He's a bus driver.

**T.** He's a basketball player.

**T.** He's a soccer player.

**T.** He's an English teacher.

**Frame**

Fred doesn't know how to play tennis.  
He can't play tennis.



## 1.9 Substitute.

**Fred can't play tennis.**

you	Mina
speak French	she and Mina
I	read Arabic
play the piano	Fred
Reza and I	play tennis

## 1.10 Make statements using "can" or "can't" and the words given.



**T.** There is too much noise. (sleep)

**S.** I can't sleep.

**T.** The dialog is very easy. (learn it)

**S.** I can learn it.

**T.** That shirt is the right size. (wear it)

**T.** That pen is very cheap. (buy it)

**T.** The tea is too hot. (drink it)

**T.** I don't have a camera. (take pictures)

**T.** The ceiling is too high. (touch it)

## Frame

A: Can I get you a cup of coffee?

B: Yes, please. That would be very nice.

## 1.11 Substitute.

Can I get you a cup of coffee?

help you

bring you some chalk

help you with the dishes

get you a glass of water

help you with your homework

carry your bag

get you something to eat

offer you a seat

get you a drink

get you a cup of coffee

## 1.12 Answer the questions using affirmative or negative short answers.

**T.** Can animals think?

**S.** No, they can't.

**T.** Can you ride a bicycle?

**S.** Yes, I can.

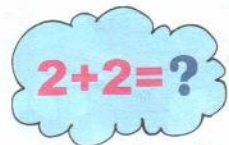
**T.** Can humans go into space?

**T.** Can your friend read Farsi?

**T.** Can a horse fly?

**T.** Can babies talk?

**T.** Can you speak English?



## 1. Pre-listening

Look at the following pictures. Did you have any of these health problems recently? Which ones?

## Common Health Problems



a headache



a backache



a stomachache



a cold



a cough



the flu

## 2. Listening



Listen to people talking about health problems and fill the chart.

	Problem	Reason
1.	fat	social
2.	headache	walk in the
3.	right hand	cut it
4.	broken arm	play basketball
5.	cold	put myself in danger

### 3. Follow-up

Who can treat the following health problems? How?

a sprained knee

a bad cough

a toothache

depression

#### Doctor

a psychologist

an orthopedist

a physician

a dentist

#### Medication

an ointment

a syrup

a painkiller

a pill

### 3. Follow-up

Who can treat the following health problems? How?

a sprained knee

a bad cough

a toothache

depression

#### Doctor

a psychologist

an orthopedist

a physician

a dentist

#### Medication

an ointment

a syrup

a painkiller

a pill

**UNIT 2**



• **brake (n.)**

the part of a vehicle that makes it go slower or stop: *She had no brakes on her bicycle.*

• **chemical (n.)**

a substance used in or produced by chemistry: *You must wear gloves when handling any of these chemicals.*

• **conserve (v.)**

avoid wasting sth; save: *Conserve your energy – you'll need it.*

• **count on (v.)**

depend on or be certain of sb/sth: *I knew I could count on you to be on time.*

• **crime (n.)**

sth that sb does that is against the law: *There has been an increase in car crime this year.*

• **decade (n.)**

a period of ten years: *Prices have risen during the past decade.*

• **decrease (n.)**

a reduction in the amount, size, etc of sth: *In Spain there has been a decrease in the number of young people out of work.*

• **definitely (adv.)**

certainly; without doubt: *"So we'll see you on Sunday at 7:00?" "Definitely!"*

• **depend on (v.)**

be able to trust sb/sth to do sth: *I wasn't worried; I knew I could depend on you.*

• **destroy (v.)**

damage sth so badly that it can no longer be used or no longer exists: *The building was destroyed by fire.*

• **distribution (n.)**

the way that sth exists over a particular area: *They studied the geographical distribution of the disease.*

• **environment, the (n.)**

the natural world, e.g. land, air, water, etc in which people, animals, and plants live: *We need stronger laws to protect the environment.*

• **growth (n.)**

increase in size, amount, or degree: *The government is trying to control population growth.*

• **headlight (n.)**

one of the two lights on the front of a vehicle, used for driving at night: *It was foggy, and all the cars had their headlights on.*

• **heat (v.)**

make sth hot; become hot: *We'll heat (up) some milk for the coffee.*

• **insect (n.)**

a very small animal that has six legs: *Ants, flies and butterflies are all insects.*

• **issue (n.)**

a subject or problem which people are thinking and talking about: *I'm not interested in environmental issues.*

• **labor force (n.)**

all the people who work for a company or in a country: *They have plans to cut the company's labor force.*

• **let down (v.)**

make sb disappointed by not doing sth they are expecting you to do: *I'm counting on you to help me – don't let me down!*

• **nation (n.)**

a country and all the people who live in it: *The Arab nations agreed to meet in Baghdad.*

• **natural (adj.)**

existing in nature and not produced or caused by people: *She died of natural causes.*

• **organize (v.)**

prepare or arrange an activity or event: *Who's organizing the conference?*

• **petrochemical (n.)**

a chemical substance obtained from petroleum or natural gas: *a petrochemical company*

• **petroleum (n.)**

oil which is found under the surface of the earth or under the seabed: *Petrol and paraffin are obtained from petroleum.*

• **pollute (v.)**

make air, rivers, etc dirty and dangerous: *Many of Britain's rivers are polluted with chemicals from factories.*

• **population (n.)**

the number of people who live in a place: *What is the population of your country?*

• **repair (n.)**

work that is done to fix sth that is broken or damaged: *How much will the repairs cost?*

• **resource (n.)**

things such as trees and oil that exist in nature and can be used by people: *Russia is rich in natural resources such as oil.*

• **shall (v.)**

used for offering help, making a suggestion, or asking sb what they would like you to do: *Shall I help you with your baggage?*

• **skilled (adj.)**

having or needing a special ability to do sth well: *We need skilled workers.*

• **soil (n.)**

the top covering of the earth in which plants grow; ground: *The plant grows well in a sandy soil.*

• **unemployment (n.)**

the number of people in a country who do not have a job; the state of being unemployed: *Fear of unemployment causes many people to stay in jobs that they hate.*

• **United Nations, the (n.)**

an international organization that encourages countries to work together in order to solve world problems such as war and disease: *The UN has called on the warring nations to find a peaceful solution.*

• **use up (v.)**

use sth until no more is left: *I've used up all my vacation days.*

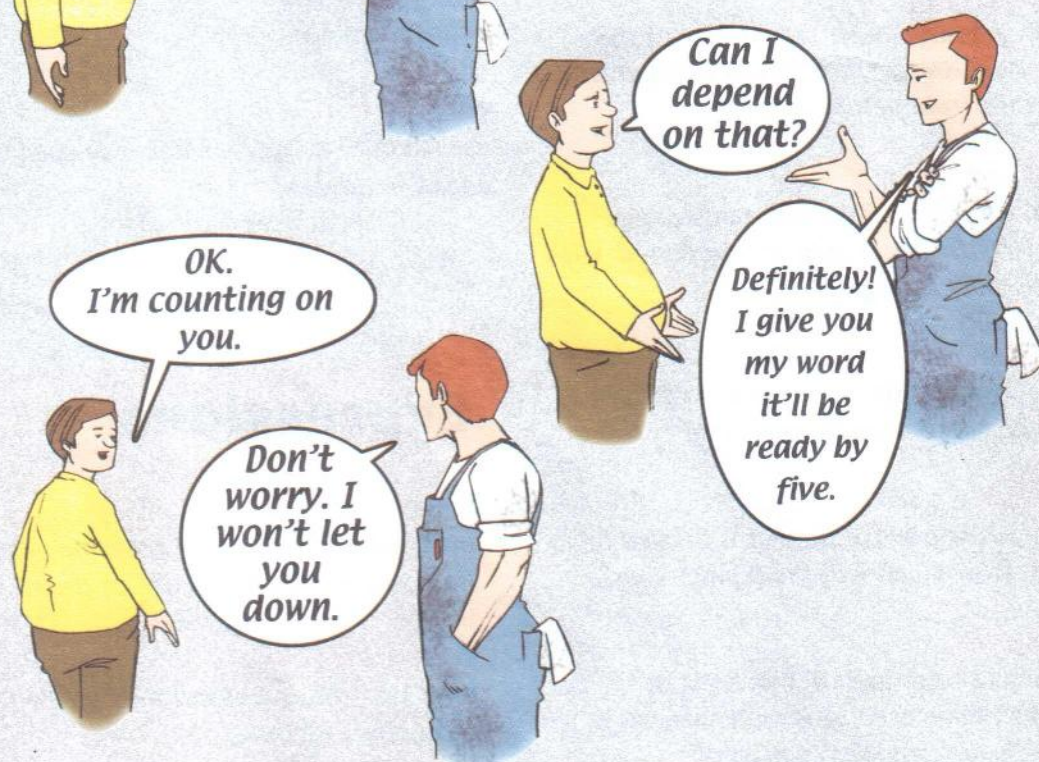
## Expressions

• **give sb one's word**

promise to do sth: *You gave me your word that you would take care of them.*

• **thousands of**

a lot of: *I have passed that place thousands of times.*





## At a Garage

*Mr. Hopkins is at a garage because his car needs repair.*

**Mr. Hopkins:** I think there's something wrong with the brake lights.

**Mechanic:** OK. I'll take a look. Shall I check anything else?

**Mr. Hopkins:** No need. Will the car be ready by five o'clock?

**Mechanic:** Yes, it will.

**Mr. Hopkins:** Can I depend on that?

**Mechanic:** Definitely! I give you my word it'll be ready by five.

**Mr. Hopkins:** OK. I'm counting on you.

**Mechanic:** Don't worry. I won't let you down.

### Comprehension Questions

1. Why is Mr. Hopkins at the garage?
2. Does Mr. Hopkins want the mechanic to check the engine of his car, too?
3. What time will the car be ready?
4. Is the mechanic sure that he can repair the car before five?
5. Is there something wrong with the brake lights or the headlights?



# Conserving the World's Natural Resources



In the decade of the 1970s, the United Nations organized several important meetings on the human environment to study a very serious problem. We humans are destroying the world around us. We are using up all of our natural resources. We must learn to conserve them, or life will be very bad for our children and our grandchildren. There are several major parts to this problem.

**1. Population.** Most problems of the environment come from population growth. In 1700 there were 625 million people in the world. In 1900 there were 1.6 billion, in 1950 2.5 billion, in 1980 4.4 billion, and in the year 2000 about 6 billion. More people need more water, more food, more wood, and more petroleum.

**2. Distribution.** Scientists say there is enough water in the world for everyone, but some countries have a lot of water and some have only a little. Some areas get all their rain during one season, and the rest of the year is dry.

**3. Petroleum.** We are using up the world's petroleum. We use it in our cars and to heat our buildings in winter. Farmers may use petrochemicals to make the soil rich. They may use them to kill insects that eat plants. These chemicals go into rivers and lakes and kill the fish there. Thousands of people also die from these chemicals every year. Chemicals also go into the air and pollute it. Winds carry this polluted air to other countries and other continents.

We now have the information and the ability to solve these huge problems. However, this is not a problem for one country or one area of the world. It is a problem for all humans. The people and the nations of the world must work together to conserve the world's resources. No one controls the future, but we all help make it.

## Comprehension Questions

### A. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a serious problem of the world?
2. What is happening to our natural resources?
3. How may farmers make the soil rich?
4. What may kill the fish in the rivers and lakes?
5. Do we have the information and the ability to solve these problems?

### B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is / are destroying the environment.

- ▶ a. The United Nations
- ▶ b. People
- ▶ c. Natural resources

2. Population growth \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ a. is one of the most important causes of the environmental problems
- ▶ b. has no effect on keeping the environment safe
- ▶ c. is controlled

3. We must learn to conserve them (paragraph 1). "Them" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ a. natural resources
- ▶ b. problems
- ▶ c. our children

4. We may kill insects by using \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ a. soil
- ▶ b. petroleum
- ▶ c. petrochemicals

5. It is true that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ a. chemicals pollute only one area
- ▶ b. many people die from petrochemicals
- ▶ c. water distribution is the same in all countries

## DIRECTED DISCOURSE

1. Ask him/her what pollutes the air.
2. Ask him/her if he/she can repair a car.
3. Ask him/her what insects are.
4. Ask him/her if Iran is rich in natural resources.
5. Ask him/her if he/she can organize a party.
6. Ask him/her how long a decade is.
7. Ask him/her what "UN" stands for.
8. Ask him/her what the population of Iran is.
9. Ask him/her if he/she protects the environment.
10. Ask him/her who he/she can count on for good advice.



### Grammar Note 1

#### Modal: May

The modal **may** expresses the following:

##### 1. Asking Permission:

*May I leave the class early?*  
*May I park here?*

##### 2. Giving Permission:

*Yes, you **may** leave the class early.*  
*No, you **may not**. It's against the law.*

##### 3. Probability:

*Take an umbrella with you when you go out.*  
*It **may** rain.*

##### 4. A Wish or Prayer:

***May** God be with you.*

#### Note:

The negative form is **may not**.  
*Sue **may not** come to the party tonight.*  
*She isn't well.*

## Frame

A: Does he take a nap in the afternoon?

B: He may take a nap in the afternoon, but I'm not sure.

## 2.1 Substitute.

He may **take a nap in the afternoon**.

study	on Mondays
on his break	attend the class
at night	take a nap
in the morning	on Fridays
work	in the afternoon

## Frame

Hello. May I speak to Mr. Smith?



## 2.2 Substitute.

May I **speak to Mr. Smith**?

study here	invite my friends
borrow your car	turn on the radio

leave now  
stop by tonight  
call you back

look at the pictures  
see you for a moment  
speak to Mr. Smith

## Frame

A: When can I talk to Mr. Allen?

B: I'm not sure. But he may not be back until 2:00.

## 2.3 Substitute.

**Mr. Allen** may not **be back** until 2:00.

Ali and Reza	call
come back	be back
return	the twins
Jane	my brothers
arrive	Mr. Allen

## 2.4 Ask questions using "may".

**T.** I want to turn on the stove.

**S.** May I turn on the stove?

**T.** I want to open the door.

**S.** May I open the door?



- T. I want to visit your class.
- T. I want to listen to music.
- T. I want to ask you a question.
- T. I want to close the window.
- T. I want to see you after the meeting.



## 2.5 Give short answers using “may” and the words given in parentheses. If the answer is “no”, give a reason.

- T. May I see you for a moment? (yes)
- S. Yes, you **may**.
- T. May I speak to Mr. Smith? (no)
- S. No, I'm sorry. **He's tied up on another line.**

- T. May I attend the meeting? (no)
- T. May I ask you a question? (yes)
- T. May I write in this book? (no)
- T. May I leave my books here? (yes)
- T. May I wear your new coat? (no)

- T. What sort of car are you going to buy?  
(a Ford)
- T. Where are you going for your vacation?  
(to Dubai)
- T. When is Ted coming to see us?  
(on Thursday)
- T. How are you going to travel? (by plane)
- T. How long are you going to stay? (for a week)

## 2.6 Answer the questions using “may” and the words given.

- T. Where are you going to hang that picture?  
(in the living room)
- S. I'm not sure. I **may** hang it in the living room.
- T. What are you doing this weekend?  
(go to the country)
- S. I'm not sure. I **may** go to the country.

## Grammar Note 2

### Modal: Will

There are four ways in which we express a future action in English:

1. Using “to be going to” and a future time expression.  
*I'm going to mail a letter tomorrow.*

2. Using “**the present continuous**” and a future time expression.  
*I'm leaving tomorrow.*
3. Using “**the simple present**” and a future time expression.  
*The plane leaves at seven tonight.*
4. Using the modal “**will**” and a future time expression.  
*I'll buy a book tomorrow.*

“**Will+verb**” expresses a **prediction** or a **certainty** that an action will or will not happen in future.

*The train is late. Joe **will not be** on time.*  
(prediction)

*It is April; next month **will be** May.*  
(certainty)

### Note:

**Will not (won't)** in a statement can express:

1. negative future:  
*He **won't** be here tomorrow.*
2. refusal:  
*I **won't** help you with your work.*

## 2.7 Make statements using “will” and the words given.

- T. It is June. (next month)  
S. Next month will be July.

- T. Today is Monday.  
(the day after tomorrow)  
S. The day after tomorrow will be Wednesday.
- T. Clare is six years old. (next year)  
T. It's March the second. (tomorrow)  
T. Pete is in grade two. (next year)  
T. Today is Friday. (the day after tomorrow)  
T. This year is 20---. (next year)

### Frame

- A: Hurry up, Jane. We're going to be late!  
B: Don't worry, Phil. We'll be there on time.



## 2.8 Substitute.

**We'll be there on time.**

I	call
he	they
she	arrive
meet them	we
leave	be there

## Frame

A: I guess Tom has an appointment today.

B: No, he will not meet the specialist today.

His appointment is tomorrow.

## 2.9 Substitute.

Tom will not meet **the specialist today**.

his family	this week
Mr. Jones	until five
the dentist	his father
this evening	today
us	the specialist

## 2.10 Make statements using “won’t” and “you”.

**T. Jack is in a hurry. (wait for)**

**S. He won’t wait for you.**

**T. Jane is tired. (help)**

**S. She won’t help you.**



**T. Ed is angry. (answer)**

**T. The Johnsons are unfriendly. (welcome)**

**T. I’m not in a good mood. (listen to)**

**T. Peter is lazy. (walk with)**

**T. Sara is shy. (talk to)**

## 2.11 Make questions using “will”.

**T. Do you think her mother will get angry?**

**S. Will her mother get angry?**

**T. Do you think Jack will pass the exam?**

**S. Will Jack pass the exam?**



**T. Do you think Jane will get the job?**

**T. Do you think it will happen again?**

**T. Do you think the teacher will believe you?**

**T. Do you think they will accept his offer?**

**T. Do you think they will arrive on time?**

## 2.12 Answer the questions using affirmative or negative short answers.

**T. Will he arrive in time?**

**S. Yes, he will.**

**T. Will they organize a meeting?**

**S. No, they won’t.**

**T. Will you be in class on Friday?**

**T. Will your friends stop by tomorrow?**

**T. Will your father sell his car?**

**T. Will the teacher explain the new words?**

**T. Will your family be at a party tonight?**

## 1. Pre-listening

What do you think are the five most serious world problems today? Read the list below and number the problems from 1 (the most serious) to 5 (the least serious). Add one of your own and share your list with a partner.



- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> air pollution   | <input type="radio"/> transportation |
| <input type="radio"/> water pollution | <input type="radio"/> AIDS           |
| <input type="radio"/> crime           | <input type="radio"/> unemployment   |
| <input type="radio"/> overpopulation  | <input type="radio"/> housing        |
| <input type="radio"/> war             | <input type="radio"/> other          |

## 2. Listening



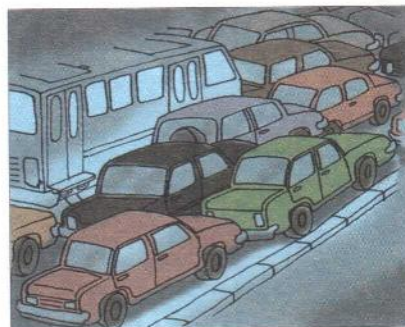
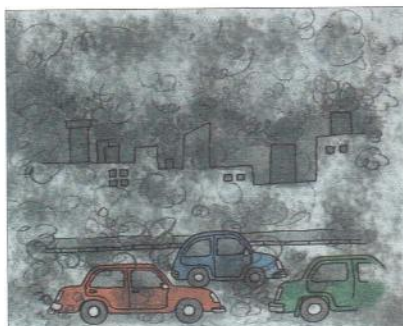
Listen to people discussing issues. Which issue is the most serious one at the moment?  
Check (✓) the answer.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water pollution | 4. a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> need for more skilled workforce |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> air pollution                 | b. <input type="checkbox"/> unemployment                                  |
| 2. a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unemployment    | 5. a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation system           |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> crime                         | b. <input type="checkbox"/> unemployment                                  |
| 3. a. <input type="checkbox"/> transportation system      | 6. a. <input type="checkbox"/> cities                                     |
| b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> housing            | b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> health problems                    |

## 3. Follow-up

Work in pairs. What are the three most serious problems in your city or country?  
What should we do about them? Give suggestions.

Problems	Suggestions
1. ....	.....
2. ....	.....
3. ....	.....



# UNIT 3

---



## • accommodations (n.)

a place to live, esp a temporary place such as a hotel room: *Rates are higher for deluxe accommodations.*

## • backyard (n.)

the whole area behind the house including the grass area and the garden: *The house has a small backyard.*

## • check in (v.)

arrive at a hotel where you have arranged to stay and give your personal details to the person at the reception desk: *Have you checked in yet?*

## • common (adj.)

that you often see or that often happens: *Smith is a common name in England.*

## • confirmation (n.)

a statement that sth will definitely happen at the time or in the way that has been arranged: *The hotel will send you written confirmation of your reservation.*

## • courage (n.)

not being afraid, or not showing that you are afraid when you do sth dangerous or difficult: *She showed great courage when she heard the bad news.*

## • credit card (n.)

a small plastic card which is used instead of money to pay for goods and services: *Can I pay by credit card?*

## • deluxe (adj.)

used about things that are better in quality and more expensive than other things of the same type: *They stayed at a deluxe hotel.*

## • deposit (n.)

the first part of the money for a house, car, holiday, etc that you pay so that it will be kept for you: *We put down a deposit on a house last week.*

## • double (adj.)

made for two people: *I'd like a double room, please.*

## • dry cleaner's (n.)

the shop where you take your clothes to be cleaned: *Could you take my suit to the dry cleaner's?*

## • favor (n.)

a thing that you do to help sb: *Can I ask a favor?*

## • feed (v.)

give food to a person or an animal: *When I was a boy, I loved to feed the ducks with bits of bread.*

• **freedom (n.)**

the right to do or say what you want without anyone stopping you: *They want to have freedom of speech.*

• **garbage (n.)**

things that you do not want anymore; waste material: *I forgot to put the garbage out for collection this morning.*

• **go without (v.)**

live without sth that you need or would like to have: *They went without sleep night after night while the baby was ill.*

• **instead (adv.)**

in the place of sb/sth: *There is no coffee – would you like a cup of tea instead?*

• **laundry (n.)**

a place where clothes, etc are washed: *Please send the towels to the laundry.*

• **left (adj.)**

still available after everything else has been taken or used: *Is there any bread left?*

• **occupancy (n.)**

(fml) the use or period of use of a place: *The family's occupancy of the apartment lasted only six months.*

• **payment (n.)**

an amount of money that you pay or receive: *You have to make a payment of 55 dollars every month.*

• **pet (n.)**

an animal or bird that you keep in your home: *As a little girl, she always wanted to have a cat as a pet.*

• **rate (n.)**

an amount of money that is paid or charged: *They increased the hourly rate of pay to \$12.*

• **register (n.)**

an official list of names, etc or a book that contains this kind of list: *The teacher calls the register first thing in the morning.*

• **registration (n.)**

the process of recording names or information on an official list: *Student registration is the first week in September.*

• **single (adj.)**

for the use of only one person: *There is a single bed in the room.*

• **slightly (adv.)**

a little: *I'm slightly older than her.*

• **standard (adj.)**

regular and usual in shape, size, quality, etc: *We make shoes in standard sizes.*

## Expressions

• **at the same time**

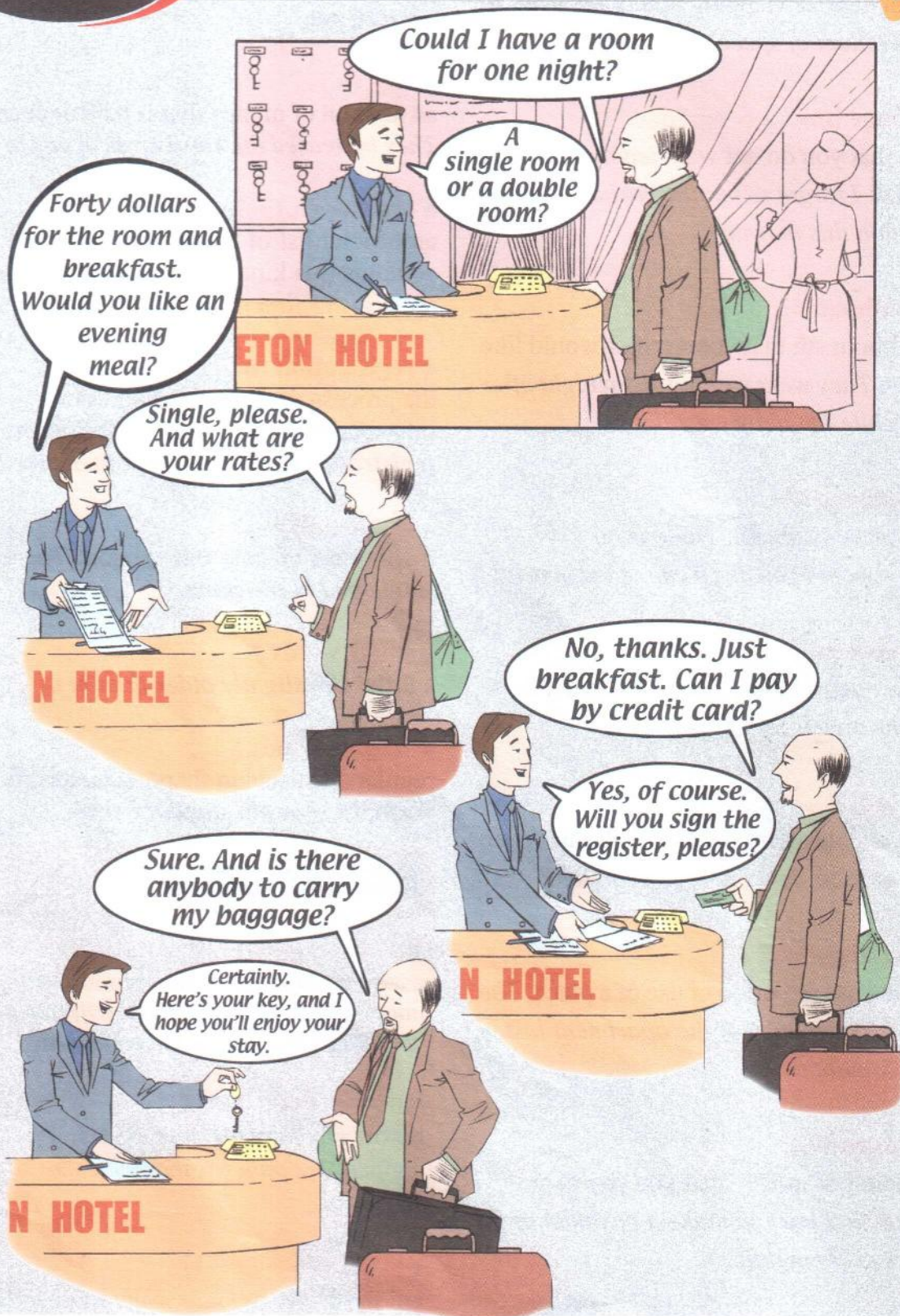
used for saying that two or more things happen together: *The show will make you laugh and cry at the same time.*

• **in advance**

before sth happens or is expected to happen: *We paid for the tickets in advance.*

• **let sb know**

tell sb sth: *Let us know when you get there.*





## At a Hotel

*Mr. Harris plans to stay at a hotel during his visit to London.*

**Mr. Harris:** Could I have a room for one night?

**Receptionist:** A single room or a double room?

**Mr. Harris:** Single, please. And what are your rates?

**Receptionist:** Forty dollars for the room and breakfast. Would you like an evening meal?

**Mr. Harris:** No, thanks. Just breakfast. Can I pay by credit card?

**Receptionist:** Yes, of course. Will you sign the register, please?

**Mr. Harris:** Sure. And is there anybody to carry my baggage?

**Receptionist:** Certainly. Here's your key, and I hope you'll enjoy your stay.

### Comprehension Questions

1. Is Mr. Harris traveling alone?
2. What is the rate for a single room?
3. Which meal will Mr. Harris have at the hotel?
4. What does he need to do before getting the room?
5. Is there anyone to carry his baggage?

## Asking People to Do Things

When Henry Allen came home from the office last Thursday night, he saw a note from his wife on the kitchen table. The note said:

*Henry, my mother isn't feeling well, and I am going home to be with her for a few days. There are a few things that I'd like you to do while I'm away. First, take your blue coat to the dry cleaner's and leave your shirts at the laundry. At the same time, would you please stop at the shoe repairman's and get my brown shoes? Then go to the supermarket and get some coffee, milk, and butter. When you get home, please telephone Mary Bickford and tell her I won't be able to go to her party tomorrow evening. Tell her why I can't do that. There are two more things that I'd like you to do before you go to work tomorrow morning: Put the garbage out in the backyard, and give the dog something to eat. If you have time on Saturday, cut the grass. Don't forget the grass in the backyard. The newspaper boy will come on Saturday afternoon. Be sure to give him some money. I think that's all. I'll telephone this evening and let you know how mother is.*

Love,  
Alice

Henry looked out the window at the grass Alice wanted him to cut. His wife had asked him to do many things. He hoped her mother would be well very quickly!



## Comprehension Questions

### A. Answer the following questions.

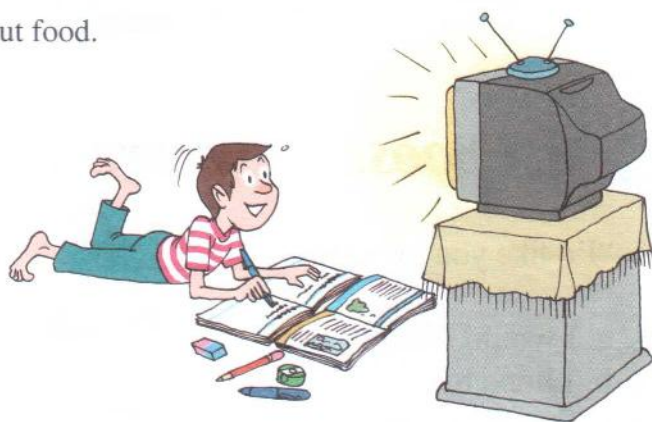
1. What did Henry find on the kitchen table?
2. Where did Alice go? Why?
3. What was the first thing Alice wanted Henry to do?
4. Why did Henry have to telephone Mary?
5. What did Alice ask Henry to do on Saturday if he had time?

### B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. "I'd like you to" means "\_\_\_\_\_".
  - ▶ a. I would like to
  - ▶ b. I hope to
  - ▶ c. I want you to
2. "While I'm away" means "when I'm \_\_\_\_\_".
  - ▶ a. on vacation
  - ▶ b. at work
  - ▶ c. not home
3. Which of the following didn't Alice want Henry to do?
  - ▶ a. To feed the pet.
  - ▶ b. To take her shoes to the shoe repairman's.
  - ▶ c. To tip the newspaper boy.
4. It is true that Henry's wife \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ▶ a. will be back before Saturday
  - ▶ b. won't be back until Saturday
  - ▶ c. will call him on Saturday
5. Henry was \_\_\_\_\_ that his wife wasn't home.
  - ▶ a. unhappy
  - ▶ b. happy
  - ▶ c. surprised

## DIRECTED DISCOURSE

1. Ask him/her if he/she can study and watch TV at the same time.
2. Ask him/her how long he/she can go without food.
3. Ask him/her if he/she has a pet.
4. Ask him/her what a credit card is.
5. Ask him/her if I called the register today.
6. Ask him/her if he/she can do you a favor.
7. Ask him/her if he/she is slightly ill today.
8. Ask him/her what "courage" means.
9. Ask him/her if he/she has enough freedom.
10. Ask him/her if he/she ever takes his/her clothes to the dry cleaner's.



### Grammar Note 1

#### "Would you"

Polite requests using "May you" are not common. Instead we say: "Would you"

*Would you come with us?*

*Would you have dinner with me on Friday evening?*

#### Frame

I'm beginning to get a headache. Would you be quiet?

### 3.1 Substitute.

Would you **be quiet**?

open your books  
close your books  
repeat after me  
turn on the lights  
open the window

listen to me  
stand up  
sit down  
close the door  
be quiet

### 3.2 Make polite requests using “would you” and the words in parentheses.

T. You are very noisy. (**be quiet**)

S. **Would you be quiet?**

T. It's very hot in here. (**open the window**)

S. **Would you open the window?**



T. The grass is too long. (**cut it**)

T. It's very dark in here. (**turn on the lights**)

T. The pet is very hungry. (**feed it**)

T. The backyard is too dirty. (**clean it**)

T. My baggage is very heavy. (**help me**)

### Grammar Note 2

#### “May” and “Would like to”

Look at the following sentences:

*May I borrow your book?*

*I would like to borrow your book.*

The two sentences mean almost the same thing. They are both used for making a polite request. **Would like** can be the continuation of a polite request starting with **may**.

#### Frame

May I borrow that book?

I'd (I would) like to read it.

### 3.3 Substitute.

**I'd like to read that book.**

Tina

he

they

see

review

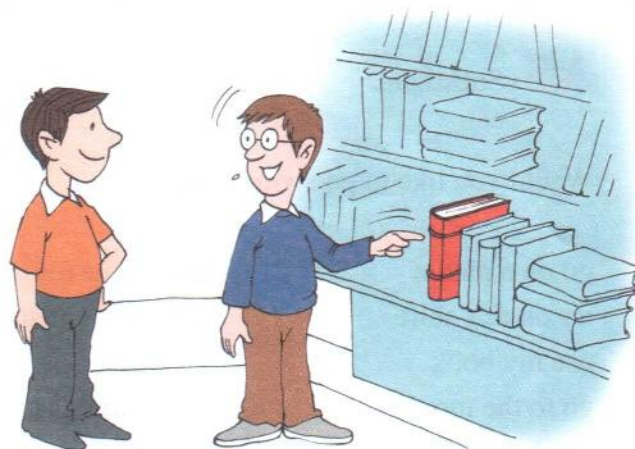
look at

I

finish

use

read



### 3.4 Make statements using “I’d like to” and the words given.

T. May I turn on the radio? (**hear the news**)

S. **I’d like to hear the news.**

T. May I borrow that magazine? (**read it**)

S. **I’d like to read it.**

T. The movie was very good. (**see it again**)

T. Can you help me? (**find this address**)

T. May I turn on the radio?

(**hear the weather report**)

T. Let’s leave now. (**get to class early**)

T. They say that book is interesting. (**read it**)

#### Frame

It’s so hot today. Would you like to go swimming?

### 3.5 Substitute.

Would you like to **go swimming**?

go on a picnic

try on this shirt

use my book

go to the movies

go shopping

have some tea

borrow my pen

watch TV

go out tonight

go swimming

#### Frame

There isn’t any tea left.

Would you like some coffee instead?



### 3.6 Substitute.

Would you like some **coffee** instead?

ice cream

cake

fruit

candy

chocolate

French fries

milk

cookies

tea

coffee

### 3.7 Answer the questions with short answers.

T. Would you like to go to a museum? (**yes**)

S. **Yes, I would.**

T. Would you like to go swimming? (**no**)

S. **No, I wouldn’t.**

- T. Would you like to read this report? (no)  
 T. Would you like to go shopping? (yes)  
 T. Would you like to hear the news? (no)  
 T. Would you like to listen to some music? (yes)  
 T. Would you like to borrow my umbrella? (yes)

### 3.8 Make requests using “please”.

Use *pronouns* in your answers.

