

المملكة العربية السعودية
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



وزارة التربية والتعليم
Ministry of Education



Workbook

Flying High

for Saudi Arabia

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MACMILLAN

Level **2**

Contents

	UNIT	PAGE	LESSONS
1	Seeing the world	4 6 8	1 Armchair travel 2 The real thing 3 Visitors from abroad
2	Progress?	10 12 14	1 Early breakthroughs 2 Important inventions 3 Unexpected outcomes
3	Consumerism	16 18 20	1 Patterns of buying 2 The hard sell 3 Spotlight on a corporation
4	Relationships and communication	22 24 26	1 Parents and children 2 In the workplace 3 Between friends
5	Work and money	28 30 32	1 Working to live, or living to work? 2 Making and spending money 3 Entrepreneurs

	UNIT	PAGE	LESSONS
6	Keeping up with technology	34 36 38	1 Developing the car 2 Communications systems 3 Using technology
7	House and home	40 42 44	1 Home away from home 2 Decoration 3 Street scenes
8	Crime and law	46 48 50	1 Unsolved crimes 2 Crime and punishment 3 Crime knows no borders

Unit 1 Seeing the world

1 Armchair travel

1 Reading

Terry is consulting a travel agent. Put the conversation in the correct order.

- 1 I have my holiday next month and I can't decide where I want to go. ☐ A
- 2 No problem. I'm sure we can help you. First of all, what do you enjoy doing? ☐
- 3 Jordan? What can I do in Jordan? ☐
- 4 The Middle East? Have you thought about going to Jordan? ☐
- 5 That's good. I like adventures, too. Are you interested in travelling out of the country? ☐
- 6 I like visiting exotic places and having a little adventure, too. ☐
- 7 Wow! That sounds great! ☐
- 8 Yes, I'd love to go to the Middle East. ☐
- 9 So many things – you can visit the ruins at Petra, go to the Dead Sea, and there are water sports at Aqaba on the Red Sea, and hang-gliding if you feel adventurous. ☐

2 Reading and writing

- a Guess what the abbreviations associated with holiday advertisements mean. Choose from the box.

one night	room only
bed and breakfast	single (ticket)
self-catering	return (ticket)

- S/C self-catering .
- 1 Sgl _____ .
- 2 R/O _____ .
- 3 Rtn _____ .
- 4 B&B _____ .
- 5 1 Nt _____ .

- b Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 2a.

- On a self-catering holiday, you cook for yourself, usually in an apartment.
- 1 A _____ ticket is in one direction only.
 - 2 With a _____ ticket, you can go and come back.
 - 3 _____ is a good idea if you like eating out at lunch and in the evening.
 - 4 _____ is a good idea if you want to eat all your meals outside the hotel.
 - 5 I'm only staying there for _____ .

c Match the advertisements with the people.

1 Mohammed Abdullah, 26

I'd like to take a holiday in Europe, somewhere a little bit special – I've visited Paris before. I like visiting museums. Maybe England?



2 Marty Reed, 47

I'd like to visit Asia and travel independently. I like travelling around by myself. Maybe Saudi Arabia or Jordan. Certainly more than a week – it will be a very long flight!

3 Jo Corren, 25

I'd like somewhere really different, but not too expensive – I'm not very good at managing money! I love swimming, water sports and eating good food.



4 Zahra Hadi, 36

It would be great to have a break in the sun. I love relaxing by the sea. I don't mind cooking for myself because it's easier with the children. I can get away for a week maximum.

SPECIAL OFFERS ☐

Jordan – \$1500 7 nts ALL INCLUSIVE

A Saudi Arabia – \$2000 12 nts R/O

Kenya – \$400 14 nts R/O

Euro Breaks ☐

Paris 3★ fr. \$400 xtra nt \$20

London 5★ fr. \$600 xtra nt \$30

B Istanbul 4★ fr. \$700 xtra nt \$30

Including return flights and Bed & Breakfast

Prices are for one week

Quality hotels in central locations

CUBA ☐
C The best value in the Caribbean \$500
2 weeks all inclusive

includes meals • drinks • sports

Booking now ☐
Self-catering packages

TO	FROM
D Dammam	7 nts \$500
Jizan	14 nts \$650
Jeddah	7 nts \$780

Glossary
a break: a short holiday

d Choose a holiday for yourself. Say why you'd like to go there.

2 The real thing

1 Word builder: say / tell and other reporting verbs

Complete the paragraph with the words in the box in the correct form.
More than one may be possible.

believe	claim	say	tell	think
---------	-------	-----	------	-------

The Secretary of Tourism gave his yearly report yesterday. He (1) _____ tourism has increased 10% in the last year. He said, 'Last year I (2) _____ you tourism was going to improve and today I can (3) _____ that we are entering a tourism boom. I (4) _____ more and more people are interested in visiting our country. I (5) _____ next year we will see a 20% increase in visitors.' He also (6) _____ the annual Tourism Fair would be in Acapulco in April.

Grammar builder: reporting statements and opinions

Form:

Tell is followed by a direct object, the other reporting verbs are not.

He **tells me** that Paris is interesting.

They **tell us** that Buenos Aires is very beautiful.

She **claims** that Paris is interesting.

We **believe** that Buenos Aires is very beautiful.

They **say** that New York is very noisy.

2 Grammar

a Complete the sentences with a reporting verb in the correct form. There may be more than one possibility.

Everybody says that Americans are very friendly.

- 1 Abdullah _____ me that you're a lawyer.
- 2 My mother _____ that we work hard.
- 3 The café _____ that their coffee is the best in town.
- 4 Faruq _____ me that he's never travelled by plane.
- 5 People _____ the English drink a lot of tea.

b Complete the sentences about your town or an important town in Saudi Arabia.

- 1 Everybody says that _____ is _____. (adjective)
- 2 People claim that _____ is the most important building.
- 3 Most people believe that the architecture is _____. (adjective)
- 4 My friends think the best café / restaurant is _____.
- 5 They tell me that everybody should visit _____.

3 Reading and writing

a Read the text.

The ruined city of Petra is located in the south of Jordan, about 260 km from Amman. It is one of the most spectacular ancient cities in the world. You can reach Petra by bus, minibus or taxi. In nearby Wadi Mosa you can find a good range of guest houses and hotels, as well as restaurants. It is advisable to hire one of the very knowledgeable local guides when you visit the site.



b Complete the conversation with information from the text in exercise 3a.

- A: Tell me about Petra. Where (1) _____?
- B: (2) _____.
- A: And what (3) _____?
- B: (4) _____.
- A: What do you think (5) _____?
- B: (6) _____.
- A: How can (7) _____?
- B: (8) _____.
- A: Are there (9) _____?
- B: Sure. (10) _____.
- A: And are (11) _____?
- B: Yes, they (12) _____.

3 Visitors from abroad

Grammar builder: requesting and stating information

Form:

Can you tell me where the museum is?

Do you know where the museum is?

- Direct questions use an auxiliary verb before the subject – *be / do / can*, etc.

Is it open today?

Can he swim?

- Indirect questions maintain the word order of a statement. They are usually considered more polite.

Do you know if it's open today?

Do you know if he can swim?



1 Grammar

a Circle the correct question form.

- Do he can swim?
☒ Can he swim?
- 1 a) Can you tell me what is the time?
b) Can you tell me what time it is?
- 2 a) Are you Brazilian?
b) You are Brazilian?
- 3 a) What means 'incredible'?
b) What does 'incredible' mean?
- 4 a) Do you know if there's a café near here?
b) Do you know the café is near here?
- 5 a) What time it closes?
b) What time does it close?

b Put the words in the correct order to form questions.

is / Can / tell / me / you / where / market / the / ?

Can you tell me where the market is?

1 finishes / time / tell / you / me / Can / what / it / ?

2 here / near / there / Is / restaurant / a / ?

3 know / you / much / postcard / how / Do / is / this / ?

4 close / What / time / the / does / bank / ?

5 tell / me / Can / museum / when / the / you / opens / ?

2 Reading and writing

a Match the pictures with the words.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 1 rent an audio guide | C |
| 2 feed the baby | _____ |
| 3 find a telephone | _____ |
| 4 have coffee | _____ |
| 5 have something to eat | _____ |
| 6 leave bags | _____ |

Language assistant

*On the first / second floor.
At the main entrance.*



b Make questions.

Can you tell me where I can feed the baby?

There are baby care rooms in all toilets.

1 _____

There are public telephones on the ground floor.

2 _____

Luggage can be left at the main entrance.

3 _____

Audio guides in various languages may be rented from the desk at the main entrance.

4 _____

There's a café on the second floor.

5 _____

There's a restaurant on the first floor.

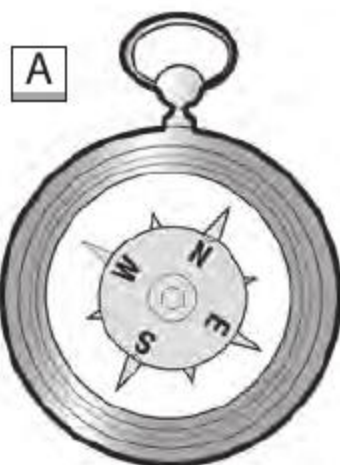
Unit 2 Progress?

1 Early breakthroughs

1 Word builder: inventions

a Match the words with the pictures.

- a compass A
- 1 gunpowder
- 2 a road sign
- 3 toiletries
- 4 a calendar



b Complete the sentences with a word from exercise 1a.

You find out where north is with a compass.

- 1 You find out the date with .
- 2 You use to cause an explosion.
- 3 You use to wash your hair.
- 4 You use to find your way on the road.



c Complete the table with the words in the box. Some words may be used more than once.

brushes	dictionary
paper	detergent
pens	bucket
pencils	cloth
paint	water

A painter	A writer	A cleaner
paper	paper	

2 Reading

How much do you know about when common things were invented?
Do this quiz and find out.

1 When was the windmill invented?

- a) 200 B.C.E. in Greece. b) 634 C.E. in Persia. c) 856 C.E. in Italy.

2 When and where were scissors first used?

- a) In Europe in the 15th century. b) In Rome in the 2nd century. c) In Egypt around 1,500 B.C.E.

3 When and where were glasses invented?

- a) In Japan in the 7th century. b) In England in the 18th century. c) In Italy and China in the 13th century.

4 Where and when was paper first used?

- a) In China around 2,000 years ago. b) In France in the 15th century. c) In Mesopotamia around 2000 B.C.E.

5 When and where was the pencil invented?

- a) In China around 500 years ago. b) In the United States in 1864. c) In England in 1564.

6 Who invented chemistry?

- a) Alfred Nobel. b) Copernicus. c) Jabir ibn Hayyan.

7 What civilization first used the fork?

- a) The Egyptians. b) The Romans. c) The Greeks.

8 When and where was toothpaste invented?

- a) In 1925 in France b) Over 5,000 years ago in Egypt. c) around 250 B.C.E. in Rome.

Answers
1 b; 2 c; 3 c; 4 a; 5 c; 6 c; 7 c; 8 b

2 Important inventions

1 Grammar

a Complete the sentences with the correct passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Chocolate _____ (invent) in Mexico.
- 2 The tenth planet _____ (discover) in 2004.
- 3 Petra, Jordan, _____ (construct) around 100 B.C.E.
- 4 America _____ (name) by Amerigo Vespucci.
- 5 The Eiffel Tower _____ (build) in 1889.
- 6 The World Wide Web (WWW) _____ first _____ (use) in 1991.

b Make sentences with the words in the table.

The compass				an American.
The polio vaccine				the Chinese.
Compact discs	was	invented	by / in	Egypt.
Textiles	were	discovered		the 19th century.
The sewing machine				Jonas Salk.
Vulcanized rubber				1982.

The compass was invented by the Chinese.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

c Change these sentences from passive to active.

Dynamite was invented by Alfred Nobel in 1866. Alfred Nobel invented dynamite in 1866.

- 1 America was discovered by Columbus in 1492. _____
- 2 The artificial heart was invented by Willem Kolff. _____
- 3 Colour television was developed by a Mexican inventor. _____
- 4 The satellite was launched last Monday by the Russians. _____
- 5 The first sandwich was made by the Earl of Sandwich. _____
- 6 Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. _____

Grammar builder: past passive

Use:

To describe situations when the object is more significant than the subject, or when the agent is not known.

*Paper **was invented** in China.*

Form:

subject + *was / were* + past participle (+ *by* + agent)

*Paper **was invented** by the Chinese.*

2 Reading and writing

a Match the words with similar meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 a vacuum cleaner | a) to manufacture |
| 2 to make | b) a Hoover (British English) |
| 3 a carpet | c) a company |
| 4 a business | d) a rug |

b Read the text.

The Vacuum Cleaner

In 1907, James Murray Spangler, from Ohio, built a machine for cleaning carpets. He was a cleaner in a department store in his town and he realised it would be easier to clean with a machine. His machine worked! Because he was not a businessman, he was not sure how to develop and sell his machine, so he went to a childhood friend. That friend was William H. Hoover. Hoover quickly realized that the machine was a great idea and he formed a company to manufacture it in 1908. Spangler worked for the company until his death seven years later, but it isn't his name that we are all familiar with today.



c Complete the notes.

Original inventor: _____

What he invented: _____

Developed by: _____

What happened: _____

d Make sentences. They may be active or passive.

The vacuum cleaner / invent / James Murray Spangler / 1907

The vacuum cleaner was invented by James Murray Spangler in 1907.

1 He / work / as a cleaner. _____

2 The idea / develop / William H. Hoover. _____

3 William Hoover / form / a company in 1908. _____

4 James Spangler / employ / the company. _____

5 James Spangler / die / 1915. _____

3 Unexpected outcomes

1 Grammar

- a Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets: simple past or **was / were going to**.

A: How was your weekend?

B: Awful. I didn't do anything I'd planned to do.

A: Really?

B: Yes. I (1) _____ (study) for our maths exam, but my cousin (2) _____ (invite) me for a picnic. It (3) _____ (be) a great picnic. On Sunday my uncle (4) _____ (come) over and he (5) _____ (drive) us to the mountains, but he (6) _____ (get) sick and (7) _____ (stay) home.

- b Make logical sentences.

He was going to study French,
I was going to apply for a new job,
I was going to move to Amman,
I was going to buy a new car,
We were going to stay at home,

but

we decided to go out to a restaurant.
I couldn't find an apartment there.
I missed the closing date.
I didn't have enough money.
he decided that English was more useful.

He was going to study French, but he decided
that English was more useful.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

Grammar builder: using **was / were going to**

Use:

To talk about the future in the past.

*Last time we met, you **were going to** leave your job. (I don't know if you did or not, but that was the intention.)*

Often the event did not happen.

*I **was going to** offer you a drink.*

(But then I saw that you had one.)

Form:

subject + **was / were going to** + verb

*You **were going to** leave.*



c Two old friends meet. Imagine and complete their conversation.

Friend 1: Hi, I haven't seen you in years. What have you been doing? I remember you were going to (1) _____.

Friend 2: Hi. No, I didn't (2) _____ because (3) _____. Then I decided to (4) _____.

Friend 1: And how are your family?

Friend 2: Fine thanks. Do you remember my cousin, (5) _____? You met him once.

Friend 1: Of course. Is he still (6) _____?

Friend 2: No. He was going to (7) _____ but (8) _____ instead.



d Write three sentences about your own change of plans.

I was going to study engineering, but I decided to study mathematics.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

2 Word builder: negative and opposite prefixes

Write the prefixes on these words and then write a definition of each one.

im possible something that won't happen

- 1 _____ convenient _____
- 2 _____ replaceable _____
- 3 _____ formal _____
- 4 _____ responsible _____
- 5 _____ reasonable _____
- 6 _____ polite _____
- 7 _____ happy _____
- 8 _____ measurable _____

Unit 3 Consumerism

1 Patterns of buying

1 Word builder: clothes

- a Find the words in the word puzzle to match the pictures.



T	O	P	E	S	W	D	N	I	L	F	E	K	S	A
S	O	S	W	V	C	H	Y	K	U	G	B	N	K	A
B	H	D	E	M	L	P	J	U	E	I	M	B	I	A
N	M	O	E	I	A	U	S	B	M	E	K	L	R	O
T	F	S	W	E	A	T	E	R	R	B	C	S	T	E
S	H	O	E	S	S	G	I	D	G	S	E	I	Z	R
T	H	S	A	V	C	N	E	C	N	K	R	W	O	M
T	H	O	B	E	S	T	R	A	I	N	E	R	S	F
P	V	I	B	R	M	N	E	E	H	X	J	Z	B	O
O	H	A	E	S	K	J	S	C	J	J	J	R	S	T
V	G	B	V	L	K	Z	J	H	B	A	A	S	D	E
E	N	A	D	R	E	S	S	D	Y	W	C	A	H	N
S	P	Y	J	R	Z	O	L	I	M	N	K	T	Q	G
T	M	A	J	V	Z	I	E	N	Z	W	E	I	E	J
S	J	S	X	A	X	I	X	P	V	L	T	X	F	T

- b Complete the email message with some of the words in exercise 1a in the correct form.

COMPOSE EMAIL

Send

Send Later

Save to Inbox

Link

Tools

Library

To Wilma

Subject packing

Hi Wilma,

I'm packing for the trip and I want to be sure I have the most logical clothes. I'm packing an evening (1) _____ and a nice (2) _____ in case we go somewhere formal. Everything else is casual. I'm taking two blue (3) _____, and a lot of comfortable (4) _____. For my feet, I've packed two pairs of black (5) _____, my favourite (6) _____ and some rain (7) _____. Oh, and in case it gets cold, I've packed a wool (8) _____, a denim (9) _____, and a pair of woolly (10) _____.

Do I need anything else?

Candy

c Complete the conversation with the words in brackets.

A: Do you like my new blouse? (1) _____ (very fashionable).

B: I think (2) _____ (out of fashion). (3) _____ (my blouse / 'in').

A: You're kidding! (4) _____ (last year) and besides, (5) _____ (not fit).

It's too small.

B: Well, your top (6) _____ (not match / jeans).

2 Reading and writing

a Read this article about fashion in food.

A food of fashion

In the 19th century, in Southern Italy, pizza was a flat round bread eaten only by poor people because it was cheap and nutritious. One day, in 1889, King Umberto I was travelling around his kingdom with his wife, Queen Margherita. The queen was fascinated to see so many people eating these flat loaves and sent one of her guards to fetch her one. She tried the bread ... and found that she enjoyed it very much.

It was not socially acceptable for a queen to eat the food of poor people, but Margherita was not going to give up her pizzas because of the customs of fashion. She sent

for a famous chef, Raffaele Esposito, and ordered him to make her a special pizza. Esposito thought about this and, after he had baked the bread, he topped it with tomatoes, cheese and basil – red, white and green, the colours of the Italian flag. What was good enough for the queen was good enough for everyone and pizza became very fashionable throughout Italy. From there it spread to the rest of Europe, and then to just about every country in the world, changing as it travelled to fit in with local customs and ingredients.



b Answer the questions in your own words.

1 Why was pizza eaten by poor people?

2 Why didn't people like the queen eating pizza at first?

3 What was special about the choice of tomatoes, cheese and basil as a topping?

4 Why did pizza become popular in Italy?

c Write an example of each of the following:

- 1 A dish that people sometimes eat in Saudi Arabia which probably didn't exist 50 years ago.
- 2 A dish that you like now, but didn't when you were younger.

