

# UNIT 1

## Vocabulary

### A. Choose the correct word.

1. A drama teacher at school \_\_\_\_\_ (entertained, inspired, resembled) our son to become an actor.
2. If you want to take photographs, you must ask \_\_\_\_\_ (appointment, medication, permission) from one of the guards.
3. To my surprise, there was a loud \_\_\_\_\_ (applause, emotion, humor) at the end of Mrs. Long's speech.
4. The movie \_\_\_\_\_ (touches, presents, instructs) its characters in such a way that I find difficult to believe in.
5. A person of his \_\_\_\_\_ (ability, possibility, audience) will have no difficulty getting a job.
6. When Tom's \_\_\_\_\_ (experience, massage, depression) got worse, his parents took him to a psychologist.

### Prefixes: in- im- ir- il-

A prefix is a letter or group of letters that we add to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. In this book, we will study the most commonly used prefixes in English.

The prefixes *in-*, *im-*, *ir-* and *il-* mean *not*.

### Examples:

- It's not a special occasion. Just wear ordinary, **in**formal clothes.
- This **in**formation is **in**correct. The train leaves at 2:30, not 3:20.
- I can't answer this question. It's **im**possible.
- Nobody likes Fred. He is a very **im**polite student.

**B. Add the prefixes *in-*, *im-*, and *ir-* to the front of the words in the box and complete the following sentences. There is one extra word.**

**experienced   complete   probable   regular   properly   difference   direct**

1. We came an \_\_\_\_\_ way to avoid the city center.
2. Let's not wait for Mike anymore. It's highly \_\_\_\_\_ that he will arrive tonight.
3. It is difficult to find a good job when you are young and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It is hard to make a good decision because our information is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. They will not allow you to enter the meeting if you are \_\_\_\_\_ dressed.
6. The manager listened to Helen's explanation with complete \_\_\_\_\_.

## Grammar

**C. Make questions with *can*. Use the verbs in parentheses.**

1. Little Mary is ten months old now. (walk)

Can she walk?

2. My daughter's going to Spain. (speak Spanish)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Bill and Sheila want to buy a house. (how much/pay)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. My brother is looking for a job. (what/do)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Ann and I have a lovely hotel room. (see the sea)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. John is starting the guitar. (what/play)

\_\_\_\_\_

**D. Look at the information in the following box and write sentences like the example. Use *and...too*, *and...either* and *but* in your sentences.**

Activity	Simon	Mary
1. ride a bike	No	No
2. swim	Yes	No
3. use a computer	Yes	Yes
4. play tennis	No	Yes
5. play the piano	No	No
6. speak French	Yes	Yes

1. Simon can't ride a bike, and Mary can't, either.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.**

1. A: Are the people in this city as friendly as the people in your hometown?

B: Yes, most of them are.

2. A: Can Mrs. Cook to drive a car?

B: No, she's too old to drive.

3. A: Which is worst, cafeteria food or restaurant food?

B: Cafeteria food, I suppose.

4. A: Does your wife know English?

B: Well, she can understand English, but she can't speak it well.

5. A: Hello, can I speak to Jerry, please?

B: Sorry, he's not in at the moment. Can I take a message?

6. A: Can your electronic dictionary translate words into Arabic?

B: I'm afraid, it doesn't can.

## Communication Activity

**F. Look at the following job advertisements and then read the information about Frank, Jane and Martha. Work in pairs and make conversations like the example.**

### ENGLISH TEACHER WANTED

Have a B.A. degree in English literature  
Have three years experience of teaching English  
Need to speak a little Spanish

### SECRETARY WANTED

Type 70 words per minute  
Work with the computer  
Need to speak a little Spanish

Ability	Frank	Jane	Martha
have a B.A. in English literature	Yes	Yes	Yes
have experience of teaching English	No	Yes	Yes
speak Spanish	No	Yes	No
type fast	Yes	Yes	No
work with the computer	Yes	Yes	Yes

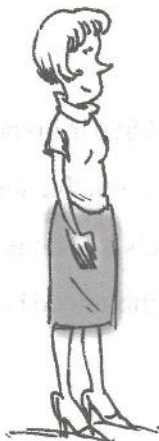
*Student A:* Can Frank work as an English teacher?

*Student B:* No, because he can't speak Spanish and he doesn't have any experience of teaching.