- T. Mary would like you to open the door.  
 S. **Please** open the door for **her**.  
 T. I’d like you to find the answer to this question.  
 S. **Please** find the answer to this question for **me**.

- T. I would like you to pronounce this word.  
 T. Mr. Brown would like you to cash this check.  
 T. They would like you to make some tea.  
 T. We’d like you to say “hello” to your uncle.  
 T. She’d like you to take the clothes to the laundry.

### Grammar Note 3

#### “Will you” and “Won’t you”

**Will you** and **Won’t you** express a polite request, an offer or an invitation.

*Will you help me correct this paragraph?*

*Won’t you have some more coffee?*

#### Note:

**Won’t you** is slightly politer than **Will you**.

#### Frame

- A: Won’t you have some tea?  
 B: No, thanks. I don’t care for any now.

### 3.9 Substitute.

Won’t you **have some tea**?

stay longer	open the window
stop by tonight	do me a favor
take some more	wait a few minutes
stay for a while	stop by tomorrow
hold on a minute	have some tea

#### Frame

- A: Won’t you have some more salad?  
 B: Yes, I will. Thank you so much!

### 3.10 Substitute.

Won’t you have some more **salad**?

tea	coffee
cake	candy
dessert	cheese
rice	food
toast	salad

### 3.11 Make requests using *pronouns* and “Will you please...?”

T. Read the letter to me.

S. Will you please read it to me?

T. Describe the problem to her.

S. Will you please describe it to her?

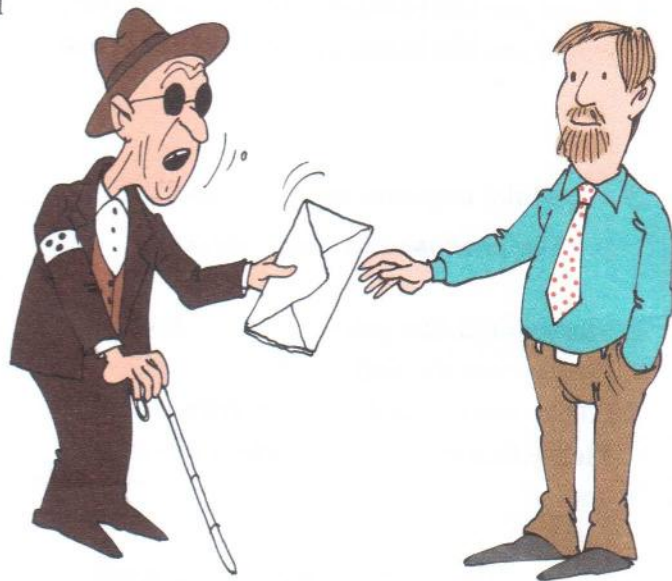
T. Introduce that man to them.

T. Repeat the answer to him.

T. Explain the meaning of “freedom” to me.

T. Give this book to your teacher.

T. Describe the play to us.



### 3.12 Make invitations or offers using “Won’t you” and the words in parentheses.

T. The cake is very delicious. (have some)

S. Won’t you have some?

T. It’s very cold outside. (come in)

S. Won’t you come in?

T. The food is ready. (stay for lunch)

T. We’re having a good time. (stay longer)

T. You look very tired. (rest for a while)

T. There is plenty of cheese. (take some more)

T. We’ll be glad to see you. (stop by tonight)



## 1. Pre-listening

What do you usually do when you check into a hotel? Check (✓) your answers and discuss them with a partner.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> show some identification                  | <input type="checkbox"/> fill out a registration card |
| <input type="checkbox"/> pay a deposit                             | <input type="checkbox"/> show your airline tickets    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> pay for the room in advance               | <input type="checkbox"/> give a confirmation number   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> give your credit card number              | <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> show a letter from your company or school |   |

## 2. Listening



What kind of room does each guest want? Listen and check (✓) the answers.

	Guest 1	Guest 2	Guest 3	Guest 4
a. single occupancy	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. double occupancy	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. smoking	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. non-smoking	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. standard accommodations	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. deluxe accommodations	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### 3. Follow-up

Work in pairs. Student A is a hotel receptionist. Student B is a hotel guest. Practice the following questions or questions of your own. Follow the example and fill in the guest registration form.

- Hello. Can I help you?
- Do you have a reservation?
- Can I have your name, please?
- Would you like a single or a double room?
- Smoking or non-smoking?
- How long are you going to stay?
- Will you pay by credit card or cash?



**Example:**

*Student A:* Hello. Can I help you?  
*Student B:* Yes, I'd like to check in, please.  
*Student A:* Do you have a reservation?  
*Student B:* Yes, I do.  
*Student A:* Can I have your name, please?

HOTEL  
ST GEORGE

Name

Type of room

Length of stay

Form of payment

Signature



# UNIT 4



• **advice (n.)**

an opinion that sb gives you about the best thing to do in a particular situation: *Ask your father for advice.*

• **antacid (n.)**

a medicine that corrects or prevents acidity, esp in the stomach: *He uses antacids because of his stomach problems.*

• **available (adj.)**

(used about things) that you can get, buy, use, etc: *This was the only available room.*

• **chop (up) (v.)**

cut sth such as food or wood into pieces: *Don't chop any more wood; we have enough.*

• **clove (n.)**

one of the small separate sections into which the root of the garlic plant is divided: *a clove of garlic*

• **deduction (n.)**

sth that you know from the information or facts that you have: *All we can do is make deductions from the available facts.*

• **failure (n.)**

lack of success in doing sth: *Failure in one examination should not stop you trying again.*

• **first aid (n.)**

medical help that you give to sb who is hurt or ill before the doctor arrives: *The nurse gave him first aid.*

• **gargle (v.)**

wash your throat with a liquid: *She gargled the mouthwash.*

• **greatly (adv.)**

very much: *We are greatly amused.*

• **guarantee (v.)**

promise that sth will happen: *You should pass the test first time, but we can't guarantee it.*

• **logical (adj.)**

seeming natural, reasonable or sensible: *It was the logical thing to do.*

• **lozenge (n.)**

a candy that you suck if you have a cough or a sore throat: *throat lozenges*

• **minor (adj.)**

not very big, serious, or important: *It's only a minor problem. Don't worry.*

• **obligation (n.)**

the state of having to do sth because it is a law or duty, or because you have promised: *The shop is under no obligation to give your money back.*

• **over-the-counter (adj.)**

(of medicines) without a prescription: *Aspirin is an over-the-counter medicine.*

• **peppermint (n.)**

a natural substance with a strong fresh flavor

that is used in sweets and medicines: *I like peppermint ice cream.*

★ **pick up (v.)**

(infml) get or buy sth, while you are going somewhere or doing sth: *I picked up a newspaper on the way home.*

★ **pitcher (n.)**

a container for serving drinks, with one handle and a sharp part that makes pouring easy: *She put a pitcher of water on the table.*

★ **procedure (n.)**

the usual or correct way for doing sth: *What's the procedure for getting a passport?*

★ **progress (v.)**

become better; develop (well): *Medical technology is always progressing.*

★ **rely on (v.)**

trust sb/sth to do sth for you; depend on: *I am relying on you to be a good example for the others.*

★ **remedy (n.)**

sth that makes you better when you are ill or in pain: *Hot lemon with honey is a good remedy for colds.*

★ **require (v.)**

need: *We require extra help.*

★ **settle (v.)**

become or make sb/sth calm or relaxed: *Have a drink to settle your stomach.*

★ **silly (adj.)**

not showing thought or understanding; foolish: *What a silly thing to say!*

★ **solution (n.)**

(action or way of finding) an answer to a problem, question, difficulty, etc: *Not every problem has a simple solution.*

★ **stuffy (adj.)**

(infml) (of the nose) blocked so that breathing is difficult: *She had a stuffy nose.*

★ **treatment (n.)**

a method that is intended to cure an injury or illness: *The best treatment for a cold is to rest and drink lots of liquids.*

★ **upset (adj.)**

(infml) (of the stomach) slightly sick: *Phone and tell them that you have an upset stomach.*

★ **various (adj.)**

several different: *I decided to leave London for various reasons.*

★ **vary (v.)**

be different in different situations: *These tapes vary in price from \$6 to \$9.*

★ **wise (adj.)**

having knowledge: *He is a wise old man.*

★ **work (v.)**

have the desired effect or result: *This medicine seems to work.*

## Expressions

★ **do one's best**

try as hard as possible: *I did my best to stop her.*

★ **in addition to**

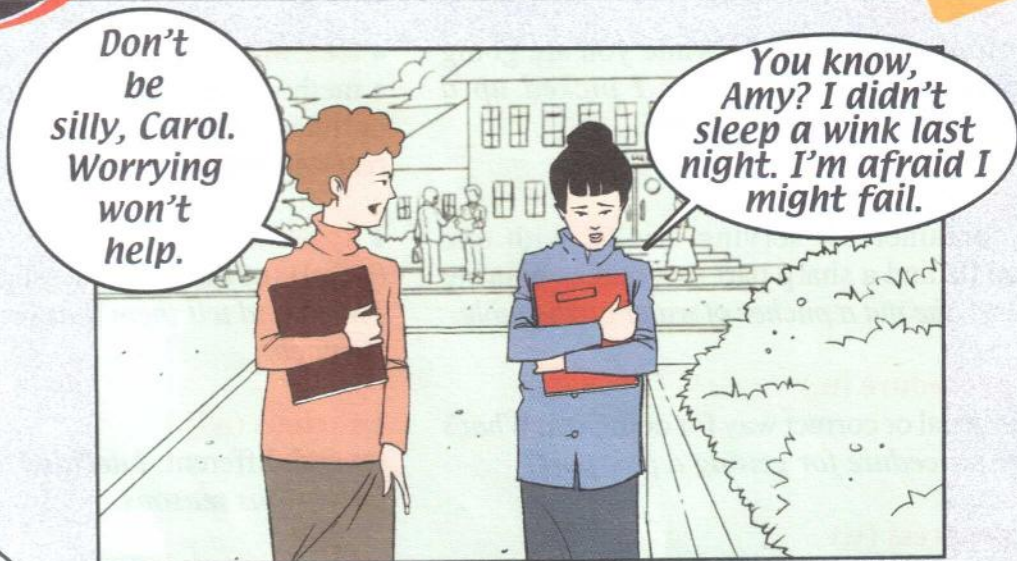
besides; as well as: *She speaks five foreign languages in addition to English.*

★ **not sleep a wink**

not sleep at all: *The neighbors were having a party and we didn't sleep a wink all night.*

★ **to death**

(infml) very or very much: *It went on for hours; we were all bored to death!*





## Failure Is Not the End

*Carol has an exam today and she feels awfully anxious.*

**Carol:** You know, Amy? I didn't sleep a wink last night. I'm afraid I might fail.

**Amy:** Don't be silly, Carol. Worrying won't help.

**Carol:** That's easy for you to say, but I do worry.

**Amy:** Well, in the first place, you should try to do your best.

**Carol:** But what if I do my best and still fail?

**Amy:** Failure is not the end. That's how you ought to think about it.

**Carol:** I don't see it that way and I'm worried to death.

**Amy:** You must learn from your mistakes, Carol. That's how to become wise.

### Comprehension Questions

1. Who didn't sleep at all last night?
2. Why is Carol so worried?
3. According to Amy, what should Carol do before any other thing?
4. Does Carol think the same way as Amy?
5. How do people become wise?



## It Might Work for You

Very often, we have small medical problems that aren't serious enough to require a visit to the doctor's office. We can often take care of problems such as a sore throat, a stomachache, or a stuffy nose with over-the-counter medicines available on drugstore shelves. However, many people prefer to treat minor medical problems with home remedies. These solutions vary from country to country, from family to family, and even from person to person.

For a sore throat, it's certainly easy to stop by a local drugstore and pick up a pack of lozenges. But some people prefer to make special drinks, such as warm milk with honey, or lemon juice and honey. Other people like to gargle with warm salt water.

It is possible to treat stomachaches with antacids that are available at local drugstores, but many people first try drinking soda to settle their stomachs. Another more natural remedy is peppermint tea.

In addition to the various cold medicines available, many people treat their colds by having a bowl of home-made chicken soup. Others like to drink hot water with lemon and honey before they go to bed.

Many books offer helpful suggestions for the treatment of minor medical problems at home and provide useful information about first aid procedure.

Modern medicine has progressed greatly in the past few years, but there are still times when it's very convenient to rely on good old home remedies.



## Comprehension Questions

### A. Answer the following questions.

1. Where can we buy over-the-counter medicines?
2. Are home remedies the same everywhere?
3. What is chicken soup good for?
4. What do many books suggest?
5. Why do some people drink hot water with lemon and honey?

### B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. Gargling with salt water is helpful when you have a \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ a. stomachache
- ▶ b. sore throat
- ▶ c. stuffy nose

4. We can buy antacids at a \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ a. doctor's office
- ▶ b. drugstore
- ▶ c. bookstore

2. Lozenge is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ a. over-the-counter medicine
- ▶ b. home remedy
- ▶ c. antacid

5. The passage suggests that when you have a minor medical problem, you may \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ a. visit a doctor
- ▶ b. use only over-the-counter medicines
- ▶ c. use old home remedies

3. Peppermint tea is a remedy for \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ a. stomachaches
- ▶ b. sore throats
- ▶ c. colds

## DIRECTED DISCOURSE

1. Ask him/her if his/her eyes hurt when he/she chops up onions.
2. Ask him/her if houses vary in size.
3. Ask him/her why old people are usually wise.
4. Ask him/her if his/her English is progressing.
5. Ask him/her when he/she cannot sleep a wink.
6. Ask him/her if he/she can give first aid.
7. Ask him/her what throat lozenges are good for.
8. Ask him/her if he/she can rely on his/her friends.
9. Ask him/her if his/her interests are many and various.
10. Ask him/her if he/she always takes his/her parents' advice.



### Grammar Note 1

#### Modal: Should

Should + simple form of the verb is used to express:

##### A. Advice or Recommendation to Others:

The physician said, "You are too heavy; I think you should go on a diet."

##### B. A Feeling of Obligation or Duty:

My neighbor is ill in bed; I should visit her.

##### C. Deduction: We can use should to say

that something is probable (because it is logical or normal).

Henry should get here soon – he left home at six.

#### Note:

Even though there is a feeling of obligation, the person has a choice.

I should visit her.

(I may visit her, or I may not.)

#### Pronunciation Note:

Do not stress should; stress the verb.

## 4.1 Substitute.

**You should be silent.**

find a solution	be logical
be wise	we
George	show more courage
lose weight	you
Ali	be silent

### Frame

Your neighbor is ill in bed. You should visit her.

## 4.2 Substitute.

**You should visit her.**

work harder	wear a uniform
they	I
we	get more exercise
go on a diet	you
he	visit her

## 4.3 Make statements using “should” and the words given.

- T. He wants to get good grades. (**study**)  
S. He **should study**.  
T. They want to know. (**ask**)  
S. They **should ask**.

- T. She wants to be healthy.  
(**get more exercise**)  
T. They want to wake up early.  
(**go to bed early**)  
T. He wants to speak English well.  
(**practice more**)  
T. Donald wants to learn. (**study hard**)  
T. He wants to progress. (**do his best**)

### Frame

- A: He always wears his hat in class.  
B: Well, he shouldn't wear his hat in class.



## 4.4 Substitute making the necessary changes.

**He shouldn't wear his hat in class.**

they	speak Farsi
you	she
Peter	I
smoke	he
we	wear his hat

#### 4.5 Make questions using “should” and the words given.

T. My son has an upset stomach. (**drink soda**)

S. **Should** he **drink soda**?

T. They want to lose weight. (**exercise**)

S. **Should** they **exercise**?

T. I have a cold. (**go to the doctor’s**)

T. He doesn’t know the solution.

(**ask his teacher**)

T. She has a headache. (**take an aspirin**)

T. My brother’s arm is broken.

(**give him first aid**)

T. She wants to get her degree. (**study hard**)

#### 4.6 Answer with affirmative or negative short answers.

T. Should we walk on the grass?

S. No, we **shouldn’t**.



T. Should you study much harder?

S. Yes, I **should**.

T. Should we speak Farsi in class?

T. Should students be polite?

T. Should people drive carelessly?

T. Should you take your parents’ advice?

T. Should children stay up late?

#### 4.7 Answer the questions.

T. Where should you wait to take a taxi?

S. I should wait at a taxi stand.

T. What should you do to stay in shape?

S. I should exercise.

T. How should you study to enter the university?

T. How much money should you have to buy a car?

T. What time should you go to bed to wake up early?

T. Where should you go to get a traveler’s check?

T. What should you do to lose weight?

#### 4.8 Answer the questions using “should”.

T. What should they say when they leave?

S. They **should** say, “Goodbye”.

T. What should they do when they drive?

S. They **should** be careful.

- T. What should you say to answer “How are you”?
- T. What should they do when they have an examination?
- T. What should you do when you meet someone?
- T. What should you do when you don’t feel well?
- T. What should you do when you are fat?

### Grammar Note 2

#### Modal: Ought

The modal **ought** is very similar in meaning to the modal **should**. They often replace each other. They are both used to talk about obligation and duty, to give advice, and to say what we think is right for people to do. **Should** is much more frequent than **ought**.

*You **ought** to study harder.*

*You **should** study harder.*

#### Note:

After **ought**, we use the infinitive with **to**. This makes **ought** different from other modal auxiliary verbs.

