ENGLISH LAB

ENGLISH COURSE · BOOK 3

Pre-Intermediate

A2+ → B1

Tell stories, give opinions and deal with real situations in English.



Grammar · Vocabulary · Listening · Speaking

How to use this book

This is **Book 3 (Pre-Intermediate, A2+ → B1)** of the English Lab course. It builds on Books 1 and 2. At this level you start to use English more freely: you tell stories, explain your opinions, talk about rules, changes and imaginary situations.

Every unit

Part	What you do
A Vocabulary	topic vocabulary and useful collocations (word partners)
B Grammar	a **Grammar guide** (uses, form, comparison with Russian, typical mistakes), a quick check and practice
C Listening	longer conversations, interviews and talks, with IELTS-style tasks (gap fill, multiple choice, matching)
D Speaking	discussions, role-plays and short talks
E Extra practice	error correction, transformations, translation, writing
Word list	new words with Russian translation
Check yourself	can-do statements

The yellow **Typical mistakes** boxes (in Russian) show the errors that Russian speakers often make — read them carefully.

Listening

Tracks are numbered **3.01, 3.02…** The MP3 files will be added later. For now, use the **Audioscripts** at the end of the book. Do the task first, then read the script and listen again (or read it aloud).

How to study

- **Collocations** are more useful than single words. Learn *make a mistake*, not just *mistake*.
- After each grammar section, write five true sentences about your own life.
- Record yourself doing the speaking tasks on your phone. Listen and notice your mistakes.
- Read something in English every week: a short news article, a graded reader, song lyrics.

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	Unit	Grammar	Vocabulary	Listening	Speaking	
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Study guide

Do this test before you start the book (or when you finish it). Choose the correct answer. In the **Answer key**, each answer has a unit number – if your answer is wrong, study that unit.

1 **Choose the correct answer: A, B or C.**

1 I _____ you're right. A think · B am thinking · C thinking
2 He _____ his keys! It's so annoying. A always loses · B is always losing · C always is losing
3 While I _____ home, I saw an accident. A walked · B was walking · C had walked
4 As soon as she _____ the news, she called me. A heard · B was hearing · C has heard
5 I _____ have long hair, but now it's short. A use to · B used to · C was used to
6 I've lived here _____ 2019. A for · B since · C from
7 Have you finished _____? A already · B yet · C still
8 She _____ the company in 2022. A has left · B left · C has been leaving
9 If it _____, we'll stay at home. A rains · B will rain · C rained
10 I'll call you when I _____. A will arrive · B arrive · C arrived
11 You _____ smoke here. It's forbidden. A don't have to · B mustn't · C needn't
12 Yesterday I _____ wait for two hours. A must · B had to · C have to
13 The bus isn't as fast _____ the train. A than · B as · C like
14 It's the best film I've ever _____. A saw · B see · C seen
15 I'm interested _____ photography. A in learning · B to learn · C learn
16 I enjoy _____. A to cook · B cooking · C cook
17 This bridge _____ in 1950. A built · B was built · C is build
18 Rice _____ in many Asian countries. A grows · B is grown · C is growing by
19 If I _____ rich, I'd travel the world. A am · B were · C will be
20 That's the man _____ car was stolen. A who · B which · C whose

How to learn vocabulary · Как учить слова

You need to meet a new word **7–10 times** before you remember it. These six habits help you learn words faster and use them correctly.
Чтобы запомнить слово, его нужно встретить 7–10 раз. Эти шесть привычек помогут учить слова быстрее.

1. Keep a vocabulary notebook · Ведите словарную тетрадь

Don't write only "word – translation". Write the word **with its partners** and **your own example**:

Word	Pronunciation / stress	Translation	Partners (collocations)	My example
decision	/dɪˈsɪʒn/ de**CI**sion	решение	**make** a decision, a difficult decision	I made a big decision last year.
heavy	/ˈhevi/ **HEA**vy	тяжёлый; сильный	heavy bag, **heavy rain**, heavy traffic	There's heavy traffic on Abai Street.

2. Learn words in groups · Учите словами-группами

Put words into **topics** (food, jobs), **pairs of opposites** (cheap ≠ expensive), **word families** (decide – decision – decisive) or **mind maps**. A group is easier to remember than a list.

3. Learn phrases, not single words · Учите фразы, а не отдельные слова

Learn **take** a photo (not *make*), **do** homework (not *make*), **heavy** rain (not *strong*). Russian speakers often translate word by word – learning the whole phrase prevents this.

4. Repeat at the right time · Повторяйте вовремя

Review new words **after 1 day, 3 days, 1 week and 1 month**. Use word cards (English on one side, your example on the other) or an app with spaced repetition.

5. Use the words · Используйте слова

Make your own sentences about **your life**. Use five new words when you speak or write today. A word you use is a word you keep.

6. Test yourself · Проверяйте себя

Cover the Word list at the end of a unit. How many words can you remember in two minutes? Which ones did you forget? Write those again.

UNIT 1

Lifestyles

GRAMMAR	Present simple vs present continuous · state verbs · auxiliary verbs	**VOCABULARY**	Lifestyle collocations · work-life balance
LISTENING	A day in the life · a lifestyle survey	**SPEAKING**	Habits and routines

A Vocabulary Lifestyle collocations

Collocations · Устойчивые сочетания

make	do	take	have
make a decision	do exercise	take a break	have a rest
make friends	do the housework	take a nap (вздремнуть)	have a lie-in (поспать подольше)
make dinner	do overtime (перерабатывать)	take up a hobby (начать)	have a good time
make an effort (постараться)	do your best	take care of (заботиться)	have a busy day
make money	do a course	take it easy (не напрягаться)	have fun

Lifestyle adjectives and phrases

healthy ≠ unhealthy · active ≠ lazy / sedentary (сидячий) · stressful ≠ relaxed · a balanced diet (сбалансированное питание) · work-life balance · a night owl (сова) ≠ an early bird (жаворонок) · a workaholic (трудоголик) · a couch potato (лежебока)

1 Complete with make, do, take or have.

1 I always _____ a lie-in on Sundays.
2 My dad _____ the housework every Saturday morning.
3 You look tired. Why don't you _____ a break?
4 It's difficult to _____ friends in a new city.
5 I want to _____ up a new hobby – maybe photography.
6 Our team _____ a lot of overtime before the deadline.
7 Thanks for the party – we _____ a great time!
8 You need to _____ a decision soon.

2 **Which word or phrase from the boxes describes these people?**

1 Arman works 12 hours a day and answers emails at midnight. _____
2 Sofia goes to bed at 2 a.m. and feels most awake at night. _____
3 Ben watches TV all evening and never does sport. _____
4 Dina gets up at 5:30 and goes running before work. _____

B Grammar Present simple and present continuous

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Present simple vs present continuous · state verbs**

1. Четыре «работы» present simple

Употребление	Пример
привычки, регулярные действия	I **go** to the gym twice a week.
постоянные ситуации	She **lives** in Almaty.
факты, общие истины	Water **boils** at 100°C.
расписания	The train **leaves** at 7:40.

Present simple – habits, routines, facts



I get up at 7 every day.

2. Четыре «работы» present continuous

Употребление	Пример
действие прямо сейчас	I**'m talking** on the phone.
временная ситуация «в эти дни»	She**'s staying** with her aunt this month.
изменения, тенденции	Prices **are going up**. My English **is getting** better.
раздражающая привычка + always	He**'s always losing** his keys!

Present continuous – in progress now / around now



I'm reading a great book at the moment.

3. Глаголы состояния (state verbs)

Описывают состояние, а не действие — обычно **без -ing**:

Чувства	Мысли	Владение	Чувства восприятия	Другие
like, love, hate, want, need, prefer	know, think (= мнение), believe, understand, remember, mean	have (= иметь), own, belong	see, hear, smell, taste	seem, cost, depend, agree

4. Глаголы с двумя значениями

Состояние → simple	Действие → continuous
I **think** it's a good idea. (мнение)	I**'m thinking** about my holiday. (процесс)
She **has** two cars. (владеет)	She**'s having** lunch. (действие)
This soup **tastes** great. (на вкус)	The chef **is tasting** the soup. (пробует)
You **look** tired. (выглядишь)	What **are** you **looking** at? (смотришь)

5. Вспомогательные глаголы в коротких ответах

So **do** I. (я тоже) · Neither **am** I. (я тоже не) · **Do** you? (Правда?)
Используйте тот же вспомогательный глагол, что в первой фразе: I'm tired. — So **am** I. · I don't smoke. — Neither **do** I.

Типичные ошибки русскоговорящих

- ~~I'm agree~~ → I **agree** (agree — глагол, be не нужен).
- ~~I'm understanding~~ → I **understand**.
- «Я живу здесь с 2020 года» — это **не** present simple, а present perfect: I**'ve lived** here since 2020 (Unit 3).

3 Quick check.

Быстрая проверка.

1. I (think / am thinking) you're right.
2. Prices (rise / are rising) these days.
3. He (always borrows / is always borrowing) my things! (annoying)
4. "I love jazz." — "So (do / am) I."
5. This bag (belongs / is belonging) to Anna.

SUMMARY · **Present simple vs present continuous (review)**

Present simple	Present continuous
habits and routines: I **go** to the gym twice a week.	actions in progress now: I**'m talking** on the phone.
permanent situations: She **lives** in Almaty.	temporary situations: She**'s living** with her aunt this month.
facts: Water **boils** at 100°C.	changing situations: Prices **are going up**. My English **is getting** better.
timetables: The train **leaves** at 7.	annoying habits with *always*: He**'s always losing** his keys!

SUMMARY · **State verbs · Глаголы состояния**

State verbs describe states, not actions. We don't usually use them in the continuous.

Feelings	Thinking	Possession	Senses	Other
like, love, hate, want, prefer, need	know, believe, understand, remember, think (= have an opinion), mean	have (= own), own, belong	see, hear, smell, taste	seem, cost, depend, contain

Some verbs have two meanings: **I think** it's a good idea (opinion – state). / **I'm thinking** about my holiday (process – action).
I have a car (own – state). / **I'm having** lunch (action).

Typical mistakes · Типичные ошибки

~~I'm understanding you~~ → I **understand** you.
~~I'm agree~~ → I **agree** (agree – глагол, *be* не нужен!).
~~Now I live with my parents~~ (если временно) → **I'm living** with my parents **at the moment** (while my flat is being repaired).
~~She is work in a bank~~ → She **works** / She **is working**.

4 **Choose the correct form.**

1. I (don't know / am not knowing) the answer.
2. The population of our city (grows / is growing) very fast these days.
3. Jake (stays / is staying) in a hotel until he finds a flat.
4. This soup (tastes / is tasting) delicious!
5. My flight (leaves / is leaving) at 6:40 tomorrow, according to the timetable.
6. My brother (always borrows / is always borrowing) my clothes without asking! It's so annoying.
7. What (do you think / are you thinking) about? You look worried.
8. How much (does this jacket cost / is this jacket costing)?

5 **Complete the text with the verbs in the present simple or continuous.**

I'm a nurse and I _____ (1 work) night shifts, so my lifestyle is a bit unusual. I usually _____ (2 get) home at 8 a.m. and _____ (3 sleep) until three in the afternoon. This month, though, I _____ (4 do) a training course in the mornings, so I _____ (5 not / get) enough sleep. I _____ (6 need) more rest, I know! My friends _____ (7 not / understand) why I'm always tired. At the moment I _____ (8 try) to change my diet – I _____ (9 eat) more fruit and less fast food, and I _____ (10 feel) much better already.

SUMMARY · Auxiliary verbs in short answers and questions

We use auxiliaries (do / does / am / is / are) to avoid repeating the verb:

Short answers	Do you like jazz? – Yes, I **do**.
Agreeing	I love cooking. – So **do** I. / I don't smoke. – Neither **do** I.
Showing interest	I work from home. – **Do you**? / She's a pilot. – **Is she**?

6 **Respond. Agree with So... / Neither... or show interest.**

1 "I'm a night owl." – "So _____ I."
2 "I don't eat meat." – "Neither _____ I."
3 "My sister lives in Canada." – "_____ she? Where?"
4 "I'm not very sporty." – "Neither _____ I."
5 "We go skiing every winter." – "_____ you? Where do you go?"

C Listening A day in the life

7 3.01 **Listen to a podcast interview with Max, a long-distance lorry (truck) driver. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.**

1 How many days a week does Max usually work? A 4 · B 5 · C 6
2 At the moment Max is driving A in his own country. B to Spain. C to Poland.
3 Where does he usually sleep? A in hotels · B in his lorry · C at home
4 What is the most difficult thing for him? A the long hours · B the food · C being away from his family
5 What is he doing to stay healthy? A going to a gym · B cooking his own meals · C cycling

8 3.02 **Listen to five people answering the question "Do you have a good work-life balance?". Write Y (yes), N (no) or S (sometimes).**

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

D Speaking Lifestyle survey

9 SPEAK **Answer the lifestyle survey. Then interview your partner and give them advice.**

1. How many hours do you usually sleep? Are you a night owl or an early bird?
2. How often do you do exercise? What kind?
3. Do you have a balanced diet? What are you eating more / less of these days?
4. Are you working or studying on anything special at the moment?
5. How do you relax after a busy day?
6. Do you have a good work-life balance? Why / why not?