2 The hard sell

1 Grammar

a Match the sentences that go together.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 We've known each other for a long time. | a) He looks dirty. |
| 2 You've been by the fire. | b) I'm tired. |
| 3 I've been working very hard. | c) He's going to pass the exam. |
| 4 He's been studying hard. | d) We met a long time ago. |
| 5 He's been fixing his motorcycle. | e) We can leave now. |
| 6 They've fixed the car. | f) I can't pay. |
| 7 I've lost my purse. | g) Your clothes smell of smoke. |

b Put the words in the correct order to form sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 been / feeling / have / How / you / ?
_____ | 4 your / you / verbs / memorising / Have / been / ?
_____ |
| 2 was / since / I / living / I've / here / been / baby / a / .
_____ | 5 Acme Chemicals / been / distributing / for / has /
product / that / years / .
_____ |
| 3 been / George / hasn't / recently / sleeping / well / .
_____ | _____ |

c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect continuous.

- I _____ (work) here for two years and I'm very happy to leave today.
- Paul Ford _____ (write) constantly for 25 years.
- She _____ (cook) all day today.
- We _____ (study) here for three years.
- He's hot because he _____ (run).
- My parents _____ (drive) the same car for 15 years.

2 Reading

a What colours do you expect the containers of these products to be?

laundry detergent	blue <input type="checkbox"/>	brown <input type="checkbox"/>	red <input type="checkbox"/>
cola	red <input type="checkbox"/>	yellow <input type="checkbox"/>	blue <input type="checkbox"/>
tuna fish	blue <input type="checkbox"/>	green <input type="checkbox"/>	pink <input type="checkbox"/>
sour cream and onion crisps	blue <input type="checkbox"/>	green <input type="checkbox"/>	white <input type="checkbox"/>

b Read the text and check your answers.

Shoppers Buy into Colour Code

Laundry detergent would not sell in brown boxes but cola cans are best in red, shoppers declared yesterday. A survey discovered 80% of consumers like their cans of tuna in blue or green, which is also the preferred colour for bags of sour cream and onion crisps.

The findings were the result of a survey of 400 shoppers.

It concluded that between a half and two-thirds of shoppers buy items on the basis of the attractiveness of their packaging, rather than the quality of their contents. Researcher Jan Walsh said: 'Packaging seems to be more important than the product inside.'



Glossary

a survey: questions to the public, often for consumer research purposes

c Tick (✓) the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- Most people like to buy tuna in the same colour packages as they do for sour cream and onion crisps.
- People prefer to buy detergent in brown boxes.
- Less than half of shoppers are influenced by packaging.
- The majority of shoppers buy products based on their quality.

T <input type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>
T <input type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>
T <input type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>
T <input type="checkbox"/>	F <input type="checkbox"/>

3 Spotlight on a corporation

1 Word builder: work

Complete the text with the words in the box.

\$5,000 invest	a meeting place launched	a waiter set up	attracted won	his new business worked as	a <i>Young Entrepreneur</i> award over 200 regular customers
-------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------	------------------	-------------------------------	---

Tom Bates (1) _____
 (2) _____ in a small café in Los Angeles
 when he got his first great idea. He quit his job and
 convinced his uncle John to (3) _____
 (4) _____ in his project. Tom wanted to
 (5) _____ (6) _____ for
 young professionals. He noticed that young
 businessmen came into his café, usually by
 themselves, and did not seem to know each other.
 He thought it would be a good idea if there was
 somewhere they could go for a coffee and a
 sandwich, talk about their jobs, give each other tips
 and pass on information about opportunities in
 business. In 1999, Tom (7) _____
 (8) _____, *Talk Café*, and within a year he
 (9) _____ (10) _____. Last
 year he (11) _____
 (12) _____.



Grammar builder: present perfect continuous vs. present perfect simple

Use:

- To describe actions or situations that continue to the present.
I've studied / I've been studying here for two years. (I still work here.)
- To emphasise that an activity has not finished, use the continuous form.
I've been reading a novel. (I'm still reading it.)
- To emphasise completion, use the simple form.
I've read War and Peace. (I've finished it.)

Form:

- Present perfect simple
subject + *has / have* + past participle *I have read that book.*
- Present perfect continuous
subject + *have / has* + *been* + *ing* verb *I have been reading that book.*

2 Grammar

a Circle the correct verb forms.

Heather (1) *has read* / *has been reading* for six hours.
She (2) *has read* / *has been reading* five books this month.

Robert feels very tired.
He (3) *has work* / *has been working* overtime every day this week.
He (4) *has worked* / *has been working* two extra hours today.

I (5) *have written* / *have been writing* my thesis recently.
I (6) *have written* / *have been writing* five pages today.

The president of our club (7) *has been* / *has been being* in office for five years.
He (8) *has worked* / *has been working* a lot recently.

b Complete the email message with the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

COMPOSE EMAIL

Send Send Later Save to Inbox Link Tools Library

To Pete Subject call me!

Dear Pete,

Where (1) _____ you _____ (be)? I (2) _____
(call) you all day. (3) _____ you _____ (work) or
(4) _____ you _____ (play)? This is urgent.
I (5) _____ (hear) something really important and I want to tell you.
I (6) _____ (work) in Ed's office and he
(7) _____ (tell) me some great news! I can't write it so call me.
James

c Match the sentences that go together.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 I've been doing my homework. | a) I've studied computer science. |
| 2 I've been swimming in the pool. | b) Now I'm going home. |
| 3 What experience do you have? | c) I've been studying computer science. |
| 4 I've swum in the pool. | d) That's why I'm still wet. |
| 5 I've done my homework. | e) I still haven't finished. |
| 6 What have you been doing? | f) I finished it last night. |

Unit 4 Relationships and communication

1 Parents and children

1 Word builder: collocation

a Match the verbs on the left and the phrases on the right. One example has been done for you.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 take care of | a) television _____ |
| 2 get home | b) early _____ |
| 3 do | c) yourself <u>your grandfather</u> |
| 4 clean | d) your homework _____ |
| 5 spend | e) your bedroom _____ |
| 6 watch | f) money _____ |

b Add more words to the phrases on the right. One example has been done for you.

2 Reading and writing

a Read the letter.

Dear Uncle Alan,

I'm writing to you to let you know my good news. My exam results have just come through and, guess what? I didn't just pass them all – I got the best grades in the whole school!

I know you'll be pleased for me. You've always taken such an interest in my education, ever since I first started primary school.

And now I know I can go to university and take a degree in languages. As you know, I want to study Arabic because I'm so fascinated by the Middle East. But I've got a problem. I don't know whether to go straight to college in September or take a gap year. I know it would be sensible to start my degree as soon as possible. But taking a year out would also make sense. I could work for six months – maybe in a restaurant or a store – and save some money, and then spend a few months travelling in the area. I would get to improve my language skills and find out more about the culture. It would be so interesting.

What do you think I should do? I always value your advice. With much love,
Robert



b Write short answers.

Why is Robert so happy?

Because he passed his exams with good grades.

1 Why will his uncle be pleased?

2 Why does he want to study his chosen subject?

3 Where would he like to go next year?

4 What advice would you give to Robert?

- c Imagine that Robert decides to go to the Middle East for a few months. Give him three pieces of advice before he sets out on his travels and explain why.

3 Grammar

Match the parents' requests with the logical answer from their son or daughter.
One example has been done for you.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Could I have the phone? I need to call your father. | a) No, I will finish it in half an hour. |
| 2 Look at your room! It's a mess! | b) Sorry, but the bus was late. |
| 3 Could you turn the TV down? I've got a headache. | c) OK. I'm just finishing. |
| 4 Have you finished your homework? | d) Yes. I sent her a card yesterday. |
| 5 Look at the time! Where have you been? | e) Sorry, Mum. I'll turn it off. |
| 6 Have you thanked Aunt Gill for your graduation present? | f) Oh, can't I stay up just a little bit longer? |
| 7 Turn off that TV and start your homework. | g) I know. I'm just about to tidy it up. |
| 8 Isn't it time you went to bed? | h) It's OK. I did it straight after supper before the show started. |



2 In the workplace

1 Word builder: compounds and paired words.

Choose one word from each box to form compounds that mean the same as the sentences.

greeting home	down laptop	Internet self
-----------------------------	----------------	------------------

card work	side computer	café control
-------------------------	------------------	-----------------

You send this to a friend to congratulate them. greeting card

- 1 Good students do this after their lessons. _____
- 2 Working from home can be lonely. This is the negative thing about it. _____
- 3 When away from home, you can go there to receive email messages. _____
- 4 You need this to avoid eating too much. _____
- 5 With this, you can work anywhere – even on the bus! _____

Grammar builder: indirect questions

Use:

Indirect questions are used when we want to make a polite request, for example when talking to strangers or asking for something that may not be convenient. Notice the change in word order and sentence construction.

Do you know / Can you tell me where the bank is? (polite)

Where is the bank? (direct)

Form:

Do you know + *if the shops are open?*

Can you tell me + *where the bank is?*
+ *what the price is?*

2 Grammar

a Put the words in the correct order to form indirect questions.

know / you / Do / book / my / is / where / ? Do you know where my book is?

- 1 a / park / here / know / you / Do / near / there's / if / ? _____
- 2 where / Can / tell / me / you / live / they / ? _____
- 3 are / names / tell / me / Can / what / their / you / ? _____
- 4 know / he / Do / Wednesdays / does / you / what / on / ? _____
- 5 teacher / our / he's / tell / Can / me / you / if / ? _____

b Change these indirect questions into direct questions.

Can you tell me where the cashier is?

Where's the cashier?

1 Do you know what time they open?

2 Can you tell me where his brother works?

3 Do you know where my parents are?

4 Do you know if Anne has my book?

5 Can you tell me what that is?

6 Do you know where the train station is?

7 Can you tell me if there are classes on Wednesday afternoon?

8 Can you tell me how much that necklace costs?



3 Reading and writing

a Read the text.

SALE SALE SALE SALE
BURTON'S HOME STORE

- Sale starts Monday 2nd January
- Open 9 am to 6 pm
- Hundreds of bargains
- All kitchen equipment reduced by 50%
- Cafeteria open all day for meals and snacks
- Free cup of tea or coffee for all shoppers
- Free crèche with qualified childminders
- Free parking

b Write polite requests for the following answers, based on the text.

Can you tell me when Burton's sale starts?

On 2nd January.

1 _____

At nine o'clock.

2 _____

Yes you can. It's all half price!

3 _____

Yes. They've got a cafeteria open all day.

4 _____

Yes, you can. And you can leave them in the crèche while you go shopping.

5 _____

Yes, they do. And it's free.

Glossary

crèche: a special area where you can safely leave young children

3 Between friends

1 Word builder: personal qualities

- a Match a word / phrase from the box with a sentence.
One word / phrase is not used.

fun	sociable	a loner	intelligent
honest	reliable	patient	

When we are together, we laugh a lot. fun

- 1 He never tells lies. _____
- 2 If you ask him to do something, you can be sure he will do it. _____
- 3 If I'm late, he doesn't mind waiting for me. _____
- 4 He loves meeting new people. _____
- 5 He prefers being by himself. _____

- b Write a definition sentence for the remaining word.

- c Tick (✓) the personal qualities in the box in exercise 1a that you value.

Grammar builder: review of past tenses and present perfect

Use:

Past simple: to talk about finished actions and events in the past.

Form:

regular verb + *ed*

He **walked** into town.

Use:

Present perfect: to talk about past events that have a relationship with present time – a complex tense which may at first seem like your language but works differently!

Form:

Have / has + past participle

I've **cleaned** my room. (and now you can see it)

I've **studied** English for five years. (and I continue to study it)

Language assistant

The present perfect is not used with a given past time.

I've been there yesterday. ✗

2 Grammar

a Circle the correct words.

I *know* / *have known* / *knew* Sandra for years and she's still my best friend. We (1) *meet* / *have met* / *met* the first day of kindergarten. We (2) *always go* / *have always gone* / *always went* to the same schools and now we study the same things at college. She (3) *always is* / *has always been* / *always was* like a sister to me. For example, when we (4) *are* / *have been* / *were* in high school, my grandmother (5) *die* / *has died* / *died*. I (6) *never feel* / *have never felt* / *never felt* so sad in my life. Sandra (7) *is* / *has been* / *was* there and she (8) *convince* / *has convinced* / *convinced* me that it wasn't the end of the world. I (9) *also comfort* / *have also comforted* / *also comforted* her many times in our long friendship.

b Complete the sentences with the words in the box. The speakers are at a large family gathering.

yet	since	since	never	just	for	ever	already
-----	-------	-------	-------	------	-----	------	---------

Bob: Have you seen Henry yet _____ ?

Jim: No, has he arrived?

Bob: I don't think so. I've been here (1) _____ 7.30 and I haven't seen him.

Jim: Really? It doesn't surprise me. I've (2) _____ met anyone as impolite as Henry. Have you (3) _____ been let down by someone you thought was your friend? Well, I have. I've known Henry (4) _____ years. In fact I've invited him to our family gathering (5) _____ we were in primary school and he never comes. He says he has (6) _____ made plans.

Henry: Jim, so good to see you! I was looking for you. I've enjoyed meeting your family! I brought you this present from Rome.

Bob: Hi, Henry, thanks. Jim and I were (7) _____ talking about you.

c Complete the text with the verbs in brackets: past simple or present perfect.

I first went (go) to Yemen when I (1) _____ (be) 25. I (2) _____ (study) Arabic when I was at university and I (3) _____ (want) to practise on my holiday. I (4) _____ (stay) in a hotel in Sana'a, and (5) _____ (travel) all over the country. It (6) _____ (be) beautiful and the people (7) _____ (be) really hospitable. I (8) _____ (fall) in love with the country during my short stay. I (9) _____ (spend) my holiday there every year since. This year will be the tenth time I (10) _____ (visit) the country, and I (11) _____ (never be) bored in all that time. I'm always finding new places, having new experiences.

d Complete the conversation.

A: Have you ever been to Africa?

You: (1) _____ .

A: I was there last year.

You: (2) _____ ?

A: Egypt and Morocco.

You: (3) _____ .

A: A month.

You: (4) _____ ?

A: Yes, I did. I thought it was an amazing place.

You: (5) _____ ?

A: I guess the people. They were so friendly.

Unit 5 Work and money

1 Working to live, or living to work?

1 Word builder: jobs

- a Match each word on the left with an example on the right.
One example has been done for you.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 salary | a) pension plan, medical insurance |
| 2 work hours | b) two weeks a year |
| 3 benefits | c) 9.00 am – 5.00 pm |
| 4 nature of work | d) 150,000 SAR |
| 5 holiday | e) learn IT skills, languages |
| 6 training and development | f) accounting |

- b Complete the sentences with a word in the box.
One word is not used.

boring	varied	flexible	well-paid
satisfying	tiring	stressful	

When I finish work, I need to sleep immediately. My work is so tiring.

- I do lots of different things every day. My work is so _____.
- I can come in and leave when I want. The hours are very _____.
- I feel really good after a day at the hospital. My job is very _____.
- I hate my job. There's nothing to do. It's _____.
- I receive a very good salary. It's a _____ job.

- c Write a definition sentence for the remaining word.

- d Match pairs of words below that have a similar or related meaning.
One example has been done for you.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 satisfying | a) pressured |
| 2 stimulating | b) challenging |
| 3 stressful | c) interesting |
| 4 demanding | d) rewarding |

e Complete the table.

(account-)

I'm an accountant . I work in accounts . I'm in the accounting department.

1 (dentist-)

I'm _____ . I work in _____ . I'm in the _____ department.

2 (law)

I'm _____ . I work in _____ . I'm in the _____ department.

3 (architect-)

I'm _____ . I work in _____ . I'm in the _____ department.

4 (chemist-)

I'm _____ . I work in _____ . I'm in the _____ department.

5 (administer)

I'm _____ . I work in _____ . I'm in the _____ department.

6 (doctor)

I'm _____ . I work in _____ . I'm in the _____ department.

7 (engineer-)

I'm _____ . I work in _____ . I'm in the _____ department.

2 Reading

Read the text. Match the correct title to each section.

Analyse this

Learn, learn, learn

Above all, be happy!

~~Come early, stay late~~

Network

Get Noticed, Get Promoted

1 Come early, stay late

Look at the working hours your colleagues keep. If you're in an office where working longer is the currency, you'd better start doing it, too.

2 _____

Get to know the 'right' people in your department, and in other useful areas. Make sure you join any after-work get-togethers with important people.

3 _____

Work to improve your skills all the time. Let your boss know you're doing so.

4 _____

Figure out what really matters to your boss and put your creative energies to work on those particular projects or problems.

5 _____

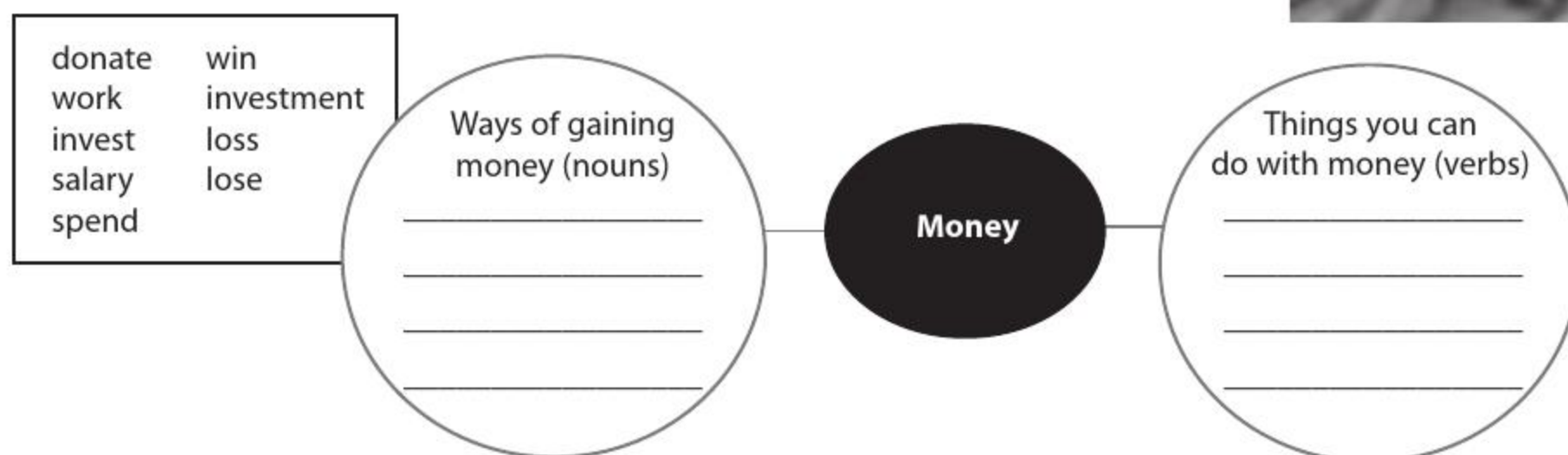
Keep complaints to yourself or to a very few people you trust. Try spending time working on positive new ideas and plans.