*You **ought to see** a dentist.*

#### Frame

The meeting begins in a few minutes.  
You **ought** to leave now.

### 4.9 Substitute.

**You** ought to leave **now**.

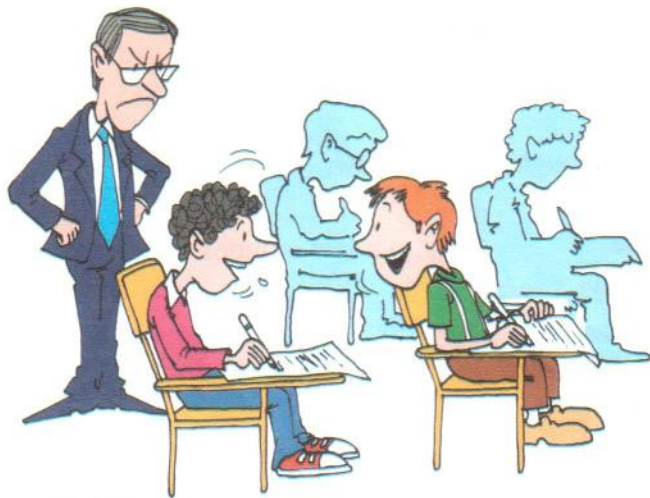
he	in a few minutes
they	I
she	now
right away	your friend
soon	you

### 4.10 Make statements using “ought to” and the words given.

- T. It’s raining outside. (**take an umbrella**)  
S. He **ought to take an umbrella**.
- T. She wants to drive. (**have a license**)  
S. She **ought to have a license**.
- T. She’d like to speak English well.  
(**practice more**)
- T. He’d like to rent an apartment.  
(**look for one**)
- T. She wouldn’t like to have an accident.  
(**be careful**)
- T. He’d like to keep his clothes neat.  
(**hang up his clothes**)
- T. He’d like to cash his check.  
(**go to the bank**)

## Frame

We have to keep quiet. We ought not to talk during the exam.



### 4.11 Substitute.

We ought not to talk during the exam.

forget our books	be lazy
be rude	make any mistakes
make a noise	be late
complain so much	speak Farsi in class
upset them	talk during the exam

### 4.12 Make statements using “ought to” instead of “should”.

T. The baby is hungry. I should feed it.  
S. I ought to feed it.

T. Liz needs a change. She should take a vacation.

S. She ought to take a vacation.

T. Jack is in trouble. He should ask for advice.

T. I don't know the procedure. I should learn it.

T. Pete doesn't have a dictionary available. He should buy one.

T. They are tired to death. They should get some rest.

T. Judy has a sore throat. She should see a doctor.



## 1. Pre-listening

Work in pairs. What do you think the best treatments are for each problem? Write the number of the problem next to an appropriate treatment.

### Problem

1. a cold
2. a sore throat
3. a headache
4. a toothache
5. the flu
6. an upset stomach
7. a backache

### Treatment

1. take aspirin
2. gargle with warm water
3. go to a dentist
4. stay in bed
5. take vitamin C or cold medicine
6. see an orthopedist
7. take an antacid



## 2. Listening



Listen to the people describing their cold remedies and write them down.

### Conversation

### Cold Remedy

1.

gargle with warm water

2.

take aspirin

3.

stay in bed

4.

take vitamin C or cold medicine

### 3. Follow-up

Work in pairs. Student A is sick and his/her friend, student B, is feeling sorry. Talk about one of the health problems below or use ideas of your own.

#### Health problems

a headache  
a toothache  
the flu

#### Things you can say

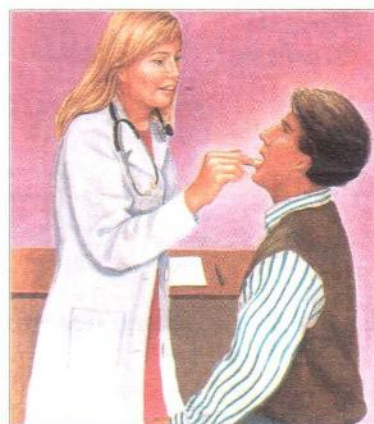
I'm sorry to hear that. Why don't you get some rest?  
Oh, that's too bad. You should see a doctor.  
I hope you feel better soon. Why don't you take some aspirin?

#### Example:

*Student B:* Oh, hi. How are you?

*Student A:* Not too good. I have an awful headache.

*Student B:* Oh. I'm sorry to hear that. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_?



# UNIT 5



• **admit (v.)**

agree, often without wanting to, that sth is true: *I must admit that you are right.*

• **adorable (adj.)**

very attractive: *What an adorable child!*

• **anniversary (n.)**

a date when you celebrate sth that happened in a previous year that is important to you: *It was their second wedding anniversary.*

• **candle (n.)**

a round stick of wax with a piece of string through the middle that you can burn to give light: *He blew out the candle.*

• **chat (n.)**

a friendly informal conversation: *I'll have a chat with him about the party.*

• **complicated (adj.)**

consisting of many closely related or connected parts: *a complicated system*

• **courageous (adj.)**

having or showing courage; very brave: *He made a courageous decision.*

• **crystal ball (n.)**

a glass ball in which some people believe you can see what is going to happen in the future

• **cut (n.)**

a reduction in sth: *There was a cut in government spending.*

• **disappear (v.)**

become impossible to see or find: *The moon disappeared behind the clouds.*

• **divorce (v.)**

legally end one's marriage: *After they got divorced, she never remarried.*

• **flashlight (n.)**

a small electric light that you carry in your hand: *She shone the flashlight through the window.*

• **fly (v.)**

(of time) pass very quickly: *Six months flew by, and it was time to come home.*

• **fortune (n.)**

what is going to happen to a person in the future: *Show me your hand and I'll tell you your fortune.*

• **fortune-teller (n.)**

a person who tells people what will happen to them in the future:

*The fortune-teller was wearing a colorful scarf on her head and large earrings.*

• **gain (v.)**

get more of sth: *I've gained a lot of weight this winter.*

• **iron (v.)**

use an iron to make clothes, etc smooth:

*Could you iron this dress for me?*

• **kid (n.)**

a child or young person: *How are your kids?*

• **notice (v.)**

see and be aware of sth: *We didn't notice him leaving.*

• **obey (v.)**

do what you are told to do: *Soldiers are trained to obey orders.*

• **outgoing (adj.)**

liking to meet other people; sociable:

*Norm is very shy but his wife's outgoing.*

• **predict (v.)**

say in advance that sth will happen: *It is impossible to predict who will win.*

• **raise (n.)**

an increase in the amount of money that sb's employer pays them: *He got a raise of \$200 last month.*

• **realize (v.)**

know and understand that sth is true or that sth has happened: *Do you realize how much work I did today?*

• **reunion (n.)**

a party or occasion when friends or people who worked together meet again after they have not seen each other for a long time:

*They have a yearly family reunion.*

• **sharp (adv.)**

at a particular time exactly: *We're arriving at 5 o'clock sharp.*

• **silent (adj.)**

making no noise; very quiet: *The house was empty and silent.*

• **ticket (n.)**

an official piece of paper that you get when you have parked in the wrong place, driven too fast, etc: *If you leave your car there, you might get a parking ticket.*

• **windshield (n.)**

the window in the front of a car, truck, etc: *You'd better clean your windshield.*

## Expressions

• **all of a sudden**

(infml) suddenly: *All of a sudden, I remembered that I hadn't locked the door.*

• **fall in love**

start to love sb: *They fell in love with each other.*

• **have to do with**

have a connection with: *Her job has to do with telephones.*

• **make fun of**

laugh at sb/sth in an unkind way: *The older kids are always making fun of him because of his accent.*





## Time Flies

*Ellen sees her old school friend at a reunion. They are having a chat.*

**Ellen:** Alice? Remember me? I'm your friend Ellen, from school.

**Alice:** Sure I remember you. It's been a long time.

**Ellen:** Yeah, really. What's new?

**Alice:** Well, I'm married now. I got married six years ago.

**Ellen:** Still living in Dallas, aren't you?

**Alice:** That's right. The kids like it here.

**Ellen:** I can't believe you have children.

**Alice:** Well, time flies, doesn't it?

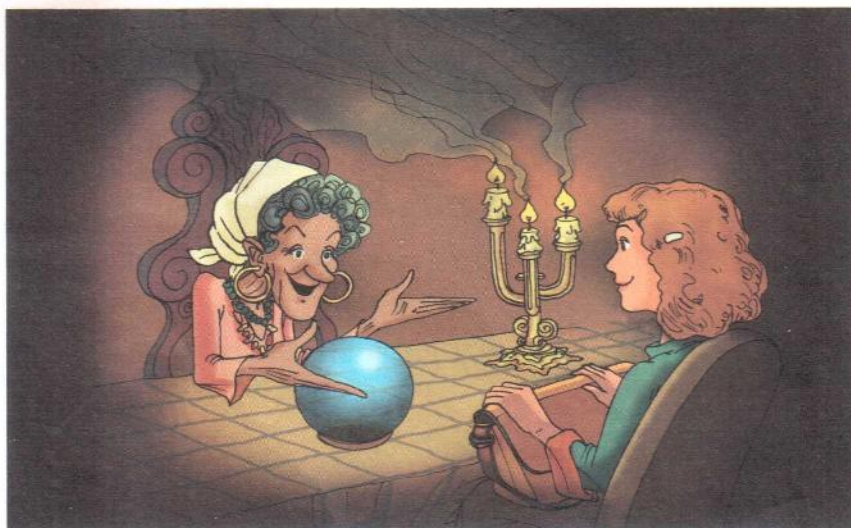
**Ellen:** Yeah, it seems like only yesterday that we were kids.

### Comprehension Questions

1. Was Ellen Alice's classmate?
2. When did they see each other last?
3. When did Alice marry?
4. Why is Alice living in Dallas?
5. How does time pass?



## Going to a Fortune-Teller



Last week, Jane went to see a fortune-teller. She doesn't really believe in fortune-telling, but she thought it might be fun.

When she arrived at the fortune-teller's, she found the room very dark. She looked around but didn't see anyone. Suddenly a voice said, "Will you have a seat, please?" Jane obeyed the old lady and sat down.

"I'll tell you your fortune," said the old lady. "I can see your future in my crystal ball. Ah, you'll be very successful in life. You'll have a long, long life."

"Who will I marry?" asked Jane.

"You'll marry a rich and handsome man," the old lady replied.

All of a sudden, the fortune-teller was silent. The smoke from the candles became heavier. Then the old lady continued, "I see that today you will receive a very important note. It has something to do with money. That's all I can tell you for now."

Jane was very pleased and she thanked the lady. She paid for the fortune-telling and then she left. When Jane returned to her car, she noticed a note on her windshield!

Jane smiled and thought, "This may be that important note." She read the note and her smile disappeared. It was a parking ticket for twenty-five dollars.

"What bad luck!" admitted Jane. The fortune-teller was right. The note did have something to do with money!

## Comprehension Questions

### *A. Answer the following questions.*

1. Where did Jane go last week?
2. Whose voice did she hear?
3. What happened to the candle smoke?
4. What did Jane expect to receive that day?
5. What note did she find on her windshield?

### *B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.*

1. Which of the following is true?

- ▶ a. The fortune-teller was out.
- ▶ b. The fortune-teller offered Jane a seat.
- ▶ c. Jane made fun of the fortune-teller.

2. The word “pleased” in paragraph 7 means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- ▶ a. happy
- ▶ b. nice
- ▶ c. interested

3. The fortune-teller said \_\_\_\_\_ things to Jane.

- ▶ a. bad
- ▶ b. sad
- ▶ c. nice

4. Jane was \_\_\_\_\_ to get a parking ticket.

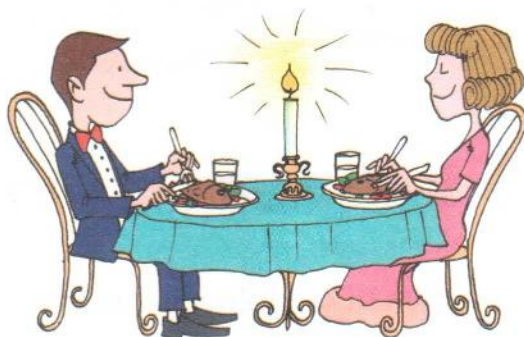
- ▶ a. lucky
- ▶ b. unlucky
- ▶ c. glad

5. Which of the following is true?

- ▶ a. Jane believes in fortune-telling.
- ▶ b. Jane is married.
- ▶ c. Jane thought fortune-telling might be fun.

## DIRECTED DISCOURSE

1. Ask him/her if he/she likes eating by candlelight.
2. Ask him/her if he/she is an outgoing person.
3. Ask him/her if he/she obeys his/her parents.
4. Ask him/her when he/she is going to marry.
5. Ask him/her if he/she received a letter yesterday.
6. Ask him/her why some couples divorce.
7. Ask him/her if he/she ever makes fun of his/her friends.
8. Ask him/her what "courageous" means.
9. Ask him/her if he/she predicts rain for tomorrow.
10. Ask him/her if a computer has a complicated system.



### Grammar Note

#### Tag Questions

**Tag questions** are short questions that often come at the end of sentences in speech, and sometimes in informal writing.

*Harry can't go, **can he**?*

#### Note:

1. The tag question comes after a **comma** at the end of a statement.

*It is hot today, **isn't it**?*

2. The verb in a tag question is always an **auxiliary** or a **modal auxiliary**.

*She doesn't come home early, **does she**?*

3. The subject in a tag question is always a **pronoun**. The auxiliary and pronoun refer to the verb and the subject of the statement.

*The students worked hard, didn't **they**?*

### Remember:

- A. When the verb in the statement is **affirmative**, the auxiliary in the tag question is **negative**.

*The teacher **will** give a test tomorrow, **won't** he?*

- B. When the verb in the statement is **negative**, the auxiliary in the tag question is **affirmative**.

*My classmates **didn't** do well on the exam, **did** they?*

- C. We often use a **negative sentence + positive tag** to ask for things or information, or to ask somebody to do something.

*"You **don't** know where Karen is, **do you**?" "Sorry, I've no idea."*

- D. In speech, we can show the exact meaning of a tag question by the **intonation**. If the tag is a real question – if we really want to know something and are not sure of the answer – we use a **rising intonation**: the voice goes **up**. If the tag is not a real question – if we are sure of the answer – we use a **falling intonation**: the voice goes **down**.

## 5.1 Substitute making the necessary changes. Use the intonation asking for information.

Ali doesn't **know them**, does he?

Tina	live here
remember it	you
they	realize
visit her	know them
Mary	Ali

## 5.2 Substitute making the necessary changes. Use the intonation asking for information.

**You** didn't **see them**, did you?

Tina	notice
they	leave
meet	remind
Mrs. Smith	you
Harry	see

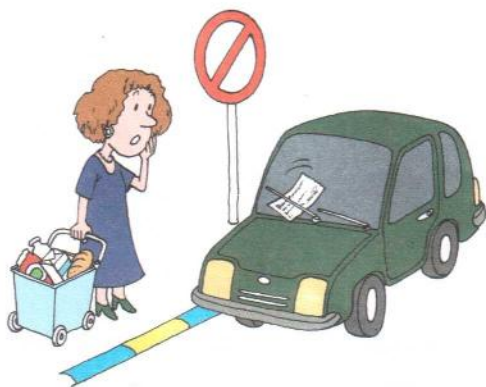
### 5.3 Repeat the sentences. Add tag questions. Use the intonation asking for information.

T. She got a parking ticket.

S. She got a parking ticket, **didn't she?**

T. The meeting is at 4 o'clock.

S. The meeting is at 4 o'clock, **isn't it?**



T. He got a raise.

T. She was a fortune-teller.

T. They fell in love.

T. I should admit it.

T. It is their wedding anniversary.

Frame A: You can't do me a favor, can you?

B: It depends what it is.

### 5.4 Substitute making the necessary changes.

**You can't do me a favor, can you?**

don't have a pen

won't be late

aren't free

he

they

isn't courageous

can't help me

can't do me a favor

don't like me

you

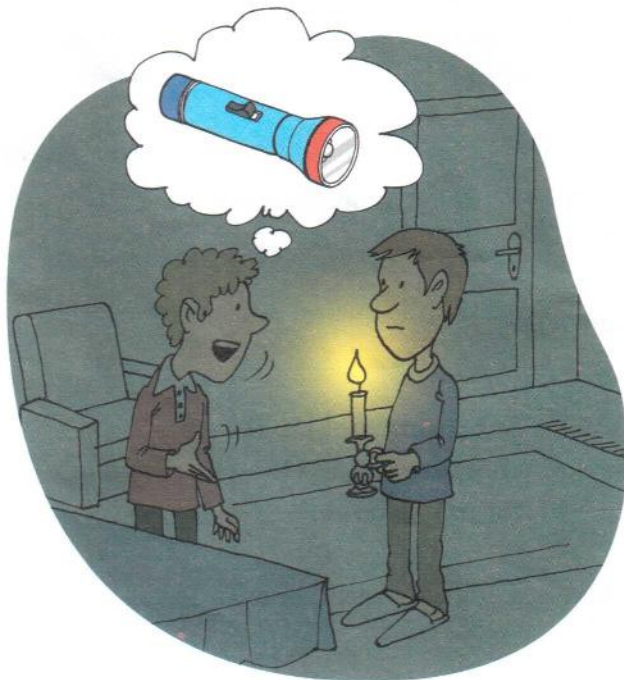
### 5.5 Make a negative sentence + positive tag to ask for things or information.