10 SPEAK **Tell the class about a habit you are trying to change at the moment.**

"At the moment I'm trying to spend less time on social media. I usually check my phone more than a hundred times a day…"

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can use the present simple and present continuous correctly, including state verbs.
- ☐ I can use collocations with **make, do, take, have**.
- ☐ I can describe my lifestyle and habits and react with **So do I / Neither am I**.

E Extra practice Present tenses · state verbs · collocations

WORKBOOK

11 **Complete each collocation with make, do, take or have. Then write a true sentence about you with three of them.**

1. _____ a mistake 2. _____ a nap 3. _____ your homework 4. _____ a party 5. _____ a phone call 6. _____ a photo 7. _____ the shopping 8. _____ a look 9. _____ friends 10. _____ yoga

12 **Present simple or continuous? Complete the sentences.**

1. My cousin _____ (live) in Germany, but at the moment she _____ (travel) around Asia.
2. _____ you _____ (usually / cook) at home, or _____ you _____ (eat) out a lot?
3. The price of petrol _____ (rise) again this month.
4. My neighbour _____ (always / play) loud music at night! It drives me crazy.
5. I _____ (not / believe) you. You _____ (joke)!
6. The museum _____ (open) at 10 a.m. on weekdays.
7. Hurry up! Everybody _____ (wait) for you.
8. This cake _____ (smell) wonderful. What _____ you _____ (put) in it?

13 **think, have, see, taste: state or action? Choose the correct form.**

1 I (think / 'm thinking) you're right.
2 "You look worried." – "I (think / 'm thinking) about my exam."
3 We (have / are having) a great time here!
4 They (have / are having) three children.
5 I (see / 'm seeing) the dentist at 4 o'clock. (an arrangement)
6 I (see / 'm seeing) what you mean.
7 The chef (tastes / is tasting) the soup to check the salt.
8 This soup (tastes / is tasting) of garlic.

14 **Respond with So ... I or Neither ... I. Then say if it's true for you.**

1 "I love lie-ins." → _____
2 "I can't swim very well." → _____
3 "I'm not a morning person." → _____
4 "I went to bed late last night." → _____
5 "I've never been to Japan." → _____
6 "I'll be at the party." → _____

15 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 I'm agree with you.
2 What are you doing on weekends usually?
3 She is wanting a new phone.
4 Do you work at the moment on a new project?
5 I go never to the gym.
6 He's owning two cars.

16 **Translate into English.**

1 Сейчас я живу у друга, пока ищу квартиру.
2 Я не понимаю, что ты имеешь в виду.
3 Цены всё время растут.
4 Мой брат всегда опаздывает! (раздражение)
5 Как часто ты делаешь перерыв на работе?

17 **Writing. Write a blog post called "My lifestyle: then and now" (120 words). Describe your usual routine and what is different at the moment.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 1

lifestyle	образ жизни	**take a break**	сделать перерыв
make a decision	принять решение	**take up (a hobby)**	начать заниматься
make an effort	постараться	**take it easy**	не напрягаться
do overtime	перерабатывать	**have a lie-in**	поспать подольше
do the housework	заниматься домашними делами	**balanced diet**	сбалансированное питание

work-life balance	баланс работы и личной жизни
night owl / early bird	сова / жаворонок
workaholic	трудоголик
sedentary	сидячий (образ жизни)
shift	смена
waste time	тратить время впустую
retired	на пенсии
depend	зависеть

UNIT 2

Stories

GRAMMAR	Past continuous vs past simple · when / while · time linkers	**VOCABULARY**	Feelings · travel problems
LISTENING	A holiday disaster · a lucky escape	**SPEAKING**	Telling a story

A Vocabulary Feelings and travel problems

Feelings · Чувства

Positive	Negative
relieved (испытывающий облегчение)	embarrassed (смущённый)
delighted (очень рад)	upset (расстроенный)
excited	annoyed (раздражённый)
proud (гордый)	frightened / scared (напуганный)
amazed (поражённый)	disappointed (разочарованный)
grateful (благодарный)	nervous / worried (взволнованный / обеспокоенный)

Travel problems

miss a flight / a train (опоздать) · the flight was delayed (задержан) / cancelled (отменён) · lose your luggage · get lost (заблудиться) · have a car accident · get a flat tyre (спустило колесо) · get food poisoning (отравиться) · get sunburnt (обгореть) · get stuck (застрять) in traffic · run out of petrol / money (закончился бензин / деньги)

1 How did they feel? Choose an adjective from the box.

1 I fell over in front of the whole class. I was so _____.
2 My son won the school chess competition. I was really _____ of him.
3 We waited three hours for a train that never came. We were very _____.
4 I thought I'd lost my passport, but it was in my bag. I was so _____!
5 The film was boring – not as good as the book. I was _____.
6 I heard a strange noise downstairs at 3 a.m. I was _____.

2 **Complete the travel problems with the correct verb.**

1 We _____ lost in the old town and couldn't find our hotel.
2 Our flight was _____ because of the snow, so we flew the next day.
3 I _____ my train because the taxi was late.
4 We _____ out of petrol in the middle of the desert.
5 I fell asleep on the beach and _____ terribly sunburnt.

B Grammar Narrative tenses

GRAMMAR GUIDE Past continuous and past simple · when / while

1. Past continuous – процесс в прошлом

was / were + глагол-ing. Действие **длилось** в какой-то момент прошлого:
At 9 p.m. I **was watching** TV. · The sun **was shining**.

+	–	?
I / he / she / it **was** work**ing**	**wasn't** work**ing**	**Was** he work**ing**?
you / we / they **were** work**ing**	**weren't** work**ing**	What **were** you **doing**?

Past continuous + past simple – an action in progress is interrupted



I was having a shower when the phone rang.

2. Две роли в истории

Past continuous = «фон», процесс	Past simple = события, короткие действия
It **was raining**. People **were hurrying** home.	Suddenly I **heard** a scream.
I **was cooking**...	...when the phone **rang**.

Длинное действие «прерывается» коротким: I **was having** a shower **when** the doorbell **rang**.

3. when / while / as soon as

when + короткое действие (past simple): I was reading **when** she **arrived**.
while + длинное действие (past continuous): **While** I **was reading**, she arrived.
as soon as = сразу после: **As soon as** I **saw** him, I **knew**.

4. Действия одно за другим – только past simple

I **got up**, **had** a shower and **left**. · When I **heard** the news, I **called** my mum. (сначала услышал, потом позвонил)

5. Слова для рассказа

At first · Then · After that · Suddenly · Luckily / Unfortunately · Meanwhile · Eventually / In the end · during + существительное (during the flight)

Сравните с русским

Русский несовершенный вид «шёл, читал» часто = **past continuous**: Я **шёл** домой, когда увидел… → I **was walking** home when I **saw**…
Совершенный вид «увидел, позвонил» = **past simple**.

Типичные ошибки

- ~~While I walked, I saw…~~ → While I **was walking**…
- ~~When I was arriving…~~ (короткое) → When I **arrived**…
- ~~I was knowing~~ → I **knew** (глагол состояния).
- ~~during I was~~ → **while** I was.

3 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1. I (cooked / was cooking) when I cut my finger.
2. While we (watched / were watching) the film, the lights went out.
3. As soon as I (saw / was seeing) the fire, I called 112.
4. She fell asleep (during / while) the lesson.
5. What (did you do / were you doing) at 8 p.m. yesterday?

SUMMARY · **Past continuous: was / were + -ing**

We use the past continuous for an action **in progress** at a moment in the past, or for the **background** of a story.

+	–	?
I / He / She **was walking**.	It **wasn't raining**.	**Was** he **sleeping**? – Yes, he **was**.
You / We / They **were waiting**.	They **weren't listening**.	What **were** you **doing** at 8 p.m.?

At 9 o'clock last night I **was watching** a film. · The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**.

SUMMARY · **Past continuous + past simple · when / while**

Long action (past continuous)	Short action that interrupts (past simple)
I **was having** a shower	**when** the phone **rang**.
While we **were driving** to the airport,	we **got** a flat tyre.

when + short action (past simple) · **while** + long action (past continuous)
Two actions one after the other → past simple: When I **heard** the news, I **called** my mum.

Typical mistakes

Русское «Я шёл домой, когда увидел…» – длительное действие = **past continuous**: I **was walking** home when I **saw**…
~~When I was arriving, he was leaving~~ – короткие действия → **past simple**: When I **arrived**, he **was leaving** (уже уходил) / he **left** (ушёл после).
Глаголы состояния (know, want, like) не ставим в continuous: ~~I was knowing~~ → I **knew**.

4 **Put the verbs in the past continuous or past simple.**

1 I _____ (cook) dinner when I _____ (cut) my finger.
2 While she _____ (study) in London, she _____ (meet) her husband.
3 It _____ (rain), so we _____ (decide) to stay at home.
4 When the teacher _____ (come) in, the students _____ (talk) loudly.
5 What _____ you _____ (do) at midnight last night?
6 He _____ (not / look) at the road when he _____ (hit) the car in front.

5 **Join the sentences with when or while.**

1 We were sunbathing. A big wave took our bags. → While we were sunbathing, a big wave took our bags.
2 I was walking in the park. I found a wallet. → _____
3 The lights went out. We were having dinner. → _____
4 She was sleeping. Somebody stole her phone on the train. → _____

SUMMARY · **Time linkers in stories**

At first · **Then / After that** · **Suddenly** (вдруг) · **Meanwhile** (тем временем) · **As soon as** (как только) · **Eventually / In the end** (в конце концов) · **Luckily / Unfortunately**
during + noun: during the flight · **while** + clause: while we were flying

6 **Choose the correct linker.**

We were on holiday in Bali. (1 At first / Eventually) everything was perfect. (2 Then / Meanwhile) one evening, (3 while / during) we were walking on the beach, my wife (4 suddenly / as soon as) shouted – a monkey took her bag! (5 Unfortunately / Luckily), our passports were in it. We ran after the monkey for twenty minutes. (6 In the end / At first), it dropped the bag in a tree, and a local boy climbed up and got it for us.

C Listening Holiday disasters

7 3.03 **Listen to Kevin telling a friend about a terrible journey. Number the events in order (1–6).**

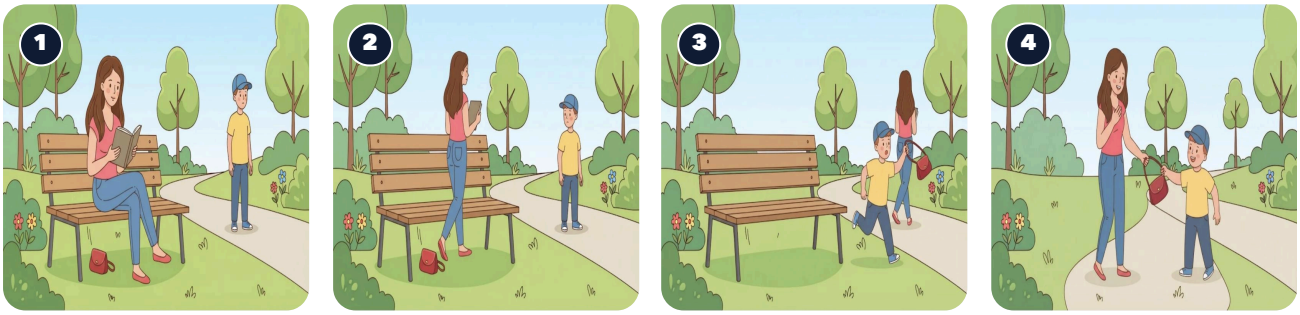
- _____ The taxi driver took him to the wrong airport.
- _____ He missed his flight.
- _____ He fell asleep on the bench.
- _____ He woke up and saw his bag was gone.
- _____ He found his bag at the information desk.
- _____ He took another taxi.

8 3.03 **Listen again and complete the sentences with one or two words.**

1 In the taxi Kevin was checking his _____.
2 Milan has two big _____.
3 The next flight was at _____ in the morning.
4 He fell asleep at about _____ o'clock.
5 A _____ found his bag next to the bench.

D Speaking Telling a story

9 SPEAK **Look at the pictures 1–4 and tell the story. Use the past continuous for the background and the past simple for the events. Then write it (80–100 words).**



How to tell a good story

1 **Set the scene** (past continuous): *It was a cold evening in January. I was waiting for a bus…*
2. **Main events** (past simple + linkers): *Suddenly… Then… As soon as…*
3. **Feelings**: *I was terrified / so relieved…*
4. **Ending**: *In the end… I'll never forget…*

Listener: *Really? What happened next? You're joking! How did you feel?*

10 SPEAK **Think of a time when something went wrong (or very right) on a journey or holiday. Make notes using the tips. Tell your story to a partner in 2 minutes. Your partner asks questions.**

11 SPEAK **Chain story. In groups, continue the story. Each person adds two sentences.**

"It was midnight. Anna was driving home through the forest when suddenly…"

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can use the past continuous and past simple together with **when / while**.
- ☐ I can describe feelings and travel problems.
- ☐ I can tell an interesting story with linkers.