2 Making and spending money



1 Word builder: finances

Complete the spidergram with the words in the box.
One of the words does not fit either category.



Grammar builder: passives – present, past, future and modal

Form:

verb *to be* + past participle

Use:

Use the passive to focus on the 'receiver' rather than the 'doer' of an action.
This is often when the 'doer' (or subject) is not important or not known.

*Thousands of riyals **are won** in competitions. ✓*

People win thousands of riyals in competitions. ✗

*Corn **is grown** in Nebraska. Gold **was discovered** in California in 1849.*

*A fortune **will be made** with this new invention. That might **be discussed** at the next meeting.*

2 Grammar

a Put the words in the correct order to form sentences.

1 was / the / Spanish / Mexico City / in / conquered / by / 1520 / . _____

2 1810 / begun / in / independence / process / The / was / . _____

3 was / the / Revolution / Modern / Mexico / Mexican / born / after / . _____

4 A / and / Europe / from / in / invested / is / lot / Mexico / money / of / the / United States / . _____

5 will / the / More / money / invested / improves / if / economy / be / . _____

b Circle the correct answers.

In the 16th century, many new lands and civilizations *discovered* / *were discovered*. One of the most impressive discoveries (1) *made* / *was made* by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa. He was from Spain, but he (2) *forced* / *was forced* to leave his native lands since he (3) *lost* / *was lost* his house and farm in a war. In 1510, Balboa (4) *arrived* / *was arrived* in the Caribbean and his next eight years (5) *dedicated* / *were dedicated* to exploring, fighting and looking for gold. His greatest achievement was in 1513 when the Pacific Ocean (6) *discovered* / *was discovered* by an expedition under his command. He (7) *executed* / *was executed* in 1519.

c Rewrite the sentences using a passive construction.

People give presents on special occasions.

Presents are given on special occasions.

1 People often take holidays in the summer.

2 People are spending more money on IT equipment.

3 Someone designed the teapot in China.

4 Someone will open the supermarket on 5th January.

5 People have translated this book into many languages.

d Complete the article with the verbs in brackets.



Graduate of the Week

Pensioner Stuart Baldwin (1) _____ (*name*) the world's slowest student after taking 28 years to complete a degree. The 70-year-old bookshop owner, who (2) _____ (*award*) his Open University science degree earlier this year, (3) _____ (*just enter*) in the *Guinness Book of Records*. He now (4) _____ (*plan*) to embark on a PhD.

3 Grammar

Match the questions and answers about one of the world's tallest buildings.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 How tall is it? _____ | a) 1999. |
| 2 When was construction begun? _____ | b) 509 metres high. |
| 3 What is it called? _____ | c) A Chinese pagoda. |
| 4 What is it made of? _____ | d) C. Y. Lee & Partner. |
| 5 When was it finished? _____ | e) 2003. |
| 6 Where is the world's tallest building? _____ | f) In Taipei, Taiwan. |
| 7 What does it look like? _____ | g) Steel and glass. |
| 8 Who was it designed by? _____ | h) Taipei 101. |

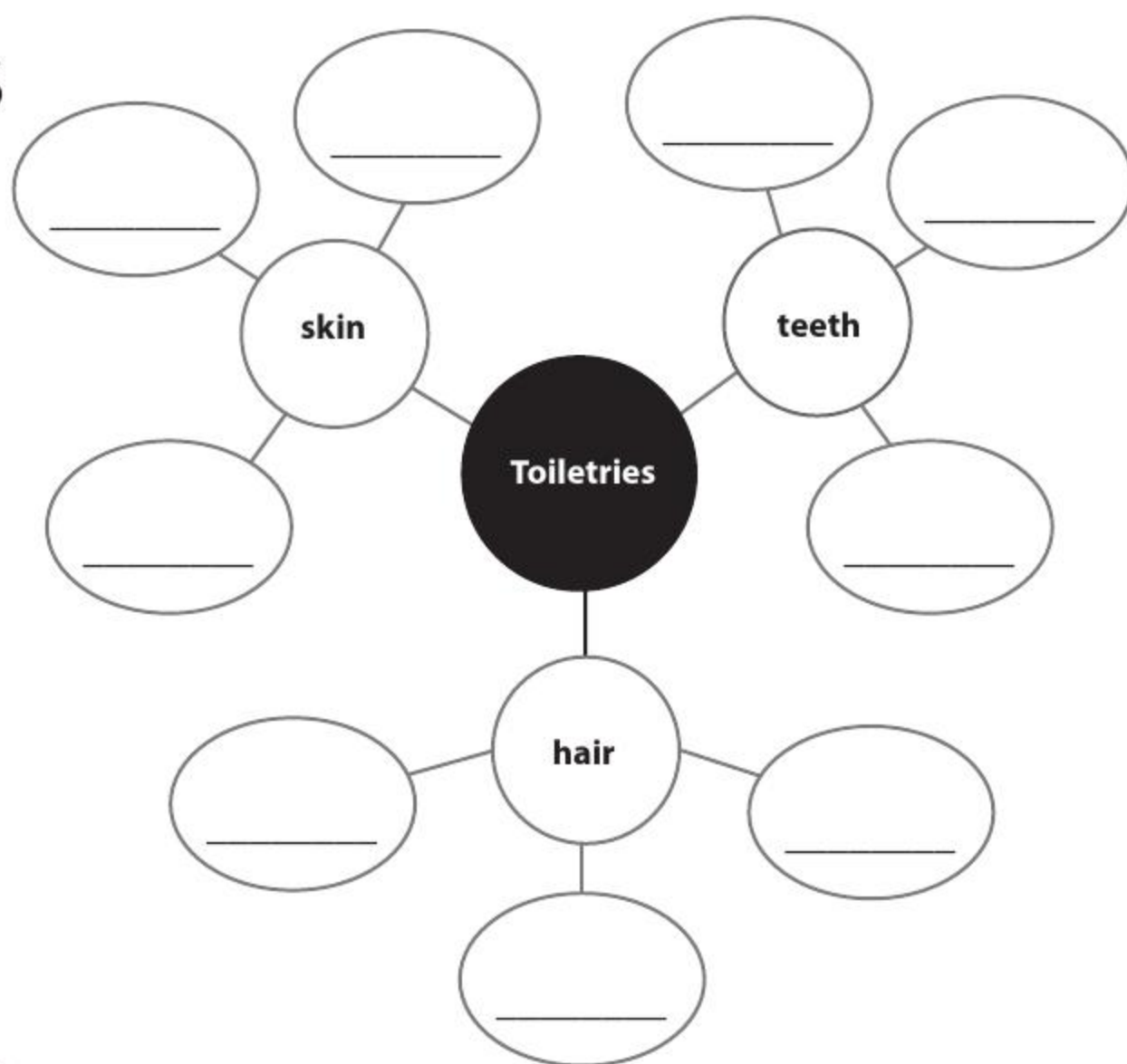
3 Entrepreneurs

1 Word builder: toiletries

a Complete the spidergram with the words in the box.

toothpaste	shampoo
dental floss	soap
conditioner	moisturizer

b Add more words to the spidergram.



c Match each word on the left with one on the right to form collocations. All the words appear in the text about Anita Roddick on page 46 in the Student's Book.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 environmentally | a) substances |
| 2 synthetic | b) testing |
| 3 haircare | c) products |
| 4 animal | d) packaging |
| 5 natural | e) friendly |
| 6 wasteful | f) ingredients |

d Complete the text with the phrases from exercise 1c.

If you go to the pharmacy today, you will find a much wider variety of (1) _____, such as shampoo or conditioner, than 20 years ago. In the past, there was a choice of perhaps two or three products. Nowadays, we can choose environmentally friendly products, with a minimum of (2) _____. Most people who are concerned about (3) _____ can relax when they

buy 'cruelty free' products. In addition, increased world knowledge and globalisation has meant a move away from (4) _____ and a preference for (5) _____, such as cocoa butter. It is quite possible that in the future we will return to the original practice of making our own toiletries at home!

Grammar builder: relative clauses, including contact clauses

Use:

Use **who** for people, **which** / **that** for things.

*He's the man **who** works with me.*

*I like the car **which** / **that** he bought.*

Language assistant

The pronoun can be omitted if it is the object of the verb in the relative clause.

This is also common in conversation.

This is the hat I like.

This is the hat which / that I like.

That can replace other relative pronouns, especially in conversation.

What cannot be used in this way.

She's the woman who lives next door. ✓

She's the woman that lives next door. ✓

She's the woman what lives next door. ✗

2 Grammar

a Match the beginnings with the ends of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 A thing that you use to take photographs | is called a computer. |
| 2 A person who represents you in court | is called a dentist. |
| 3 A thing that you use to wash your skin | is called an architect. |
| 4 A person who takes care of your teeth | is called a camera. |
| 5 A thing which is sent to someone on their graduation day | is called soap. |
| 6 A person who designs buildings | is called a lawyer. |
| 7 A thing that you use to write emails | is called a present. |

b Write the word that is being defined in each sentence.

c Join the two sentences to make one sentence using a relative pronoun.

He's an English teacher. He speaks French. He's an English teacher who speaks French.

- He's an accountant. He works in the legal department. _____
- We sometimes use soaps. They are tested on animals. _____
- George enjoys tea. Tea is grown in India. _____
- Paul is a manager. He works in the city. _____
- This shampoo is made from cocoa butter. It comes from Belize. _____
- I love stores. They sell elegant clothes. _____
- I think that is the woman. She visited my aunt last month. _____
- The company buys buildings. They are environmentally safe. _____

Unit 6 Keeping up with technology

1 Developing the car

1 Word builder: cars

a Match the adjectives with their opposites. One example has been done for you.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 fast | a) dirty |
| 2 comfortable | b) expensive |
| 3 safe | c) unreliable |
| 4 reliable | d) old |
| 5 cheap | e) uncomfortable |
| 6 clean | f) slow |
| 7 quiet | g) dangerous |
| 8 new | h) noisy |

b Write two adjectives for each form of transportation.

a bus cheap, unreliable

1 a sports car _____

2 a bicycle _____

3 a helicopter _____

4 a rocket _____

5 a balloon _____



2 Reading

a Read the advertisement at the top of page 35 and circle the correct answers.

- The magazine is about ...
 - a) pollution
 - b) fishing
 - c) world news.
- It is produced ...
 - a) weekly
 - b) monthly
 - c) every three months.
- Subscribers will receive ...
 - a) a free map
 - b) a free book
 - c) colour projection photographs.
- The Cree are probably ...
 - a) politicians
 - b) economists
 - c) native people.
- Each month the magazine discusses ...
 - a) an environmental issue
 - b) one subject in depth
 - c) one part of the world.



The New Environmentalist Magazine

Only when the last tree has died and the last river been poisoned and the last fish been caught will we realize that we cannot eat money.

– Cree comment on the environment and materialism

The *New Environmentalist* is the best guide to today's major issues. Each month the magazine tackles one subject in depth – it could be ORGANIC FARMING or GREEN CITIES, CLIMATE CHANGE or ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES.

We provide the facts and arguments supported by full-colour charts and maps – so you have a

really clear understanding. It's an instant monthly briefing, much quicker to read than a book.

Take our no-risk trial offer. Fill in the form below and we will send you the next issue free plus a special Peters' projection colour map of the world (58 cm x 84 cm) which shows the accurate relative size of countries.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Country _____

b Which of the following articles would you expect to find in the *New Environmentalist*?

- 1 Fifteen ways to renovate your kitchen
- 2 Are ZEVs really environmentally friendly?
- 3 A day in the life of a businessman in Riyadh
- 4 Real Madrid: The best team in Europe today

- 5 Ozone depletion: The real story
- 6 Scientists discover new planet in a three star system
- 7 Dubai – the new Hong Kong?
- 8 Are organic products better for you, or only better for the environment?

Glossary

to poison: to pollute

a briefing: a meeting to give key information. Company teams often have a briefing before meeting new clients.

3 Writing

a Are ZEVs possible in your city? Complete the table with the advantages and disadvantages about changing to ZEVs in your city.

Advantages	Disadvantages

b Now write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of having ZEVs in your city. Use the information from your table.

There are both advantages and disadvantages to having ZEVs in my city.

2 Communications systems

Grammar builder: gerunds

A gerund is the *-ing* form of a verb, used, for example, as the subject of a sentence or after a preposition.

*I enjoy **learning** English.*

Language assistant

Do not use the infinitive form of the verb here.

I enjoy to learn English. ✗

1 Grammar

a Match the phrases to make sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Living in the country is better than ... | a) for borrowing books. |
| 2 Watching TV ... | b) keeps you in shape. |
| 3 Playing sports ... | c) is much faster than writing a letter. |
| 4 Sending an email message ... | d) living in a city. |
| 5 Libraries are useful ... | e) learning foreign languages. |
| 6 I've always had an interest in ... | f) is a common evening pastime. |

b Complete the paragraph. Use one word / phrase from box A and one from box B in each blank. One word / phrase in each box is not used.

A	accused	depends	interested
	is aimed	useful	

B	on	of	in	for	at
----------	----	----	----	-----	----

There will be a meeting of all students who are (1) _____ learning more about contemporary international politics. Don't be (2) _____ being ignorant or out of date. It is (3) _____ improving your knowledge of the world and is (4) _____ preventing general ignorance. Come to the meeting at 4.00 pm in Room 201 of Jackson Hall.

c Complete the sentences.

- Smoking is very bad for your health .
- Living in a small apartment can be _____ .
 - Travelling by bus is _____ .
 - I think working in another country could be _____ .
 - Spending a lot of money on _____ .
 - Learning English _____ .

2 Reading

Read the article and answer the questions.

Internet users are spending time online instead of watching television, according to recent research. A survey by Nielson / Netratings shows that 50% of regular Internet users are logging on between the hours of 6.00 pm and 9.00 pm.— traditionally primetime television viewing hours. The second most popular time for people to go online is when they're eating their cornflakes, with 32% of net users going for an early morning surf.



Glossary

to log on / to be online / to surf: to use the Internet

a survey: written or spoken questions posed to many people, usually to find out information for research

- 1 When do most people use the Internet? _____
- 2 What are most other people doing at those times? _____
- 3 What other time is popular? _____
- 4 Why do you think people like to surf at this time? _____
- 5 Nielson usually conducts ratings of TV viewing. Why do you think they are interested in computer use?

3 Grammar

Match the phrases to make sentences.

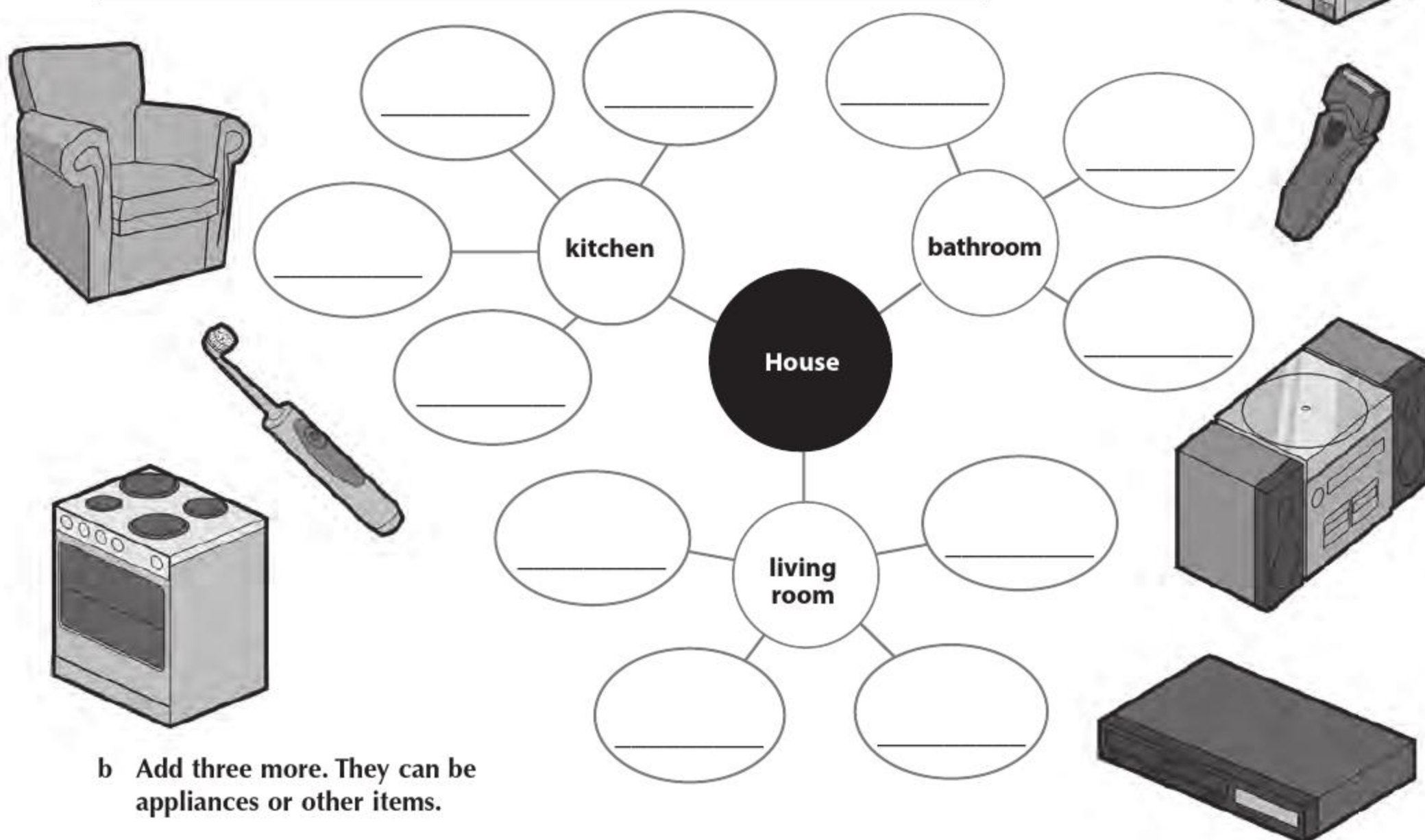
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Working a night shift ... | a) can be stressful. |
| 2 Living in a large city ... | b) is the best way to solve a problem. |
| 3 Using the computer too much ... | c) can hurt your eyes. |
| 4 Thinking creatively ... | d) is very common in Europe. |
| 5 Travelling by train ... | e) keeps children from doing their homework. |
| 6 Playing video games ... | f) is very difficult to get used to. |

3 Using technology

1 Word builder: compound nouns

a Complete the spidergram with the words in the box.

dishwasher	microwave oven	electric toothbrush	armchair
stereo	stove	electric razor	DVD player



b Add three more. They can be appliances or other items.

Grammar builder: zero, first and second conditionals

Different forms are used according to the 'reality' of a situation.

Use: A general truth – what usually happens.

*If you **don't feel** well, you **stay** at home.*

Form: If + present + present (zero conditional)

Use: A possible future result of a probable future action.

*If I **see** him tomorrow, I'll **ask** him.*

Form: If + present + will (first conditional)

Use: A hypothetical (unreal) present or future action / situation.

*If I **had** the money, I'd **come** with you.*

(I don't have the money, but if I imagine myself in that situation I would come.)

Form: If + past simple + would + simple infinitive (second conditional)

2 Grammar

a Circle the correct words.