T. Do you have a flashlight?

S. You don't have a flashlight, **do you?**

T. Can you get me some stamps?

S. You can't get me some stamps, **can you?**



T. Do you have any candles?

T. Are you married?

T. Were you chatting?

T. Did you get divorced?

T. Could you lend me some money?

**5.6** Repeat the sentences. Add tag questions. Use the intonation asking for *information*.

T. He's quite a friendly dog.

S. He's quite a friendly dog, **isn't he?**

T. You didn't notice her.

S. You didn't notice her, **did you?**



T. She can't predict the future.

T. He doesn't know the procedure.

T. They had a reunion.

T. I should iron these clothes.

T. It wasn't necessary.

**5.7** Substitute making the necessary changes. Use the intonation asking for *agreement*.

**You speak Farsi, don't you?**

we	speak Arabic
they	Tina
take English lessons	live in Tehran

I	you
Sam	speak Farsi

**5.8** Substitute making the necessary changes. Use the intonation asking for *agreement*.



**Jane can't cook well, can she?**

Mary	dust
read	wash clothes
George	Jane
study	iron
sew	cook

**5.9** Repeat the sentences. Add negative tag questions. Use the intonation asking for *agreement*.

T. Reza studies English.

S. Reza studies English, **doesn't he?**

T. Barbara is an American.

S. Barbara is an American, **isn't she?**

T. Fred will be late.  
 T. You can speak English.  
 T. Your classmate is clever.  
 T. She broke her leg.  
 T. Donald put the garbage outside.

the train  
 Maria  
 your father  
 you and I

the bus  
 the class  
 Fred and his mother  
 you

### Frame

A: The concert begins at eight sharp.  
 B: You'll be on time, won't you?

## 5.10 Substitute using appropriate pronouns in the tag questions. Use a falling intonation.

You'll be on time, won't you?

Fred	your nephews
Fred and John	Mr. Jones
Mina	his wife
you and I	the Joneses
your mother	you

### Frame

A: The meeting starts at seven.  
 B: You won't be late, will you?

## 5.11 Substitute using appropriate pronouns in the tag questions. Use a falling intonation.

You won't be late, will you?

the Adams                      his mother

## 5.12 Repeat the sentences. Add tag questions. Use a falling intonation.

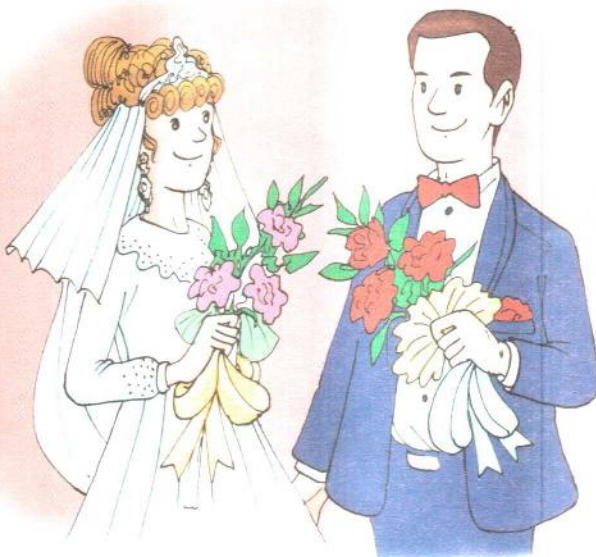
T. He won't ever learn Chinese.  
 S. He won't ever learn Chinese, will he?  
 T. You'll be in class tomorrow.  
 S. You'll be in class tomorrow, won't you?



T. Rita will be there tomorrow.  
 T. Fred'll start on time.  
 T. You'll be in town next week.  
 T. It'll be an enjoyable evening.  
 T. She won't pass the course.

## 1. Pre-listening

How have you changed in the last five years? Check (✓) the statements that are true for you. If a statement isn't true, give the correct information.



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. I've changed my hairstyle.     | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. I got married.                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. I dress differently now.       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. I'm more outgoing than before.      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. I've lost weight.              | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. I don't go to many parties anymore. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. I moved into my own apartment. | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. My life is easier now.              |

## 2. Listening



Linda and Scott are looking through a photo album. Listen to their conversation. How have they changed? Write down three changes.

1. She's lost weight.
2. He's moved into his own apartment.
3. They've both changed their hairstyles.

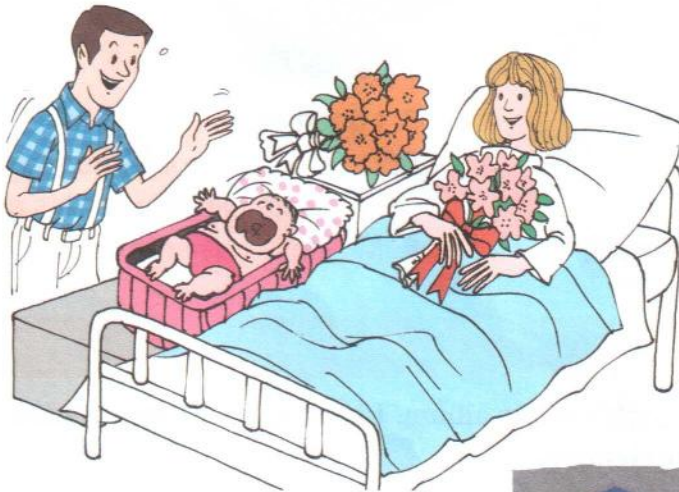
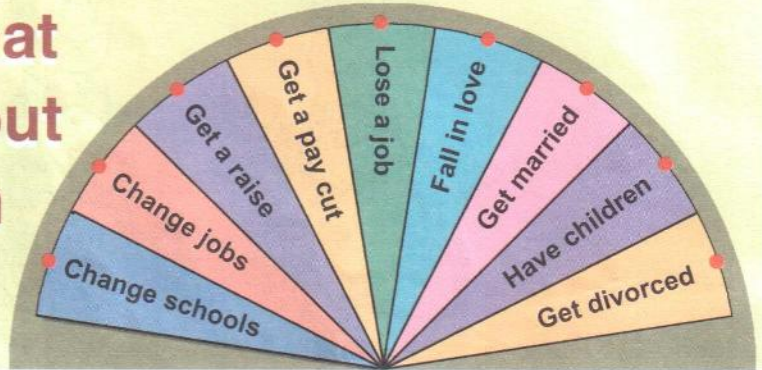
### 3. Follow-up

Look at the pictures and talk about the questions.

Did any of these things ever happen to you?

Did they change your life?

## Things That Bring About Change In Our Lives



# UNIT 6



• **already (adv.)**

at an earlier time: *We got there at ten but Martin had already left.*

• **broken (adj.)**

(of a machine) not working correctly: *You can't watch television – it's broken.*

• **burn (v.)**

destroy, damage, injure or kill sb/sth by fire; be destroyed, etc by fire: *The cigarette burnt a hole in the carpet.*

• **chip (v.)**

break a small piece from sth: *Try not to chip these cups when you wash them.*

• **come off (v.)**

stop being attached to sth: *I pulled the drawer, and the handle came off.*

• **co-worker (n.)**

a person that you work with in a job

• **crack (n.)**

a very thin mark or opening caused by breaking, but not into separate parts: *There is a crack in this cup.*

• **damage (v.)**

break or harm sth: *The house was badly damaged by fire.*

• **daydream (v.)**

have pleasant thoughts, often about things one wishes would become reality: *Sorry, I wasn't listening – I was daydreaming.*

• **delivery (n.)**

sth (letters, packages, etc) that is delivered: *There is a delivery for you downstairs.*

• **diagnostic (adj.)**

of or for discovering the nature of a disease by making a careful examination: *a diagnostic test/method/technique*

• **expert (n.)**

a person who has special knowledge or skill: *She is a computer expert.*

• **fat (n.)**

oil found in food: *Reduce the amount of fat in your diet.*

• **follow (v.)**

come, go, or happen after sb/sth: *You go first and I'll follow later.*

• **head (v.)**

move in the direction mentioned: *She headed for home.*

• **heel (n.)**

the part underneath the back of a shoe: *He wants the black boots with low heels.*

• **high-tech (adj.)**

high technology: *He works for a high-tech computer company.*

• **loose (adj.)**

not firmly fixed: *She has a loose tooth.*

• **missing (adj.)**

that cannot be found or that is not in its usual place; lost: *The book had two pages missing.*

• **Portuguese (n.)**

the language spoken in Portugal

• **preparation (n.)**

the act of getting sb/sth ready: *He didn't do enough preparation for his exam and failed.*

• **replace (v.)**

exchange sb/sth for sb/sth that is better or newer: *They replaced the broken window with a new one.*

• **scratch (n.)**

a mark or cut made by sth sharp: *There were some scratches on the beautiful table.*

• **screen (n.)**

the glass surface of a television or computer where the picture or information appears: *This popular show will be back on your screens next year.*

• **shrink (v.)**

become smaller in size: *Do you think this dress will shrink if I handwash it?*

• **strap (n.)**

a narrow band of strong material that is used to fasten, hang or hold onto sth: *I need a new watch strap.*

• **subtract (v.)**

take (sth) away: *If you subtract 10 from 30, you get 20.*

• **translate (v.)**

change sth from one language to another: *This book has been translated from French into English.*

• **transmit (v.)**

send out television or radio programs, electronic signals, etc: *The concert was transmitted live all over the world.*

• **vacuum cleaner (n.)**

a piece of electrical equipment that cleans floors by sucking up dirt

• **warranty (n.)**

a written guarantee given to a buyer by a company: *Is the CD player still under warranty?*

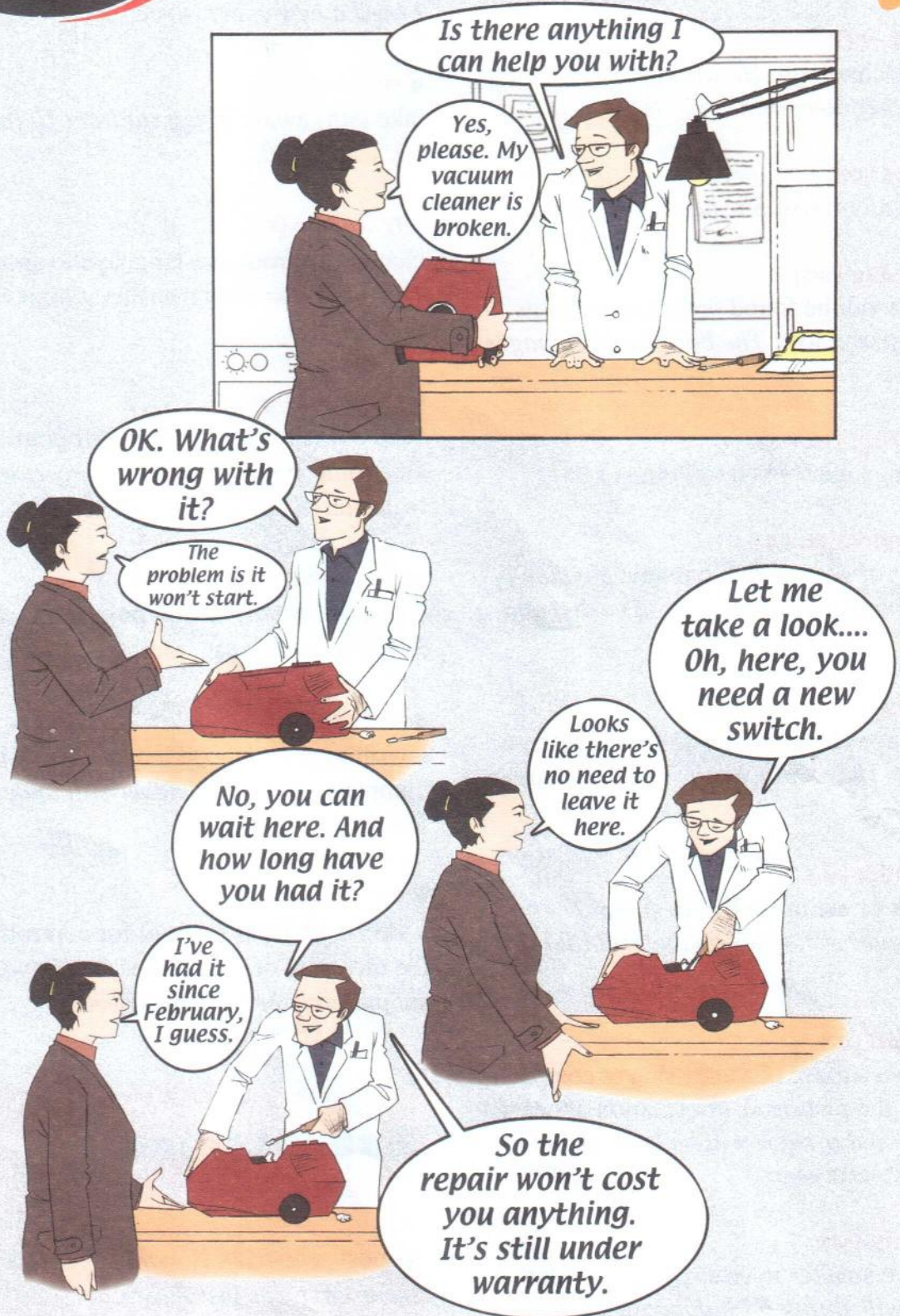
• **wheel (n.)**

a steering wheel; a wheel for controlling the direction of a car, ship, etc: *The driver sat patiently behind the wheel.*

## Expressions

• **more or less**

almost: *The team is more or less the same as it was last season.*





## Under Warranty

*Mrs. Kidman's vacuum cleaner does not work.*

**Repairman:** Is there anything I can help you with?

**Mrs. Kidman:** Yes, please. My vacuum cleaner is broken.

**Repairman:** OK. What's wrong with it?

**Mrs. Kidman:** The problem is it won't start.

**Repairman:** Let me take a look.... Oh, here, you need a new switch.

**Mrs. Kidman:** Looks like there's no need to leave it here.

**Repairman:** No, you can wait here. And how long have you had it?

**Mrs. Kidman:** I've had it since February, I guess.

**Repairman:** So the repair won't cost you anything. It's still under warranty.

### Comprehension Questions

1. Where is Mrs. Kidman? Why?
2. What's the problem with her vacuum cleaner?
3. Does Mrs. Kidman need to leave her vacuum cleaner there?
4. When did she buy it?
5. How much will the repair cost?



## *A Day in Your Life - in the Year 2020*

People used to know more or less how their children would live. Now things are changing so quickly that we don't even know what our own lives will be like in a few years. What follows is not science fiction. It's how experts see the future.

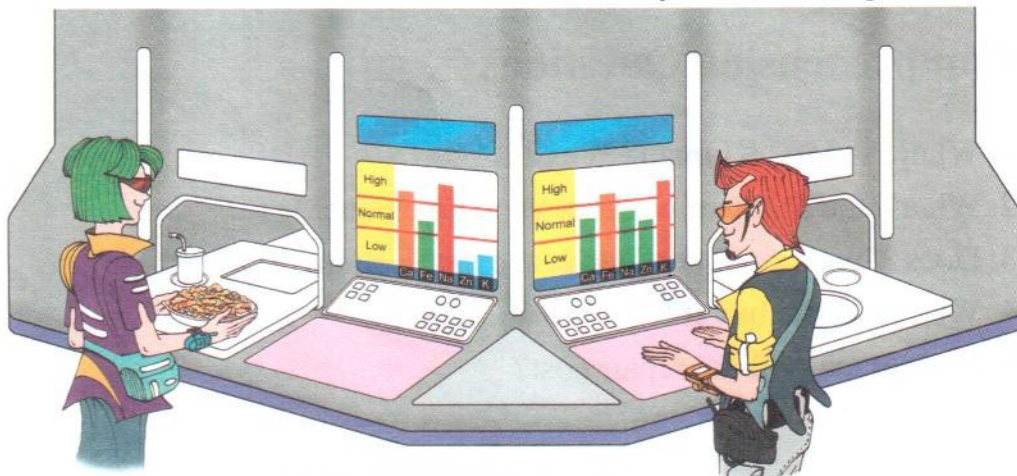
You're daydreaming behind the wheel of your car, but that's OK. You have it on automatic pilot, and with its high-tech computers and cameras, your car "knows" how to get you home safely.

You're hungry, so you head for the kitchen as soon as you get home. You ordered groceries by computer an hour ago, and you know that by now they've arrived. Your kitchen has a two-way refrigerator, which opens to the outside to accept deliveries. You've already paid for the food by having the money subtracted from your bank account. Nobody uses cash anymore.

What's for lunch? In the old days, you used to stop off to buy a hamburger or pizza. Now you use your diagnostic machine to find out which foods your body needs. You find out you need more vegetables and less fat. Your food-preparation machine makes you a salad.

After lunch, you go down the hall to your home office. Here you have everything you need for doing your work. Thanks to your information screen and your new computer, you almost never go into the office anymore.

The information screen shows an urgent message from a co-worker in Brazil. You set the screen to translate Portuguese into English. As you wait, you think about later, when you'll have a movie transmitted. What movie should you order tonight?



# Comprehension Questions

## *A. Answer the following questions.*

1. How is our life changing?
2. In the future, will it be safe to daydream while you are driving?
3. How does a two-way refrigerator help you?
4. Who decides what you should eat in the future?
5. What will people eat?