E Extra practice

Past simple and continuous · linkers · feelings

WORKBOOK

12 **What were they doing when the earthquake started at 9 p.m.? Write sentences.**

1. Anna / take a shower → Anna was taking a shower.
2. Mr and Mrs Lee / watch TV → _____
3. I / not sleep / I / read → _____
4. the children / play / computer games → _____
5. you / cook / dinner? → _____

13 **Complete with the past simple or past continuous.**

1. While I _____ (wait) for the bus, I _____ (see) an old friend.
2. The phone _____ (ring) while she _____ (have) a bath.
3. We _____ (drive) home when we _____ (notice) smoke from the engine.
4. When he _____ (arrive), we _____ (open) the presents.
5. I _____ (not / listen) when the teacher _____ (explain) the homework.
6. What _____ you _____ (do) when you _____ (hear) the news?

14 **Complete the sentences with when, while, during or as soon as.**

1. I fell asleep _____ the film.
2. _____ I was cooking, my husband was setting the table.
3. Call me _____ you arrive – I'll be worried.
4. She was reading _____ the lights went out.
5. Somebody stole my bag _____ the concert.

15 **Feelings. Write the adjective.**

1. You see a big spider in your bed. You're t_____.
2. Your team lost the final. You're d_____.
3. You wore odd socks to an important meeting. You're e_____.
4. Your friend is late every time. You're a_____.
5. Your exam results were good after all. You're r_____.

16 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 When I was arriving at the station, the train left.
2 I was knowing the answer.
3 While I walked home, it started to rain.
4 What did you do at 10 last night? – I was sleeping. (one mistake in the question)
5 During I was in London, I visited the British Museum.

17 **Translate into English.**

1 Когда я проснулся, шёл снег.
2 Пока мы ждали рейс, мы пили кофе.
3 Я потерял телефон, когда бегал в парке.
4 Наш рейс задержали, и мы опоздали на поезд.
5 Как только я увидел её, я понял, что что-то не так.

18 **Writing. Write a story (120–150 words) that begins: "It was a dark and stormy night. I was driving home alone when..." Use the past continuous, the past simple and at least four linkers.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 2

relieved	испытывающий облегчение
embarrassed	смущённый
annoyed	раздражённый
disappointed	разочарованный
proud	гордый
frightened	испуганный
grateful	благодарный
delayed / cancelled	задержан / отменён
get lost	заблудиться
miss a flight	опоздать на рейс
flat tyre	спущенное колесо
run out of	израсходовать, закончиться
get stuck	застрять
realise	осознать
suddenly	вдруг
meanwhile	тем временем
eventually	в конце концов
luckily	к счастью
pay attention	обращать внимание

UNIT 3

Changes

GRAMMAR	used to · present perfect with for / since · How long…?	**VOCABULARY**	Life changes · towns and cities
LISTENING	Then and now · my home town	**SPEAKING**	Talking about changes

A Vocabulary Life changes

Changes · Перемены

move house / abroad / to the countryside	**change** jobs / careers
give up smoking / sugar (бросить)	**take up** yoga / running (начать)
lose / **put on** weight (похудеть / поправиться)	**get** promoted (получить повышение)
get divorced (развестись)	**settle down** (остепениться)
become a parent	**go back** to university
grow up · **get older**	**make new friends**

Describing changes in a town

It has become **more crowded / multicultural / expensive**. · They've **built** a new metro / **knocked down** (снесли) old houses / **opened** a shopping mall / **closed** the factory. · The population has **increased** (выросло) / **decreased** (уменьшилось). · **Traffic** has got worse. · There are more **cycle lanes** (велодорожки).

1 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb from the box.**

1 My uncle _____ smoking ten years ago and he feels great.
2 I _____ five kilos on holiday – I ate too much!
3 After the city _____ the old cinema, they built a hotel there.
4 Zarina worked hard and _____ promoted to manager.
5 They lived in the city, but last year they _____ to the countryside.

GRAMMAR GUIDE used to · present perfect with for and since

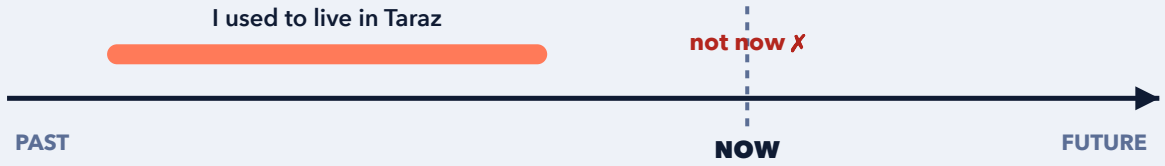
1. used to – «раньше (бывало)..., а теперь нет»

Прошлые **привычки** и **состояния**, которых больше нет:
I **used to** play football. (теперь не играю) · There **used to** be a cinema here. (теперь его нет)

+	–	?
I **used to** live in Taraz.	I **didn't use to** like coffee.	**Did** you **use to** have long hair?

В вопросе и отрицании – **use** без -d (как с did + глагол).

used to – a past habit or state, not true now



I used to live in Taraz (but now I live in Almaty).

Present perfect + for / since – started in the past, still true now



I've lived here since 2020. / I've lived here for six years.

2. used to или past simple?

Одно действие в прошлом – только past simple: I **broke** my arm in 2010 (не ~~used to break~~).
Повторявшиеся действия – можно и то, и то: We **used to go** / We **went** to the sea every summer.

3. Present perfect + for / since – «началось в прошлом и продолжается сейчас»

I **'ve lived** here **for** five years. – Я живу здесь пять лет (начал 5 лет назад и всё ещё живу).
She**'s worked** here **since** 2021. – Она работает здесь с 2021 года.

4. for или since?

for + период (в течение)	since + точка начала (с)
for two weeks, for ten years, for a long time, for ages	since Monday, since 2019, since June, since I was a child

5. Вопрос How long...?

How long have you **known** him? – **For** ten years. / **Since** school.

Сравните с русским – главная ловушка!

В русском – **настоящее** время: «Я **знаю** его 10 лет», «Я **живу** здесь с 2020 года».
В английском – **present perfect**: I**'ve known** him **for** 10 years. I**'ve lived** here **since** 2020.
~~I know him for 10 years~~ ✗ · ~~I am living here since 2020~~ ✗

Запомните

- ~~since three years~~ → **for** three years.
- ~~I use to play~~ (о прошлом) → I **used to** play. «Обычно (сейчас)» → **usually**.

2 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1. I've known her (for / since) 2015.
2. We've lived here (for / since) six months.
3. Did you (used / use) to have a pet?
4. I (used to break / broke) my leg when I was ten.
5. How long (do you know / have you known) Tom?

SUMMARY · used to – past habits and states

used to + infinitive describes things that were true in the past but **are not true now**.

+	–	?
I **used to** play football. (but now I don't)	I **didn't use to** like coffee.	**Did** you **use to** have long hair? – Yes, I **did**.
There **used to** be a cinema here.	She **didn't use to** work.	Where **did** you **use to** live?

For single actions in the past, use the past simple, not used to: I **went** to Paris in 2019 (not ~~used to go~~).

Typical mistakes

used to = «раньше (бывало)…, а теперь нет»: *I **used to** live in Taraz* – я раньше жил в Таразе.
В вопросе и отрицании – **use** без *-d*: ~~Did you used to~~ → Did you **use to**…?
Не путайте с *I usually…* (обычно, сейчас): ~~I use to get up at 7~~ → I **usually** get up at 7.

3 **Rewrite the sentences with used to or didn't use to.**

1. When I was a child, I hated vegetables. Now I love them. → I used to hate vegetables.
2. My dad had black hair. Now it's grey. → _____
3. We didn't have a car when I was young. → _____
4. There was a market in this square. → _____
5. Did you wear a uniform at school? → _____ (question)
6. Social media wasn't popular in 2005. → _____

SUMMARY · Present perfect with for and since

We use the present perfect for situations that **started in the past and continue now**.

I **'ve lived** here **for** five years.	(I started 5 years ago and I still live here.)
She **'s worked** at the bank **since** 2021.	(She started in 2021 and still works there.)
How long have you **known** Aidos? – **For** ten years. / **Since** we were at school.	

for + a period: for two weeks, for a long time, for ages · **since** + a point: since Monday, since 2019, since I was a child

Typical mistakes – «Я живу здесь пять лет»

В русском – настоящее время: «Я **живу** здесь пять лет». В английском – **present perfect**: I **have lived** here for five years.

~~I live here for five years~~ ✗ · ~~I am living here since 2020~~ ✗ → I **'ve lived** here **since** 2020 ✓.

since – с (момента), **for** – в течение. ~~since five years~~ ✗.

4 Write for or since.

1 _____ three months
2 _____ last summer
3 _____ 2015
4 _____ ages
5 _____ I was ten
6 _____ a couple of days

5 Write sentences with the present perfect and for or since.

1 I / know / my best friend / 2010 → I've known my best friend since 2010.
2 They / be / married / 20 years → _____
3 She / have / her car / she passed her test → _____
4 We / not see / Tom / last Christmas → _____
5 How long / you / live / in this flat? → _____

6 Complete the conversation. Use the present perfect, past simple or used to.

A: How long _____ (1 you / be) a teacher?
B: For about eight years. Before that I _____ (2 work) in a bank.
A: Really? Why _____ (3 you / change) jobs?
B: I _____ (4 hate) sitting in an office all day. I _____ (5 always / want) to work with children.

C Listening Then and now

7 3.04 **Listen to Gulnara talking about how her home town, Aktau, has changed. Tick (✓) the changes she mentions.**

- new hotels ☐ · a new airport ☐ · more tourists ☐ · a new university ☐ · more traffic ☐ · fewer parks ☐ · higher prices ☐

8 3.04 **Listen again. Complete the sentences with 1–3 words.**

1 Aktau used to be a quiet _____ town.
2 Most people worked in the _____ industry.
3 The new hotels are along the _____.
4 Her parents say a coffee costs the same as _____ used to cost.
5 Gulnara has lived in Almaty for _____.

D Speaking Then and now

9 SPEAK **Bring (or imagine) a photo of yourself 10 years ago. Tell your partner how you have changed. Use used to, didn't use to and the present perfect.**

"I used to have very long hair. I didn't use to like reading, but now I read every evening. I've worked as a designer since 2022…"

10 SPEAK **Discuss how your town or country has changed in the last 20 years. Think about: buildings, transport, technology, shops, prices, people's lifestyles. Is life better now?**

11 SPEAK **How long…? Ask your partner and find three interesting facts.**

- How long have you had your phone / known your best friend / lived in your home / studied English?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can talk about past habits with **used to**.
- ☐ I can use the present perfect with **for / since** and ask **How long…?**
- ☐ I can describe how a person or place has changed.

12 **Look at Ruslan then and now. Write sentences with used to / didn't use to.**

15 years ago	Now
had long hair	has short hair
didn't like vegetables	is a vegetarian
played football every day	does yoga
lived in a village	lives in Astana
didn't speak English	speaks fluent English

1 He used to have long hair.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

13 **used to or past simple? Choose. Sometimes both are possible.**

1 I (used to go / went) to Spain once, in 2019.
2 We (used to go / went) to the seaside every summer when I was a child.
3 She (used to work / worked) in a bank for five years.
4 He (used to smoke / smoked) 20 cigarettes a day, but he gave up.
5 Yesterday I (used to meet / met) my old teacher.

14 **Rewrite the sentences with the present perfect and for or since.**

1 I came to this city in 2018. I still live here. → I've lived in this city since 2018.
2 We met ten years ago. We are still friends. → We've _____
3 She bought this car in March. → She's _____
4 I started this job three months ago. → I've _____
5 It started raining at 6 a.m. It's still raining. → It's _____

15 **Write How long questions. Then answer.**

1 you / know / your best friend → How long have you known your best friend? – _____
2 you / have / your phone → _____
3 your family / live / in your home → _____
4 you / study / English → _____

16 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 I live here since five years.
2 Did you use to playing chess?
3 I've known him since ten years.
4 She is working here for 2020.
5 We use to go camping when I was young.
6 How long do you have this bike?

17 **Translate into English.**

1 Раньше я не любил кофе, а теперь пью его каждый день.
2 Мы знакомы с детства.
3 Я не видел его с прошлой зимы.
4 Раньше здесь был кинотеатр.
5 Сколько времени ты здесь работаешь?