Frank



Jane



Martha



# UNIT 2

## Vocabulary

### A. Write a synonym for each of the words in parentheses.

1. The government cannot avoid the (problem) \_\_\_\_\_ of unemployment any longer.
2. Max now (certainly) \_\_\_\_\_ knows that he has always been wrong about Diana.
3. It is unfortunate that most of the world's (people) \_\_\_\_\_ don't get enough to eat.
4. I was hoping that my landlord would (decrease) \_\_\_\_\_ the rent a little, but he did not!
5. The government hopes that higher charges will encourage people to (save) \_\_\_\_\_ water.
6. If you ever need any help, you know you can (depend) \_\_\_\_\_ on me.

### Prefixes: un- dis-

The prefixes *un-* and *dis-* mean *not*.

#### Examples:

- David doesn't like the children in his new school. They're rather **unfriendly**.
- We got the news from an **unreliable** source of information.
- Don't ever trust Peter. He's a **dishonest** person.
- I **dislike** living in this neighborhood because it is too crowded.

**B. Add the prefixes *un-* and *dis-* to the front of the words in the box and complete the following sentences. There is one extra word.**

**skilled believe appear natural safe agree popular**

1. It seems \_\_\_\_\_ for a child to spend so much time alone.
2. Laura \_\_\_\_\_ five years ago and no one has heard from her since then.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ with you. I don't think it would be the right thing to do.
4. Ted is an honest man and there is no reason to \_\_\_\_\_ him.
5. Rebecca felt very \_\_\_\_\_ while she was walking through the streets alone.
6. Mr. Thompson was never a successful teacher. He was always \_\_\_\_\_ with his students.

## Grammar

**C. Use *will*, *won't* and *may* with one of the words in the box and complete the following sentences. There is one extra word.**

**give sleep call be win happen travel**

1. Don't drink too much coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep.
2. It's Rita's birthday next Sunday. She \_\_\_\_\_ 26.
3. I'm sorry I was late this morning. It \_\_\_\_\_ again.
4. The soccer players have practiced hard. I'm sure they \_\_\_\_\_ the match.
5. "What are you giving Oliver for his birthday?"  
"I don't know. I \_\_\_\_\_ him a T-shirt."
6. "When are you going to hear from Sonia?"  
"I don't know. She \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon."

**D. Somebody is asking you about your plans. You have some ideas, but you are not sure. Choose from the list below and write sentences with *I may*.**

Canada    pizza    Tuesday    new car    take a trip    take a taxi

1. Where are you going for vacation?  
I'm not sure. I may go to Canada.
2. What are you doing this weekend?  
I don't know.
3. When will you see Amanda?  
I'm not sure.
4. What are you going to have for dinner?  
I don't know.
5. How are you going to get home tonight?  
I'm not sure.
6. I hear you won some money. What are you going to buy?  
I don't know.

**E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.**

1. A: What time will tomorrow evening's concert start?  
B: I'm not sure. It will start at 8:30.
2. A: I don't want to cook tonight.  
B: All right. Then, I'll cook.
3. A: Do you want to go out tonight?  
B: No, I'm going to watch the soccer game on TV.
4. A: Was Alan present at the last meeting?  
B: No, and for this reason he may don't know the new members.
5. A: Did you listen to the weather report?  
B: Yes, it may rain, so you don't have to take an umbrella.
6. A: I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so I won't be at home tomorrow.  
B: Don't worry. I'll take care of everything.

# Communication Activity

**F. Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and make conversations like the example. Use the words in the box.**

cut his finger  
sprain his ankle

catch a cold  
break the dishes

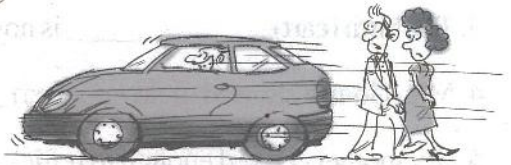
lose the game  
have an accident

*Student A: Why is she worried about her little boy?*  
*Student B: He may cut his finger.*

①



②



③



④



⑤



⑥



# UNIT 3

## Vocabulary

### A. Complete the following sentences by unscrambling the words in parentheses.

1. Would you do me a (orfv) \_\_\_\_\_ and mail this letter for me?
2. This type of reaction is (momcno) \_\_\_\_\_ to most children of that age.
3. The birth (cart) \_\_\_\_\_ is now falling in most countries of the world.
4. Mrs. Gomez showed great (gruocea) \_\_\_\_\_ during her long illness.
5. My mother cooked enough to (efde) \_\_\_\_\_ us all week.
6. You have the (edfermo) \_\_\_\_\_ to come and go as you wish.

### Prefixes: sub- super-

The prefix *sub-* means *under* or *less than*, and the prefix *super-* means *above* or *more than*.