- 1 It's easy. If you *push / pushed* that button, the microwave oven *turns / turned* off.
- 2 If I *am / were* you, I *will / would* speak to your boss.
- 3 I know why the sound is bad. It *will / would* be better if you *turn / turned* on both of the speakers.
- 4 If it *rains / rained* this afternoon, we *won't / wouldn't* go on the picnic.
- 5 If you *meet / met* my parents, I know you *will / would* like them.
- 6 If the lights *go / went* out, just *change / changed* the fuse in this box.

b Complete the letter with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Ned,

Your father and I really miss you. If you (1) _____ (not be) so far away, we (2) _____ (not have) all these technological problems here at home. The CD and the DVD aren't working. I know a little about the equipment. I know that if you (3) _____ (not plug) them in, they (4) _____ (not work) ... so I checked the plugs. They are OK. If you (5) _____ (call) us tonight and tell us what to do, we (6) _____ (record) the football game for you this weekend.

Mum

c Complete the conversation.

A: Does your grandmother understand all this new technology?

B: Well, not really. This is what she told me yesterday: 'It's easy to use the DVD. You turn it on and put a DVD in there and if it doesn't work, you (1) _____. And the computer is easier. You turn it on and (2) _____. I asked her how she used the mobile phone I gave her. 'That's difficult. If I used it to make calls, I'd (3) _____, so I just use it (4) _____.'

3 Reading

Read the text and answer the questions.

How to Keep Up With Technology

The People's Choice Toy of the Year 2005 at New York's International Toy Fair wasn't a doll or a train set. It was a 'Leap-Pad' – a laptop computer designed for two-year-olds. Other contenders were bright plastic kiddie versions of palm personal organizers, mobile phones, and 'pre-computers.' 'The trend in toys for babies and toddlers is more and more technology-focused, as well as toys that can be upgraded by downloading software from the Internet as the child gets older,' says the *Washington Post*. Never mind the kids programming the VCR for you: in another few years they'll be building their own.

- 1 The People's Choice Toy of the Year 2005 was
 - a) a doll
 - b) a train
 - c) a computer.
- 2 The Leap-Pad is
 - a) a personal organizer
 - b) a laptop
 - c) a mobile phone.
- 3 It is intended for
 - a) adults
 - b) babies
 - c) toddlers.
- 4 According to the *Washington Post*, technological toys are
 - a) becoming more popular
 - b) becoming less popular
 - c) being designed by children.

Glossary

a toy: something for a child to play with

a kid / kiddie (colloquial): a child

a toddler: a child who is just walking, between two and three years old

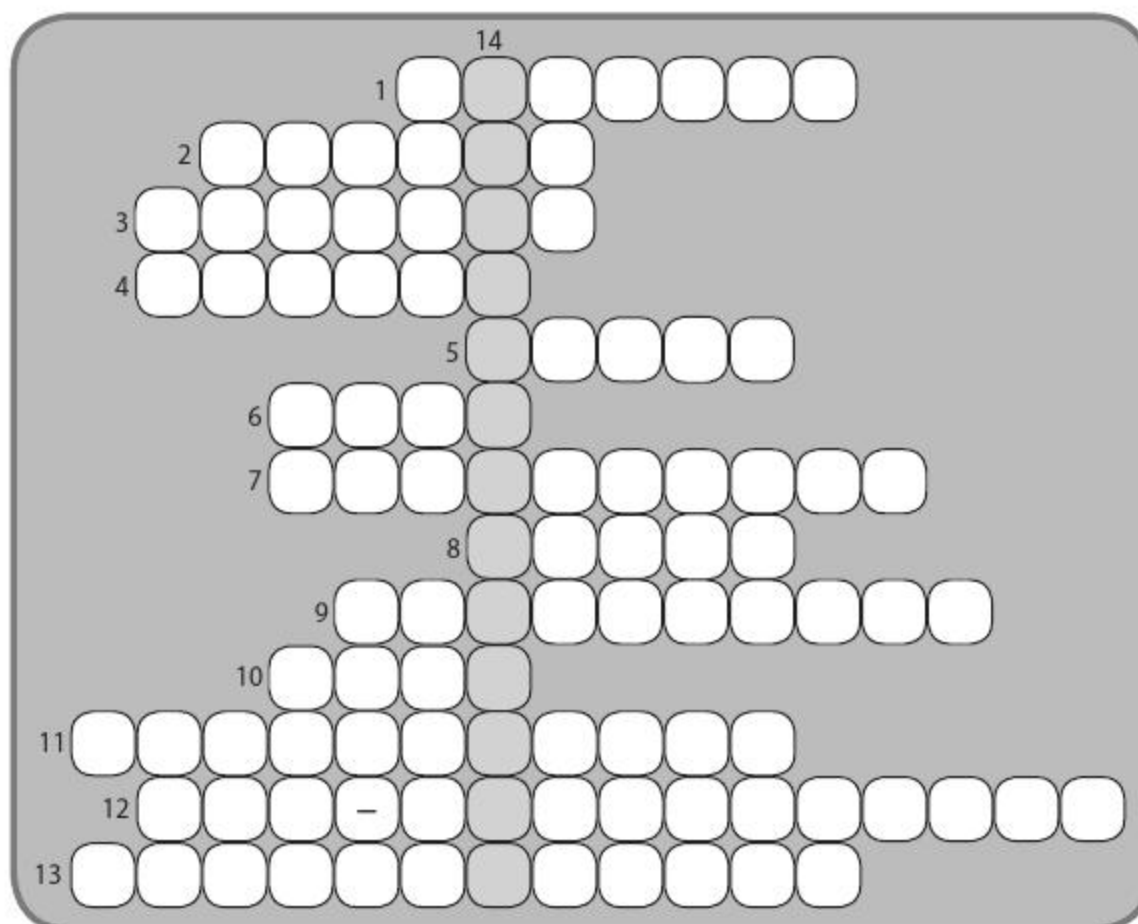
Unit 7 House and home

1 Home away from home

1 Word builder: college living

Complete the crossword puzzle.
What is the mystery word?

- 1 The dorm has a large _____ room.
- 2 I don't like living in a dorm.
The rules are too _____.
- 3 I need my _____.
I hate sharing an apartment
with others.
- 4 I wanted a one-bedroom
apartment, but they were too
expensive so I got a small
_____.
- 5 I prefer dorms because all
the _____ are included.
- 6 A _____ can be fun but there isn't any freedom.
- 7 I prefer living at home. I need a family _____.
- 8 The apartment was great! There was a washer and a _____.
- 9 The college provides small _____ off campus.
- 10 I have taken a holiday job to pay the _____.
- 11 They rented the apartment _____ so I had to buy a bed.
- 12 I hope I'll be able to find an _____ (-) apartment.
- 13 I like my _____. I prefer deciding when and what I am going to eat.



2 Writing

Complete the letter home. Use your imagination or the words in brackets.

Dear Mum and Dad,

Here I am at college. The course in (1) _____ (*dentistry / accounting*) is very (2) _____ (*boring / interesting*). I (3) _____ (*love / hate*) it. I'm renting (4) _____ (*an apartment / a house*) near campus. I'm sharing with a (5) _____ (*fun / miserable*) (6) _____ (*guy / girl*) named (7) _____. Last weekend we went for a (8) _____ (*picnic / meal in a restaurant*) with some other students. We had a (9) _____ (*great / terrible*) time because it (10) _____ (*was sunny / rained*) all day. Write to me soon, lots of love, _____

3 Reading and writing

a Read the email message.

COMPOSE EMAIL

Send

Send Later

Save to Inbox

Link

Tools

Library

To

Subject

Dear Mother and Father,

Everything here at college is great. I really like my lecturers and the other students are fine. I met some interesting new students from Asia in my chemistry class. They are very intelligent. I guess I'll have to study a lot.

I have one problem ... money. I know you can't send me more. Dad's operation is going to be very expensive and I wouldn't ask you for more help, but I do need some advice.

Everything here in the city is so much more expensive than it is at home. I have to pay 3,000 riyals a month in rent. I guess I shouldn't have rented that two-bedroom apartment, but I wanted to make one bedroom into a study. Also, since the apartment was unfurnished, I had to buy lots of things. My college tuition and books have also been very expensive.

What can I do?

Lara

b Tick (✓) the statements T (true) or F (false).

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Lara lives in a dorm. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 She needs more money. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 She has an Asian roommate. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The apartment was furnished. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 There is one bedroom in the apartment. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 She wants to live in a dorm. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 She lives near her parents' home. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Her father isn't well. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |

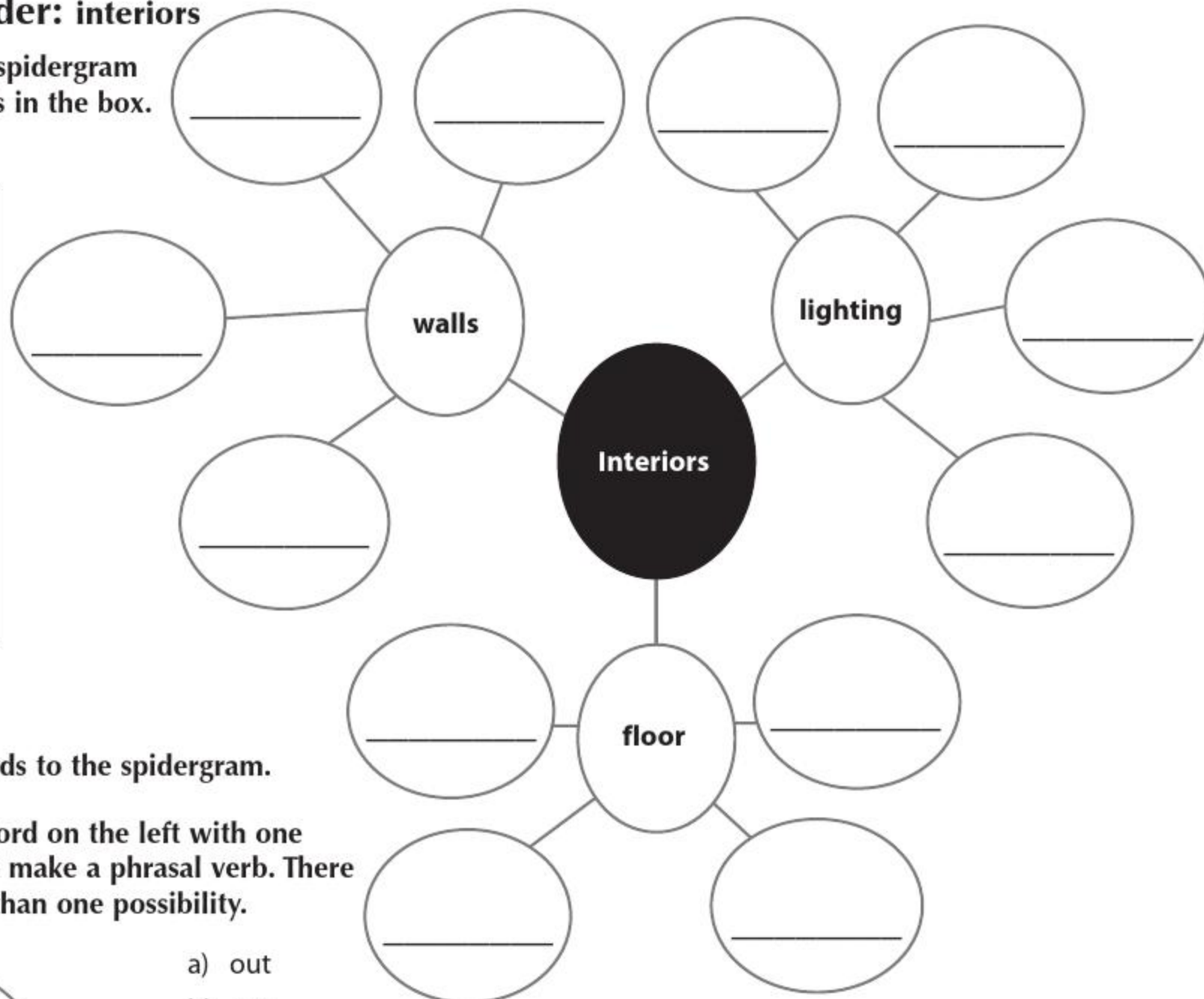
c What do you think Lara should do? Write her an email message giving her advice.

2 Decoration

1 Word builder: interiors

a Complete the spidergram with the words in the box.

paint
poster
mat
picture
lamp
wood
carpet
candles
lampshade



b Add more words to the spidergram.

c Match each word on the left with one on the right to make a phrasal verb. There may be more than one possibility.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1 break | a) out |
| 2 give | b) out |
| 3 go | c) off |
| 4 move | d) out |
| 5 take | e) down |
| 6 throw | f) care of |
| 7 turn | g) away |

d Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the words in exercise 1c.

I'm glad you could go to Egypt on holiday. Don't worry about anything. I'll (1) _____ your apartment and (2) _____ the rubbish. Did you remember to (3) _____ the water? I have some news too. I'm going to have a horse again. I had one when I was young, but my father (4) _____ it _____ when we (5) _____ of our house in the countryside and back to the city. My TV (6) _____ last night so I won't be able to watch the game tonight. I guess I'll have to (7) _____ and have coffee at the café and watch it there.

Grammar builder: phrasal verbs**Use:**

These verbs are commonly used, especially in colloquial or informal English.
They are less common in written or formal English (e.g. business letters).

Form:

Phrasal verbs are made of a base verb and a particle (or particles).

*I'll **take care of** the apartment.*

Some verbs can separate around objects. These verbs have to separate when a pronoun is used.

They took down the mirror. or They took the mirror down.

They took it down. ✓ They took down it. ✗

2 Grammar

- a Put the words in the correct order. In some sentences more than one word order is possible.
If there is more than one possible order, write both.**

- 1 down / Petrol / go / prices / sometimes / . _____
- 2 down / the / Turn / radio / . _____
- 3 away / give / going / He's / laptop / the / to / . _____
- 4 the / brother's / out / of / My / moved / family / apartment / . _____
- 5 I / old / out / sofa / that / throw / to / want / . _____
- 6 your / you / toys / to / Put / play / out / go / before / away / . _____

- b Complete the sentences with the correct form of a suitable phrasal verb.**

I love that jacket but it's too expensive. Maybe the price will go down _____ when they have a sale.

- 1 Before you connect the sink, make sure you _____ the water _____.
- 2 I don't like this sofa but it's in good condition. I could _____ it _____ to someone who needs it.
- 3 Ahmed is very messy. He never _____ anything _____.
- 4 Before I move into this room, I want to _____ those horrible posters.
- 5 The children are trying to sleep, so please _____ the TV _____.
- 6 Salim says he won't _____ with his secretary being late any more.

- c Complete the conversation. Use the picture for ideas.**

A: How's your new apartment?

B: It's horrible.

A: Tell me about it.

B: Well, _____

A: So, what are you planning to do?

B: _____



3 Street scenes

Grammar builder: *used to* and *would*

Use:

These forms are both used to talk about past habits.

Used to can refer to states and situations as well as actions.

Would can only be used for actions.

We **used to** / **would** go riding in summer.

We **used to** have a big car.

But not

We **would** have a big car.

These forms cannot say how often things happened in terms of number.

We **used to** / **would** go there every summer.

We **used to** / **would** go there three times.

Form:

Notice how questions are formed differently.

<i>I used / didn't use to</i>	<i>see him.</i>
<i>Did you use to</i>	<i>see him?</i>
<i>I'd (I would) / I wouldn't</i>	<i>see him.</i>
<i>Would you</i>	<i>see him?</i>

Language assistant

These are past forms.
To refer to present habit, use the present simple.

1 Grammar

a Match the sentences that go together.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Joe has a car now. | a) At college he would drink tea or coffee. |
| 2 Ali's a professor now. | b) We'd go for a walk there every Sunday. |
| 3 The children play together nicely now. | c) He used to be a school teacher. |
| 4 Alan only drinks orange juice or water these days. | d) He used to go everywhere by bus. |
| 5 They closed the park down last month. | e) He used to eat a lot of fried food. |
| 6 Peter is very slim these days. | f) At first they would fight a lot. |

b Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 a) We would have long hair when we were kids. <input type="checkbox"/> | b) We used to have long hair when we were kids. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 a) I wouldn't like eggs, but I do now. <input type="checkbox"/> | b) I didn't like eggs, but I do now. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 a) People use to wear coats in the winter in my city. <input type="checkbox"/> | b) People usually wear coats in the winter in my city. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 a) I didn't use to swim when I was a child. <input type="checkbox"/> | b) I didn't would swim when I was a child. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 a) Ziad used to live in Oman when he was younger. <input type="checkbox"/> | b) Ziad would live in Oman when he was younger. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 a) We'd see him three times. <input type="checkbox"/> | b) We'd see him every Sunday. <input type="checkbox"/> |

c Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use *used to* or *would* when possible.

I (1) _____ (have) a wonderful childhood. We (2) _____ (live) in a small town in the north of the country. It (3) _____ (be) very cold in the winter and we (4) _____ (have) snow on the ground from October until April. I (5) _____ (love) going cross-country skiing. My brothers (6) _____ (go) with me and we (7) _____ (spend) the entire day outside. My mother (8) _____ (call) us to come in before it (9) _____ (get) dark. She always (10) _____ (have) hot chocolate waiting for us.

d Look at the drawings of the same street 50 years ago and today. Write sentences about the changes.



There used to be a chemist on the corner.

Unit 8 Crime and law

1 Unsolved crimes

1 Word builder: crime

a Complete the table.

Noun	Person	Verb
(1) _____ an assassination a crime	a murderer (2) _____ a criminal a police officer	to murder to assassinate (3) _____ to arrest to rob someone / steal something
(4) _____ (5) _____	(6) _____	



Language assistant

Notice that *steal* and *rob* have the same meaning but a different object.

He stole the book. ✓

He robbed me. ✓

He stole me. ✗

b Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1a. You may need to change the form of the word to fit the context.

If you drive too fast and the police officer sees you, he might arrest you.

1 Don't carry a lot of money around on holiday – someone could _____ you.

2 There was a bank _____ today in town. The police will certainly want to interview the customers who were in the bank at the time and who _____ the crime.

3 **A:** Do you remember that there was an attempted _____ of a Russian leader, some years back?

B: Oh yes, and one of his bodyguards was wounded, wasn't he?

4 _____ is probably the most serious crime.