18 **Writing. Write about how your life has changed in the last ten years (120 words). Use used to, didn't use to and the present perfect with for / since.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 3

change jobs	сменить работу
give up	бросить (привычку)
take up	начать (заниматься)
lose weight / put on weight	похудеть / поправиться
get promoted	получить повышение
settle down	остепениться
knock down	сносить (здание)
increase / decrease	увеличиваться / уменьшаться
population	население
multicultural	многонациональный
industrial	промышленный
used to	раньше (бывало)
for ages	очень долго
since	с (какого-то момента)
complain	жаловаться
prices have gone up	цены выросли

UNIT 4

Work

GRAMMAR	Present perfect: just / already / yet · present perfect vs past simple	**VOCABULARY**	Work and jobs · job adjectives
LISTENING	A busy office · a job interview	**SPEAKING**	A job interview

A Vocabulary Work

Work collocations

apply for a job (подать заявку)	**fill in** an application form
write a CV / a cover letter	**go for** / **have** an interview
get / **be offered** a job	**sign** a contract
earn a good salary (зарплата)	**work** full-time / part-time / shifts
be in charge of (отвечать за)	**work** for a company / in a team
get a pay rise (прибавка)	**be self-employed** (работать на себя)
resign / **quit** (уволиться)	**be fired / sacked** (быть уволенным)
retire	**be unemployed** (безработный)

Describing jobs

well-paid ≠ badly-paid · rewarding (приносящий удовлетворение) · challenging (сложный, но интересный) · repetitive (однообразный) · stressful · secure (стабильный) · flexible hours (гибкий график) · career prospects (перспективы) · colleagues · a boss / a manager · an employer (работодатель) / an employee (сотрудник)

1 **Put the stages of getting a job in order (1–7).**

- _____ have an interview
- _____ see an advert (объявление)
- _____ sign a contract
- _____ apply for the job
- _____ be offered the job
- _____ write a CV and a cover letter
- _____ start work

2 **Complete the sentences with words from the boxes.**

1 Nurses do a very _____ job – they help people every day.
2 I left the job because it was very _____ – I did the same thing every day.
3 My company has _____ hours, so I can start any time between 7 and 10.
4 She's _____ – she has her own small design business.
5 My brother lost his job last year and he's been _____ since then.
6 The job pays well, and there are good _____ prospects.

B Grammar Present perfect: recent events

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Present perfect: just, already, yet · present perfect vs past simple**

1. Present perfect = прошлое действие + результат сейчас

have / has + 3-я форма. Нам важен **результат сейчас**, а не время действия:
I**'ve lost** my keys. (= их сейчас нет) · She**'s finished** the report. (= отчёт готов)

Present perfect + just: a past action, a result now



I've just sent the email. (It's in your inbox now.)

2. just, already, yet, still

Слово	Значение	Место	Пример
just	только что	have **just** done	I**'ve just** sent the email.
already	уже (раньше, чем ожидали)	have **already** done	She**'s already** finished!
yet	ещё (–) / уже (?)	в **конце**	I **haven't** decided **yet**. **Have** you eaten **yet**?
still	всё ещё (проблема)	**перед** haven't	We **still haven't** found an office.

3. Present perfect или past simple?

Present perfect	Past simple
время **не указано**, важен результат или опыт	**указано** законченное время
I've worked in three countries.	I worked in Dubai **in 2020**.
Have you **seen** my phone?	I **saw** it **yesterday**.
незаконченный период: **today, this week, this year**	законченный: **yesterday, last week, ago, in 2019, when...**

4. Вопрос When...? – всегда past simple

~~When have you started?~~ → **When did** you start?

Сравните с русским

«Я уже сделал» → I**'ve already** done it (не ~~I already did~~ в британском английском).
«Я ещё не решил» → I **haven't** decided **yet**.
«Ты уже поел?» → Have you eaten **yet**?

Типичные ошибки

- ~~I've seen him yesterday~~ → I **saw** him yesterday.
- ~~Did you finish yet?~~ → **Have** you finished **yet**?
- ~~She has been promoted two years ago~~ → She **was** promoted two years ago.

3 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1. I've (just / yet) seen your message.
2. Have you booked the tickets (already / yet)?
3. She (has left / left) the company in 2022.
4. We (still haven't / haven't still) found a flat.
5. When (have you met / did you meet) your wife?

SUMMARY · **just / already / yet**

	Meaning	Example
just	a very short time ago (только что)	I**'ve just** sent the email.
already	earlier than expected (уже)	She**'s already** finished the report!
yet (? and –)	until now (ещё / уже)	**Have** you **called** the client **yet**? · I **haven't had** lunch **yet**.

Position: **just / already** – between *have* and the participle; **yet** – at the end.

Typical mistakes

Русское «Я уже сделал» – **I've already done it** (не ~~I already did it~~ в британском английском).
«Ещё не» = **not ... yet**: Я ещё не закончил → I **haven't** finished **yet**.
В вопросе «уже?» = **yet**: Ты уже поел? → Have you eaten **yet**?

4 **Look at Leila's to-do list. Write sentences with already or yet.**

Task	Done?
answer emails	✓
book the meeting room	✓
call the bank	✗
write the sales report	✗
order new printer paper	✓

1 She's already answered her emails.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

5 **Respond using just and the verbs in brackets.**

1 "Where's Kevin?" – "He _____ (leave). You can still catch him in the car park."
2 "Are you hungry?" – "No, I _____ (have) lunch."
3 "Why are you so happy?" – "I _____ (get) a pay rise!"
4 "Is the new manager here?" – "Yes, she _____ (arrive)."

SUMMARY · **Present perfect or past simple? (review)**

Present perfect	Past simple
no specific time, connection to now	specific finished time
I **'ve worked** in three countries.	I **worked** in Dubai **in 2020**.
Has the post **arrived yet**?	The post **arrived an hour ago**.
I **'ve lost** my keys! (I can't find them now.)	I **lost** my keys **last week**, but I found them.
this week / today (not finished)	**yesterday / last week / ago / when...**

6 **Choose the correct form.**

1 I (have worked / worked) here since January.
2 She (has started / started) her new job two weeks ago.
3 (Have you ever been / Were you ever) unemployed?
4 We (have had / had) three meetings today, and it's only 11 o'clock!
5 When (have you finished / did you finish) university?
6 My boss (has just gone / just went) home – you can call him tomorrow.

7 **Complete the email. Use the present perfect or past simple.**

Hi Marat,
Great news – I _____ (1 get) the job at Tech Solutions! They _____ (2 call) me yesterday afternoon. I _____ (3 already / sign) the contract, and I start on Monday. I _____ (4 not tell) my parents yet – I want to surprise them. I _____ (5 never / work) for such a big company before, so I'm a bit nervous. _____ (6 you / hear) anything from the bank about your interview yet?
Talk soon, Aliya

C Listening A job interview

8 3.05 **Listen to part of a job interview for a position as a hotel receptionist. Answer the questions.**

1 How long has Anna worked at her current job?
2 Why does she want to leave?
3 Which languages does she speak?
4 What has she already done to prepare for the job?
5 When can she start?

9 3.05 **Listen again. Complete the phrases.**

1 Please, have a _____.
2 I've always been _____ in tourism.
3 I learn new systems very _____.
4 I need to give my employer one month's _____.
5 We'll be in _____ by Friday.

D Speaking Job interview

Interview language

Interviewer: Tell me about yourself. · Why do you want this job? · What are your strengths / weaknesses? · Have you ever…? · Where do you see yourself in five years?
Candidate: I've worked as… for… · I've just finished… · I'm good at… · I'm hard-working and reliable (надёжный). · I'd like to develop my skills in…

10 SPEAK **Choose a job advert. Prepare for 5 minutes. Then role-play the interview with a partner. Change roles.**

Advert A	Advert B	Advert C
Tour guide – summer, flexible hours, English essential	**Café manager** – full-time, good salary, experience needed	**Junior programmer** – training given, remote work possible

11 SPEAK **Discuss.**

- What makes a job good: salary, colleagues, interesting work, security, flexibility? Rank them.
- Which jobs are badly paid but very important?
- Would you like to be self-employed? Why / why not?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can use the present perfect with **just, already, yet**.
- ☐ I can choose between the present perfect and the past simple.
- ☐ I can talk about jobs and take part in a job interview.

E Extra practice

just / already / yet · present perfect vs past simple · work

WORKBOOK

12 **Put the word in brackets in the correct place.**

1. I've finished the report. (just) → I've just finished the report.
2. Have you booked the tickets? (yet) → _____
3. She's left the office. (already) → _____
4. We haven't decided. (yet) → _____
5. They've arrived! (just) → _____

13 **Write questions with yet and answer them using the prompts.**

1. you / finish / your essay? (✓ already) → Have you finished your essay yet? – Yes, I've already finished it.
2. Tom / call / the client? (✗) → _____
3. the guests / arrive? (✓ just) → _____
4. you / pay / the bill? (✗) → _____

14 **Present perfect or past simple? Complete.**

1. I _____ (work) in three different companies since I graduated.
2. She _____ (get) a promotion last month.
3. _____ you _____ (ever / work) abroad?
4. We _____ (have) a meeting yesterday that _____ (last) four hours.
5. My boss _____ (go) on holiday, so the office is quiet this week.
6. When _____ you _____ (start) your current job?
7. I _____ (not / have) a day off since March.
8. He _____ (resign) in 2022 and _____ (start) his own business.

15 **Work vocabulary. Complete the text with one word in each gap.**

After university, I _____ (1) for a lot of jobs. I wrote my _____ (2) and sent it to twenty companies. Finally, I was invited for an _____ (3) at a marketing company and they _____ (4) me the job! The _____ (5) wasn't very high at first, but after a year I got a pay _____ (6). Now I'm in _____ (7) of a team of five people.

16 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 I've already done it yesterday.
2 Did you finish yet?
3 She has been promoted two years ago.
4 I didn't see him yet.
5 Have you ever worked as a waiter? – Yes, I worked.

17 **Translate into English.**

1 Я только что отправил письмо.
2 Ты уже нашёл работу? – Ещё нет.
3 Она уже подписала контракт.
4 Я работал в этой компании с 2019 по 2023 год.
5 Он уволился в прошлом месяце.

18 **Writing. Write a cover letter (120 words) for one of the jobs in Section D. Say who you are, what experience you have (present perfect), what you did before (past simple) and why you want the job.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 4

apply for	подавать заявку на
application form	анкета, заявление
CV	резюме
cover letter	сопроводительное письмо
interview	собеседование
salary	зарплата
pay rise	прибавка
contract	контракт
full-time / part-time	полный / неполный рабочий день
self-employed	работающий на себя
unemployed	безработный
resign / quit	уволиться
be in charge of	отвечать за
rewarding	приносящий удовлетворение
challenging	сложный, требующий усилий
repetitive	однообразный
career prospects	перспективы карьерного роста
employer / employee	работодатель / сотрудник
reliable	надёжный
give notice	предупредить об уходе

UNIT 5

Learning

GRAMMAR Future forms review · first conditional · future time clauses (when, as soon as, before, until)

VOCABULARY Education · studying

LISTENING An open day · exam stress

SPEAKING Plans and possibilities

A Vocabulary Education

Education · Образование

primary school / secondary school	начальная / средняя школа
university / college	университет / колледж
a degree (bachelor's / master's)	степень (бакалавра / магистра)
a subject · a course · a lecture · a seminar	предмет · курс · лекция · семинар
a scholarship / a grant	стипендия / грант
tuition fees	плата за обучение
a student loan	студенческий кредит

Studying collocations

take / sit an exam (сдавать) · **pass** an exam (сдать успешно) ≠ **fail** an exam (провалить) · **revise for** an exam (повторять, готовиться) · **get** good marks / grades (оценки) · **do** homework / research · **hand in** an essay (сдать работу) · **cheat** in an exam (списывать) · **graduate from** university · **study abroad** · **learn by heart** (учить наизусть) · **make progress**

Typical mistakes

pass an exam = успешно сдать! «Сдавать экзамен» (процесс) – **take an exam**. ~~I will pass the exam tomorrow and I hope I will pass~~ → I **will take** the exam tomorrow and I hope I **pass**.
learn (учить, узнавать) – **teach** (учить кого-то) – **study** (учиться, изучать): ~~He learned me English~~ → He **taught** me English.

1 **Choose the correct word.**

1 I'm going to (take / pass) my driving test on Friday. I hope I (take / pass)!
2 You can't (revise / cheat) in the exam – the teachers are watching.
3 She got a (scholarship / loan), so she doesn't have to pay tuition fees.
4 Please (hand in / hand out) your essays by Monday.
5 My grandfather (taught / learned) me to play chess.
6 He (failed / lost) his maths exam and has to take it again.

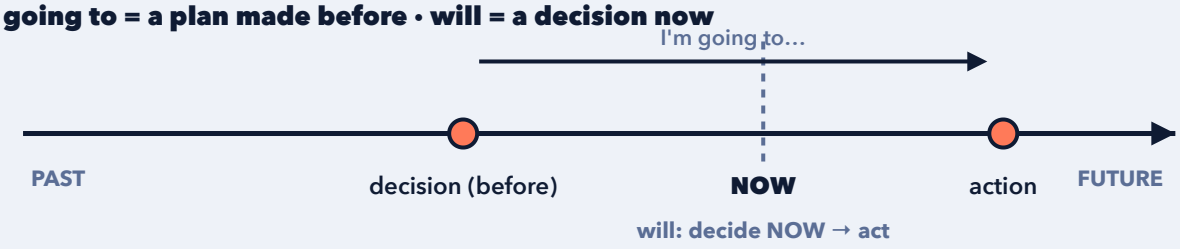
B Grammar Future forms and conditions

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Future forms · first conditional · time clauses**

1. Четыре способа говорить о будущем

Форма	Когда	Пример
will	решение в момент речи, мнение, обещание, предложение	I**'ll** help you. · I think it**'ll** be easy.
be going to	план, намерение; прогноз по признакам	I**'m going to** study medicine. · Look – it**'s going to** rain.
present continuous	договорённость (время, место, люди)	I**'m meeting** my tutor at 4.
present simple	расписание	The exam **starts** at 9:00.

going to = a plan made before · will = a decision now



I'm going to study medicine. / The phone's ringing – I'll get it!