### Examples:

- That road is very dangerous. Use the **sub**way to get across.
- Last night we saw a French movie with English **sub**titles.
- Concorde is a **super**sonic plane. It flies faster than sound.
- He was so powerful that he sometimes seemed almost **super**human.

**B. Add the prefixes *sub-* and *super-* to the front of the words in the box and complete the following sentences. There is one extra word.**

**standard   natural   zero   divide   market   star   power**

1. Japan is one of the world's economic \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They did not accept my work because it was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Water freezes in \_\_\_\_\_ temperatures.
4. Diego Maradona was definitely one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the 1980s.
5. People say that Mary has \_\_\_\_\_ powers and can communicate with the dead.
6. I have to stop at the \_\_\_\_\_ on my way home and buy some groceries.

## Grammar

**C. Complete the conversation with *would like* and the words in the box.**

<b>the children</b>	<b>a chicken sandwich</b>	<b>a cup of tea</b>
<b>a lemonade with ice</b>	<b>mineral water</b>	<b>iced tea</b>

Waiter: Okay, sir. What \_\_\_\_\_ to drink?

(1)

Peter: \_\_\_\_\_. Oh, wait a minute. My daughter doesn't like mineral water.

(2)

Waiter: How about a lemonade?

Peter: Yes, that's good. \_\_\_\_\_.

(3)

Waiter: And for your wife?

Peter: \_\_\_\_\_, strong I suppose.

(4)

Waiter: And for you, sir?

Peter: \_\_\_\_\_.

(5)

Waiter: All right. Does everyone want today's special?

Peter: Everyone except my daughter. \_\_\_\_\_.

(6)

### D. Write correct requests. Use *please* with *would you*.

1. Ask a stranger on the bus to tell you the time.

Would you please tell me the time?

2. Ask a desk clerk at a hotel to give you the key to your room.

Could you please give me the key to my room?

3. Ask your teacher to explain the meaning of the word *deposit*.

Could you please explain the meaning of the word deposit?

4. Ask a cashier to give you change for a dollar.

Could you please give me change for a dollar?

5. Ask a stranger to take a photo of you and your friends.

Would you please take a photo of me and my friends?

6. Ask a salesclerk to show you the brown shoes in the window.

Could you please show me the brown shoes in the window?

### E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.

1. A: Do you like a drink?

B: No, thanks. I'm not thirsty.

2. A: May you please help me with this math problem?

B: Sorry, I'm busy at the moment.

3. A: What do you want me to do for you?

B: I'd like you lend me some money.

4. A: Will you close the window, please?

B: Sure. It's a little cold in here.

5. A: May I take your order, please?

B: Yes, I like a tuna sandwich.

6. A: Would you please pass the salt?

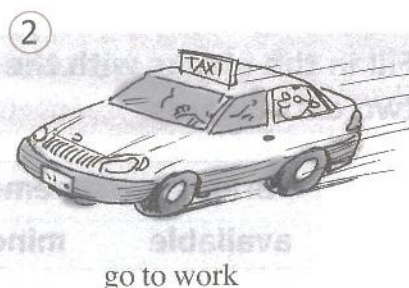
B: Here it is. Would you like the pepper, too?

# Communication Activity

**F. Work in pairs. Make conversations about Jack like the example. Use the words under the pictures.**

*Student A: What time would he like to leave home today?*

*Student B: He would like to leave home at 9:00.*



# UNIT 4

## Vocabulary

**A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words below. There are two extra words.**

various	remedy	require	logical
available	minor	settle	procedure

1. Training to be a doctor \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of hard work.
2. This information is \_\_\_\_\_ free on the Internet.
3. I started learning German for \_\_\_\_\_ reasons.
4. If you want to make a complaint, please follow the correct \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Gargling is an excellent home \_\_\_\_\_ for sore throats.
6. Don't worry. It's only a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ problem which I can solve by myself.

### Prefixes: mis- re-

The prefix *mis-* means *bad* or *wrong* and the prefix *re-* means *again*.

#### Examples:

- I **mis**understood the instructions and answered all the questions.
- These chemicals can be dangerous if you **mis**use them.
- The teacher told his student to **re**write his composition.
- Most houses need to be **re**ainted every five to seven years.

**B. Add the prefixes *mis-* and *re-* to the front of the words in the box and complete the following sentences. There is one extra word.**

treat   build   hear   pronounce   open   name   inform

1. I'm afraid your friends have \_\_\_\_\_ you about your exam results.
2. I'm sure I never said that. You probably \_\_\_\_\_ me!
3. The mechanic \_\_\_\_\_ the engine by using parts from old cars.
4. There are still many parents who \_\_\_\_\_ their children.
5. People always \_\_\_\_\_ his name because it is rather difficult to read.
6. The government \_\_\_\_\_ many of the streets in different cities after the Islamic Revolution.