5 That car is too cheap – it must be _____.

6 The _____ arrested the _____ who stole the painting.

7 The police said it was a difficult _____ to solve, but they caught the _____ in the end.

8 The prisoner was a _____. He _____ his business partner with a gun.

2 Grammar

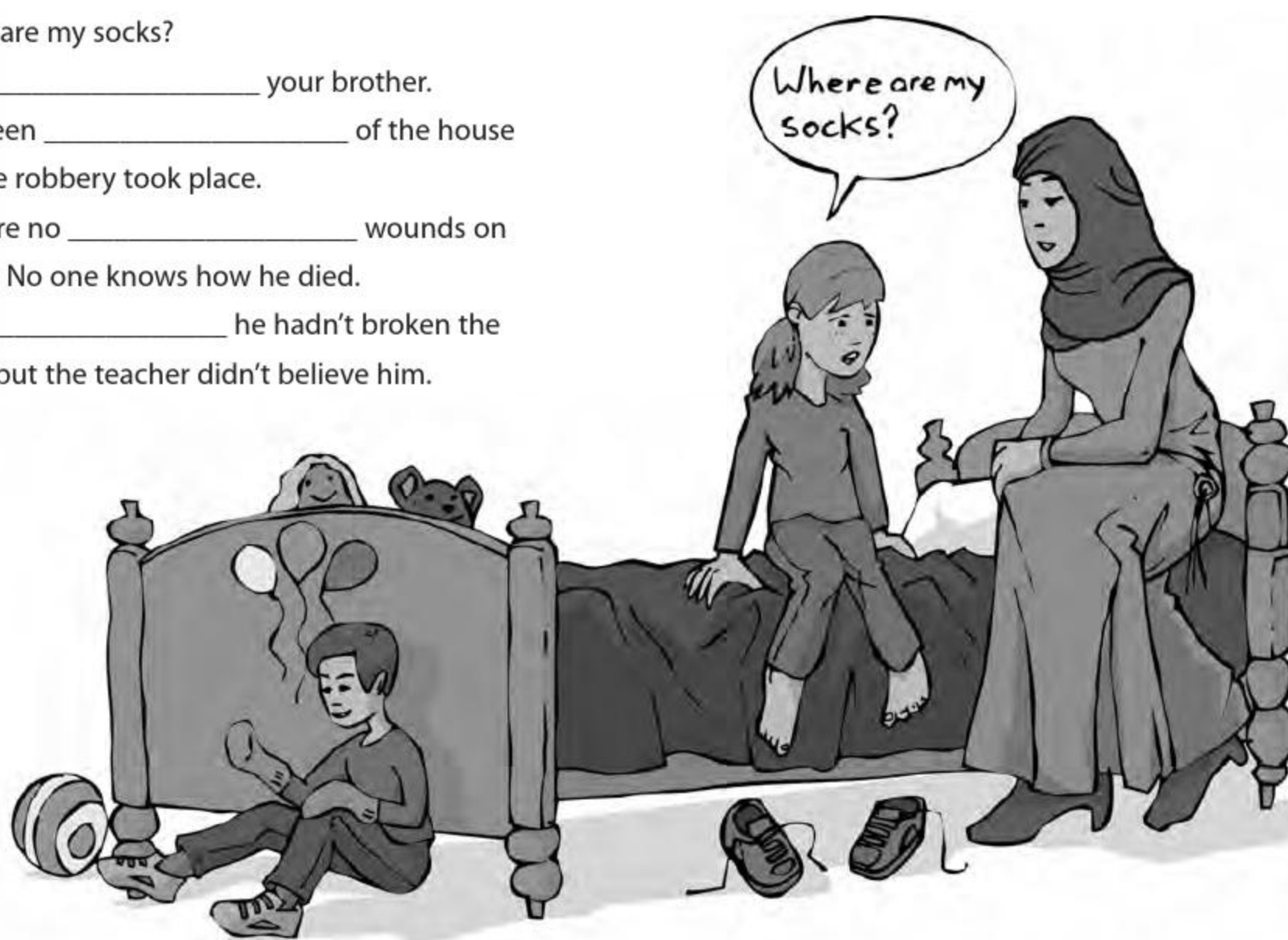
a Match each more formal (written) term on the left with a less formal term on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 in the vicinity | a) after |
| 2 a number of | b) to ask |
| 3 to interrogate | c) can be seen |
| 4 to declare | d) to say |
| 5 visible | e) some |
| 6 following | f) near |

b Decide on the most appropriate word or phrase from exercise 2a to complete each sentence. You may need to change the form of the word in context.

The bank is near the post office.

- 1 _____ watching the news, we went to bed.
- 2 _____ the recent cut in tax rates, the average household income has increased.
- 3 Police _____ several suspects at disturbances in the city centre.
- 4 _____ people were seen running from the scene of the crime.
- 5 A: Where are my socks?
B: _____ your brother.
- 6 He was seen _____ of the house where the robbery took place.
- 7 There were no _____ wounds on the body. No one knows how he died.
- 8 Bobby _____ he hadn't broken the window, but the teacher didn't believe him.



2 Crime and punishment

Grammar builder: past perfect

Use:

This tense is used when speaking of the past, to refer back to an earlier past. The earlier past is not necessarily historic. It may be a short time ago, but before the events we are talking about.

Form:

had + past participle

When I arrived home, I realized I **had lost** my bag.

1 Grammar

a Match the sentences that go together. One example has been done for you.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Ahmed has a cold. | a) He had overslept. |
| 2 Bassam was going to be late for work. | b) He had lost his chequebook. |
| 3 Henry couldn't pay his rent. | c) He had never had an interview before. |
| 4 Noor felt sad. | d) He had got very wet in the rain. |
| 5 Jeremy was nervous. | e) He had passed the exam. |
| 6 James was very happy. | f) Her friend had moved to another town. |

b Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the correct forms: past simple or past perfect.

When my dad retired from his job, he decided to have dinner with the guys from work at a special restaurant. He called everybody and invited (invite) them to come. Some people (1) _____ (say) yes, but a number of others (2) _____ (make) other plans for that evening, which was a pity. I arrived at the restaurant at 8.00 pm I (3) _____ (reserve) a table weeks in advance because it's a popular place. When I went in, nobody (4) _____ (be) there. Feeling a bit depressed, I (5) _____ (sit) at the table and (6) _____ (wait). A few minutes later, everyone arrived with a card and a leaving present. They (7) _____ (hide) around the corner as a joke! We all (8) _____ (have) a wonderful evening in the end.



- c *Great Expectations* was written in 1860 and is one of the most famous books by the great English novelist, Charles Dickens. Read the text.

One dark evening, a small boy called Pip met a frightening man, a convict called Magwitch. Magwitch had escaped from a prison ship on its way to Australia, and he terrified Pip into stealing some food for him. Magwitch was caught (though he did not tell the police that Pip had stolen food for him), and continued to his exile in Australia.



Pip and Joe

Pip's parents were dead and he lived with his older sister and her husband, a blacksmith called Joe. They were poor, and Pip's only opportunity in life was to become a blacksmith like Joe. But one day, while Pip was learning his new job, a lawyer from London visited him. The lawyer told Pip that he had inherited a lot of money from an anonymous benefactor. The only rich person Pip had ever known was an old lady called Miss Havisham, who had been friendly to him when he was a child.

The lawyer told Pip that he must go to London immediately where he would have enough money to study and become a gentleman. Some time later, Pip discovered the true identity of his benefactor – it was not Miss Havisham, but Magwitch, the convict he had helped all those years ago and who had just arrived back in London. In Australia, Magwitch had become a rich farmer and had decided to help the boy he had terrified so long ago. However, the police were hunting Magwitch because he had escaped from his Australian exile. Pip tried to help the convict escape, but finally Magwitch was caught and died in prison.

- d Put these events in the correct order based on the story.

- 1 Pip started training to become a blacksmith. ☐
- 2 Magwitch escaped from Australia. ☐
- 3 Pip's parents died. ☐
- 4 Magwitch arrived in London. ☐
- 5 Pip went to London to study. ☐

- 6 Magwitch escaped from a ship. ☐
- 7 Pip went to live with his sister. ☐
- 8 Magwitch died. ☐
- 9 Pip met a convict. ☐
- 10 A lawyer visited Pip. ☐

3 Crime knows no borders

Grammar builder: review of past tenses

Match the correct explanations with the forms of the verbs. One example has been done for you.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 <i>have / has + been + v + -ing</i> | a) past experiences at an indefinite time in the past |
| 2 <i>was / were + v + -ing</i> | b) an action in progress at a particular time in the past |
| 3 <i>used to + v</i> | c) a past action that is no longer true |
| 4 <i>had + past participle</i> | d) an action that happened before another action in the past |
| 5 <i>have / had + past participle</i> | e) an action that started in the past and continues until now |
| 6 <i>v + -ed</i> | f) a past action at a definite time |

1 Grammar

a Circle the correct words.

My life (1) *was / has been / used to be* simple. In 1988, I (2) *have been living / was living / had lived* in a nice apartment in New York City. I (3) *was having / have had / had* a good job at a small publishing company and a lot of friends. Everything changed in 1989. That year I (4) *had had / have had / was having* an early holiday and I (5) *had just got / was just getting / have just got* back to work when my boss (6) *had asked / asked / was asking* me to do an interview with a young painter in Greenwich Village. Well, to make a long story short, the young man I (7) *met / had met / have met* that day was a forger of famous old paintings when he wasn't doing his own work – and I discovered this in the interview. He was sent to prison and I (8) *was / have been / had been* a famous journalist ever since. My life isn't so simple any more, but I love it!

b Complete the paragraph with the correct forms of the verbs in the box. You can use one verb more than once.

work	quit	move	meet	live	have	die	be	decide
------	------	------	------	------	------	-----	----	--------

Ted (1) _____ with his father for 40 years when I (2) _____ him.
He (3) _____ married, but I think he (4) _____ a wife years before. He never spoke about it, but someone told me she had died in an accident. When I met him, he (5) _____ in a factory, eight hours a day, six days a week and never complained. Then his father (6) _____.
Ted (7) _____ to change his life completely. He (8) _____ his job and (9) _____ out. Since then he (10) _____ happily on a small farm in Maine.

c These are the questions a reporter asked Ted. Match the questions and his answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Before you came here, where did you work? | a) When I decided to move here. |
| 2 Do you have any regrets? | b) That's none of your business, young man. |
| 3 Have you ever played baseball? | c) No, I don't like sports. |
| 4 How long have you lived here? | d) After my father died. |
| 5 What was the happiest moment in your life? | e) None at all. |
| 6 When was the first time you thought of moving to Maine? | f) In a factory. |
| 7 Have you ever been married? | g) For 10 years. |

2 Writing

a A reporter is interviewing Eric Jones, a senior policeman. Complete the reporter's questions. Use the words to help you.

- Reporter:** (1) How long / policeman? _____
- Jones:** Nearly 30 years now.
- Reporter:** (2) How old / join the police force? _____
- Jones:** I was 20.
- Reporter:** (3) Always want / be / policeman? _____
- Jones:** No, I didn't. When I was at school I wanted to be a doctor.
- Reporter:** (4) Why / change / mind? _____
- Jones:** I wasn't very good at science!
- Reporter:** (5) Ever / think / change / job? _____
- Jones:** No, never. I've always loved the job, and I still do.
- Reporter:** (6) What / greatest achievement? _____
- Jones:** Probably when I tracked down and arrested the famous Diamond Robbers in 1996.

b Now write up your interview as a newspaper report.

Unit 1

Travel

active (adj) ★★★
 adventure (n) ★★
 amazing (adj) ★★
 ashore (adv) (to come) ★
 base (n) ★★★
 bay (n) ★★★
 break (n) ★★★
 canyon (n)
 choice (n) ★★★
 countryside (n) ★★★
 destination (n) ★★
 exotic (adj) ★
 explore (v) ★★★
 fantastic (adj) ★★
 hire (v) ★★
 historic (adj) ★★
 hospitality (n) ★
 knowledgeable (adj)
 map (n) ★★★
 mountain (n) ★★★
 nature (n) ★★★
 nest (n) ★★
 perfect (adj) ★★★
 profile (n) ★★
 range (n) ★★★
 reach (v) ★★★
 relax (v) ★★★
 renowned (adj)
 rugged (adj)
 shady (adj)
 sightseeing (n)
 souvenir (n) ★
 spectacular (adj) ★★
 stunning (adj) ★
 tourist boom (n) ★★★
 travel (v) ★★★
 unspoiled (adj)

Architecture

accommodation (n) ★★
 ancient (adj) ★★★
 architecture (n) ★★
 entrance (main) (n) ★★★
 floor (first) (n) ★★★
 ruins (n) ★
 site (n) ★★
 terrace (n) ★★

Holidays

airline (n) ★★
 broaden (v) (the mind) ★
 claim (v) ★★★
 continent (n) ★★
 domestic (adj) ★★★
 enormous (adj) ★★★
 flight (n) ★★★
 holiday (n) ★★★
 impression (n) ★★★
 introduce (v) ★★★

/ˈæktɪv/
 /əd'ventʃə(r)/
 /ə'meɪzɪŋ/
 /ə'sɔ:(r)/
 /beɪs/
 /beɪ/
 /breɪk/
 /'kænjən/
 /tʃɔɪs/
 /'kʌntri'saɪd/
 /,destɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/
 /ɪg'zɒtɪk/
 /ɪk'splɔ:(r)/
 /fæn'tæstɪk/
 /'haɪə(r)/
 /hɪ'stɒrɪk/
 /hɒspɪ'tæləti/
 /'nɒlɪdʒəb(ə)l/
 /mæp/
 /'maʊntɪn/
 /'neɪtʃə(r)/
 /nest/
 /'pɜ:(r)fɪkt/
 /'prəʊfaɪl/
 /reɪndʒ/
 /ri:tʃ/
 /rɪ'læks/
 /rɪ'naʊnd/
 /'rʌɡɪd/
 /'ʃeɪdi/
 /'saɪt'si:ɪŋ/
 /,su:və'nɪə(r)/
 /spek'tækjʊlə(r)/
 /'stʌnɪŋ/
 /'tʊərɪst/ /bu:m/
 /'træv(ə)l/
 /ʌn'spɔɪld/

/ə,kɒmə'deɪʃ(ə)n/
 /'eɪnʃ(ə)nt/
 /'ɑ:(r)kɪ'tektʃə(r)/
 /'entrəns/
 /flɔ:(r)/
 /ru:ɪn/
 /saɪt/
 /'terəs/

/'eə(r)lʌm/
 /'brɔ:d(ə)n/
 /kleɪm/
 /'kɒntɪnənt/
 /dɒ'mestɪk/
 /ɪ'nɔ:(r)məs/
 /flaɪt/
 /'hɒlɪdeɪ/
 /ɪm'preʃ(ə)n/
 /ɪn'trə'dju:s/

jet (plane) (n) ★★
 jumbo (jet) (adj)
 luggage (n) ★
 management (n) ★★★
 mass (n) ★★★
 passenger (n) ★★★
 provide (v)) ★★★
 relatively (adv) ★★★
 say (v) ★★★
 tell (v) ★★★
 transport (n) ★★★

/dʒet/
 /'dʒʌmbəʊ/
 /'lʌɡɪdʒ/
 /'mænɪdʒmənt/
 /mæs/
 /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/
 /prə'vaɪd/
 /'relatɪvli/
 /seɪ/
 /tel/
 /'træns'pɔ:(r)t/

Visitors from abroad

ahead (adv) ★★★
 anatomical (adj)
 audio guide (n)
 bank (n) ★★★
 block (n) ★★★
 breakfast (n) ★★★
 celebrity (n) ★
 create (v)) ★★★
 decline (n) (to be in) ★★★
 expert (n) ★★★
 know (v) ★★★
 model (n) ★★★
 prejudice (n) ★★
 represent (v) ★★★
 rent (v) ★★★
 rude (adj) ★★
 talented (adj) ★
 wax (n)

/ə'hed/
 /,ænə'tɒmɪk(ə)l/
 /'ɔ:diəʊ/ /gaɪd/
 /bæŋk/
 /blɒk/
 /'brekfəst/
 /sə'lebrəti/
 /kri'eɪt/
 /dɪ'klaɪn/
 /'eks'pɜ:(r)t/
 /nəʊ/
 /'mɒd(ə)l/
 /'predʒʊdɪs/
 /,reprɪ'zent/
 /rent/
 /ru:d/
 /'tæləntɪd/
 /wæks/

Haji

adult (n) ★★★
 annual (adj) ★★★
 associate (v) ★★★
 book (n) ★★★
 calendar (n) ★★
 define (v) ★★★
 duty (n) ★★★
 essential (adj) ★★★
 feast (n)
 fulfil (v) ★★
 gather (v) ★★★
 knife (n) ★★★
 lunar (adj)
 mark (v) ★★★
 oblige (v) ★★
 perform (v) ★★★
 physically ★★
 pillar (n)
 pilgrimage (n)
 plain (n) ★★
 prayer (n) ★★
 rite (n)
 yearn (v)

/ˈædʌlt/
 /'ænjuəl/
 /ə'səʊsi'eɪt/
 /bʊk/
 /'kælɪndə(r)/
 /dɪ'faɪn/
 /'dju:ti/
 /ɪ'senʃ(ə)l/
 /fi:st/
 /fʊl'fɪl/
 /'gæðə(r)/
 /naɪf/
 /'lu:nə(r)/
 /mɑ:(r)k/
 /ə'blaɪdʒ/
 /pə(r)'fɔ:(r)m/
 /'fɪzɪkli/
 /'pɪlə(r)/
 /'pɪlgrɪmɪdʒ/
 /pleɪn/
 /preə(r)/
 /raɪt/
 /jɜ:(r)n/

Other words and phrases

advantage (n) ★★★
 advisable (to be) (adj)
 all inclusive (adj)
 allow (v) ★★★

/əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/
 /əd'vaɪzəb(ə)l/
 /ɔ:l/ /ɪn'klu:sɪv/
 /ə'laʊ/

armchair (n) (travel) ★★
 blame (v) ★★★
 closely (adv) ★★★
 competition (n) ★★★
 congratulations (n) ★
 financially (adv) ★★★
 hang gliding (n)
 hurt (v) ★★★
 improve (v) ★★★
 keen (adj) ★★★
 kind (of) (n) ★★★
 means (of) (n) ★★★
 omit (v) ★★
 prize winner (n) ★★★
 virtual (adj) (virtual trip)
 win (v) ★★★

Unit 2

Discoveries

breakthrough (n) ★
 bucket (n) ★★
 childhood (n) ★★
 cloth (n) ★★
 compass (n) ★
 darkroom (n)
 democracy (n) ★★★
 detergent (n)
 devise (v) ★★
 discovery (n) ★★★
 distillation (n)
 familiar (adj) ★★★
 famous (adj) ★★★
 found (v) ★★★
 gunpowder (n)
 invention (n) ★★
 moisturizer (n)
 original (adj)
 perfect (v)
 physicist (n)
 process (n) (to develop) ★★★
 prolific (adj)
 pyramid (n) ★
 rug (n) ★★
 scientist (n) ★★★
 skin (n) ★★★
 scented (adj)
 textile (n) ★★
 toiletries (n)
 vitally (adv)
 windmill (n)

Important inventions

apply (v) ★★★
 artificial (adj) ★★
 camera (n) ★★★
 cement (n) ★
 commercialize (v)
 construct (v) ★★★
 digital (adj) ★★
 dynamite (n)

/ˈɑː(r)m,tʃeə(r)/
 /bleɪm/
 /ˈkloʊsli/
 /ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃ(ə)n/
 /kənˌgrætʃʊˈleɪʃ(ə)n/
 /faɪˈnæns(ə)li/
 /hæŋ/ /ˈɡlaɪdɪŋ/
 /hɜː(r)t/
 /ɪmˈpruːv/
 /kiːn/
 /kaɪnd/ /əv/
 /miːnz/ /əv/
 /əʊˈmɪt/
 /praɪz/ /ˈwɪnə(r)/
 /ˈvɜː(r)tʃʊəl/
 /wɪn/