2. First conditional – реальное условие

If + present simple, will + глагол – «если (вероятно) случится…, то…»
If you **revise**, you**'ll pass**. · You**'ll be** tired **if** you **go** to bed late.
Части можно менять местами. Запятая – только когда **if** в начале.

3. Главное правило: после if – настоящее время!

По-русски: «Если ты **будешь** учиться…» → по-английски: **If** you **study**… (не ~~If you will study~~)

4. Time clauses: when, as soon as, before, after, until

Тот же принцип – после этих слов **present simple** о будущем:
When I **finish** school, I'll travel. · I'll call you **as soon as** I **land**. · Don't leave **until** I **come** back.

5. if или when?

if – может быть, случится (не уверены): **If** I pass, I'll celebrate.
when – точно случится: **When** I get home, I'll call you.

6. unless = if ... not

You won't pass **unless** you revise. = You won't pass **if** you **don't** revise.
После unless – **без not**: ~~unless you don't revise~~.

Запомните

- В главной части можно использовать **might, can**, повелительное: If you're free, **call** me.
- **pass** an exam = сдать успешно; **take** an exam = сдавать.

2 Quick check.

Быстрая проверка.

1. If it (rains / will rain), we'll stay at home.
2. I'll text you when I (arrive / will arrive).
3. You won't get in unless you (have / don't have) a ticket.
4. The film (starts / is going to start) at 8 – that's the time on the ticket.
5. "I'm cold." – "(I'll / I'm going to) close the window."

SUMMARY · **Future forms (review)**

Form	Use	Example
will	predictions, instant decisions, offers, promises	I think the exam **will** be difficult. · I**'ll** help you revise.
be going to	plans, intentions; predictions with evidence	I**'m going to** study medicine. · Look at the clouds – it**'s going to** rain.
present continuous	fixed arrangements	I**'m meeting** my tutor at 3 tomorrow.
present simple	timetables	The exam **starts** at 9:00.

3 Choose the best future form.

1. "The printer isn't working." – "Don't worry, I (will / am going to) fix it."
2. I've decided – I (will / am going to) apply to a university in Germany.
3. The lecture (starts / will start) at 10:15 according to the timetable.
4. I (am seeing / will see) my tutor tomorrow afternoon. We arranged it last week.
5. Careful! You (will drop / are going to drop) those books!

SUMMARY · **First conditional: real possibilities**

If + present simple, **will / won't** + infinitive

If clause	Main clause
If you **study** hard,	you**'ll pass** the exam.
If I **don't get** a scholarship,	I**'ll work** part-time.
You**'ll be** tired	**if** you **go** to bed late.
What **will** you **do**	**if** you **fail**?

You can also use **might**, **can** or an imperative in the main clause: If you're free, **call** me. If it rains, we **might** stay in.

Typical mistakes

После **if** – настоящее время, хотя по-русски будущее: «Если ты **будешь** учиться…» → **If you study**… (не ~~If you will study~~).
unless = if… not: *You won't pass **unless** you revise* (…если не будешь повторять).

4 **Complete with the correct form of the verbs.**

1 If you _____ (not / revise), you _____ (fail) the exam.
2 I _____ (call) you if I _____ (need) help.
3 If it _____ (be) sunny tomorrow, we _____ (have) the lesson outside.
4 What _____ you _____ (study) if you _____ (go) to university?
5 You _____ (not / get) a good job unless you _____ (speak) English.
6 If I _____ (get) a scholarship, I _____ (not / need) a loan.

SUMMARY · **Future time clauses**

After **when, as soon as, before, after, until** we use the **present simple** for the future:
When I **finish** school, I'll travel. · I'll call you **as soon as** I **get** the results. · Don't leave **until** the teacher **says** so. · **Before** you **start**, read the instructions.

if	maybe it will happen
when	it will happen (sure)

5 **Complete with when or if, and the correct form of the verbs.**

1 _____ I _____ (be) older, I'll be a vet. (I'm sure I'll be older!)
2 _____ I _____ (not / understand) the lecture, I'll ask the professor.
3 I'll send you a message as soon as I _____ (arrive).
4 We won't start until everyone _____ (be) here.
5 Before you _____ (hand in) your essay, check your spelling.

C Listening University open day

6 3.06 **Listen to a talk at a university open day. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER.**

GREENFIELD UNIVERSITY – Business Studies	
Length of course:	(1) _____ years
Students spend year 3:	working in a (2) _____
Lectures per week:	about (3) _____ hours
Main assessment:	(4) _____ and exams
Scholarships available for:	students with excellent (5) _____
Application deadline:	(6) _____ January

7 3.07 **Listen to two students talking before an exam. Answer the questions.**

1. Which exam are they taking?
2. Why is Sam worried?
3. What will Lucy do if she passes?
4. What will they do when the exam finishes?

D Speaking Plans and possibilities

8 SPEAK **Chain conditionals. Continue the chain in your group.**

"If I pass my English exam, I'll go to the UK. If I go to the UK, I'll… If I…, I'll…"

9 SPEAK **Discuss education.**

- What was your favourite subject at school? Who was your best teacher? Why?
- Is university necessary for a good career? Why / why not?
- What's the best way to revise for an exam?
- What will you do when you finish this English course?
- Should university be free? What will happen if it is?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can choose the right future form.
- ☐ I can use the first conditional and future time clauses.
- ☐ I can talk about education and understand an information talk.

10 **Match the sentence halves.**

1. If you don't hurry,	a. I'll tell you the news.
2. As soon as I hear from her,	b. you'll miss the bus.
3. I won't go to bed	c. if you need help.
4. Call me	d. until you come home.
5. Unless it rains,	e. we'll have a barbecue.

11 **Complete the first conditional sentences.**

1 If I _____ (get) the scholarship, I _____ (study) in the UK.
2 You _____ (not / pass) unless you _____ (work) harder.
3 What _____ you _____ (do) if the university _____ (not / accept) you?
4 If she _____ (be) late again, the teacher _____ (be) angry.
5 I _____ (lend) you my notes if you _____ (promise) to give them back.
6 If it _____ (snow) tomorrow, the exam _____ (be) cancelled.

12 **if or when?**

1 I'll call you _____ I get home. (I'm sure I'll get home.)
2 _____ I pass the exam, I'll celebrate. (I'm not sure I'll pass.)
3 _____ you see Tom, tell him to call me. (Maybe you'll see him.)
4 _____ the lesson finishes, we'll go to the café. (It will finish.)

13 **Choose the best future form.**

1 I've decided. I (will / am going to) take a gap year.
2 "I can't open this jar." – "Give it to me. I (will / am going to) do it."
3 My exam (starts / will start) at 9:30 tomorrow – it's on the timetable.
4 We (are having / will have) a party on Saturday. Do you want to come?
5 I think the test (will be / is being) difficult.

14 **Education vocabulary. Complete with one word.**

1 I have to _____ for my exams – they start next week.
2 She got top _____ in all her exams.
3 You must _____ in your essay by Friday.
4 He _____ his driving test three times before he passed.
5 University _____ fees are very high in some countries.
6 I _____ from university with a degree in economics.

15 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 If you will study, you will pass.
2 I'll phone you when I will arrive.
3 Unless you don't hurry, you'll be late.
4 I'm going to help you! (instant offer)
5 She learned me to play the piano.

16 **Translate into English.**

1 Если я сдам экзамен, я поступлю в университет.
2 Я позвоню тебе, как только получу результаты.
3 Мы не начнём, пока все не придут.
4 Если ты не будешь повторять, ты провалишь экзамен.
5 Завтра в 10 утра я встречаюсь с преподавателем.

17 **Writing. Write an email to a friend (120 words) about your plans for next year. Use going to, will, the present continuous, at least two first conditionals and when / as soon as.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 5

education	образование	**grade / mark**	оценка
degree	учёная степень	**hand in**	сдавать (работу)
subject	предмет	**cheat**	списывать
lecture	лекция	**research**	исследование
scholarship	стипендия	**assessment**	оценивание
tuition fees	плата за обучение	**deadline**	крайний срок
take an exam	сдавать экзамен	**unless**	если не
pass / fail	сдать / провалить	**as soon as**	как только
revise	повторять (к экзамену)	**until**	до тех пор пока

REVIEW

Review: Units 1–5

GRAMMAR	Present tenses · narrative tenses · used to · present perfect · future forms · first conditional	**VOCABULARY**	Lifestyle · feelings · changes · work · education
LISTENING	A gap year	**SPEAKING**	Telling stories and making plans

How to use the Review

Do the test without looking back. Check your answers and score yourself. If you get less than 70% in a part, revise that unit and redo its Extra practice.

A Grammar Units 1–5

1 Choose the correct option. (12 points)

1 I (don't know / am not knowing) where she lives.
2 Look! It (snows / is snowing).
3 While I (walked / was walking) to work, I (saw / was seeing) an accident.
4 We (used to live / are used to live) in a small village.
5 I (have lived / live) here since 2020.
6 She (has just finished / just has finished) her degree.
7 (Have you seen / Did you see) the match last night?
8 I (haven't decided / didn't decide) yet.
9 If it (rains / will rain), we'll stay at home.
10 I'll call you as soon as I (land / will land).
11 "The phone's ringing." – "I (will / am going to) get it."

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs. (10 points)

I _____ (1 work) as a teacher for six years now. Before that, I _____ (2 used to / have) a very different job – I was a banker! One day, while I _____ (3 sit) in a boring meeting, I _____ (4 realise) that I wasn't happy. I _____ (5 quit) the next month. Since then I _____ (6 never / regret) my decision. Next year I _____ (7 go) to start a master's degree, and if I _____ (8 get) a scholarship, I _____ (9 study) in Finland. I _____ (10 meet) my future tutor online next Tuesday – it's all arranged!

B Vocabulary Units 1–5

3 **Complete each sentence with one word. (10 points)**

1 I'm exhausted – I need to _____ a break.
2 Our flight was _____ for three hours because of fog.
3 I was so _____ when I fell over in front of everyone.
4 My dad _____ up smoking last year.
5 She got _____ to senior manager.
6 I'd like to _____ for this job. Can I send my CV?
7 He works _____-time, just three days a week.
8 I need to _____ for my exams.
9 If you _____ the exam, you can take it again in August.
10 Universities give _____ to the best students, so they don't pay fees.

C Listening A gap year

4 3.08 **Listen to Alex talking about his gap year. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C. (5 points)**

1 Before his gap year, Alex used to A work in a café. B study all the time. C travel a lot.
2 In Peru he was A teaching English. B building a school. C working on a farm.
3 What happened while he was hiking? A He got lost. B He broke his leg. C He lost his passport.
4 Since he came back, he has A started university. B changed his course. C found a job.
5 Next year he is going to A travel again. B study abroad. C start a business.

D Speaking Stories and plans

5 SPEAK **Talk for two minutes about one topic. Your partner asks questions.**

- A time when something went wrong (narrative tenses).
- How your life has changed (used to, present perfect + for / since).
- Your plans for the next five years (future forms, first conditional).

Score

☐ Grammar: _____ / 22 · Vocabulary: _____ / 10 · Listening: _____ / 5
☐ **Total:** _____ **/ 37.** 31+ excellent · 26–30 good · under 26 – revise Units 1–5.

UNIT 6

Rules

GRAMMAR	must / mustn't · have to / don't have to · should / ought to · can / can't (permission)	**VOCABULARY**	Transport · travel rules · signs
LISTENING	Rules around the world · a driving lesson	**SPEAKING**	Rules and advice

A Vocabulary Transport and rules

Transport · Транспорт

get on / off a bus, a train, a plane	**get in / out of** a car, a taxi
catch / miss the bus	**take** the metro / the underground
a **driving licence** (права)	a **seat belt** (ремень безопасности)
a **speed limit** (ограничение скорости)	a **fine** (штраф)
a **traffic light** / a **pedestrian crossing** (пешеходный переход)	a **cycle lane** / **the pavement** (тротуар)
rush hour (час пик)	a **season ticket** (проездной)
overtake (обгонять) · **park** · **fasten** (пристегнуть)	**commute** (ездить на работу)

Rules language

allowed / **permitted** (разрешено) ≠ **forbidden** / **prohibited** / **banned** (запрещено) · **compulsory** / **obligatory** (обязательно) · **against the law** (противозаконно) · **break the rules** ≠ **follow / obey the rules** · **get a fine** · **It's polite / rude to...**

1 **Complete with get on, get off, get in or get out of.**

1 _____ the taxi – I'll put your bags in the boot.
2 Let people _____ the train before you _____.
3 We need to _____ the bus at the next stop.
4 Don't _____ the car until it has completely stopped.