## Grammar

**C. Write sentences with *I think...should* and *I think ... shouldn't*.**

1. That coat is too big for you. (buy)  
I think you shouldn't buy it.
2. My uncle's birthday is next Monday. (send a card)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Mark and Alice are too young. (get married).  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. This hotel is too expensive. (stay here)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. James isn't feeling well today. (go to the doctor)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We have to get up early tomorrow. (go home now)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**D. Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning and contains the words in parentheses.**

1. I'm afraid that your teacher is unable to come today. (can't)  
Your teacher can't come today.
2. It would be a good idea for you to see a dentist. (ought to)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Perhaps I'll see you on Thursday evening. (may)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. It's better for us not to stay in the sun anymore. (shouldn't)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. It's possible that our team will win the game. (may)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. It's better for the passengers to arrive at the airport an hour before their flights. (ought to)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.**

1. A: Should I give Amanda a call?  
B: Yes. Find out why she's not here yet.
2. A: I'm really tired, Mom.  
B: Maybe you should to go to bed early tonight.
3. A: Tom's car is really dirty.  
B: Yeah, he ought to washes it.
4. A: My daughter's eyes are getting weak.  
B: She should don't watch too much TV.
5. A: What should I get Robert for his birthday?  
B: How about a T-shirt? I'm sure he'll like it.
6. A: The service was too bad and the waiter was terrible.  
B: So why should we leave a tip?

# Communication Activity

**F. Work in pairs. Make conversations like the example. Use *should* and *shouldn't* and the words under the pictures and in the box.**

stop smoking

drive more carefully

wear his boots

go to the dentist

take a stronger painkiller

look at a map

*Student A:* John has a bad cough. What do you think he should do?  
*Student B:* He should stop smoking.

John ①



have a bad cough

Betty ②



have a bad toothache

③ The tourists



be lost

Sam ④



a lot of snow

Pete ⑤



have a lot of accidents

Helen ⑥



have a splitting headache

# Mid-Term Self-Test

## A. Vocabulary

Read the following sentences and choose the best answer.

1. Sarah was hoping to \_\_\_\_\_ the guests with her cooking.  
a. impress      b. present      c. focus      d. resemble
2. We need a new captain – someone who can \_\_\_\_\_ the team.  
a. entertain      b. treat      c. inspire      d. sprain
3. Nearly three million people suffer from \_\_\_\_\_ every year.  
a. emotion      b. depression      c. permission      d. deduction
4. I think I did \_\_\_\_\_ better on my exams this time. I hope that I will pass all of them.  
a. sincerely      b. wisely      c. variously      d. slightly
5. I'm counting on you to help me – don't \_\_\_\_\_ me down!  
a. put      b. take      c. get      d. let
6. The university is trying to make more accommodations \_\_\_\_\_ for students.  
a. available      b. logical      c. stuffy      d. natural
7. Mr. Smith's \_\_\_\_\_ to pay back the money got him into trouble.  
a. humor      b. refusal      c. crime      d. experience
8. Car prices \_\_\_\_\_ greatly across Europe, so you'd better first decide where you want to buy one.  
a. progress      b. guarantee      c. settle      d. vary
9. They told me I had the \_\_\_\_\_ to do what I wanted to do.  
a. remedy      b. occupancy      c. freedom      d. procedure
10. You will receive written \_\_\_\_\_ of your reservation within five days.  
a. confirmation      b. registration      c. distribution      d. solution

## B. Grammar

Read the following sentences and choose the best answer.

11. I can afford a radio, but not a TV set. A radio is, for sure, \_\_\_\_\_ than a TV set.  
a. the cheapest      b. cheaper      c. the cheaper      d. cheapest
12. My new shoes are not \_\_\_\_\_ as my old shoes.  
a. comfortable      b. more comfortable      c. most comfortable      d. as comfortable
13. You can't put this dictionary in your pocket. It's \_\_\_\_\_ big.  
a. much      b. too      c. very      d. enough
14. "\_\_\_\_\_ you help me with this problem? It's rather difficult."  
"Sure, I'd be glad to."  
a. Should      b. May      c. Can      d. Ought
15. You should buy the tickets for the concert well \_\_\_\_\_ advance.  
a. on      b. in      c. for      d. at
16. I'd like you \_\_\_\_\_ quiet for a minute and listen to me.  
a. be      b. being      c. to being      d. to be
17. You should \_\_\_\_\_ in a public place because the smoke bothers other people.  
a. not to smoke      b. don't smoke      c. not smoke      d. not smoking
18. "My brother has lost his credit card."  
"He ought \_\_\_\_\_ it to the credit card company immediately."  
a. to report      b. report      c. reports      d. to reporting
19. This supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ sell flowers but I'm not sure.  
a. may      b. will      c. would      d. should
20. "\_\_\_\_\_ you like some ice cream?"  
"No, thanks."  
a. Would      b. Do      c. Will      d. Should