/ˈbreɪkθruː/
 /ˈbʌkɪt/
 /ˈtʃaɪldˌhʊd/
 /kloʊθ/
 /ˈkʌmpəs/
 /ˈdɑː(r)kruːm/
 /dɪˈmɒkrəsi/
 /dɪˈtɜː(r)dʒ(ə)nt/
 /dɪˈvaɪz/
 /dɪˈskʌv(ə)ri/
 /ˌdɪstrɪˈleɪʃ(ə)n/
 /fəˈmɪliə(r)/
 /ˈfeɪməs/
 /faʊnd/
 /ˈɡʌnˌpaʊdə(r)/
 /ɪnˈvenʃ(ə)n/
 /ˈmɔɪstʃəˌraɪzə(r)/
 /əˈrɪdʒ(ə)nəl/
 /ˈpɜː(r)fɪkt/
 /ˈfɪzɪsɪst/
 /ˈprəʊses/
 /prəˈlɪfɪk/
 /ˈpɪrəˌmɪd/
 /rʌɡ/
 /ˈsaɪəntɪst/
 /skɪn/
 /ˈsentɪd/
 /ˈtekstaɪl/
 /ˈtoɪləˌtrɪz/
 /ˈvaɪt(ə)li/
 /ˈwɪm(d)ˌmɪl/

/əˈplai/
 /ˌɑː(r)trɪˈfɪʃ(ə)l/
 /ˈkæm(ə)rə/
 /səˈment/
 /kəˈmɜː(r)ʃəlaɪz/
 /kənˈstrʌkt/
 /ˈdɪdʒɪt(ə)l/
 /ˈdʌməˌmaɪt/

hoover (v)
 imitation (n) ★
 ink (n) ★
 lacquer (n)
 leading (adj) ★★★
 patent (n) ★
 pearl (n) ★
 planet (n) ★★
 polio (n)
 research (n) ★★★
 sandwich (n) ★★
 scholar (n) ★★
 solder (v)
 solution (n) ★★★
 sticky (adj) ★
 sulphur (n)
 tyre (n) ★★
 vaccine (n)
 vacuum cleaner (n) ★
 vulcanized (adj)
 waterproof (adj) ★
 weatherproof (adj)

/ˈhuːvə(r)/
 /ˌɪmɪˈteɪʃ(ə)n/
 /ɪŋk/
 /ˈlækə(r)/
 /ˈliːdɪŋ/
 /ˈpeɪt(ə)nt/
 /pɜː(r)l/
 /ˈplænɪt/
 /ˈpəʊliəʊ/
 /rɪˈsɜː(r)tʃ/
 /ˈsæn(d)wɪdʒ/
 /rɪˈsɜː(r)tʃ/
 /ˈsɒldə(r)/
 /səˈluːʃ(ə)n/
 /ˈstɪki/
 /ˈsʌlfə(r)/
 /ˈtaɪə(r)/
 /ˈvæksɪn/
 /ˈvækjuəm/ /ˈkliːnə(r)/
 /ˈvʌlkənəɪzɪd/
 /ˈwɔːtə(r)ˌpruːf/
 /ˈweðə(r)ˌpruːf/

Other words and phrases

assassinate (v)
 carpet (n) ★★
 debt (n) ★★★
 fuel (v)
 honour (n) ★★
 launch (v) ★★★
 practical (adj) ★★★
 recognize (v) ★★★
 thriving (adj)
 tomb (n) ★
 variety (n) ★★★
 weak (adj) ★★★

/əˈsæsɪneɪt/
 /ˈkɑː(r)pɪt/
 /det/
 /fjuːəl/
 /ˈɒnə(r)/
 /lɔːntʃ/
 /ˈpræktɪk(ə)l/
 /ˈrekəɡnaɪz/
 /ˈθraɪvɪŋ/
 /tuːm/
 /vəˈraɪəti/
 /wiːk/

Modern products

adhesive (n)
 banking (n) ★★
 cable (n) (TV) ★★
 colleague (n) ★★★
 contact lens (n) ★★
 disposable (adj) ★
 electronic (adj) ★★★
 instant messaging (n)
 Internet (n) ★★★
 iPod (n)
 laptop computer (n) ★★★
 manufacture (v) ★★
 microwave (n) ★
 mobile phone (n) ★★
 organizer (n) ★★
 personal (adj) ★★★
 reliable (adj) ★★
 replaceable (adj) ★★
 satellite (n) (TV) ★★

/ədˈhiːsɪv/
 /ˈbæŋkɪŋ/
 /ˈkeɪb(ə)l/
 /ˈkɒliːg/
 /ˈkɒntækt/ /ˈlenz/
 /dɪˈspəʊzəb(ə)l/
 /ˌelekˈtrɒnɪk/
 /ˈɪnstənt/ /ˈmesɪdʒɪŋ/
 /ˈɪntə(r)ˌnet/
 /ˈaɪˌpɒd/
 /ˈlæpˌtɒp/ /kəmˈpjʊːtə(r)/
 /ˌmænʃʊˈfæktʃə(r)/
 /ˈmaɪkrəˌweɪv/
 /ˈməʊbaɪl/ /fəʊn/
 /ˈɔː(r)ɡəˌnaɪzə(r)/
 /ˈpɜː(r)s(ə)nəl/
 /rɪˈlaɪəb(ə)l/
 /rɪˈpleɪsəbəl/
 /ˈsætəlaɪt/

Prefixes

immoral (adj) ★
 improbable (adj)
 inconvenient (adj)

/ɪˈmɒrəl/
 /ɪmˈprɒbəb(ə)l/
 /ɪnkənˈvɪniənt/

incredible (adj) ★
irrational (adj)
irrelevant (adj) ★★
unreasonable (adj) ★
unsuccessful (adj) ★

Other words and phrases

choir (n) ★
comprehensible (adj)
damage (n) ★★★
decent (adj) ★★
dependent (adj) ★★★
eventually (adv) ★★★
formal (adj) ★★★
instead (adv) ★★★
long-term (adj) ★★★
major (v)
measurable (adj)
medicine (n) ★★
outcome (n) ★★★
picnic (n) ★
trial (n) (by jury) ★★★
vacancy (n) ★
veterinary (adj)

Economic cities

aim (v) ★★★
city (n) ★★★
club (n) ★★★
diversify (v)
economic (adj) ★★★
employee (n) ★★★
equestrian (adj)
facility (n) ★★★
huge (adj) ★★★
industrial (adj) ★★★
moreover (adv) ★★★
opportunity (n) ★★★
project (n) ★★★
provide (v) ★★★
recreational (adj)
resident (n) ★★★
residential (adj) ★★
resort (n) ★
suite (n) ★★
yacht (n) ★
zone (n) ★★

Unit 3

Consumerism

acceptable (adj) ★★
advertise (v) ★★
besides (adv, prep) ★★
chef (n) ★
consumerism (n)
convenience (n) ★
custom (n) ★★
endorse (v) ★★
equipment (n) ★★★
exist (v) ★★★
factor (n) ★★★

/m'kredəb(ə)l/
/i'ræʃ(ə)nəl/
/i'reləvənt/
/ʌn'ri:z(ə)nəb(ə)l/
/ʌnsək'sesf(ə)l/

/kwaɪə(r)/
/kəm'pri'hensəb(ə)l/
/'dæmɪdʒ/
/'di:s(ə)nt/
/dɪ'pendənt/
/i'ventʃuəli/
/'fɔ:(r)m(ə)l/
/m'sted/
/lɒŋ/ /tɜ:(r)m/
/'meɪdʒə(r)/
/'meʒ(ə)rəb(ə)l/
/'med(ə)s(ə)n/
/'aʊt,kʌm/
/'pɪknɪk/
/'traɪəl/
/'veɪkənsi/
/'vet(ə)nri/

/eɪm/
/'sɪti/
/klʌb/
/daɪ'vɜ:(r)sɪfaɪ/
/i:əkə'nɒmɪk/
/ɪm'plɔɪi/
/i'kwɛstriən/
/fə'sɪləti/
/hju:dʒ/
/m'dʌstriəl/
/mɔ:r'əʊvə(r)/
/ɒpə(r)'tju:nəti/
/'prɒdʒekt/
/prə'vaɪd/
/rekri'eɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l/
/'rezɪd(ə)nt/
/rezɪ'denʃ(ə)l/
/rɪ'zɔ:(r)t/
/swɪt/
/jɒt/
/zəʊn/

/ək'septəb(ə)l/
/'ædvə(r)taɪz/
/bɪ'saɪdɪz/
/ʃef/
/kən'sju:mə,rɪz(ə)m/
/kən'vi:niəns/
/'kʌstəm/
/m'dɔ:(r)s/
/i'kwɪpmənt/
/ɪg'zɪst/
/'fæktə(r)/

fascinate (v) ★
fetch (v) ★★
influence (n) ★★★
ingredient (n) ★★
loaf (n) ★
logical (adj) ★★
nutritious (adj)
sponsor (v) ★★
spread (v) ★★★

Clothes

bargain (n) ★★
brand (n) ★★
casual (adj) ★★
cool (adj) ★★★
design (n) ★★★
fashionable (adj) ★★
fit (v) ★★★
'in' (adj) ★★★
jeans (n) ★
match (v) ★★★
out (adv) (of fashion) ★★★
pattern (n) ★★★
popular (adj) ★★★
price (n) ★★★
promotion (n) ★★★
quality (n) ★★★
shoe (n) (running shoes) ★★★
soap (n) ★★
suit (v) ★★
trend (n) ★★
woolly (adj)

The hard sell

advertisement (n) (ad) ★★
anxiety (n) ★★
attractiveness (n) ★★★
appropriate (adj) ★★
based (on) (v)
billboard (n)
bombard (v)
burger (n) ★
computer (n) ★★★
conclude (v) ★★★
content (n) ★★★
convince (v) ★★★
declare (v) ★★★
distribute (v) ★★
documentary (n) ★
effective (adj) ★★★
findings (n, pl) ★★
hard sell (n)
improve (v) ★★★
key (adj) ★★
majority (n) ★★
marketing (n) ★★
memorable (adj)
memorize (v) ★
packaging (n) ★
program (n) ★★
promote (v) ★★★
quality (n) ★★★

/'fæsmeɪt/
/fetʃ/
/'ɪnfluəns/
/m'grɪ:diənt/
/ləʊf/
/'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/
/nju:'traɪʃəs/
/'spɒnsə(r)/
/'spred/

/'bɑ:(r)ɡm/
/brænd/
/'kæʒuəl/
/ku:l/
/dɪ'zain/
/'fæʃ(ə)nəb(ə)l/
/fɪt/
/ɪn/
/dʒi:nz/
/mætʃ/
/aʊt/
/'pætə(r)n/
/'pɒpjʊlə(r)/
/praɪs/
/prə'məʊʃ(ə)n/
/'kwɒləti/
/ʃu:/
/səʊp/
/su:t/
/'trend/
/'wʊli/

/əd'vɜ:(r)tɪsmənt/
/æŋ'zaɪəti/
/ə'træktɪvənəs/
/ə'prəʊpriət/
/beɪst/
/'bɪlbɔ:(r)d/
/bɒm'bɑ:(r)d/
/'bɜ:(r)gə(r)/
/kəm'pjʊ:tə(r)/
/kən'klu:d/
/'kɒntent/
/kən'vɪns/
/dɪ'kleə(r)/
/dɪ'strɪbjʊ:t/
/dɒkju'ment(ə)ri/
/ɪ'fektɪv/
/'faɪndɪŋz/
/hɑ:(r)d/ /sel/
/ɪm'pru:v/
/ki:/
/mɔ'dʒɔrəti/
/'mɑ:(r)kɪtɪŋ/
/'mem(ə)rəb(ə)l/
/'memərəɪz/
/'pækɪdʒɪŋ/
/'prəʊgræm/
/prə'məʊt/
/'kwɒləti/

realize (v) ★★★
 recently (adv) ★★★
 recognizable (adj)
 sector (n) ★★★
 skill (n) ★★★
 strategy (n) ★★★
 survey (n) ★★★
 target (v) ★★
 technique (n) ★★★
 thesis (n) ★★
 toothpaste (n)
 trademark (n)
 slogan (n) ★
 video game (n) ★★★

Other words and phrases

burglar alarm (n)
 cereal (n) ★
 dandruff (n)
 laundry (n) (detergent)*
 purse (n) ★
 soda (n)
 sour (adj) ★
 tennis racquet (n) ★
 tuna (n)

Walt Disney®

agriculture (n) ★★
 animated (adj)
 award (n) ★★★
 cartoonist (n)
 client (n) ★★★
 cruise line (n)
 earn (v) ★★★
 exhausted (adj) ★
 experience (n) ★★★
 franchise (n) ★
 full-length (adj) ★★★
 invest (v) ★★★
 notice (v) ★★★
 office (n) (to be in)
 opportunity (n) ★★★
 overtime (n) ★
 professional (adj) ★★★
 publishing (n) ★★
 quit (v) ★
 set (v) (set up) ★★★
 spotlight (n)
 theme park (n) ★★★
 tip (n) ★★

Markets

antique (n) ★
 attraction (n)
 atmosphere (n) ★★
 change (n) ★★★
 commercial (adj) ★★★
 communication (n) ★★★
 considerably (adv) ★★
 denomination (n)
 ensure (v) ★★★
 incense burner (n)

/ˈrɪəlaɪz/
 /ˈriːs(ə)ntli/
 /ˈrekəɡnəɪzəb(ə)l/
 /ˈsektə(r)/
 /skɪl/
 /ˈstrætədʒi/
 /ˈsɜː(r)veɪ/
 /ˈtɑː(r)ɡɪt/
 /tekˈniːk/
 /ˈθiːsɪs/
 /ˈtuːθpeɪst/
 /ˈtreɪdˌmɑː(r)k/
 /ˈsləʊɡən/
 /ˈvɪdɪəʊ /ˈɡeɪm/

/ˈbɜː(r)ɡlə(r) /ˈlɑː(r)m/
 /ˈsɪəriəl/
 /ˈdændrəf/
 /ˈləʊndri/
 /pɜː(r)s/
 /ˈsəʊdə/
 /ˈsaʊə(r)/
 /ˈtenɪs/ /ˈrækɪt/
 /ˈtjuːnə/

/ˈæɡrɪˌkʌltʃə(r)/
 /ˈæniˌmeɪtɪd/
 /əˈwɔː(r)d/
 /kɑː(r)ˈtuːnɪst/
 /ˈklaɪənt/
 /kruːz/ /laɪn/
 /ɜː(r)n/
 /ɪɡˈzɔːstɪd/
 /ɪkˈspɪəriəns/
 /ˈfræntʃaɪz/
 /fʊl/ /leŋθ/
 /mˈvest/
 /ˈnəʊtɪs/
 /ˈɒfɪs/
 /ˌɒpə(r)ˈtjuːnəti/
 /ˈəʊvə(r)ˌtaɪm/
 /prəˈfeʃ(ə)nəl/
 /ˈpʌblɪʃɪŋ/
 /kwɪt/
 /set/
 /ˈspɒtˌlaɪt/
 /θiːm/ /pɑː(r)k/
 /tɪp/

/ænˈtiːk/
 /əˈtrækʃ(ə)n/
 /ˈætˌmɒsˌfɪə(r)/
 /tʃeɪndʒ/
 /kəˈmɜː(r)ʃ(ə)l/
 /kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/
 /kənˈsɪd(ə)rəb(ə)li/
 /dɪˌnəʊmɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n/
 /ɪnˈʃʊə(r)/
 /ˈɪnsens/ /ˈbɜː(r)nə(r)/

inhabit (v) ★
 late (adj) ★★★
 minimum (adj) ★★
 one (pron) ★★★
 shopping mall (n)
 silverware (n)
 that (det)
 this (det) ★★★
 trader (n) ★★
 vendor (n)

/ɪnˈhæbɪt/
 /leɪt/
 /ˈmɪnɪməm/
 /wʌn/
 /ˈʃɒpɪŋ /ˈmɔːl/
 /ˈsɪlvə(r)ˌweə(r)/
 /ðæt/
 /ðɪs/
 /ˈtreɪdə(r)/
 /ˈvendə(r)/

Unit 4

Parents and children

afford (v) ★★★
 alike (adv) ★
 allowance (n) ★★
 appreciate (v) ★★
 attend (v) ★★★
 behave (v) ★★
 bedroom (n) ★★★
 carry (v) (out) ★★★
 consequence (n) ★★★
 consistent (adj) ★★
 cry (v) ★★★
 degree (n) ★★★
 dream (n) ★★★
 discipline (n) ★★★
 education (n) ★★★
 effective (adj) ★★★
 expectation (n) ★★★
 explanation (n) ★★★
 follow (v) (through) ★★★
 goods (n) ★★★
 graduation (n)
 identical (adj) ★★
 joke (v) ★★
 mark (n) ★★★
 motive (n) ★★
 opportunity (n) ★★★
 parent (n) ★★★
 participate (v) ★★
 pet (n) ★★
 pressure (n) ★★★
 relationship (n) ★★★
 refuse (v) ★★★
 rudeness (n)
 rule (n) ★★★
 scholarship (n) ★
 self-control (n)
 set (v) (a rule) ★★★
 share (v) ★★★
 teens (n)
 tidy (v) ★
 toy (n) ★★
 twin (n) (identical twins) ★★
 value (n) ★★★
 year (n) (gap year) ★★★

/əˈfɔː(r)d/
 /əˈlaɪk/
 /əˈlaʊəns/
 /əˈpriːʃiːt/
 /əˈtend/
 /bɪˈheɪv/
 /ˈbedruːm/
 /ˈkæri/
 /ˈkɒnsɪkwəns/
 /kənˈsɪstənt/
 /kraɪ/
 /dɪˈɡriː/
 /driːm/
 /ˈdɪsəplɪn/
 /ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/
 /ɪˈfektɪv/
 /ˌekspekˈteɪʃ(ə)n/
 /ˌekspləˈneɪʃ(ə)n/
 /ˈfəʊləʊ/
 /ɡʊdʒ/
 /ˌɡrædʒuˈeɪʃ(ə)n/
 /aɪˈdentɪk(ə)l/
 /dʒəʊk/
 /mɑː(r)k/
 /ˈməʊtɪv/
 /ˌɒpə(r)ˈtjuːnəti/
 /ˈpeərənt/
 /pɑː(r)ˈtɪsɪpeɪt/
 /pet/
 /ˈpreʃə(r)/
 /rɪˈleɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/
 /rɪˈfjuːz/
 /ruːdnəs/
 /ruːl/
 /ˈskɒlə(r)ʃɪp/
 /self/ /kənˈtrəʊl/
 /ˈsensəb(ə)l/
 /ʃeə(r)/
 /tiːnz/
 /ˈtaɪdi/
 /tɔɪ/
 /twɪn/
 /ˈvæljuː/
 /jɪə(r)/