## *B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.*

1. In "You have it on automatic pilot" (paragraph 2), "it" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
  - ▶ a. the wheel
  - ▶ b. daydreaming
  - ▶ c. the car
2. Your car automatically takes you home because \_\_\_\_\_.  
  - ▶ a. you are driving it
  - ▶ b. computers are guiding it
  - ▶ c. you are hungry
3. When you arrive home and go to the kitchen, you know that your \_\_\_\_\_ have arrived.  
  - ▶ a. groceries
  - ▶ b. pizzas
  - ▶ c. hamburgers
4. You will pay for the food \_\_\_\_\_.  
  - ▶ a. in cash
  - ▶ b. later
  - ▶ c. using your bank account
5. In 2020, people won't go to the office because \_\_\_\_\_.  
  - ▶ a. they have to make lunch at home
  - ▶ b. a computer does everything at home
  - ▶ c. they like to see a movie

## DIRECTED DISCOURSE

1. Ask him/her if his/her clothes have ever shrunk in the wash.
2. Ask him/her if he/she ever daydreams.
3. Ask him/her what color his/her watch strap is.
4. Ask him/her if the handle of the door has come off.
5. Ask him/her if his/her shoes have high heels.
6. Ask him/her what fat-free foods are.
7. Ask him/her if he/she has damaged his/her book.
8. Ask him/her what a health expert does.
9. Ask him/her if his/her money is missing from his/her bag.
10. Ask him/her if he/she can translate an English book into Farsi.



### Grammar Note 1

#### Present Perfect Tense

1. Form:	affirmative	subject+have/has+pp.
	negative	subject+have/has+not+pp.
	yes/no question	have/has+subject+pp?
	negative question	have/has+subject+not+pp.? or haven't/hasn't+subject+pp.?

2. Use: The **present perfect** is used in two ways:

- a. We often use it to talk about actions and situations that started in the past and have continued into the present.

*Dave **has worked** here for three years. (He still works here.)*

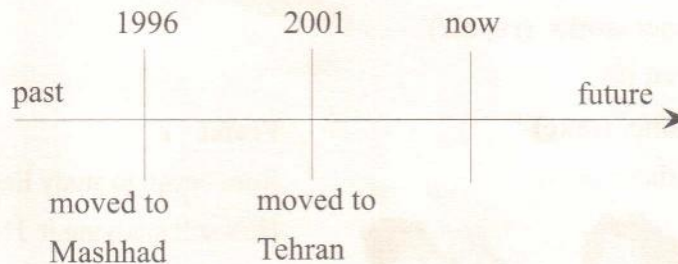
- b. We sometimes use it to talk about actions which are finished. The action in the past has a result now.

▶ *I can't go on holiday because **I've broken** my leg. (My leg is broken.)*

### Notes:

- a. It's not common to use a definite time expression with this tense. However, a time expression with **for** can be used to show a period of time, and a time expression with **since** can be used to show a point of time.

Look at the diagram.



*I lived in Mashhad **from 1996 to 2001**. I lived in Mashhad **for five years**.*

*(I'm not living there any longer.)*

*I have lived in Tehran **since 2001**. I have lived in Tehran **for several years**.*

*(I'm still living there.)*

- b. To show the number of times an action happened in the past **once, twice, three/... times** can be used.

*I have been to China **twice**.*

*She has seen that film **five times**.*

### Frame

A: Where is Bob?

B: He has gone to the movies.

## 6.1 Substitute.

He has **gone to the movies**.

opera	been to
doctor's	dentist's
meeting	gone to
attended	fortune-teller's
lecture	movies

### Frame

A: Did you see that movie?

B: No, I didn't. I haven't seen a movie for a long time.

## 6.2 Substitute making the necessary changes.

I haven't **seen** a **movie** for a long time.

they	museum
you	he
she	seen
we	I
fortune-teller	movie

### 6.3 Make questions using *the present perfect* and the words given.

T. The vacuum cleaner works. (**repair**)

S. Have you **repaired** it?

T. My keys are missing. (**take**)

S. Have you **taken** them?



T. The camera is broken. (**damage**)

T. Your carpets are new. (**replace**)

T. The food tastes bad. (**burn**)

T. The curtains are so clean. (**wash**)

T. The letter isn't on the desk. (**mail**)

### 6.4 Answer the questions using "for a long time".

T. Does he work hard?

S. Yes, he has worked hard **for a long time**.

T. Does Ali teach at the institute?

S. Yes, he has taught there **for a long time**.

T. Do you study English?

T. Does Fred work at the airport?

T. Does George live on Elm Street?

T. Do your parents live near the sea?

T. Does your friend study English?

### Frame

Reza began to study English last April.

He's still studying it. He has studied English since last April.

### 6.5 Substitute.

He has **studied English** since **last April**.

September

1998

worked here

Friday

Thursday

Tuesday

nine o'clock

4:30

last April

studied English

### 6.6 Answer the questions using "since" and the words given.

T. How long has she taken English lessons?  
(**July**)

S. She has taken English lessons **since July**.

T. How long have they studied French?  
(**September**)

S. They've studied French **since September**.

T. How long have you worked here? (**1980**)

T. How long has she waited for you? (**noon**)

- T. How long have they worked at the bank?  
(November)
- T. How long has Rita lived in Tehran? (May)
- T. How long has Joe been a lawyer? (last year)

## 6.7 Answer the questions using “for” or “since” and the words given.

- T. How long has he had those shoes?  
(three months)
- S. He has had those shoes **for three months**.
- T. How long have they worked in Tehran?  
(January)
- S. They’ve worked in Tehran **since January**.



- T. How long has he been in London?  
(many years)
- T. How long has he lived in New York? (1980)
- T. How long has he taught French?  
(three years)
- T. How long have you waited for them?  
(a short time)
- T. How long have you studied English?  
(last year)

## Questions with “ever”: Present Perfect

**Ever** is used with the present perfect to ask if an action has happened at least once at any time in the past.

*Have you **ever** been to Shiraz?*

*Have you **ever** read this book?*

Without **ever**, the question means almost the same.

*Have you read this book?*

### Note:

**Ever** is also used with the simple past. We use the present perfect to answer such questions.

*Did she **ever** take an exam?*

*No, she has **never** taken an exam.*

### Frame

A: I’m taking my little cousin to the zoo.

B: Has he ever been to the zoo before?

## 6.8 Substitute making the necessary changes.

Has **he** ever been to **the zoo**?

you	she
a lecture	a department store
Bill	a concert
the mountains	he
they	the zoo

**6.9** Answer the questions with affirmative or negative short answers.

T. Has her heel come off?

S. Yes, it has.

T. Have you learned Portuguese?

S. No, I haven't.



T. Have your pants shrunk?

T. Has your mother visited Mashhad?

T. Have you translated any books?

T. Has your father broken his leg?

T. Have you made enough preparations for the class?

**6.10** Answer the questions in the present perfect using "never" or "ever".

T. Did he ever hurt animals?

S1. No, he **hasn't ever** hurt animals.

S2. No, he **has never** hurt animals.

T. Did she ever keep an appointment?

S1. No, she **hasn't ever** kept an appointment.

S2. No, she **has never** kept an appointment.

T. Did they ever give directions?

T. Did Fred ever save his money?

T. Did they ever go to concerts?

T. Did she ever help you?

T. Did he ever come to class late?

**6.11** Substitute making the necessary changes.

We've **gone** there many times.

they

she

I

been

he

you

traveled

stayed

we

gone

**6.12** Answer the questions using the words given.

T. Have your dishes ever cracked?

(sometimes)

S. Yes, they have **sometimes** cracked.

T. Have you ever read *Hamlet*? (three times)

S. Yes, I have read it **three times**.

T. Have your clothes ever shrunk? (usually)

T. Has George ever seen *The Star Wars*?

(twice)

T. Have you ever scratched the walls?

(sometimes)

T. Has your pet ever damaged your furniture?

(many times)

T. Has Janet ever had a delivery? (often)

## 1. Pre-listening

Using the words in the box, describe two problems with each thing. Some words may be used more than once.

break

burn

chip

crack

loose

scratch

stain

tear



1. a vase



2. a CD



3. a pair of sunglasses



4. a pair of jeans



5. a shirt

## 2. Listening



Listen and check (✓) the problem with each item.

1. a. ☒ wrong size  
b. ☐ poorly made

2. a. ☐ shoe is damaged  
b. ☐ shoe is too small

3. a. ☐ lock is missing  
b. ☐ lock doesn't work

4. a. ☐ wrong size  
b. ☒ hole in jeans

5. a. ☐ broken strap  
b. ☐ strap is too big

6. a. ☐ hole in shirt  
b. ☒ shirt shrank

7. a. ☐ flash doesn't work  
b. ☐ flash is missing

8. a. ☐ wrong color  
b. ☒ color changed



### 3. Follow-up

Work in Pairs. Student A is a salesperson in a department store and student B is a customer. Using the following expressions, complain about an item. Follow the example.

Item	Problem	Suggestion
shirt	wrong size	get something else/exchange it
CD player	broken/damaged	get a new one/replace it
camera	missing part	give it back/return it

#### Example:

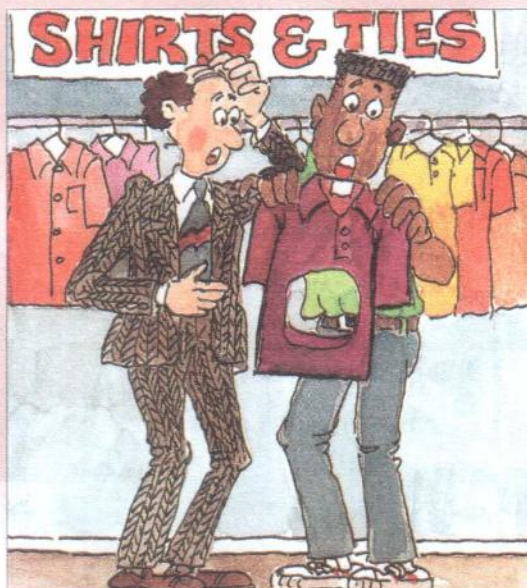
*Student A:* Hi. What seems to be the problem?

*Student B:* Well, it's this shirt. I bought it here yesterday.

*Student A:* And what's the problem?

*Student B:* It has a hole in it.

*Student A:* Oh, really? Well, we can replace it for you.



**UNIT 7**



## • application (n.)

formal written request, esp for a job or a place in a school, club, etc: *To become a member, fill out the application form.*

## • atmosphere (n.)

the general feeling or mood of a place: *There is a very friendly atmosphere in our office.*

## • career (n.)

a job that you have been trained for and intend to do for several years: *He realized that his acting career was over.*

## • civil engineering (n.)

the job of designing and building roads, bridges, etc: *He is studying civil engineering.*

## • confidence (n.)

trust or strong belief in sb/sth: *You should have more confidence in your own abilities.*

## • confident (adj.)

certain that sth will happen or be successful: *I'm confident the show will open on Friday.*

## • developing (adj.)

(used about a poor country) that is trying to develop or improve its economy: *the developing world*

## • employment agency (n.)

a company that helps people find work and other companies find workers

## • eventually (adv.)

in the end; finally: *He worked so hard that eventually he made himself ill.*

## • field (n.)

an area of study or knowledge: *This lawyer is famous in his own field.*

## • graduate (v.)

get a (first) degree from a university, etc: *She graduated in history from Oxford University.*

## • interfere with (v.)

prevent sth from happening or developing in the correct way: *I can get a job if it doesn't interfere with my homework.*

## • major in (v.)

study sth as your main subject at college or university: *She's majoring in physics.*

## • make up (v.)

invent sth, often sth that is not true: *He made up an excuse.*

## • overseas (adv.)

to, from or in countries that are across the sea: *Frank wants to live overseas.*

## • position (n.)

a job in a company: *He wants to apply for a position in an oil company.*

• **president (n.)**

the person with the highest position in some organizations: *He became the president of the local camera club.*

• **professional (adj.)**

doing sth in a way that shows skill, training or care: *Don't wear those old clothes to work; try to look more professional.*

• **recently (adv.)**

not long ago or before; lately: *He has been back to America recently.*

• **smash (up) (v.)**

crash a vehicle, usu causing a lot of damage: *Jimmy smashed up his car on the highway.*

• **stuck (adj.)**

not able to move or continue doing sth: *We were stuck in a traffic jam for an hour.*

• **stuff (n.)**

used to refer in general to things that people do, say, think, etc: *I like reading and stuff.*

• **suitable (adj.)**

right or acceptable for sb/sth: *The film isn't suitable for children.*

• **toward (prep.)**

nearer to a particular result: *They haven't done much toward improving safety.*

• **truck (n.)**

a large strong motor vehicle that is used for carrying goods by road: *He is a truck driver.*

• **work out (v.)**

exercise in order to keep your body fit: *We work out to music at my exercise class.*

## Expressions

• **have had enough (of sb/sth)**

used when sb/sth is annoying you and you no longer want to do, have, or see it or them: *I've had enough of driving the kids around.*

• **in hot water**

in great trouble: *Because of your lie, we're all in hot water.*

• **in sb's shoes**

in sb's situation or position: *What would you do if you were in my shoes?*

• **in the meantime**

in the time between two things happening: *Our house isn't finished so in the meantime we're living with my mother.*

• **it's about time**

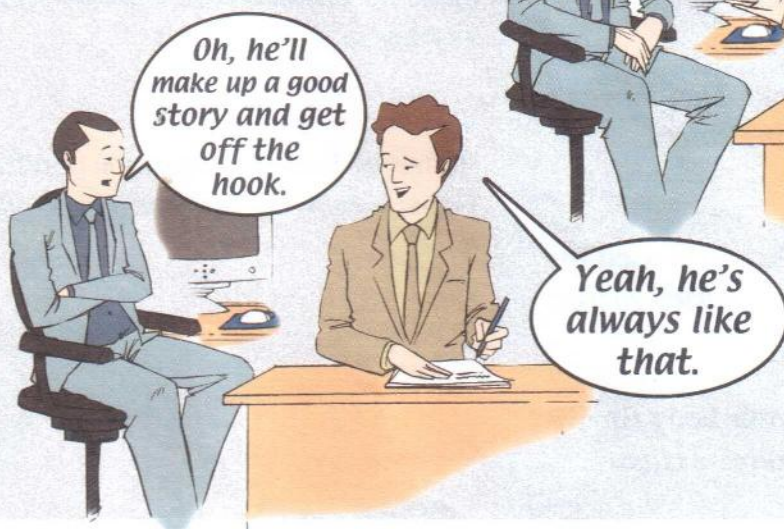
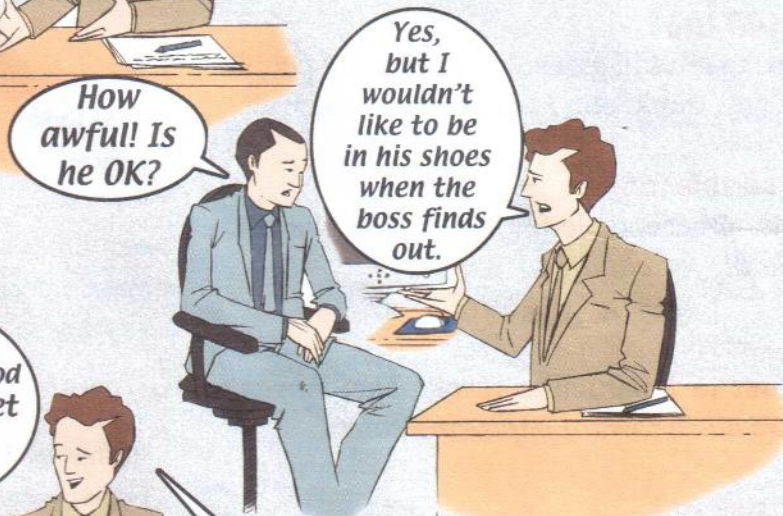
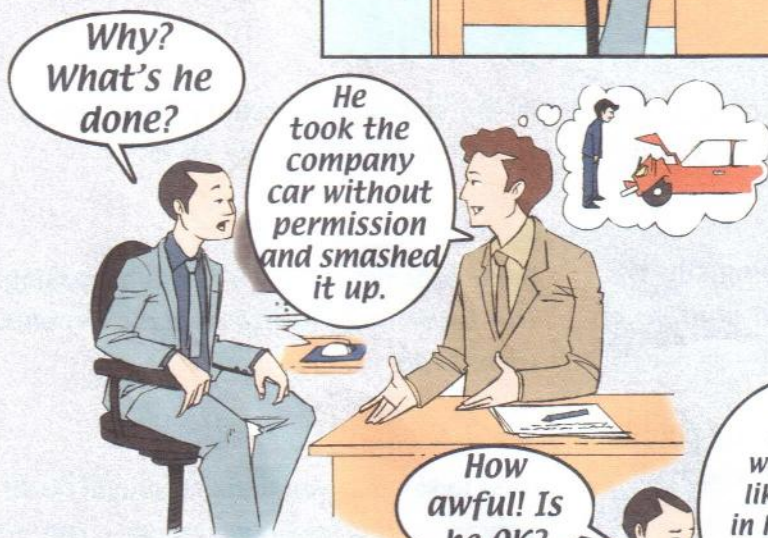
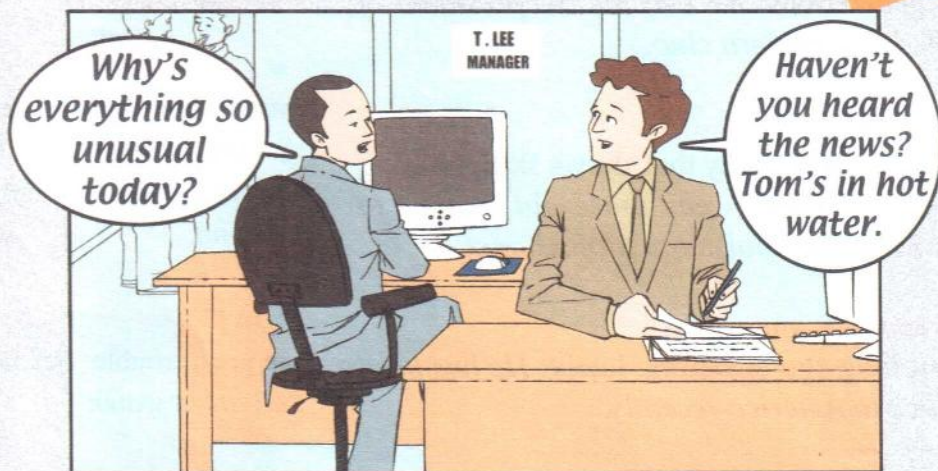
used to say that you think sb should do sth very soon: *It is about time we got a new car.*

• **make up one's mind**

make a decision: *I can't make up my mind whether to go or not.*

• **off the hook**

(informal) no longer in a position of difficulty: *I don't believe his boss has let him off the hook.*





## In Hot Water

*Mike arrives at the office and finds the atmosphere unusual.*

**Mike:** Why's everything so unusual today?

**Terry:** Haven't you heard the news? Tom's in hot water.

**Mike:** Why? What's he done?

**Terry:** He took the company car without permission and smashed it up.

**Mike:** How awful! Is he OK?

**Terry:** Yes, but I wouldn't like to be in his shoes when the boss finds out.

**Mike:** Oh, he'll make up a good story and get off the hook.

**Terry:** Yeah, he's always like that.

### Comprehension Questions

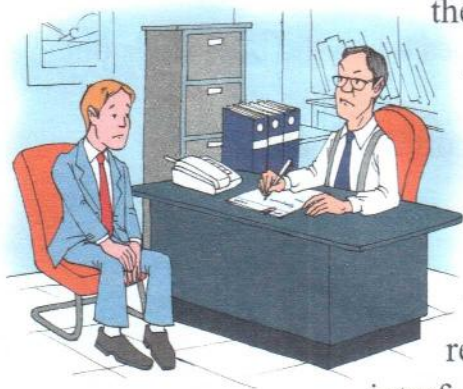
1. How's the atmosphere at work today?
2. Who took the company car without permission?
3. What happened to the company car?
4. Does the boss know about the accident?
5. How does Tom usually free himself from difficult situations?