## C. Reading Comprehension

**Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question.**

There was a Mr. Ralston living not far from the village, who owned a horse which I wanted very much. My father had offered \$20 for it but Ralston wanted \$25. I was so anxious to have the horse that after the owner left I asked my father to allow me to buy the horse at his price. My father agreed, but said \$20 was all the horse was worth, and told me to offer that price; if it was not accepted I was to offer \$22  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and if that would not get him, to give the \$25. I left the house at once and went for the horse. When I got to Mr. Ralston's house, I said to him, "My father says that I should offer you \$20 for the horse, but if you won't take that, I should give you twenty-five."

It would not take an experienced businessman to guess the price finally agreed upon. I certainly showed very clearly that I had come for the horse, and that I meant to have him. I could not have been over eight years old at the time.

21. Where did Mr. Ralston live?

- a. Near the village.
- b. Far from the village.
- c. In the village.
- d. In a town far from the village.

22. What was the price agreed upon?

- a. \$20.
- b. \$22  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- c. \$25.
- d. \$20  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

23. How much did his father say was the worth of the horse?

- a. More than \$20.
- b. Less than \$20.
- c. \$25.
- d. \$20.

24. How old was the boy at that time?

- a. Not over 8 years old.
- b. Over 8 years old.
- c. 10 years old.
- d. Over 10 years old.

25. When did his father say to offer \$25?

- a. Right away.
- b. At the last moment.
- c. All of a sudden.
- d. After an hour.

# UNIT 5

## Vocabulary

### A. Write a synonym for each of the words in parentheses.

1. I met your little nephew right now. He's so (attractive) \_\_\_\_\_!
2. Some people don't seem to (understand) \_\_\_\_\_ that the world has changed.
3. The instructions in the brochure were too (complex) \_\_\_\_\_ for me to understand.
4. You will (get) \_\_\_\_\_ useful experience in working with computers.
5. Ronald showed himself to be a (brave) \_\_\_\_\_ reporter during the war.
6. In the early morning, our neighborhood is completely (quiet) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Prefixes:    over-    under-

The prefix *over-* means *too much*, and *under-* means *not enough*.

#### Examples:

- Jonathan needs a long vacation. He's suffering from **over**work.
- Sam didn't hear the alarm clock and **over**slept.
- They say they're **under**paid and want more money.
- Rich nations should support **under**developed countries.

**B. Add the prefixes *over-* and *under-* to the front of the words in the box and complete the following sentences. There is one extra word.**

cut   side   sea   crowded   use   time   eat

1. Jack is fat and lazy. It's because he \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There were too many people in the room. It was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Large supermarkets can \_\_\_\_\_ smaller shops.
4. I'm working \_\_\_\_\_ this month because I need to save some money.
5. Nancy bought an \_\_\_\_\_ camera to take photographs of sea animals.
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ these pills, they will not do you any good.

## Grammar

**C. Match the tag questions on the right with the sentences on the left. There are two extra tag questions.**

1. Martin never obeys his parents,
2. Mark didn't sleep a wink last night,
3. Frank had a good time in France,
4. Fred has always wished to be a doctor,
5. Tom always arrives home late,
6. Tony isn't a very courageous boy,

- a. is he?
- b. doesn't he?
- c. hasn't he?
- d. does he?
- e. did he?
- f. hadn't he?
- g. didn't he?
- h. isn't he?

### D. Put in the tag questions.

1. There weren't many people at the party, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Alice and Jack are going to get married next month, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Your brother has to do his best to pass the exam, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Michael's niece writes for the newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. You won't stay with us tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. We'd like to have a long vacation in Greece, \_\_\_\_\_?

### E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.

1. A: He ought to drive more carefully, oughtn't he?  
B: Yes, definitely.
2. A: Let's go to the movies, shall we?  
B: All right. That's a good idea.
3. A: You won't tell her what I said, will you?  
B: No, of course not.
4. A: This isn't a very complicated problem, is this?  
B: No, it's not.
5. A: There are a lot of new people at the meeting, aren't they?  
B: Yes, I think they're the new members.
6. A: You weren't available when I called you last night, did you?  
B: Oh, no, I was at a party.