The workplace

access (v) /ˈækses/

account (n) (charge account) ★★★	/ə'kaʊnt/
accumulate (v) ★	/ə'kju:mjuleɪt/
attach (v) ★★	/ə'tætʃ/
avoid (v) ★★★	/ə'vɔɪd/
café (n) ★★	/'kæfeɪ/
cafeteria (n)	/'kæfə'tɪəriə/
common (adj) ★★★	/'kɒmən/
document (n) ★★★	/'dɒkjumənt/
email (n) ★★★	/'i:meɪl/
escape (v) ★★★	/'ɪskeɪp/
exceed (v) ★★	/'ɪk'si:d/
downside (n)	/'daʊn'saɪd/
figure (n) ★★★	/'fɪɡə(r)/
greeting (adj) (card)	/'gri:tɪŋ/
home (n) ★★★	/'həʊm/
letter (n) ★★★	/'letə(r)/
post office (n) ★★	/'pəʊst/ /'ɒfɪs/
rapidly (adj) ★★	/'ræpɪdli/
receive (v) ★★★	/'rɪ'si:v/
space (n) ★★★	/'speɪs/
stick (v) ★★★	/'stɪk/
supplier (n) ★★	/'sʌplaiə(r)/
telephone (n) ★★★	/'telɪfəʊn/
tiny (adj) ★★★	/'tami/
transform (v) ★★	/'træns'fɔ:(r)m/
versatile (adj) ★	/'vɜ:(r)sətaɪl/
waste (v) (time) ★★	/'weɪst/

Friendship

argument (n) ★★★	/'ɑ:(r)ɡjʊmənt/
celebrate (v) ★★★	/'seləbreɪt/
classmate (n)	/'kla:smeɪt/
comfort (v) ★	/'kʌmfə(r)t/
depend (v) (on) ★★★	/'dɪpend/
excuse (n) ★★	/'ɪk'skju:s/
fun (n) ★★	/'fʌn/
gathering (n) ★	/'ɡæðərɪŋ/
interpretation (n) ★★★	/'ɪntɜ:(r)prɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/
invitation (n) ★★	/'ɪnvɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/
laugh (v) ★★	/'lɑ:f/
lie (n) ★★	/'laɪ/
loner (n)	/'ləʊnə(r)/
mind (v) ★★★	/'maɪnd/
persuade (v) ★★★	/'pə(r)'sweɪd/
take (v) (a side) ★★★	/'teɪk/
questionnaire (n) ★★	/'kwɛstʃə'neə(r)/
wedding (n) ★★★	/'wedɪŋ/

Learning English

advice (n) ★★★	/əd'vaɪs/
beyond (prep) ★★★	/'bi:jənd/
chat (v) ★★	/'tʃæt/
conduct (v) (a survey) ★★★	/'kɒn'dʌkt/
essential (adj) ★★★	/'ɪsenʃ(ə)l/
foreigner (n) ★★	/'fɔ:(r)mə(r)/
interact (v) ★	/'ɪntər'ækt/
pursue (v) ★★	/'pə(r)'sju:/
recite (v)	/'rɪ'saɪt/
stranger (n) ★★	/'streɪndʒə(r)/
translation (n) ★★	/'træns'leɪʃ(ə)n/

Personal characteristics

angry (adj) ★★★	/'æŋɡri/
anxious (adj) ★★	/'æŋkʃəs/
bored (adj) ★★	/'bɔ:(r)d/
fascinating (adj) ★★	/'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/
honest (adj) ★★	/'ɒnɪst/
horrible (adj) ★★	/'hɒrəb(ə)l/
kind (adj) ★★★	/'kaɪnd/
lonely (adj) ★★	/'ləʊnli/
loyal (adj) ★★	/'ləɪəl/
messy (adj)	/'mesi/
negative (adj) ★★★	/'negətɪv/
patient (adj) (to be) ★★	/'peɪʃ(ə)nt/
polite (adj) ★	/'pə'laɪt/
pretty (adj) ★★★	/'prɪti/
proud (adj) ★★	/'praʊd/
responsible (adj) ★★★	/'rɪ'spɒnsəb(ə)l/
sad (adj) ★★★	/'sæd/
sociable (adj)	/'səʊʃəb(ə)l/
sensible (adj) ★★	/'sensəb(ə)l/

Other words and phrases

already (adv) ★★★	/'ɔ:l'redi/
available (adj) ★★★	/'əvəɪləb(ə)l/
average (n) ★★★	/'æv(ə)rɪdʒ/
cashier (n)	/'kæʃɪə(r)/
ceremony (n) ★★	/'serəməni/
crèche (n)	/'kreʃ/
ever (adv) ★★★	/'evə(r)/
final (n) (cup final) ★★	/'faɪn(ə)l/
headache (n) ★	/'hedɪk/
highly (adj) ★★★	/'haɪli/
insure (v) ★	/'ɪnʃʊə(r)/
just (adv) ★★★	/'dʒʌst/
kindergarten (n)	/'kɪndə(r)ɡɑ:(r)t(ə)n/
level (n) ★★★	/'lev(ə)l/
necklace (n) ★	/'neɪkləs/
never (adv) ★★★	/'nevə(r)/
poet (n) ★★★	/'pəʊɪt/
priority (n) ★★★	/'praɪ'ɒrəti/
qualified (adj) ★★★	/'kwɒlɪfaɪd/
reduce (v) ★★★	/'rɪdju:s/
request (n) ★★★	/'rɪkwest/
sale (n) ★★★	/'seɪl/
since (adv) ★★★	/'sɪns/
snack (n) ★	/'snæk/
stay (v) (stay up) ★★★	/'steɪ/
turn (v) (turn off) ★★★	/'tɜ:(r)n/
worth (adj) ★★★	/'wɜ:(r)θ/
yet (adv) ★★★	/'jet/

Unit 5

Having a job

accident (n) ★★★	/'æksɪd(ə)nt/
account (n) ★★★	/'ə'kaʊnt/
accuse (v) ★★★	/'ə'kju:z/
administrator (n) ★	/'æd'mɪnɪ'streɪtə(r)/
adrenaline (n)	/'æd'renəlɪn/
analyse (v) ★★	/'ænəlaɪz/
benefit (n) ★★★	/'benɪfɪt/

boss (n) ★★★	/bɒs/
central (adj) ★★★	/ˈsentrəl/
complaint (n) ★★★	/kəmˈpleɪnt/
creative (adj) ★★	/kriˈeɪtɪv/
crime (n) ★★★	/kraɪm/
deal (v) (with) ★★	/di:l/
define (v) ★★★	/dɪˈfaɪn/
dentist (n) ★	/ˈdentɪst/
depressed (adj) ★★	/dɪˈprest/
dominate (v) ★★	/ˈdɒmɪneɪt/
experiment (n) ★★★	/ɪkˈsperɪmənt/
figure (v) (figure out) ★★	/ˈfɪɡə(r)/
fit (v) ★★★	/fɪt/
get-together (v) ★★	/get/ /təˈgeðə(r)/
innocent (adj) ★★	/ˈɪnəs(ə)nt/
IT (n) ★	/aɪˈti:/
matter (n) ★★★	/ˈmætə(r)/
nature (n) ★★★	/ˈneɪtʃə(r)/
network (n) ★★★	/ˈnetwɜ:(r)k/
opportunity (n) ★★★	/ˌɒpə(r)ˈtju:nəti/
organized (adj) ★	/ˈɔ:(r)ɡənaɪzd/
pension (n) ★★★	/ˈpenʃ(ə)n/
pleasant (adj) ★★	/ˈplez(ə)nt/
programme (n) ★★★	/ˈprəʊɡræm/
promotion (n) ★★★	/prəˈməʊʃ(ə)n/
psychology (n) ★★	/saɪˈkɒlədʒi/
salary (n) ★★	/ˈsæləri/
satisfying (adj) ★	/ˈsætɪsˌfaɪɪŋ/
sore (adj) ★	/sɔ:(r)/
throat (n) ★★★	/θrəʊt/
training (n) ★★★	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ/
trust (n) ★★★	/trʌst/
victim (n) ★★★	/ˈvɪktɪm/
workaholic (n)	/ˌwɜ:(r)kəˈhɒlɪk/

Adjectives to describe jobs

boring (adj) ★★	/ˈbɔ:ɪŋ/
challenging (adj)	/ˈtʃælɪndʒɪŋ/
demanding (adj) ★★	/dɪˈmɑ:ndɪŋ/
flexible (adj) ★★	/ˈfleksəb(ə)l/
frustrating (adj) ★	/ˈfrʌˌstreɪtɪŋ/
interesting (adj) ★★★	/ˈɪntrəstɪŋ/
pressured (adj)	/ˈpreʃə(r)d/
rewarding (adj)	/rɪˈwɔ:(r)dɪŋ/
satisfying (adj) ★	/ˈsætɪsˌfaɪɪŋ/
stimulating (adj)	/ˈstɪmjʊˌleɪtɪŋ/
stressful (adj)	/ˈstresf(ə)l/
tiring (adj)	/ˈtaɪərɪŋ/
varied (adj) ★	/ˈveərɪd/
well-paid (adj) ★★	/wel/ /peɪd/
worthwhile (adj)	/ˌwɜ:(r)θˈwaɪl/

Making money

advice (n) ★★★	/ədˈvaɪs/
bankrupt (n) (to go) ★	/ˈbæŋkrʌpt/
bonus (n) ★★	/ˈbəʊnəs/
capital (n) ★★★	/ˈkæpɪt(ə)l/
currency (n) ★★★	/ˈkʌrənsi/
deduct (v)	/dɪˈdʌkt/
deposit (n) ★★	/dɪˈpɒzɪt/
donate (v)	/dəʊˈneɪt/
earn (v) ★★★	/ɜ:(r)n/

ethical (adj) ★	/ˈeθɪk(ə)l/
element (n) ★★★	/ˈelɪmənt/
expenses (n) ★★★	/ɪkˈspens/
finance (n) ★★★	/ˈfaɪnəns/
fortune (n) ★★	/ˈfɔ:(r)tʃən/
immediately (adv) ★★★	/ɪˈmi:diətli/
invest (v) ★★★	/ɪnˈvest/
investment (n) ★★★	/ɪnˈves(t)mənt/
loss (n) ★★★	/lɒs/
profit (n) ★★★	/ˈprɒfɪt/
regulate (v) ★★	/ˈregjuleɪt/
risk (n) ★★★	/rɪsk/
safe (adj) ★★★	/seɪf/
save (v) ★★★	/seɪv/
sensible (adj) ★★	/ˈsensəb(ə)l/
successful (adj) ★★★	/səkˈsesf(ə)l/
sum (n) ★★★	/sʌm/

Other words and phrases

approximately (adv) ★★	/əˈprɒksɪmətli/
century (n) ★★★	/ˈsentʃəri/
charity (n) ★★★	/ˈtʃærəti/
command (n) ★★★	/kəˈmɑ:nd/
concept (n) ★★★	/ˈkɒnsept/
construction (n) ★★★	/kənˈstrʌkʃ(ə)n/
conquer (v) ★	/ˈkɒŋkə(r)/
culture (n) ★★★	/ˈkʌltʃə(r)/
discover (v) ★★★	/dɪˈskʌvə(r)/
donate (v) ★	/dəʊˈneɪt/
embark (v) ★★	/ɪmˈbɑ:(r)k/
enable (v) ★★★	/ɪnˈeɪb(ə)l/
elegant (adj) ★★	/ˈelɪɡənt/
execute (v) ★★	/ˈeksɪˌkjʊ:t/
expedition (n) ★★	/ˌekspeˈdɪʃ(ə)n/
faith (n) ★★★	/feɪθ/
focus (v) ★★★	/ˈfəʊkəs/
force (v) ★★★	/fɔ:(r)s/
freedom (n) ★★★	/ˈfri:dəm/
gain (v) ★★★	/ɡeɪn/
global (adj) ★★★	/ˈɡləʊb(ə)l/
justice (n) ★★★	/ˈdʒʌstɪs/
magnificent (adj) ★★	/mæɡˈnɪfɪs(ə)nt/
proposal (n) ★★★	/prəˈpəʊz(ə)l/
relevant (adj) ★★★	/ˈreləv(ə)nt/
rivet (n)	/ˈrɪvɪt/
service (n) ★★★	/ˈsɜ:(r)vɪs/
showcase (n)	/ˈʃəʊkeɪs/
steel (n) ★★	/sti:l/
symbol (n) ★★	/ˈsɪmb(ə)l/
ton (n) ★★	/tʌn/
tower (n) ★★	/ˈtaʊə(r)/
view (n) ★★★	/vjʊ:/
weigh (v)	/weɪ/

Entrepreneurs

care (v) (to care for) ★★★	/keə(r)/
conflict (n) (in) ★★★	/ˈkɒnflɪkt/
court (n) ★★★	/kɔ:(r)t/
cruel (adj) ★★	/ˈkru:əl/
deal (v) ★★★	/di:l/
entrepreneur (n)	/ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜ:(r)/
ethic (n)	/ˈeθɪk/

humane (adj)
local (adj) ★★★
natural (adj) ★★★
operate (v) ★★★
outlet (n) ★★
principle (n) ★★★
set (v) (set an example) ★★★
store (n) ★★★
substance (n) ★★★
wasteful (adj)
who (pron) ★★★
which (pron) ★★★

Toiletries

conditioner (n)
dental floss (n)
environmentally (adv) ★
shampoo (n)
synthetic (adj)

International prizes

calligraphy (n)
catch (v) ★★★
certificate (n) ★★
contribution (n) ★★★
exactly (adv) ★★★
foundation (n) ★★★
humanitarian (adj)
include (v) ★★★
medal (n) ★★
outstanding (adj) ★★
positive (adj) ★★★
present (v) ★★★
prestige (n)
receive (v) ★★★
unique (adj) ★★★

Unit 6

Developing the car

afford (v) ★★★
alternative (n) ★★★
balloon (n) ★
battery (n) ★★
car (n) ★★★
come (v) ★★★
conventional (adj) ★★★
cruise (n) ★
current (adj) ★★★
cylinder (n) ★
decade (n) ★★★
diesel (n) ★
disaster (n) ★★
ecological (adj) ★
economical (adj)
emission (n) ★★
engine (n) ★★★
fundamental (adj) ★★★
health (n) ★★★
helicopter (n) ★★
hobby (n) ★
impact (n) ★★★

/hju:'meɪn/
/'ləʊk(ə)l/
/'nætʃ(ə)rəl/
/'ɒpəreɪt/
/'aʊtlet/
/'prɪnsəp(ə)l/
/set/
/stɔ:(r)/
/'sʌbstəns/
/'weɪs(t)f(ə)l/
/hu:/
/wɪtʃ/

/kən'dɪʃ(ə)nə(r)/
/'dent(ə)l/ /flɒs/
/ɪnvaɪrən'ment(ə)li/
/'ʃæmpu:/
/sɪn'tetɪk/

/kə'lɪgrəfi/
/kæʃ/
/sə(r)'tɪfɪkət/
/'kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃ(ə)n/
/'ɪg'zæk(t)li/
/'faʊn'deɪʃ(ə)n/
/'hju:mænɪ'teəriən/
/m'klu:d/
/'med(ə)l/
/aʊt'stændɪŋ/
/'pɒzətɪv/
/'prɪ'zent/
/'pre'sti:ʒ/
/rɪ'si:v/
/ju:'nɪk/

/ə'fɔ:(r)d/
/ɔ:l'tɜ:(r)nətɪv/
/bə'lʊn/
/'bæt(ə)ri/
/kɑ:(r)/
/kʌm/
/kən'venʃ(ə)nəl/
/kru:z/
/'kʌrənt/
/'sɪlɪndə(r)/
/'dekeɪd/
/'di:z(ə)l/
/dɪ'zɑ:stə(r)/
/i:kə'lədʒɪk(ə)l/
/i:kə'nɒmɪk(ə)l/
/ɪ'mɪʃ(ə)n/
/'endʒɪn/
/fʌndə'ment(ə)l/
/helθ/
/'helɪkɒptə(r)/
/'hɒbi/
/'ɪmpækt/

injection (n) ★★
keep (v) (keep up with) ★★★
lead (n) ★★★
multi-value (n) ★
noise (n) ★★★
performance (n) ★★★
petrol (n) ★★
pollutant (n)
pollution (n) ★★★
practical (adj) ★★★
production (n) ★★★
quota (n) ★★
rate (n) ★★★
reduce (v) ★★★
refuel (v)
reliable (adj) ★★
rocket (n) ★
secondhand (adj) ★
satisfactory (adj) ★★
technical (adj) ★★★
technology (n) ★★★
vehicle (n) ★★★

Other words and phrases

attack (v) ★★★
cause (v) ★★★
contender(n)
cornflakes (n)
depend (v) ★★★
depth (n) ★★★
doll (n) ★
economist (n) ★
granddaughter (n) ★
issue (n) ★★★
limited (adj) ★★★
measure (n) ★★★
native (adj) ★★
ocean (n) ★★
politician (n) ★★★
shift (n) ★★
source (n) ★★★
train (n) (train set) ★★★
useful (adj) ★★★
version (n) ★★★
vote (v) ★★★

Modern communications

ability (n) ★★★
achievement (n) ★★★
addition (in) ★★
appeal (v) ★★★
clip (n) ★
combine (v) ★★★
condition (n) ★★★
connect (v) ★★★
contemporary (adj)
date (be out of) (n) ★★★
device (n) ★★★
effect (n) ★★★
exaggerate (v) ★
excitement (n) ★★
generation (n) ★★★

/ɪn'dʒekʃ(ə)n/
/ki:p/
/li:d/
/mʌlti/ /'vælju:/
/nɔɪz/
/pə(r)'fɔ:(r)məns/
/'petrəl/
/pə'lʊt(ə)nt/
/pə'lʊʃ(ə)n/
/'præktɪk(ə)l/
/prə'dʌkʃ(ə)n/
/'kwɒtə/
/reɪt/
/rɪ'dju:s/
/rɪ:'fju:əl/
/rɪ'ləɪəb(ə)l/
/'rɒkɪt/
/'sekənd/ /hænd/
/sætɪs'fækt(ə)ri/
/'teknɪk(ə)l/
/'tek'nɒlədʒi/
/'vi:ɪk(ə)l/

/ə'tæk/
/kɔ:z/
/kən'tendə(r)/
/'kɔ:(r)n'fleɪks/
/dɪ'pend/
/depθ/
/dɒl/
/ɪ'kɒnəmɪst/
/'græn(d),dɔ:tə(r)/
/'ɪʃu:/
/'lɪmɪtɪd/
/'meʒə(r)/
/'neɪtɪv/
/'əʊʃ(ə)n/
/pə'lɪ'tɪʃ(ə)n/
/'ʃɪft/
/sɔ:(r)s/
/treɪn/
/'ju:sf(ə)l/
/'vɜ:(r)ʃ(ə)n/
/vəʊt/

/ə'bɪləti/
/ə'tʃɪ:vmənt/
/ə'dɪʃ(ə)n/
/ə'pi:l/
/klɪp/
/kəm'bam/
/kən'dɪʃ(ə)n/
/kə'nekt/
/kən'temp(ə)r(ə)ri/
/deɪt/
/dɪ'vaɪs/
/ɪ'fekt/
/ɪg'zædʒəreɪt/
/ɪk'saɪtmənt/
/dʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n/

genius (n) ★
 household (n) ★★★
 hyperactive (adj)
 ignorant (adj)
 ignore (v) ★★
 integrate (v) ★★
 least (at) (adj) ★★★
 log on (v) ★★
 major (adj) ★★★
 media (n) (plural medium) ★★
 mode (n) ★★
 pastime (n)
 portable (adj) ★
 reality (adj) ★★★
 shape (in) (n) ★★★
 store (v) (storing) ★★
 surf (v) (surfing) ★
 worldwide (adj) ★