## John's Views about Getting a Job

I will graduate from college next year. I am majoring in civil engineering. So I have decided to find myself a part-time job to get some experience in my field.

I have been looking for quite a while recently, but I haven't made much progress toward finding a job I like. I have listed my name at a few employment agencies. They have given me information about several positions; but most of them are full-time jobs, so I am not interested in any of them.

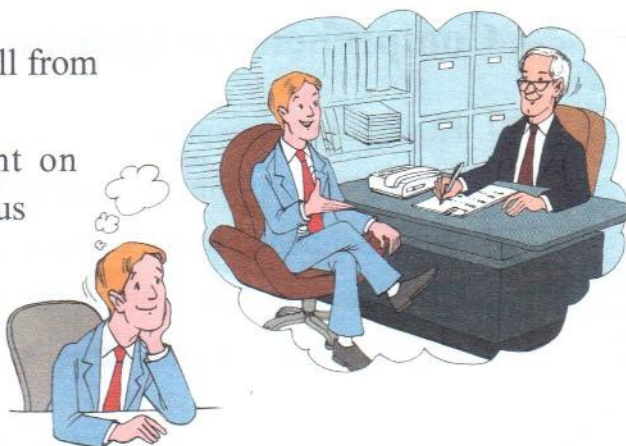
Last month, I filled out an application form for a company. I got a phone call from them a week later. They asked me to go there and have an interview with the boss. On the day of



the appointment, I was really anxious. Have you ever had job interviews? You get so anxious that you might lose your confidence. That day, I woke up very early, took a shower and shaved. I put on my best suit and tried to look really professional.

I arrived at the office on time but had to wait for a while. When I finally had my interview with the boss, I realized the working hours the company offered would interfere with my class hours at the university. So I am back to looking for a job again!

Today, however, I had another phone call from another company. The secretary has set an appointment for me with the president on Wednesday. This time I won't be so anxious because I am more experienced in job interviews. The job they offer seems very good, and I am confident I can take it. I've had enough of looking for a job, and it's about time to find one.



## Comprehension Questions

### A. Answer the following questions.

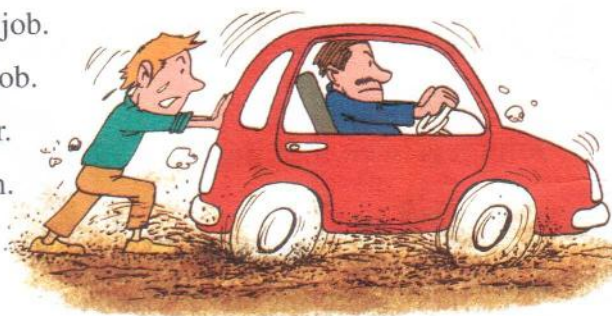
1. When will John graduate from college?
2. Why does he want to find himself a job?
3. What did he do last month?
4. How did John feel on the day of the interview?
5. Why didn't he find the job suitable?

### B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. John has been looking for a job \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ▶ a. related to his field of study
  - ▶ b. for so many years
  - ▶ c. since he graduated from college
2. John was \_\_\_\_\_ on the day of his first interview.
  - ▶ a. anxious
  - ▶ b. angry
  - ▶ c. confident
3. John hasn't found a job because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ▶ a. he doesn't have the necessary experience
  - ▶ b. he hasn't finished college yet
  - ▶ c. most jobs interfere with his class hours
4. On the day of the interview, John tried to look \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ▶ a. friendly
  - ▶ b. professional
  - ▶ c. serious
5. Which of the following sentences is true?
  - ▶ a. Finally, John found a suitable job in a company.
  - ▶ b. John is sure that the interview will go well this time.
  - ▶ c. John has given up looking for a job.

## DIRECTED DISCOURSE

1. Ask him/her if his/her car has ever been stuck in the sand.
2. Ask him/her if choosing a career is a difficult decision.
3. Ask him/her if he/she has ever traveled overseas.
4. Ask him/her if he/she has recently applied for a job.
5. Ask him/her why a person may get a part-time job.
6. Ask him/her if he/she has ever been in hot water.
7. Ask him/her what foods are necessary for health.
8. Ask him/her what field of study he/she likes.
9. Ask him/her how often he/she works out.
10. Ask him/her if he/she is confident that he/she will pass.



### Grammar Note 1

#### “Yet” with the Present Perfect

“Yet” is often used with the **present perfect** when we look at an action from now into the past:

#### A. In questions, affirmative and negative:

*Have you answered the question yet?*

*Haven't you answered the question yet?*

#### B. In negative statements:

*I haven't answered the question yet.*

#### Frame

A: Has he read the story yet?

B: No, but he said that he would read it as soon as possible.

### 7.1 Substitute making the necessary changes.

Has he read the story yet?

the book  
written  
you  
finished  
the report

she  
the dishes  
the story  
read  
he

## Frame

A: How does she look in that dress?

B: I don't know. She hasn't worn it yet.

## 7.2 Substitute making the necessary changes.

She hasn't **worn** it yet.

write	break
drive	get
choose	eat
see	earn
take	wear



## 7.3 Answer the questions with negative short answers. Add statements using "may" and "later".

T. Hasn't Bill called yet?

S. No, he hasn't. But he **may** call **later**.

T. Haven't they stopped by yet?

S. No, they haven't. But they **may** stop by **later**.

T. Hasn't the plane landed yet?

T. Hasn't the fire gone out yet?

T. Haven't the children eaten their breakfast yet?

T. Haven't you seen Fred yet?

T. Hasn't Ruth told Mary yet?

## "Just" and "Already" with the Present Perfect

We use "**just**" and "**already**" with the present perfect in affirmative statements.

1. **Just** refers to an action finished very close to the moment of speaking.

*He was doing his homework a few minutes ago. Now he is finished with it.*

*He has **just** done it.*

2. **Already** refers to an action that was completed before.

*He has **already** had his breakfast.*

## 7.4 Substitute making the necessary changes.

Pete has just finished his **homework**.

Mary	I
lunch	dinner
we	Bob
they	homework
meeting	Pete



## 7.5 Answer the questions with negative short answers and “just”.

T. Aren't the children going to have breakfast?

S. No, they aren't. They've **just** had breakfast.

T. Isn't Reza going to do any homework?

S. No, he isn't. He's **just** done it.



T. Isn't Ruth going to mail the letter?

T. Aren't you going to take the exam?

T. Isn't the milkman going to bring milk today?

T. Isn't Bill going to leave a message?

T. Aren't you going to instruct them?

## 7.6 Answer the questions with “already”.

T. Will you close the door?

S. I've **already** closed it.

T. Have you opened the window yet?

S. I've **already** opened it.

T. Will you close your book?

T. Have you read this sentence yet?

T. Will you explain this sentence?

T. Have you repeated this word yet?

T. Have you painted the house yet?

## 7.7 Answer the questions in the negative with “yet”.

T. Has he already replaced the broken window?

S. No, he hasn't replaced it **yet**.

T. Have your friends already left?

S. No, they haven't left **yet**.



T. Have you already taken a job?

T. Has the captain already left the ship?

T. Has the party already finished?

T. Have they already taken their vacation?

T. Have Tom and his wife already called at your new house?

## 7.8 Answer the questions in the affirmative with “already”.

T. Have your cousins seen the library yet?

S. Yes, they've **already** seen it.

T. Has Pete written to his friends yet?

S. Yes, he's **already** written to them.

T. Have you spoken to the teacher yet?

T. Has he talked to his partner yet?

T. Have you found the city on the map yet?

T. Has Ruth eaten lunch yet?

T. Has Mary taken her final exam yet?

## Grammar Note 3

### Other Time Expressions with the Present Perfect

The present perfect is often used with expressions of time which refer to a period "up to now"; for instance: **so far**, **up to now**, **recently** and **lately**. We do not use the present perfect with expressions that refer to a finished time period like "yesterday".

*I have written two letters so far/up to now.*

*She hasn't traveled lately/recently.*

#### Frame

A: Have you had any news of Patrick?

B: No, I haven't seen him recently.

### 7.9 Substitute.

I haven't **seen him recently**.

worked out

visited the president

heard from him

lately

gone overseas

so far

translated any books

recently

received any letters

seen him

### 7.10 Make statements using "recently".

T. My friend and I graduated from university last month.

S. We have **recently** graduated from university.

T. Sara applied for a job last week.

S. She has **recently** applied for a job.



T. David smashed up his car yesterday.

T. Alice got a raise last month.

T. I found a part-time job two days ago.

T. Mr. Lee gave up smoking last week.

T. The Smiths bought a house last month.

### 7.11 Substitute making the necessary changes.

How many **bananas** has he bought?

food	dishes
butter	pens
furniture	books
cake	glasses
meat	bananas

### 7.12 Make questions using the words given.

**T.** Mary has used three blankets. (**how many**)

**S.** How many blankets has she used?

**T.** The Grants have spent plenty of money.  
(**how much**)

**S.** How much money have they spent?

**T.** The drivers have chosen the new car.  
(**which**)

**T.** Paul has filled out two application forms.  
(**how many**)

**T.** Jane has lost my mother's ring. (**whose**)

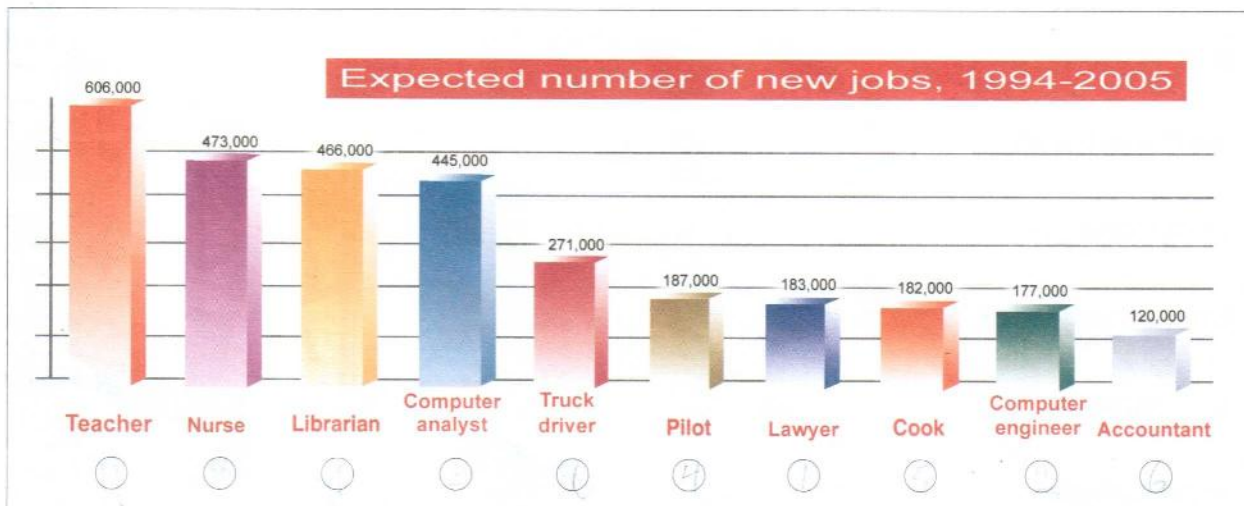
**T.** I have been to four employment agencies.  
(**how many**)

**T.** The Roberts have had enough time.  
(**how much**)



## 1. Pre-listening

Rank the jobs from the most interesting (1) to the least interesting (10).



## 2. Listening



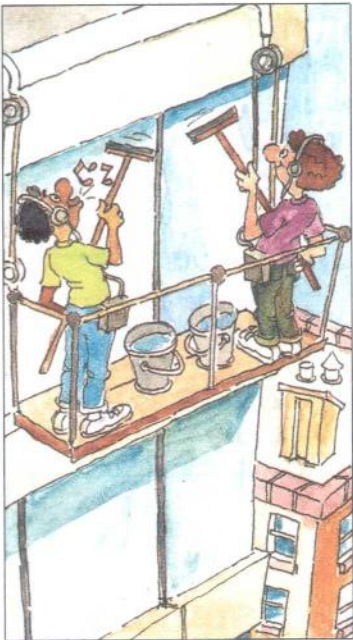
Listen to people talking about the kind of work they are looking for. Check (✓) the job that would be best for each person.

Best Job		
1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> flight attendant	2. <input type="checkbox"/> lawyer	3. <input type="checkbox"/> accountant
<input type="checkbox"/> teacher	<input type="checkbox"/> civil engineer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> model
<input type="checkbox"/> songwriter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> doctor	<input type="checkbox"/> architect

### 3. Follow-up

What do you look for in a job? Check (✓) your answers and discuss them with a partner.

	Very Important	Important	Not Important
pay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
working hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
vacations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
interesting work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
co-workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
atmosphere	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



# UNIT 8



• **advise (v.)**

tell sb what you think he/she should do: *The doctor advised him to stop smoking.*

• **avoid (v.)**

prevent sth from happening or try not to do sth: *She has to avoid eating fatty food.*

• **blood (n.)**

the red liquid that flows through your body: *The heart pumps blood around the body.*

• **bother (v.)**

cause sb physical pain: *I could see that his knee was bothering him.*

• **calm (adj.)**

not excited, worried, or angry; quiet: *She spoke in a calm voice.*

• **cheerful (adj.)**

feeling happy; showing that you are happy: *Caroline is always very cheerful.*

• **equipment (n.)**

the things that are needed to do a particular activity: *They bought some camping equipment.*

• **heart (n.)**

the organ inside your chest that sends blood

around your body: *When you exercise, your heart beats faster.*

• **inner (adj.)**

(of the) inside: *She got up and went into an inner office.*

• **intensive (adj.)**

giving a lot of attention or action to sth in a short period of time: *an intensive course in English*

• **invisible (adj.)**

that cannot be seen; hidden from sight: *He got a secret message written in invisible ink.*

• **lung (n.)**

one of the two organs of your body that are inside your chest and are used for breathing: *She breathed deeply to fill her lungs with the fresh sea air.*

• **measure (v.)**

find the size, weight, amount, etc of sb/sth: *Could you measure the table to see if it will fit into our room?*

• **need (n.)**

a situation in which you must have or do sth: *I'm in need of a holiday.*

• **nervous (adj.)**

worried or slightly frightened: *Do you feel nervous during exams?*

• **off (adv.)**

away from work or duty: *I think I will take the afternoon off.*

• **patient (n.)**

a person who is receiving medical treatment: *I am a patient of Dr. Stephen's; could I please have an appointment to see her?*

• **pity (n.)**

sth that makes you feel a little sad or disappointed: *It's a pity that Bina couldn't come.*

• **pressure (n.)**

the force that a gas or liquid has when it is contained inside sth; worries or difficulties that sb has because they had too much to deal with; stress: *She has high blood pressure. He has a lot of pressure on him just now; his wife is ill and he has problems at work.*

• **pulse (n.)**

the regular beating in your body as blood is pushed around it by your heart: *I have a pulse of 75.*

• **run-down (adj.)**

very tired and not healthy: *You need a holiday; you look a bit run-down.*

• **set (n.)**

a piece of equipment for receiving television or radio signals: *She bought a radio set.*

• **since (conj.)**

because; as: *Since you can't answer the question, perhaps we'd better ask someone else.*

• **stuffed-up (adj.)**

blocked completely: *I have got a stuffed-up nose today.*

• **supplement (n.)**

a pill or special food that you take or eat when your food does not have everything that you need: *Dietary supplements may not help with this condition.*

• **task (n.)**

a piece of work that has to be done, esp an unpleasant or difficult one: *Your first task will be to type these letters.*

• **tongue (n.)**

the soft part inside your mouth that you can move: *I burnt my tongue on the hot coffee.*

• **turn (n.)**

the time when sb in a group of people should or can do sth: *Whose turn is it to do the cleaning?*