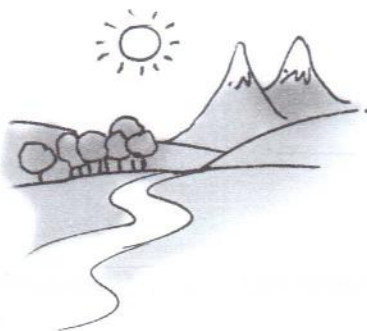
# Communication Activity

**F. Work in pairs. Student A makes a sentence with a tag question. Student B adds a comment of his own. Follow the example.**

*Student A:* It's a nice day, isn't it?

*Student B:* Yes, it's very beautiful. Let's go out for a walk.

1



nice day

2



look tired

3



live in Paris

4



cold (last night)

5



nothing in the fridge

6



can play the piano

# UNIT 6



## Vocabulary

### A. Choose the correct word.

1. I've got all these \_\_\_\_\_ (dents, cracks, scratches) on my arm from the cat.
2. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ (loose, missing, stuffy) wires hanging out of the wall.
3. Be careful! These plates \_\_\_\_\_ (burn, chip, shrink) easily.
4. We're thinking of \_\_\_\_\_ (replacing, following, gaining) our old TV with a new one.
5. I'm going to buy a bag with a shoulder \_\_\_\_\_ (screen, strap, switch).
6. The information is \_\_\_\_\_ (translated, transmitted, subtracted) electronically to the central computer.

### Prefixes: co- trans-

The prefix *co-* means *with* or *together* and the prefix *trans-* means *across*.

#### Examples:

- Anthony is my best **co**-worker. I have always enjoyed working with him.
- Both boys and girls go to that school. It is **co**-educational.
- I asked Anita to **trans**late the letter into Spanish.
- We had a long **trans**atlantic flight.

**B. Add the prefixes *co-* and *trans-* to the front of the words in the box and complete the following sentences. There is one extra word.**

author   plant   form   pilot   star   relation   port

1. The arrival of electricity \_\_\_\_\_ people's lives.
2. My brother is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a well-known book on psychology.
3. Elizabeth Taylor \_\_\_\_\_ with Paul Newman in *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*.
4. It is now possible to \_\_\_\_\_ a heart from a dead person to a living one.
5. The movers will \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of pictures, charts and recordings to the library.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ took over the plane's controls while the captain had a coffee and a sandwich.

## Grammar

**C. Complete the following conversation with the *simple past* or *present perfect* form of the verbs in the box. There are two extra verbs.**

buy   have × 2   stay   take   go × 2   spend

Helen: That's a nice tennis racket. It is new?

George: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ it for about a year. I \_\_\_\_\_ it in Toronto.  
(1) (2)

Helen: When \_\_\_\_\_ to Canada?  
(3)

George: I \_\_\_\_\_ there with my family last summer.  
(4)

Helen: What was it like?

George: Great! I \_\_\_\_\_ with my pen pal.  
(5)

Helen: Your pen pal?

George: Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ a Canadian pen pal since I was twelve.  
(6)

### D. Make sentences with *for* or *since*.

1. Pam is in Peru now. She arrived three days ago.

She has been in Peru for three days.

2. Philip is here. He arrived here on Sunday.

3. Jennifer is in her office. She arrived there at 7 o'clock.

4. I have a Japanese camera. I bought it in 2000.

5. We know Sue. We met her two years ago.

6. Luis is now in the hospital. His parents took him there five days ago.

### E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.

1. A: Have you ever talked to a famous person?

B: No, ever. I don't know any famous people.

2. A: Have you ever been to Turkey?

B: Yes, I've been there several times.

3. A: Have you seen Maggie recently?

B: Yes, I've seen her at Sally's party last week.

4. A: Mr. Jackson is a famous math teacher.

B: Yes, he teaches for twenty years.

5. A: How long have you lived in Mexico City?

B: I have lived here since I was a child.

6. A: Linda and Frank got married ten years ago.

B: Really! I can't believe they've been married since ten years!

## Communication Activity

### F. Work in pairs. Make conversations like the example.

*Student A:* Have you ever ridden a horse?

*Student B:* Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. (If yes, please continue.)

*Student A:* How many times?

*Student B:* Twice.

*Student A:* When was the last time you rode one?

*Student B:* Six months ago.