2 **Choose the correct word.**

1 It's (compulsory / forbidden) to wear a seat belt in the front and back seats.
2 I got a (fine / ticket) for driving at 90 km/h in a 60 km/h zone.
3 Smoking is (allowed / banned) on all flights.
4 You can't ride your bike on the (cycle lane / pavement) – it's for pedestrians.
5 I hate driving in the (rush hour / speed limit) – it takes twice as long.

GRAMMAR GUIDE Obligation, prohibition, permission and advice

1. Шкала модальных глаголов

Значение	Глагол	Пример
обязательно (правило, закон)	**have to**	You **have to** wear a seat belt.
обязательно (мнение говорящего, письменные правила)	**must**	I **must** call my mum. · Passengers **must** show their tickets.
запрещено	**mustn't / can't**	You **mustn't** smoke here.
не обязательно	**don't have to**	You **don't have to** pay – it's free.
разрешено	**can**	You **can** park here after 6.
совет	**should / ought to**	You **should** leave early.

2. Главная ловушка: mustn't ≠ don't have to

You mustn't go = тебе **нельзя** идти.
You don't have to go = тебе **не обязательно** идти (можешь, если хочешь).
Правило: «нельзя» → mustn't / can't; «не нужно» → don't have to.

3. Формы

must, mustn't, should, can – **одинаковые** для всех лиц, без to: She **must** go. (не ~~musts~~, не ~~must to go~~)
have to – изменяется: I **have to**, she **has to**, **do** you **have to**…?
Прошедшее: у must **нет** прошедшего времени → **had to**: Yesterday I **had to** work late.

4. must или have to?

Часто означают одно и то же. Разница:
must – я сам считаю это необходимым: I **must** study more.
have to – так требует ситуация / правило: I **have to** wear a uniform at work.

Сравните с русским

«нужно / надо» → have to / must · «нельзя» → mustn't / can't · «не нужно» → **don't have to** (не ~~mustn't~~!) · «стоит» → should

3 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1. You (mustn't / don't have to) use your phone while driving.
2. You (mustn't / don't have to) bring food – there's lunch included.
3. Yesterday I (must / had to) wait for two hours.
4. She (have to / has to) wear a uniform.
5. You (should / must to) try the local food. (advice)

SUMMARY · **Modals of obligation and permission**

	Meaning	Example
must	strong obligation, often the speaker's opinion or a written rule	You **must** wear a helmet. · I **must** call my mum.
have to	obligation from outside (rules, laws, the situation)	In the UK you **have to** drive on the left.
mustn't	prohibition – it's not allowed (нельзя)	You **mustn't** use your phone while driving.
don't have to	no obligation – it isn't necessary (не обязательно)	You **don't have to** pay – it's free.
can / can't	permission / no permission	You **can** park here after 6 p.m. · You **can't** smoke here.
should / ought to	advice	You **should / ought to** leave early to avoid traffic.

must has no past form → use **had to**: I **had to** show my passport.

mustn't ≠ don't have to – главная ловушка!

You mustn't go = тебе **нельзя** идти (запрещено).
You don't have to go = тебе **не обязательно** идти (можешь, если хочешь).
Сравните: *You **mustn't** drive fast here* (запрещено) / *You **don't have to** drive – we can take the train* (не нужно).

4 **Choose the correct option.**

1 You (mustn't / don't have to) cross the road when the light is red.
2 Students (mustn't / don't have to) wear a uniform at my university – they can wear what they want.
3 Passengers (must / should) show their tickets to the inspector.
4 You (should / must) try the local buses – they're cheap and comfortable. (advice)
5 In Japan you (have to / can) take your shoes off when you enter a home.
6 Yesterday I (must / had to) wait an hour for a taxi.
7 You (can't / don't have to) park here – it's for disabled drivers only.
8 You (ought to / mustn't) check the weather before you drive in the mountains.

5 **Look at the signs. Write a rule for each one using must, mustn't, can or can't.**

1  NO SMOKING → You mustn't smoke here.
2  SWITCH OFF MOBILE PHONES → _____
3 🅿 FREE PARKING AFTER 6 P.M. → _____
4 HARD HATS MUST BE WORN → _____
5  NO DOGS ON THE BEACH → _____
6  BUY YOUR TICKET BEFORE YOU BOARD → _____

C Listening Rules around the world

6 3.09 **Listen to a radio programme about unusual rules around the world. Match the countries (1–5) with the rules (a–f). There is one extra rule.**

Country	Rule
1 Singapore _____	a. You have to carry a reflective vest in your car.
2 Spain _____	b. You can't buy chewing gum.
3 Japan _____	c. You don't have to tip in restaurants.
4 Germany _____	d. You mustn't run out of petrol on the motorway.
5 Thailand _____	e. You mustn't step on money.
	f. You have to stop for camels.

7 3.10 **Listen to a driving lesson. What does the instructor tell Ali? Write three things he must do and two things he mustn't do.**

D Speaking Rules and advice

8 SPEAK **Rules in your life. Talk about rules for each place. Use must, have to, mustn't, don't have to, can.**

- at your school / university / work
- at home when you were a child
- in your city (transport, parking, public places)
- in your country (things tourists should know)

9 SPEAK **A foreign friend is coming to visit your country. Give them advice about transport, money, food, behaviour and safety.**

"You should buy a transport card – it's cheaper. You don't have to tip in cafés, but… You mustn't…"

10 SPEAK **Debate. Agree or disagree? Give reasons.**

1 Cyclists should have to pass a test, like drivers.
2 Cars should be banned from city centres.
3 Public transport should be free for everyone.

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can use **must, have to, mustn't, don't have to, should, can** correctly.
- ☐ I can understand and explain rules and signs.
- ☐ I can give advice to visitors about my country.

11 **mustn't or don't have to? Complete.**

1 You _____ smoke in the hospital.
2 Tomorrow is a holiday, so I _____ go to work.
3 You _____ tell anyone – it's a secret!
4 Children under 5 _____ pay on the bus. It's free for them.
5 You _____ drive without a licence.
6 You _____ wear a tie to the party – it's informal.

12 **Rewrite the sentences with the modal verb in brackets so the meaning stays the same.**

1 It's necessary to show your ID. (have to) → You have to show your ID.
2 It isn't necessary to book. (don't have to) → _____
3 Parking here is not allowed. (can't) → _____
4 It's a good idea to take a jacket. (should) → _____
5 It's prohibited to use phones during the exam. (mustn't) → _____
6 It was necessary for us to wait two hours. (had to) → _____

13 **Complete the text about a school with the correct modal.**

At my old school the rules were very strict. We _____ (1 obligation, past) wear a uniform, and we _____ (2 no permission, past) use phones at all. We _____ (3 obligation, past) stand up when a teacher came in. Now my children go to a modern school. They _____ (4 no obligation) wear a uniform, and they _____ (5 permission) use tablets in class. But they still _____ (6 prohibition) be late!

14 **Transport vocabulary. Complete with one word.**

1 Please _____ your seat belt.
2 I got a _____ for parking in the wrong place – 50 dollars!
3 The _____ limit in the city is 60 km/h.
4 Walk on the _____, not on the road.
5 I _____ to work by train every day – it takes 40 minutes.
6 It's _____ hour – the metro is packed.

15 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 You must to wear a helmet.
2 Yesterday I must work late.
3 You don't have to smoke here. It's forbidden.
4 She have to wake up at 5.
5 Do I must pay now?
6 You should to see this film.

16 **Translate into English.**

1. Здесь нельзя парковаться.
2. Тебе не нужно приходить завтра.
3. В Великобритании нужно ездить по левой стороне.
4. Вчера мне пришлось взять такси.
5. Тебе стоит купить проездной – так дешевле.

17 **Writing. Write a guide for tourists visiting your city (120 words): rules they must follow, things they don't have to worry about and your advice.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 6

transport	транспорт
get on / off	сесть / выйти (автобус, поезд)
get in / out of	сесть / выйти (машина)
commute	ездить на работу
rush hour	час пик
driving licence	водительские права
seat belt	ремень безопасности
speed limit	ограничение скорости
fine	штраф
pedestrian crossing	пешеходный переход
pavement	тротуар
overtake	обгонять
allowed	разрешено
forbidden / banned	запрещено
compulsory	обязательно
against the law	противозаконно
break / obey the rules	нарушать / соблюдать правила
chewing gum	жевательная резинка
reflective vest	светоотражающий жилет
spare	запасной
emergency	чрезвычайная ситуация

UNIT 7

Places

GRAMMAR (not) as … as · much / a bit / far + comparative · superlative + present perfect · too / enough (review)

VOCABULARY Describing places · geography

LISTENING A travel podcast · choosing a place to live

SPEAKING Recommending places

A Vocabulary Places and geography

Geography · География

Natural	Man-made
mountain range · valley (долина) · hill · cliff (скала)	village · town · city · capital
lake · river · waterfall (водопад) · the coast (побережье)	harbour (гавань) · bridge · monument
desert · forest / rainforest · island · steppe	suburbs (пригород) · the outskirts (окраина) · city centre
canyon · glacier (ледник) · volcano	landmark (достопримечательность, ориентир)

Describing places – strong adjectives

Normal	Strong
very big	**huge** / **enormous**
very small	**tiny**
very beautiful	**stunning** / **breathtaking**
very good	**amazing** / **fantastic**
very bad	**awful** / **terrible**
very crowded	**packed**
very old	**ancient**
very interesting	**fascinating**

Use **absolutely** (not *very*) with strong adjectives: The view was **absolutely stunning**. (not ~~very stunning~~)

1 **Replace very + adjective with a strong adjective.**

1 The beach was very crowded. → The beach was packed.
2 The weather was very bad. → _____
3 They live in a very small flat. → _____
4 The museum was very interesting. → _____
5 Charyn Canyon is very beautiful. → _____
6 The Pyramids are very old. → _____

B Grammar Comparisons

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Comparisons: degrees, as ... as, the ...-er the ...-er**

1. Повторим формы

cheap → cheap**er** → **the** cheap**est** · big → bi**gger** → **the** bi**ggest** · busy → bus**ier** → **the** bus**iest** · expensive → **more** expensive → **the most** expensive · good → **better** → **the best** · bad → **worse** → **the worst** · far → **further** → **the furthest**

2. Насколько отличается?

Разница	Слова	Пример
большая	**much, far, a lot** + сравн.	London is **much** more expensive than Madrid.
маленькая	**a bit, slightly, a little** + сравн.	Today is **a bit** warmer.
равенство	**as** + прил. + **as**	My flat is **as** big **as** yours.
неравенство	**not as** + прил. + **as**	The bus is**n't as** fast **as** the metro.

3. Изменение: всё больше и больше

bigger and bigger · **more and more** expensive · **worse and worse**

4. Чем..., тем... – the ...-er, the ...-er

The more you travel, **the more** you learn. · **The bigger** the city, **the higher** the rent.

5. Превосходная + present perfect

It's **the best** film **I've ever seen**. · She's **the kindest** person **I've ever met**.

6. Сильные прилагательные – с absolutely

huge, tiny, stunning, awful, fantastic, exhausted – это уже «очень», поэтому **не** с very:
~~very stunning~~ → **absolutely** stunning.

Типичные ошибки

- ~~much more bigger~~ → much **bigger**.
- ~~as big than~~ → as big **as**.
- ~~very more expensive~~ → **much** more expensive.

- «самый … в городе» → **in** the city (не ~~of the city~~).

2 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1 The hotel was (much / very) better than we expected.
2 My car isn't as fast (as / than) yours.
3 The more you practise, (the better / better) you get.
4 It's the most beautiful place I've ever (saw / seen).
5 The view was (very / absolutely) stunning.

SUMMARY · Comparatives: degrees and as … as

big difference	Almaty is **much / far / a lot** bigger than Taraz.
small difference	Tuesday is **a bit / slightly / a little** warmer than Monday.
equal	Shymkent is **as hot as** Tashkent in summer.
not equal	The train is**n't as fast as** the plane. (= the plane is faster)
progressive change	The city is getting **bigger and bigger**. Life is **more and more** expensive.
two things change together	**The more** you travel, **the more** you learn.

3 **Rewrite the sentences with not as … as.**

1 London is more expensive than Madrid. → Madrid isn't as expensive as London.
2 The metro is faster than the bus. → The bus _____
3 My home town is smaller than the capital. → My home town _____ (big)
4 Summers in Scotland are cooler than in Spain. → Summers in Scotland _____ (hot)

4 **Complete with much, a bit, as or than.**

1 The hotel was _____ better than we expected – it was fantastic!
2 Is Astana as cold _____ Moscow in winter?
3 The new road is _____ shorter than the old one – just two minutes.
4 Flying is more expensive _____ taking the train.
5 The more I learn about this city, _____ more I love it.

SUMMARY · Superlatives + present perfect

We often use a superlative with the present perfect and **ever**:
It's **the most beautiful** place **I've ever seen**. · That was **the best** meal **I've ever eaten**. · She's **the funniest** person **I've ever met**.