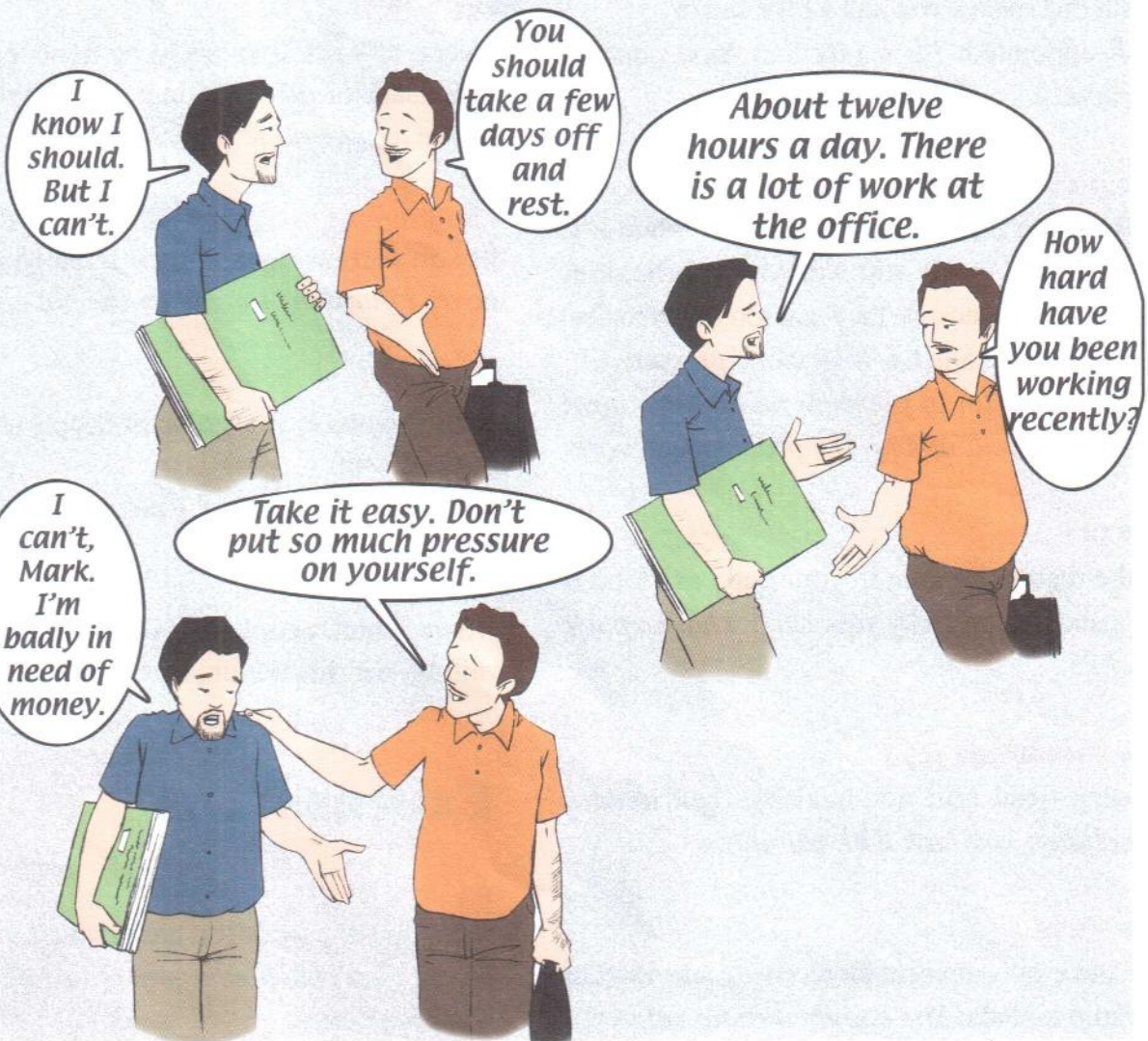
• **waiting room (n.)**

a room where people can sit while they are waiting, e.g. for a train, or to see a doctor

## Expressions

• **take it easy**

relax and not work too hard or worry too much: *Just take it easy and tell us exactly what happened.*





## Hard Work

*Dennis has been working hard recently, and now he looks tired.*

**Mark:** Hi, Dennis. You don't look very happy. What's up?

**Dennis:** Oh, nothing really. I'm just a bit tired and bored.

**Mark:** You should take a few days off and rest.

**Dennis:** I know I should. But I can't.

**Mark:** How hard have you been working recently?

**Dennis:** About twelve hours a day. There is a lot of work at the office.

**Mark:** Take it easy. Don't put so much pressure on yourself.

**Dennis:** I can't, Mark. I'm badly in need of money.

### Comprehension Questions

1. What is wrong with Dennis?
2. What does Mark think Dennis should do?
3. How many hours a day does he work?
4. Can he take a few days off?
5. Why is he working so hard?

## *At the Doctor's Clinic*

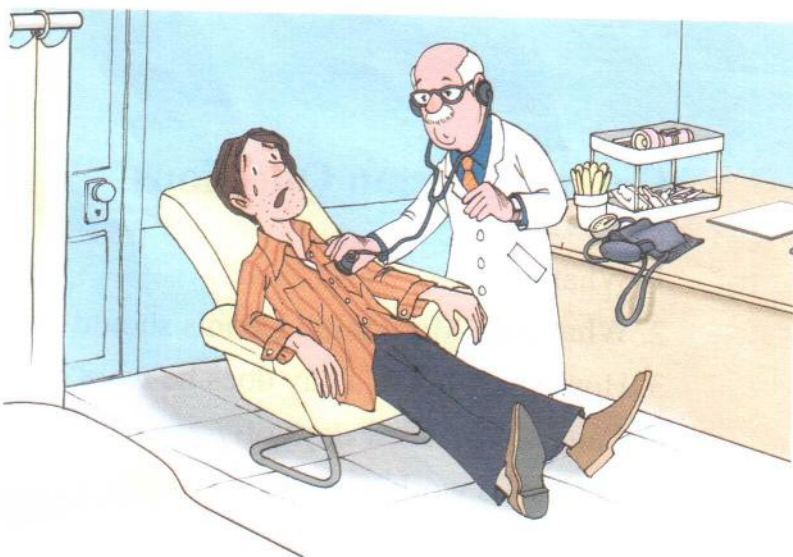
Last week, I wasn't feeling very well. So I thought I should go and see Dr. Watson. He is a well-known doctor in our neighborhood. Since there were already a few people in his waiting room, I sat and waited for my turn. After a while, the nurse opened the inner door and called me in.

Dr. Watson looked very professional in his white uniform. He asked me to sit down and began his questions. "Now, what's the matter, son?" I explained I had a little pain in my chest, and that I felt tired all the time.

After asking me a few other questions, the doctor checked my pulse and listened to my heart. Then he checked my blood pressure and took my temperature. He was quiet and very calm during the examination while I was getting more and more anxious.

He finally finished examining me and went back to his desk. "Have you been very busy recently?" he asked. "Yes. I have had a lot of work at the office for the last few months," I replied, "but doctor, I have tried to stay healthy by going mountain climbing every weekend," I added.

The doctor smiled and said that I was run-down for all the intensive activity. He then advised me to take a couple of days off and rest. "That's all you need to do," he said. I thanked the doctor and left the clinic feeling quite cheerful.



## Comprehension Questions

### A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the writer go to see Dr. Watson last week?
2. Why did he have to wait to see him?
3. How did the doctor look?
4. How did the doctor examine him?
5. What was the matter with him? How did he feel?

### B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. "Since" in paragraph 1 means  
"\_\_\_\_\_".

- ▶ a. until now
- ▶ b. because
- ▶ c. therefore

2. The writer \_\_\_\_\_ during the examination.

- ▶ a. worried
- ▶ b. tired
- ▶ c. sick

3. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ the writer's heart.

- ▶ a. took
- ▶ b. listened to
- ▶ c. broke

4. The writer had to \_\_\_\_\_ to get well.

- ▶ a. go mountain climbing every weekend
- ▶ b. quit his job
- ▶ c. take a rest

5. The writer was pretty busy \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ a. for a couple of days
- ▶ b. last week
- ▶ c. for a few months

## DIRECTED DISCOURSE

1. Ask him/her if humans can become invisible.
2. Ask him/her if memorizing a dialog is an easy task.
3. Ask him/her why some people take vitamin supplements.
4. Ask him/her if he/she has ever been in need of money.
5. Ask him/her what his/her parents advise him/her to do.
6. Ask him/her if he/she has ever burned his/her tongue.
7. Ask him/her if he/she has been studying a lot lately.
8. Ask him/her where we can feel our pulse.
9. Ask him/her if anything has been bothering him/her recently.
10. Ask him/her if he/she feels run-down.



### Grammar Note

#### Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The **present perfect continuous** is formed by using **have been** or **has been** with the **-ing** form of the verb.

*I've*

*You've been working well lately.*

*We've*

*They've*

*He's*

*She's been working well lately.*

*It's*

The **present perfect continuous** is used to show the continuation of an action or a situation that began in the past and still is in progress. It usually comes with a **time expression**. There is not much difference in meaning between the present perfect continuous and the present perfect simple. The continuous form only stresses the continuing nature of the action. It is especially used with verbs that take some time to happen, such as **live, work, study, eat, sleep, etc.**

## Frame

A: Mr. Thomas wears glasses, doesn't he?

B: Yes, he's been wearing glasses for quite some time.

## 8.1 Substitute making the necessary changes.

He's been wearing glasses for some time.

she	studying French
I	daydreaming
they	playing tennis
you	wearing glasses
smoking a pipe	he

## 8.2 Make statements using the *present perfect* and the *present perfect continuous*. Add "for an hour".

T. I'm waiting for my turn.

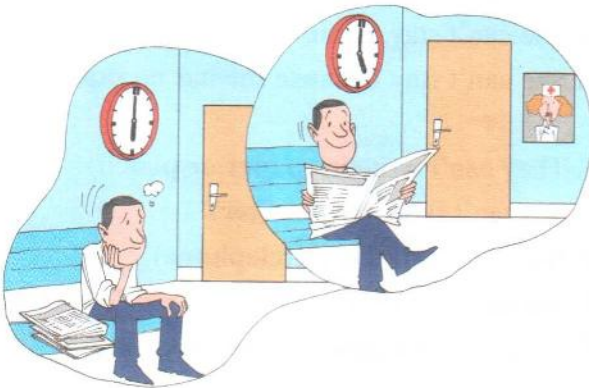
S1. I've waited for my turn for an hour.

S2. I've been waiting for my turn for an hour.

T. He's looking at the picture.

S1. He's looked at the picture for an hour.

S2. He's been looking at the picture for an hour.



T. They're sleeping.

T. She's helping her mother.

T. They're playing in the yard.

T. He's writing letters.

T. It's bothering me.

## Frame

A: I thought she would cook some rice.

B: She might, but she hasn't been cooking lately.

## 8.3 Substitute making the necessary changes.

She hasn't been cooking lately.

sewing	I
they	missing class
coming to class	he
studying	she
smoking	cooking

## 8.4 Ask questions using the *present perfect continuous*. Add "for a long time".

T. It's raining.

S. Has it been raining for a long time?

T. It's snowing.

S. Has it been snowing for a long time?

T. He's working in a factory.

T. She's practicing the piano.

T. They're teaching Russian.

T. I'm studying English.

T. Betty is talking on the phone.

## 8.5 Answer the questions with *affirmative* or *negative short answers*.

T. Has it been snowing long?

S. Yes, it has.

T. Have the boys been staying up late?

S. No, they haven't.



T. Have you been studying English long?

T. Has your father been working late this week?

T. Have you been saving your money?

T. Has your mother been working out recently?

T. Have your parents been traveling lately?

## 8.6 Make questions using the words in parentheses.

T. His head has been bothering him for an hour. (**what**)

S. **What** has been bothering him for an hour?

T. My parents have been working in London long. (**where**)

S. **Where** have they been working long?



T. Mary has been learning French for two years. (**how long**)

T. John has been waiting for David for an hour. (**whom**)

T. They have been playing tennis since they were ten. (**what**)

T. I have been studying intensively for a week. (**how**)

T. Sara has been watching television all day. (**who**)

## 8.7 Make statements using "because" and the words given.

T. He can't drive. (**car**)

S. He can't drive **because** he has no **car**.

T. She can't stay. (**time**)

S. She can't stay **because** she has no **time**.

T. They can't write it. (**paper or pencil**)

T. We can't type. (**typewriter**)

T. She can't call them. (**telephone**)

T. We can't watch TV. (**TV set**)

T. He can't tape music. (**tape recorder**)

## 8.8 Make statements using “may”.

**T.** Julia will probably burn the food.

**S.** She **may** burn the food.

**T.** The Spencers will probably go to Scotland.

**S.** They **may** go to Scotland.



**T.** The doctor will probably check my blood pressure.

**T.** The music will probably make you cheerful.

**T.** I will probably work overseas.

**T.** The Stones will probably buy some equipment.

**T.** The nurse will probably take his pulse.

### Frame

A: Can't you go to the party? That's a pity.

B: I know but I should finish the report.

## 8.9 Substitute.

**I should finish the report.**

study intensively

avoid wasting money

take a day off

do this task

ought to

advise them

help the patient

give up smoking

should

finish the report

## 8.10 Make statements using “would you like”.

**T.** Can I offer you a seat?

**S.** **Would you like** to sit down?

**T.** Can I offer you something to eat?

**S.** **Would you like** something to eat?



**T.** Can I offer you a cup of coffee?

**T.** Can I offer you a drink?

**T.** Can I offer you some ice cream?

**T.** Can I offer you some help?

**T.** Can I offer you some food?

## 8.11 Repeat the sentences. Add tag questions.

T. The children haven't scratched the table.

S. The children haven't scratched the table,  
**have they?**

T. Nora has a very calm manner.

S. Nora has a very calm manner, **doesn't she?**

T. It wasn't her turn.

T. You take vitamin supplements.

T. Justin is trying to avoid you.

T. Mark hasn't measured the room.

T. His parents advised him.

## 8.12 Answer the questions using "because" and the present perfect.

T. Why are the children crying?  
**(be stuck in the elevator)**

S. Because they **have been stuck in the elevator.**

T. Why are you so hungry?  
**(not have anything since morning)**

S. Because I **haven't had anything since morning.**

T. Why are you walking like that?  
**(sprain my knee)**

T. Why is she so tired?  
**(not sleep a wink for days)**

T. Why are they worried to death?  
**(not study for the exam)**

T. Why is he so cheerful?

**(get a raise)**

T. Why is she so nervous?

**(lose her wedding ring)**





## 1. Pre-listening

Take this quiz. Check (✓) all the statements that are true.

### How long can you expect to live?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> I am male.<br><input type="checkbox"/> I am female.   | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> I like fried foods.<br><input type="checkbox"/> I like salty foods.<br><input type="checkbox"/> I like sugary foods.                      |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> I am married.<br><input type="checkbox"/> I am single.  | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> I walk to school/work.<br><input type="checkbox"/> I take a bus/train to school/work.<br><input type="checkbox"/> I drive to school/work. |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> I exercise three times a week.<br><input type="checkbox"/> I exercise once a week.<br><input type="checkbox"/> I don't exercise at all. |   |

Work in pairs. Compare your answers. Who do you think will live longer? Why?

*Well, I exercise more.*

*Yes, but you also eat ...*

## 2. Listening



Listen to people describing how they feel. Check (✓) their problem.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> an upset stomach<br>b. <input type="checkbox"/> the flu | 4. a. <input type="checkbox"/> a backache<br>b. <input type="checkbox"/> a headache                     |
| 2. a. <input type="checkbox"/> a sore throat<br>b. <input type="checkbox"/> a headache            | 5. a. <input type="checkbox"/> an upset stomach<br>b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a sore throat |
| 3. a. <input type="checkbox"/> a toothache<br>b. <input type="checkbox"/> a cold                  | 6. a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a cold<br>b. <input type="checkbox"/> a backache              |

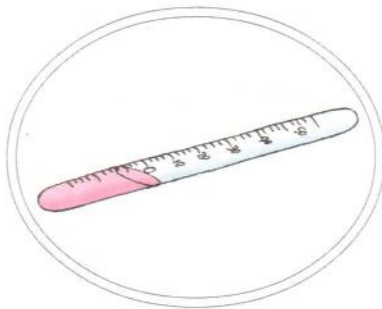
### 3. Follow-up

What is each medical equipment used for? Match the pictures with the phrases.

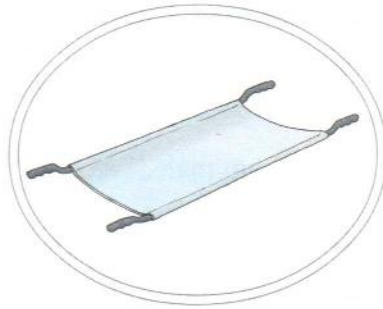
1. blood pressure gauge



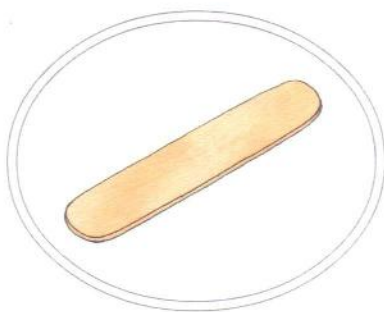
2. thermometer



3. stretcher



4. spatula



5. stethoscope



6. scale



- a. ☐ listening to a patient's heart or lungs
- b. ☐ carrying a patient
- c. ☐ measuring a patient's temperature
- d. ☐ weighing a patient
- e. ☐ measuring a patient's blood pressure
- f. ☐ holding a patient's tongue down in order to examine his/her mouth or throat