1. ride a horse
2. eat Chinese food
3. be to the hospital
4. live in a foreign country
5. stay in an expensive hotel
6. cook a meal for your family

# UNIT 7

cycle school graduate historic monthly rail judge

## Vocabulary

**A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words below. There are two extra words.**

confidence	interfere	view	graduate
career	professional	stuff	give up

1. We'd like to find out young people's \_\_\_\_\_ on this issue.
2. I try not to let my music classes \_\_\_\_\_ with my schoolwork.
3. Get \_\_\_\_\_ advice from your lawyer before you take any action.
4. I have every \_\_\_\_\_ in Kim's ability to do the job.
5. The doctor has strongly advised Peter to \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.
6. David \_\_\_\_\_ from Florida State University with a degree in civil engineering in 2001.

**Prefixes: pre- post- mono- bi-**

*Pre-* means *before* and *post-* means *after*. *Mono-* means *one* and *bi-* means *two*.

### Examples:

- We got a chance to **pre**view the new show at the museum.
- The main **post**-war problem was to rebuild the destroyed cities.
- The words "fat" and "help" are both **mono**syllables.
- Pedro's father is Mexican and his mother is French, so he's **bi**lingual.

**B. Add the prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *mono-*, and *bi-* to the front of the words in the box and complete the following sentences. There is one extra word.**

**cycle   school   graduate   historic   monthly   rail   judge**

1. We hope that future trains will run on just a single rail. This system is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Dinosaurs lived millions of years ago in \_\_\_\_\_ times.
3. It is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ whether he is guilty or innocent.
4. James got his university degree last year. Now he's doing \_\_\_\_\_ studies.
5. This magazine is published \_\_\_\_\_, with six issues a year.
6. Bibby is three. She goes to a \_\_\_\_\_ playgroup every morning.

## Grammar

**C. Write questions with the *present perfect* and *yet*.**

1. Your friend has gotten a new job. Perhaps she has started it. You ask her:  
Have you started your new job yet?
2. Your friend has some new neighbors. Maybe he has met them. You ask him:  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Becky has to write a letter. Perhaps she has written it now. You ask her:  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Jerry was trying to sell his car. Maybe he has sold it now. You ask a friend about Jerry:  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Jessica bought a new dress last week. You want to know whether she has worn it or not. You ask her:  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Paul and Diane were going to see the new movie. Perhaps they have seen it. You ask them:  
\_\_\_\_\_

### D. Choose the correct form.

I have known Raymond for a very long time. We (are / have been) friends since  
(1)  
our first day at school, thirty years ago. He (came / has come) to see me last night to  
(2)  
ask for my advice. His company has been doing very well for the last few years, and  
they (opened / have opened) several new offices. They (just ask / have just asked)  
(3) (4)  
Raymond to move to Glasgow, to run an office there. He (didn't decide / hasn't decided)  
(5)  
what to do yet. He doesn't really want to move. He has never lived outside Manchester,  
and he (bought / has bought) a new house there last year. But the new job would be  
(6)  
interesting and well-paid. We talked about it for a long time last night, but of course I  
couldn't tell him what to do.

### E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.

1. A: Have you seen the movie on television last night?  
B: No, I was busy translating a newspaper report.
2. A: I hope the weather will get better soon.  
B: Yes, it's been cold and rainy since last week.
3. A: Have you done the dishes yet?  
B: Yes, I've washed and dried them yet.
4. A: Have you yet been on a big ship?  
B: No, I think it would be an interesting experience.
5. A: My younger brother has recently graduated from Stanford University.  
B: Really? I didn't know that. What has he majored in?
6. A: How long did Sarah and Roger been married?  
B: I don't know exactly, but I think it's at least three years since they got married.

# Communication Activity

**F. It's eight o'clock in the morning. Look at the table and make conversations about Sandra. Say what she has or has not done. Use present perfect verbs with *already*, *yet* and *just*.**