Using technology

accord (v) (according to)
 alarm (n) ★★
 arrow (n) ★★
 automatic (adj) ★★
 button (n) ★★
 CD (n) ★★
 clear (v) ★★★
 complicated (adj) ★★
 console (n)
 control (n) ★★★
 copy (v) ★★
 distant (adj) ★★
 dryer (n)
 DVD (n) ★★
 feature (n) ★★★
 function (n)
 fuse (n)
 hypothetical (adj) ★
 impersonal (adj) ★
 mode (n) ★★
 net (n) ★★★
 oven (n) ★★
 palm (n) ★★
 plug (n) ★
 predict (v) ★★★
 press (v) ★★★
 preview (n)
 prime time (n) ★
 procedure (n) ★★★
 razor (n) ★
 remote (adj) ★★
 reprint (n)
 screen (n) ★★★
 select (v) ★★★
 sequence (n) ★★★
 speaker (n) ★★★
 stereo (n) ★
 stove (n) ★
 unit (n) ★★★
 washer (n)

/ˈdʒiːniəs/
 /ˈhaʊs.həʊld/
 /ˈhaɪpərˈæktɪv/
 /ˈɪɡnərənt/
 /ɪgˈnɔː(r)/
 /ˈɪntɪɡreɪt/
 /liːst/
 /lɒɡ/ /ɒn/
 /ˈmeɪdʒə(r)/
 /ˈmiːdiə/
 /məʊd/
 /ˈpɑːstaim/
 /ˈpɔː(r)təb(ə)l/
 /rɪˈæləti/
 /ʃeɪp/
 /stɔː(r)/
 /sɜː(r)f/
 /ˈwɜː(r)ldˈwaɪd/

/əˈkɔː(r)d/
 /əˈlɑː(r)m/
 /ˈærəʊ/
 /ɔːtəˈmætɪk/
 /ˈbʌt(ə)n/
 /ˌsiːˈdiː/
 /ˈkliə(r)/
 /ˈkɒmplɪˈkeɪtɪd/
 /ˈkɒnsəʊl/
 /kənˈtrəʊl/
 /ˈkɒpi/
 /ˈdɪstənt/
 /ˈdraɪə(r)/
 /ˌdiːviːˈdiː/
 /ˈfiːtʃə(r)/
 /ˈfʌŋkʃ(ə)n/
 /fjuːz/
 /ˈhaɪpəˈθetɪk(ə)l/
 /ɪmˈpɜː(r)s(ə)nəl/
 /məʊd/
 /net/
 /ˈʌv(ə)n/
 /pɑːm/
 /plʌɡ/
 /prɪˈdɪkt/
 /pres/
 /ˈpriːvjʊː/
 /praɪm/ /taɪm/
 /prəˈsiːdʒə(r)/
 /ˈreɪzə(r)/
 /rɪˈməʊt/
 /ˈriːprɪnt/
 /skriːn/
 /sɪˈlekt/
 /ˈsiːkwəns/
 /ˈspiːkə(r)/
 /ˈsteriəʊ/
 /stəʊv/
 /ˈjuːnɪt/
 /ˈwɒʃə(r)/

New technology

banknote (n)
 chip (n) ★★
 consist (v) ★★★
 contender (n)
 illegal (adj) ★★
 memory (n) ★★★
 polymer (n)
 postdoctoral (adj)
 rewarding (adj)
 security (n)
 tag (n) ★
 theory (n) (in theory) ★★★
 trace (v) ★★
 track (v) ★★★
 upgrade (v) ★
 weapon (n) ★★★

/ˈbæŋk.nəʊt/
 /tʃɪp/
 /kənˈsɪst/
 /kənˈtendə(r)/
 /ɪˈliːɡ(ə)l/
 /ˈmem(ə)ri/
 /ˈpɒlɪmə(r)/
 /ˌpɒstˈdɒkt(ə)rəl/
 /rɪˈwɔː(r)dɪŋ/
 /sɪˈkjʊərəti/
 /tæg/
 /ˈθiəri/
 /treɪs/
 /træk/
 /ʌpˈɡreɪd/
 /ˈwepən/

The environment

accurate (adj) ★★
 briefing (n)
 chart (n) ★★
 climate (n)
 depletion (n)
 depth (in depth) (n) ★★★
 energy (n) ★★★
 farming (n) ★
 green (adj) ★★★
 instant (adj) ★★
 issue (n) ★★★
 materialism (n)
 oil (oil field) (n)
 organic (adj) ★
 poison (n) ★
 relative (adj) ★★★
 renovate (v)
 specific (adj) ★★★
 tackle (v) ★★
 trial (n) ★★★

/ˈækjʊrət/
 /ˈbriːfɪŋ/
 /tʃɑː(r)t/
 /ˈklaɪmət/
 /dɪˈpliːʃn/
 /depθ/
 /ˈenə(r)dʒi/
 /ˈfɑː(r)mɪŋ/
 /ɡriːn/
 /ˈɪnstənt/
 /ˈɪʃuː/
 /məˈtɪəriəˌlɪz(ə)m/
 /ɔɪl/
 /ɔː(r)ˈɡænɪk/
 /ˈpɔɪz(ə)n/
 /ˈrelatɪv/
 /ˈrenəveɪt/
 /spəˈsɪfɪk/
 /ˈtæk(ə)l/
 /ˈtraɪəl/

Unit 7

Places to live

academic (adj) ★★★
 apartment (n) ★
 application (n) ★★★
 brochure (n) ★
 campus (n) ★
 complex (n) ★★
 contract (n) ★★★
 dorm (n)
 elevator (n)
 facilities (n) ★★★
 faculty (n) ★★
 furnished (adj)
 graffiti (n)
 laboratory (n) ★★
 laundry (n)
 lecturer (n) ★★
 lounge (n) ★
 male (n) ★★★

/ˌækəˈdemɪk/
 /əˈpɑː(r)tment/
 /ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/
 /ˈbrɒʃʊə(r)/
 /ˈkæmpəs/
 /ˈkɒmpleks/
 /ˈkɒntrækt/
 /dɔː(r)m/
 /ˈeləveɪtə(r)/
 /fəˈsɪləti/
 /ˈfæk(ə)lti/
 /ˈfɜː(r)nɪʃt/
 /ɡrəˈfiːti/
 /ləˈbɒrət(ə)ri/
 /ˈləndri/
 /ˈlektʃərə(r)/
 /laʊndʒ/
 /meɪl/

member (n) ★★★
 neighbourhood (n) ★★
 privacy (n) ★
 professor (n) ★★
 reception (n) ★★
 regulate (v) ★★
 scene (n) (scenery) ★★★
 share (v) (sharing) ★★★
 smart (adj) ★★★
 strict (adj) ★★
 studio (n) ★★★
 tuition (n) ★
 villa (n) ★
 yard (n) ★★★
 year (n) ★★★

House decoration

candle (n) ★★
 carpet (n) ★★
 ceramic (adj)
 consideration (n) ★★★
 conventional (adj) ★★★
 decorate (v) ★★
 display (v) ★★★
 idiosyncratic (adj)
 impress (v) ★★
 lampshade (n)
 mat (n) ★★★
 paint (n) ★★★
 picture (n) ★★★
 poster (n) ★★
 rubbish (n) ★★
 shelf (n) (shelves) ★
 significance (n) ★★
 tool (n) ★★★
 wood (n) ★★★

Other words and phrases

activity (n) ★★★
 brainstorm (n)
 cosmopolitan (adj)
 cross-country (adj) ★
 denominator (n)
 despise (v)
 entire (adj) ★★★
 extreme (adj) ★★
 miserable (adj) ★
 must (n) (a must)
 neat (adj) ★★
 operation (n) ★★★
 purely (adj) ★★
 rickshaw (n)
 skiing (n)
 slim (adj) ★★
 spice (n)
 stand (v) ★★★
 traditional (adj) ★★★

Phrasal verbs

block (v) (block out)
 break (v) (break down) ★★★
 check-in (v) ★★★

/ˈmembə(r)/
 /ˈneɪbə(r)hʊd/
 /ˈpraɪvəsi/
 /prəˈfesa(r)/
 /rɪˈsepʃ(ə)n/
 /ˈregjuleɪt/
 /siːn/
 /ʃeə(r)/
 /smɑː(r)t/
 /strikt/
 /ˈstjuːdiəʊ/
 /tjuːˈɪʃ(ə)n/
 /ˈvɪlə/
 /jɑː(r)d/
 /jɪə(r)/

/ˈkænd(ə)l/
 /ˈkɑː(r)pɪt/
 /səˈræmɪk/
 /kənˌsɪdəˈreɪʃ(ə)n/
 /kənˈvenʃ(ə)nəl/
 /ˈdekəreɪt/
 /dɪˈspleɪ/
 /ˌɪdiəʊsɪnˈkræɪtɪk/
 /ɪmˈpres/
 /ˈlæmpˌʃeɪd/
 /mæt/
 /peɪnt/
 /ˈpɪktʃə(r)/
 /ˈpəʊstə(r)/
 /ˈrʌbɪʃ/
 /ʃelf/
 /sɪɡˈnɪfɪkəns/
 /tuːl/
 /wʊd/

/ækˈtɪvəti/
 /ˈbreɪnˌstɔː(r)m/
 /ˌkɒzməˈpɒlɪt(ə)n/
 /krɒs/ /ˈkʌntri/
 /dɪˈnɒmɪˌneɪtə(r)/
 /dɪˈspaɪz/
 /ɪnˈtaɪə(r)/
 /ɪkˈstriːm/
 /ˈmɪz(ə)rəb(ə)l/
 /məst/
 /niːt/
 /ˌɒpəˈreɪʃ(ə)n/
 /ˌɒpəˈreɪʃ(ə)n/
 /ˈrɪkˌʃɔː/
 /ˈskiːɪŋ/
 /slɪm/
 /spaɪs/
 /stænd/
 /trəˈdɪʃ(ə)nəl/

/blɒk/ /aʊt/
 /breɪk/ /daʊn/
 /tʃek/ /ɪn/

check-out (v)
 close (v) (close down) ★★★
 give (v) (give away) ★★★
 go (v) (go down) ★★★
 go (v) (go out)
 move (v) (move out) ★★★
 put (v) (put away) ★★★
 put (v) (put up with)
 take (v) (take care of) ★★★
 take (v) (take down)
 throw (v) (throw out) ★★★
 turn (v) (turn down) ★★★
 turn (v) (turn off)

Holidays

browse (v) ★
 conserve (v)
 corniche (n)
 heritage (n) ★★
 holy (adj) ★★
 monument (n) ★★
 receptionist (n) ★
 scenery (n) ★
 shrine (n)
 spectacular (adj) ★★
 stunning (adj) ★
 transfer (v) ★★★
 temperate (adj)

/tʃek/ /aʊt/
 /kloʊz/ /daʊn/
 /ɡɪv/ /əˈweɪ/
 /ɡəʊ/ /daʊn/
 /ɡəʊ/ /aʊt/
 /muːv/ /aʊt/
 /pʊt/ /əˈweɪ/
 /pʊt/ /ʌp/ /wɪθ/
 /teɪk/ /keə(r)/ /əv/
 /teɪk/ /daʊn/
 /θrəʊ/ /aʊt/
 /tɜː(r)n/ /daʊn/
 /tɜː(r)n/ /ɒf/

/braʊz/
 /kənˈsɜː(r)v/
 /kɔː(r)niːʃ/
 /ˈherɪtɪdʒ/
 /ˈhəʊli/
 /ˈmɒnjumənt/
 /rɪˈsepʃ(ə)nɪst/
 /ˈsiːnəri/
 /ʃraɪn/
 /spekˈtækjʊlə(r)/
 /ˈstʌnɪŋ/
 /trænsˈfɜː(r)/
 /ˈtemp(ə)rət/

Unit 8

Unsolved crimes

accuse (v) ★★★
 arrest (v) ★★
 assassin (n)
 assassination (n) ★
 attempt (n) ★★★
 bodyguard (n) ★
 bullet (n) ★★
 charge (n) ★★★
 connect (v) ★★★
 conspiracy (n) ★
 cover-up (n)
 crime (n) ★★★
 declare (v) ★★★
 downtown (adj)
 gunshot (n)
 inauguration (n)
 inequality (n) ★
 interrogate (v)
 investigator (n) ★
 karate (n) (karate chop)
 limousine (n)
 motorcade (n)
 murder (n) ★★★
 poverty (n) ★★
 prison (n) ★★★
 responsible (adj) ★★★
 rifle (n) ()
 rob (v) ★★
 scream (n) ★

/əˈkjuːz/
 /əˈrest/
 /əˈsæsm/
 /əˌsæsnɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n/
 /əˈtempt/
 /ˈbɒdɪˌɡɑː(r)d/
 /ˈbʊlɪt/
 /tʃɑː(r)dʒ/
 /kəˈnekt/
 /kənˈspɪrəsi/
 /ˈkʌvə(r)/ /ʌp/
 /kraɪm/
 /dɪˈkleə(r)/
 /ˌdaʊnˈtaʊn/
 /ˈɡʌnˌʃɒt/
 /ˌɪnəˌɡʒjʊˈreɪʃ(ə)n/
 /ˌɪnɪˈkwələti/
 /ɪnˈterəˌgeɪt/
 /ɪnˈvestɪˌɡeɪtə(r)/
 /kəˈrɑːti/ /tʃɒp/
 /ˌlɪməˈziːn/
 /ˈməʊtə(r)ˌkeɪd/
 /ˈmɜː(r)də(r)/
 /ˈpɒvə(r)ti/
 /ˈprɪz(ə)n/
 /rɪˈspɒnsəb(ə)l/
 /ˈraɪf(ə)l/
 /rɒb/
 /skriːm/

serve (v)	/sɜ:(r)v/
solve (v) ★★★	/sɒlv/
steal (v) ★★★	/sti:l/
suicide (n) ★★	/ˈsu:ɪsaɪd/
suspect (v) ★★★	/səˈspekt/
tension (n) ★★★	/ˈtenʃ(ə)n/
theft (art theft) (n) ★★	/θeft/
threat (n) ★★★	/θret/
unidentified (adj)	/ˌʌnaɪˈdentiˌfaɪd/
unsolved (adj)	/ʌnˈsɒlvd/
version (n) ★★★	/ˈvɜ:(r)ʃ(ə)n/
vicinity (n)	/vɪˈsməti/
visible (adj) ★★	/ˈvɪzəb(ə)l/
witness (n) ★★	/ˈwɪtnəs/
wound (n) ★★	/wu:nd/

Crime and punishment

colonize (v)	/ˈkɒlənaɪz/
commit (v) ★★★	/kəˈmɪt/
condemn (v) ★★	/kənˈdem/
deport (v)	/dɪˈpɔ:(r)t/
practice (n) ★★★	/ˈpræktɪs/
proclamation (n)	/ˌprɒkləˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/
punishment (n) ★★	/ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/
recognition (n) ★★★	/ˌrekəɡˈnɪʃ(ə)n/
sentence (n) ★★★	/ˈsentəns/
settle (v) ★★★	/ˈset(ə)l/
settlement (n) ★★	/ˈset(ə)lmənt/
trace (v) ★★	/treɪs/

Other words and phrases

depressed (adj) ★★	/dɪˈprest/
disturbance (n) ★★	/dɪˈstɜ:(r)bəns/
elect (v) ★★★	/ɪˈlekt/
end (n) (end of the road) ★★★	/end/
fence (n) ★★	/fens/
income (n) ★★★	/ˈɪnkʌm/
influx (n)	/ˈɪnflʌks/
navy (n) ★★	/ˈneɪvi/
origin (n) ★★★	/ˈɒrɪdʒɪn/
oversleep (v)	/ˌəʊvə(r)ˈsli:p/
painting (n) ★★★	/ˈpeɪntɪŋ/
pity (n) (a pity) ★★	/ˈpɪti/
pose (v) ★★	/pəʊz/
post (n) ★★★	/pəʊst/
rate (n) ★★★	/reɪt/
silence (n) ★★★	/ˈsaɪləns/

International crime

access (n) ★★★	/ˈækses/
archive (n) ★	/ˈɑ:(r)kaɪv/
border (n) ★★★	/ˈbɔ:(r)də(r)/
case (n) ★★★	/keɪs/
coordinate (v) ★	/kəʊˈɔ:(r)dɪneɪt/
cooperation (n) ★★	/kəʊˌɒpəˈreɪʃ(ə)n/
conduct (v) ★★★	/kənˈdʌkt/
enforcement (n) ★★	/ɪnˈfɔ:(r)sment/
exist (v) ★★★	/ɪɡˈzɪst/
file (n) ★★★	/faɪl/
gang (n) ★★	/gæŋ/
headquarters (n) ★★	/hedˈkwɔ:(r)tə(r)z/

keyboard (n) ★	/ˈki:bɔ:(r)d/
manual (n) ★★	/ˈmænjuəl/
penthouse (n)	/ˈpentˌhaʊs/
police force (n) ★★★	/pəˈli:s/ /fɔ:(r)s/
query (n) ★	/ˈkwɪəri/
rare (adj) ★★★	/reə(r)/
respectable (adj) ★	/rɪˈspektəb(ə)l/
senior (adj) ★★★	/ˈsi:nɪə(r)/
store (v) ★★	/stɔ:(r)/
swindle (v) (swindler)	/ˈswɪnd(ə)l/
track (v) ★	/træk/
trick (v) ★	/trɪk/
ultimate (adj) ★★	/ˈʌltɪmət/
vital (adj) ★★★	/ˈvaɪt(ə)l/

Other words and phrases

anonymous (adj) ★	/əˈnɒnɪməs/
benefactor (n)	/ˈbenɪˌfæktə(r)/
blacksmith (n)	/ˈblækˌsmɪθ/
exile (n) ★	/ˈeksəl/
forgery (n)	/ˈfɔ:(r)dʒə(r)/
gentleman (n) ★★★	/ˈdʒent(ə)lmən/
identity (n) ★★★	/aɪˈdentɪti/
regret (v) ★★	/rɪˈɡret/
terrify (v)	/ˈterəfaɪ/

Choosing a job

concern (v) (to be concerned) ★★	/kənˈsɜ:(r)n/
control ★★★	/kənˈtrəʊl/
light (n) (traffic lights) ★★★	/laɪt/
protect (v) ★★★	/prəˈtekt/
uphold (v) ★	/ʌpˈhəʊld/

Progress test Units 5–8

ant (n) ★	/ænt/
antennae (n)	/ænˈtenə/
archer (n)	/ˈɑ:(r)tʃə(r)/
arrow (n) ★★	/ˈærəʊ/
bamboo (n)	/ˈbæmˈbu:/
bow (n)	/bəʊ/
dolphin (n) ★	/ˈdɒlfɪn/
elderly (adj) ★★★	/ˈeldə(r)li/
model (n) ★★★	/ˈmɒd(ə)l/
parrot (n) ★	/ˈpærət/
sew (v) ★	/seʊ/

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