5 **Write sentences with a superlative and the present perfect.**

1 stunning / beach / I / ever / visit → It's the most stunning beach I've ever visited.
2 bad / film / I / ever / watch → _____
3 delicious / cake / we / ever / taste → _____
4 long / journey / I / ever / make → _____
5 friendly / people / I / ever / meet → _____

Typical mistakes

~~more better~~, ~~the most biggest~~ – двойное сравнение невозможно.
«в мире / в городе» после превосходной степени = **in**: the tallest building **in** the world (не ~~of the world~~).
«чем я» = **than me** (разговорно) или **than I am**: She's taller **than me**.

C Listening Choosing a place to live

6 3.11 **Listen to a travel podcast. A traveller compares two places in Kazakhstan. Complete the table with ONE WORD.**

	Charyn Canyon	Kolsai Lakes
Distance from Almaty	about (1) _____ km	about (2) _____ km
Best for	(3) _____ and photos	swimming, (4) _____ and camping
Problem	very (5) _____ in summer	the road is (6) _____

7 3.12 **Listen to a couple choosing between a flat in the city centre and a house in the suburbs. Which do they choose and why?**

D Speaking Recommending places

8 SPEAK **Recommend three places in your country to a foreign visitor: a city, a natural place and a place to eat. Compare them with famous places abroad.**

"You should definitely visit Charyn Canyon. It isn't as big as the Grand Canyon, but it's absolutely stunning…"

9 SPEAK **Discuss.**

- Would you prefer to live in the city centre, in the suburbs or in the countryside? Why?
- What's the most beautiful place you've ever been to?
- Is your city getting better and better or worse and worse? Why?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can make detailed comparisons with **much, a bit, (not) as … as, the more … the more**.
- ☐ I can use strong adjectives and superlatives with the present perfect.
- ☐ I can describe and recommend places.

E Extra practice Comparisons · strong adjectives

WORKBOOK

10 Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

1. The train is faster than the bus. (not as … as) → The bus isn't as fast as the train.
2. My flat is very big. Your flat is very big too. (as … as) → _____
3. Rome is a little warmer than Paris. (a bit) → _____ (same meaning)
4. A house in the city is much more expensive than in a village. (not nearly as … as) → A house in a village _____
5. I've never seen such a beautiful lake. (the most … I've ever) → It's _____

11 Complete with much, a bit, as, than or the.

1. My new job is _____ more interesting than my old one – I love it!
2. The more you practise, _____ better you get.
3. The weather is _____ warmer today – only one degree.
4. He's not as tall _____ his brother.
5. Kazakhstan is bigger _____ Western Europe.

12 Write sentences with the superlative + present perfect.

1. good / book / I / ever / read → It's the best book I've ever read.
2. interesting / city / we / ever / visit → _____
3. hot / day / I / ever / experience → _____
4. expensive / meal / they / ever / eat → _____
5. kind / person / I / ever / meet → _____

13 Replace very with absolutely and a strong adjective.

1. The hotel room was very small. → absolutely tiny
2. The concert was very good. → _____
3. Their new house is very big. → _____
4. The food was very bad. → _____
5. I was very tired after the hike. → _____ (exhausted)
6. The view from the top was very beautiful. → _____

14 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 Astana is more colder than Almaty.
2 It's the most tallest building in the city.
3 This is the best restaurant of the town.
4 The film was very fantastic.
5 My sister is as old than me.
6 The more I study, the more I am understanding.

15 **Translate into English.**

1 Этот город гораздо красивее, чем я думал.
2 Поезд не такой быстрый, как самолёт.
3 Это самое красивое место, которое я когда-либо видел.
4 Чем больше я путешествую, тем больше мне нравится.
5 Вид был абсолютно потрясающий.

16 **Writing. Write a review of a place you have visited (120–150 words) for a travel website. Use strong adjectives, comparisons and a superlative with the present perfect.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 7

valley	долина	**huge / enormous**	огромный
waterfall	водопад	**tiny**	крошечный
cliff	скала, утёс	**stunning / breathtaking**	потрясающий (о красоте)
coast	побережье	**ancient**	древний
desert	пустыня	**packed**	переполненный
steppe	степь	**fascinating**	увлекательный
glacier	ледник	**peaceful**	спокойный, мирный
suburbs	пригород	**shade**	тень
outskirts	окраина	**bumpy**	ухабистый
landmark	достопримечательность	**worth it**	оно того стоит

UNIT 8

Feelings

GRAMMAR	Verb + -ing or to-infinitive · -ed and -ing adjectives	**VOCABULARY**	Hobbies · emotions
LISTENING	What makes you happy? · a podcast on stress	**SPEAKING**	Likes, dislikes and preferences

A Vocabulary Emotions

-ed and -ing adjectives

-ed: how you feel	-ing: what causes the feeling
I'm **bored**. (мне скучно)	The film is **boring**. (скучный)
I'm **interested** in art.	Art is **interesting**.
She was **surprised**.	The news was **surprising**.
We were **tired**.	The trip was **tiring**. (утомительный)
I'm **confused**. (запутался)	The rules are **confusing**.
He was **frightened**.	The noise was **frightening**.
I felt **relaxed**.	The holiday was **relaxing**.
I'm **annoyed**.	His behaviour is **annoying**.
They were **amazed / excited / disappointed / embarrassed / exhausted**	**amazing / exciting / disappointing / embarrassing / exhausting**

Typical mistakes

~~I'm boring~~ означает «я скучный человек»! Если вам скучно – **I'm bored**.
-ed – что **я чувствую**; -ing – **какой** предмет / человек / ситуация.

1 **Choose the correct adjective.**

1. I'm really (interested / interesting) in photography.
2. The end of the film was very (surprised / surprising).
3. We walked 25 km. It was (exhausted / exhausting).
4. I was (embarrassed / embarrassing) when I forgot her name.
5. This exercise is (confused / confusing). Can you explain it again?
6. Are you (bored / boring)? Let's play a game.
7. The match was so (excited / exciting)! We won 4–3.
8. She was (disappointed / disappointing) with her exam result.

Hobbies and interests

be **into** (увлекаться) · be **keen on** · be **fond of** · be **crazy about** · be **good / bad at** · **can't stand** (терпеть не могу) · **take up** a hobby · **give up** · knitting · gardening · baking · photography · board games · hiking · DIY (делать своими руками) · collecting · volunteering (волонтёрство)
All these phrases are followed by a **noun** or **-ing**: I'm into **hiking**. She's good at **drawing**.

B Grammar Verb patterns

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Verb patterns: -ing or to-infinitive · -ed / -ing adjectives**

1. Почему это важно

Когда два глагола стоят рядом, второй принимает форму **-ing** или **to + глагол** – это зависит от **первого** глагола. Правило нужно выучить.

2. Глагол + -ing

enjoy, like, love, hate, can't stand, don't mind (чувства) · **finish, stop, give up, keep** (продолжать) · **avoid** (избегать) · **practise, imagine, suggest, miss**
I **enjoy cooking**. · He **avoided answering**. · **Keep trying**!

3. Глагол + to + глагол

want, would like, hope, plan, decide (планы, желания) · **learn, need, try, forget, promise, agree, refuse, manage, afford, offer, pretend**
I **want to travel**. · She **decided to stay**. · We **managed to finish**.

4. После предлога – всегда -ing

interested **in** learn**ing** · good **at** draw**ing** · afraid **of** fly**ing** · thank you **for** help**ing** · before leav**ing** · look forward **to** see**ing**

5. -ing как подлежащее · to = «чтобы»

Swimming is good for you. (Плавание полезно.)
I went to the shop **to buy** milk. – «чтобы» = **to** (не ~~for buy~~).

6. Глаголы с двумя значениями

	+ -ing	+ to
stop	перестать: I **stopped smoking**.	остановиться, чтобы: I **stopped to smoke**.
remember	помнить (прошлое): I **remember meeting** him.	не забыть (будущее): **Remember to lock** the door.
try	попробовать как эксперимент: **Try drinking** warm milk.	постараться: I **tried to open** the window.

7. -ed или -ing?

-ed – что **я чувствую**: I'm **bored**. I'm **interested**.
-ing – **какой** предмет / ситуация: The film is **boring**. History is **interesting**.
~~I'm boring~~ = «я скучный человек»!

2 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1. I enjoy (to read / reading).
2. She decided (to leave / leaving).
3. I'm interested (in learning / to learn) Chinese.
4. Remember (to call / calling) your mum tomorrow!
5. I'm (bored / boring). Let's go out.

SUMMARY · **Verb + -ing or verb + to-infinitive**

Verb + -ing	Verb + to + infinitive
enjoy, like, love, hate, don't mind, can't stand	want, would like, hope, plan, decide
finish, stop, give up, keep (продолжать), practise	learn, need, try, forget, promise
avoid (избегать), miss, imagine, suggest	agree, refuse (отказываться), manage (суметь), afford (позволить себе)
feel like (хотеть), be good at / interested in (prepositions + -ing)	seem, offer, expect, pretend (притворяться)

-ing as a subject: **Swimming** is good for you. · **Learning** languages is fun.
to for purpose (чтобы): I went to the shop **to buy** milk. (not ~~for buy~~)

Typical mistakes

После **предлогов** – всегда **-ing**: I'm interested **in learning** (не ~~in learn~~), thank you **for helping**, before **leaving**.
«чтобы» = **to**: I came here **to study** (не ~~for study~~, не ~~for to study~~).
would like to (хотел бы) – но **like -ing** (нравится): *I'd like* ***to go*** */ I like* ***going***.

3 **Put the verbs in the correct form (-ing or to + infinitive).**

1 I enjoy _____ (cook) for my friends.
2 We decided _____ (stay) at home because of the rain.
3 She's given up _____ (eat) sugar.
4 Do you want _____ (come) to the concert with us?
5 I can't afford _____ (buy) a new car.
6 He avoided _____ (answer) my question.
7 I'm thinking of _____ (take up) yoga.
8 They promised _____ (call) us when they arrived.
9 Would you mind _____ (open) the window?
10 _____ (Get) up early is difficult for me.

4 **Find and correct the mistake.**

1 I'm looking forward to see you.
2 She went to the library for study.
3 I hope seeing you soon.
4 He's very good at play the guitar.
5 I don't mind to wait.
6 We managed finishing on time.

SUMMARY · **Verbs with a change in meaning (stop, remember, try)**

stop + -ing – stop doing an activity	I **stopped smoking**. (бросил курить)
stop + to – stop in order to do something	I **stopped to smoke**. (остановился, чтобы покурить)
remember + to – not forget to do something	**Remember to lock** the door!
remember + -ing – remember a past action	I **remember locking** it. (помню, что закрыл)
try + to – make an effort	I **tried to open** the window, but it was stuck.
try + -ing – experiment	**Try drinking** some warm milk – it might help you sleep.

5 **Choose the correct form.**

1 We stopped (to have / having) lunch at a café on the motorway.
2 Did you remember (to buy / buying) bread?
3 I remember (to meet / meeting) him at a party years ago.
4 If you can't sleep, try (to read / reading) a boring book.
5 My grandpa stopped (to drive / driving) when he was 85.

C Listening What makes you happy?

6 3.13 **Listen to five people talking about their hobbies. Match the speakers (1–5) with the hobbies (a–g). There are two extra hobbies.**

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

a. baking · b. volunteering · c. board games · d. gardening · e. photography · f. hiking · g. knitting

7 3.14 **Listen to a podcast about stress. Complete the advice with ONE or TWO words.**

1 Avoid checking your _____ in the first hour of the day.
2 Try _____ for ten minutes every day.
3 Stop _____ yourself with other people on social media.
4 Remember _____ water – even small dehydration makes us anxious.
5 Learn to say _____ to things you don't want to do.

D Speaking Likes, dislikes and preferences

8 SPEAK **Complete the sentences so they are true for you. Then compare with a partner and ask follow-up questions.**

1 I'm really into…
2 I can't stand…
3 I'd really like to learn…
4 I've decided to…
5 I'm not very good at…
6 I find … really relaxing / boring / exhausting.
7 I'll never forget…
8 Recently I've tried…

9 SPEAK **Discuss.**

- What's the most exciting thing you've ever done? How did you feel?
- What do you do to relax when you're stressed?
- Is it better to have one hobby or many? Why?
- Which hobby would you like to take up? What's stopping you?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can use **-ed / -ing** adjectives correctly.
- ☐ I can use verb + **-ing** and verb + **to**, including **stop, remember, try**.
- ☐ I can talk about hobbies, feelings and preferences.

10 **Write the verbs in the correct column.**

enjoy · decide · avoid · hope · finish · refuse · promise · mind · manage · keep · afford · suggest

+ -ing	+ to-infinitive

11 **Complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

1 I'm tired of _____ (wait). Let's go.
2 She agreed _____ (help) us with the move.
3 He's very good at _____ (fix) things.
4 We can't afford _____ (go) on holiday this year.
5 I don't feel like _____ (cook) tonight.
6 They pretended _____ (be) asleep.
7 Thank you for _____ (come)!
8 I went to the bank _____ (get) some money.
9 Would you like _____ (join) us?
10 Do you mind _____ (close) the door?