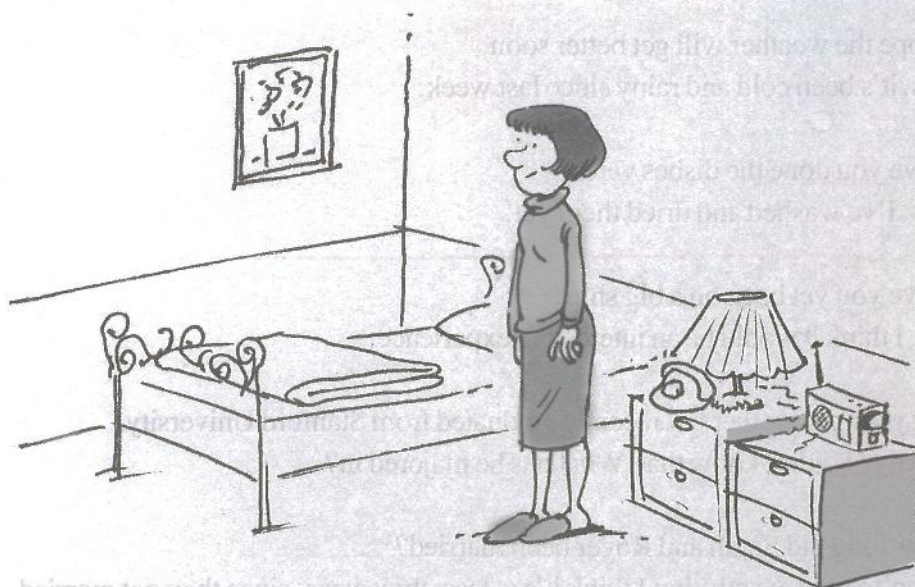
*Student A:* Has Sandra gotten dressed yet?

*Student B:* Yes, she has just gotten dressed.

*Student A:* Has she made the bed yet?

*Student B:* Yes, she has already made the bed.

get dressed	7:55
make the bed	Yes
1. brush her teeth	Yes
2. read the morning paper	No
3. telephone her mother	7:57
4. make some toast	No
5. drink a cup of tea	No
6. turn on the radio	7:59



# UNIT 8

## Vocabulary

### A. Complete the following sentences by unscrambling the words in parentheses.

1. It's a (tpiy) \_\_\_\_\_ you're not staying with us any longer.
2. They gave me the (sakt) \_\_\_\_\_ of organizing the class trip.
3. Don't (ehtorb) \_\_\_\_\_ Sue with that now – she's too busy.
4. If it is a well-paid job, I would strongly (svaedi) \_\_\_\_\_ you to take it.
5. You're a bit overweight. You should (dviao) \_\_\_\_\_ eating too much chocolate.
6. The course only lasted a week, but it was very (senitneiv) \_\_\_\_\_.

### B. Add an appropriate prefix to the front of the words in the box and complete the following sentences. There is one extra word.

obey    necessary    expensive    logical    suitable    populated    place

#### Prefixes:      Review

1. There aren't enough people in this village. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Mike is a rude boy. He \_\_\_\_\_ both his parents and his teachers.
3. It's better not to make any \_\_\_\_\_ car journeys in this weather.
4. This material on the Internet is \_\_\_\_\_ for children.
5. It seems \_\_\_\_\_ to pay somebody for doing work that you could do yourself.
6. I think I have \_\_\_\_\_ my checkbook – have you seen it anywhere?

# Grammar

## C. Choose the correct form.

1. Look! I have (bought / been buying) a new dress. Do you like it?
2. Have you ever (read / been reading) this novel? It's really interesting.
3. You speak English very fluently. How long have you (practiced / been practicing)?
4. My sister is an actress. She has (appeared / been appearing) in several movies.
5. You look happy. How many fish have you (caught / been catching) so far?
6. "Sorry, I'm late."

"That's all right. I haven't (waited / been waiting) long."

## D. Make *present perfect progressive* sentences. Use *for* or *since*.

1. Eileen started learning German in February. Now it's June. (for)

Eileen has been learning German for four months.

2. Jack started painting the house on Monday. Now it's Friday. (for)

3. We started waiting for the bus at 8:30. (since)

4. It started raining on Saturday. It's still raining. (since)

5. Tom started building boats when he was 20. Now he's 40. (for)

6. Prices started going up last year. (since)

**E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.**

1. A: Your shoes are very nice. How long have you been having them?

B: For three months.

2. A: I've been trying to find a good job for a long time.

B: What's wrong with your present job?

3. A: My parents have gotten married in Paris.

B: But you weren't born in Paris, were you?

4. A: They look very tired.

B: No wonder. They've been playing football since 9 o'clock.

5. A: Is it still snowing?

B: No, it has stopped a few minutes ago.

6. A: Do you still smoke?

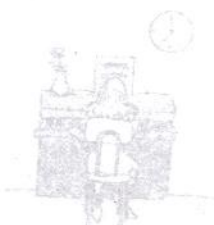
B: No, I gave it up. I haven't smoked for years.



10:00



10:30



11:00



11:30

# Communication Activity

**F. Work in pairs. Make conversations using *for* or *since* like the example. The time under the pictures shows the beginning of each action.**

Student A: Is it still raining?

Student B: Yes, it is.

Student A: How long has it been raining?

Student B: It has been raining since 8 o'clock / for one hour.