12 **Write a second sentence with the same meaning. Use the word in brackets.**

1 I stopped drinking coffee. (gave) → I gave up drinking coffee.
2 Please don't forget to call your mum. (remember) → _____
3 She said "No, I won't do it." (refused) → _____
4 Running every day is something I enjoy. (enjoy) → _____
5 I was able to finish on time, although it was hard. (managed) → _____

13 **-ed or -ing? Complete the adjectives.**

1 I find history really interest_____.
2 She was shock_____ when she heard the news.
3 That was the most embarrass_____ moment of my life!
4 Are you bor_____? We can leave if you want.
5 The instructions were very confus_____.
6 We were amaz_____ by the view.

14 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 I'm interesting in photography.
2 She decided going to bed early.
3 I came here for learn English.
4 He avoided to answer.
5 I look forward to meet you.
6 Do you enjoy to travel?

15 **Translate into English.**

1. Я бросил курить три года назад.
2. Не забудь купить молоко!
3. Мне скучно. Этот фильм очень скучный.
4. Она хорошо умеет готовить.
5. Я пришёл сюда, чтобы поговорить с тобой.

16 **Writing. Write about a hobby you enjoy (120 words). Use at least six verb patterns (enjoy, decide, try, be good at, want, can't stand…) and -ed / -ing adjectives.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 8

bored / boring	скучающий / скучный
confused / confusing	запутавшийся / запутанный
exhausted / exhausting	изнурённый / изнурительный
relaxed / relaxing	расслабленный / расслабляющий
annoyed / annoying	раздражённый / раздражающий
be into	увлекаться
be keen on	очень любить
can't stand	терпеть не могу
avoid	избегать
afford	позволить себе
manage	суметь
refuse	отказываться
pretend	притворяться
look forward to	ждать с нетерпением
shelter	приют
anxious	тревожный
meditate	медитировать
volunteer	волонтёр; работать добровольно

UNIT 9

Made by people

GRAMMAR	The passive: present simple and past simple · by + agent	**VOCABULARY**	Inventions · materials · products
LISTENING	The history of everyday things · a factory tour	**SPEAKING**	Describing objects and processes

A Vocabulary Inventions and materials

Inventions and products · Изобретения и продукты

invent (изобретать) – **inventor** – **invention** · **discover** (открывать) – **discovery** · **design** – **designer** · **produce** (производить) – **product** – **production** · **manufacture** (выпускать на заводе) · **develop** (разрабатывать) · **build** · **grow** · **export** (экспортировать) / **import** · **sell** · **deliver** (доставлять)

Materials · Материалы

wood → wooden	metal / steel (сталь)	plastic
glass	paper / cardboard (картон)	cotton (хлопок)
wool (шерсть) → woollen	leather (кожа)	silk (шёлк)
rubber (резина)	gold / silver	stone

It's **made of** wood. (сделан из) · It's **made from** grapes. (изготовлен из – материал изменился) · It's **made in** China. · It's **used for** cutting things.

1 **What are these things usually made of?**

1 a window → _____
2 a T-shirt → _____
3 a tyre → _____
4 a pair of boots → _____
5 a box for a new phone → _____
6 a ring → _____

2 **Complete the word families.**

Verb	Person	Thing / noun
invent	_____	invention
_____	designer	design
produce	producer	_____
discover	_____	_____

GRAMMAR GUIDE

The passive: present simple and past simple

1. Актив и пассив

Актив – важно, **кто** делает: Picasso **painted** this picture.
Пассив – важно, **что** происходит с предметом: This picture **was painted** by Picasso.
По-русски: «Эту картину **написал** Пикассо» / «Эта картина **была написана** Пикассо».

2. Как строим: be + 3-я форма (past participle)

	Present simple	Past simple
+	It **is made** / They **are made**	It **was built** / They **were built**
–	It **isn't made** / They **aren't made**	It **wasn't built** / They **weren't built**
?	**Is** it **made**…?	**Was** it **built**…?

Время показывает **be**: is / are (настоящее), was / were (прошедшее). Основной глагол всегда в 3-й форме.

3. Когда используем пассив

- исполнитель **неизвестен**: My bike **was stolen**. (не знаю кем)
- исполнитель **не важен / очевиден**: Rice **is grown** in Asia.
- научный, официальный стиль, описание процессов: The apples **are picked** and **washed**.

4. by – кем?

Добавляем **by**, только если это важно: *Guernica* was painted **by** Picasso.
Не нужно: ~~My bike was stolen by someone.~~

5. Из актива в пассив – 3 шага

1) дополнение становится подлежащим · 2) ставим **be** в нужном времени · 3) глагол → 3-я форма
They **built** the bridge in 1990. → The bridge **was built** in 1990.

Сравните с русским

В русском пассив часто выражается безличной формой: «Здесь **говорят** по-английски» → English **is spoken** here. «Мой велосипед **украли**» → My bike **was stolen**.

Типичные ошибки

- ~~The house built in 1990~~ → The house **was** built (без be нельзя).
- ~~It was build~~ → It was **built**.
- made **of** (материал виден) / made **from** (материал изменился) / made **in** (страна).

3 **Quick check.**

Быстрая проверка.

1 Coffee (grows / is grown) in Brazil.
2 The tower (built / was built) in 1889.
3 My phone (was stealed / was stolen).
4 This book was written (by / from) Abai.
5 The table is made (of / from) wood.

SUMMARY · **Active and passive**

Active (who does it is important)	Passive (the action / object is important)
People **grow** coffee in Brazil.	Coffee **is grown** in Brazil.
Alexander Bell **invented** the telephone.	The telephone **was invented** by Alexander Bell.

Form: be + past participle

	Present simple	Past simple
+	It **is made** / They **are made**	It **was built** / They **were built**
–	It **isn't made** / They **aren't made**	It **wasn't built** / They **weren't built**
?	**Is** it **made**…? / **Are** they **made**…?	**Was** it **built**…? / **Were** they **built**…?

Use **by** to say who did the action – only if it's important: *Guernica was painted **by** Picasso.*

Когда нужен пассив?

Пассив = «делается / был сделан» (кем-то). Мы используем его, когда **неважно, неизвестно или очевидно**, кто выполнил действие: *My bike **was stolen*** (не знаю кем). *English **is spoken** here* (здесь говорят по-английски).
Ошибка: ~~The bridge built in 1990~~ → The bridge **was** built in 1990 (без *be* нельзя!).

4 **Complete with the present simple passive.**

1 Rice _____ (grow) in many Asian countries.
2 These phones _____ (make) in South Korea.
3 English _____ (speak) all over the world.
4 The rooms _____ (clean) every morning.
5 _____ breakfast _____ (include) in the price?
6 Plastic bags _____ (not / give) free in our supermarket.

5 **Complete with the past simple passive.**

1 The Eiffel Tower _____ (build) in 1889.
2 Penicillin _____ (discover) by Alexander Fleming in 1928.
3 The first emails _____ (send) in the 1970s.
4 My car _____ (steal) last night!
5 When _____ the first smartphone _____ (sell)?
6 The concert _____ (not / cancel), luckily.

6 **Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Use by only if necessary.**

1 Someone cleans the office every day. → The office is cleaned every day.
2 Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa. → _____
3 They make cheese from milk. → _____
4 Someone found my keys in the park. → _____
5 Millions of people watch the World Cup. → _____
6 They didn't tell us about the change. → _____

7 **Active or passive? Choose the correct form.**

1 The first jeans (made / were made) in the USA in 1873.
2 Levi Strauss (sold / was sold) clothes to gold miners.
3 Today, jeans (wear / are worn) by people all over the world.
4 Most jeans (produce / are produced) in China and Bangladesh.
5 A lot of water (uses / is used) to make one pair of jeans – about 7,500 litres!

C Listening The history of everyday things

8 3.15 **Listen to a lecture about the history of three everyday objects. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER.**

Object	Facts
Paper	invented in (1) _____ about 2,000 years ago; first made from tree bark and old (2) _____
The ballpoint pen	invented by László Bíró, a Hungarian (3) _____; first sold in Argentina in (4) _____
Tea bags	discovered by accident in (5) _____; first bags were made of (6) _____

9 3.16 **Listen to a guide on a chocolate factory tour. Put the stages of the process in order (1–6).**

- _____ The beans are roasted.
- _____ The beans are picked from cocoa trees.
- _____ The chocolate is put into moulds (формы) and cooled.
- _____ The beans are dried in the sun.
- _____ Sugar and milk are added.
- _____ The beans are shipped to the factory.

D Speaking Describing objects and processes

Describing a process

First, … is / are… · **Then / Next / After that,** … · **When** it's ready, … · **Finally,** …
Describing an object: It's made of… · It's used for… · It was invented by / in… · It's produced in…

10 SPEAK **Describe how something is made or done in your country, using the passive: bread, a national dish, tea, a carpet, kumis…**

"First, the milk is collected. Then it is poured into a leather bag…"

11 SPEAK **Guessing game. Describe an object without saying its name. Your partner guesses.**

"It's made of glass and metal. It's used for… It was invented in the 19th century…"

12 SPEAK **Discuss.**

- Which invention has changed the world most? Why?
- Which three objects can't you live without?
- Which products are made in your country? Are they exported?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can form and use the passive in the present simple and past simple.
- ☐ I can talk about materials, inventions and products.
- ☐ I can describe a process step by step.

E Extra practice The passive

WORKBOOK

13 **Write the past participle.**

1. make → made 2. build → _____ 3. write → _____ 4. find → _____ 5. steal → _____ 6. grow → _____ 7. speak → _____ 8. send → _____ 9. choose → _____ 10. invent → _____

14 **Active or passive? Choose the correct form.**

1 Coffee (grows / is grown) in Colombia.
2 My grandfather (built / was built) this house in 1960.
3 The letters (deliver / are delivered) every morning.
4 The thief (caught / was caught) by the police.
5 Many people (visit / are visited) this museum every year.
6 Where (did / was) the first car made?

15 **Complete the facts with the present or past simple passive.**

1 Kumis _____ (make) from horse's milk.
2 The Eiffel Tower _____ (design) by Gustave Eiffel.
3 Spanish _____ (speak) in most South American countries.
4 The first Olympic Games _____ (hold) in Greece.
5 The Harry Potter books _____ (translate) into more than 80 languages.
6 These days most phones _____ (produce) in Asia.

16 **Make passive questions.**

1 Where / this phone / make? → Where was this phone made?
2 When / the bridge / build? → _____
3 What / cheese / make from? → _____
4 Who / the Mona Lisa / paint by? → _____
5 How many languages / speak / in India? → _____

17 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 The car was stole last night.
2 English speaks all over the world.
3 This house built in 1990.
4 The book was wrote by Abai.
5 Rice is grow in China.
6 It's made from wood. (a wooden table)

18 **Translate into English.**

1 Этот мост был построен 100 лет назад.
2 Здесь говорят по-английски.
3 Мой велосипед украли вчера.
4 Эти часы сделаны в Швейцарии.
5 Когда была изобретена бумага?

19 **Writing. Describe how a famous product from your country is made, or the history of an invention (120 words). Use the passive at least six times.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 9

invent / invention / inventor	изобретать / изобретение / изобретатель
discover / discovery	открывать / открытие
produce / product	производить / продукт
manufacture	изготавливать
develop	разрабатывать
export / import	экспортировать / импортировать
wood / wooden	дерево / деревянный
steel	сталь
glass	стекло
cotton	хлопок
wool	шерсть
leather	кожа
rubber	резина
made of / made from	сделан из
by accident	случайно
sample	образец
roast	обжаривать
pour	наливать

UNIT 10

Imagine

GRAMMAR Second conditional · first vs second conditional · defining relative clauses (who, which, that, where, whose)

VOCABULARY Money · dreams and wishes

LISTENING A lottery win · a radio quiz

SPEAKING "What would you do if…?"

A Vocabulary Money

Money verbs · Деньги

earn money (зарабатывать)	**spend** money **on** something
save money / **save up for** (копить на)	**waste** money **on** (тратить впустую)
lend money **to** someone (давать в долг)	**borrow** money **from** someone (брать в долг)
owe someone money (быть должным)	**pay back** (возвращать долг)
afford (позволить себе)	**be worth** (стоить, иметь ценность)
win the lottery	**inherit** (унаследовать)
donate / **give** money **to** charity (благотворительность)	**invest** money **in** (инвестировать)

Money nouns

cash (наличные) · a credit / debit card · a bank account · a loan (кредит) · a mortgage (ипотека) · a bill (счёт к оплате) · a salary · savings (сбережения) · a bargain (выгодная покупка) · a discount (скидка) · a refund (возврат денег) · rich / wealthy ≠ poor · broke (без гроша)

lend или borrow?

lend – давать в долг: *Can you **lend** me 1,000 tenge?* (Одолжи мне…)
borrow – брать в долг: *Can I **borrow** 1,000 tenge **from** you?* (Можно у тебя занять…)
~~Can you borrow me…~~ ✗

1 **Choose the correct verb.**

1 Could you (lend / borrow) me your car this weekend?
2 I (spend / waste) about $50 a week on food.
3 I'm (saving / earning) up for a new laptop.
4 He (owes / pays) me 5,000 tenge – he still hasn't paid it back.
5 We can't (afford / worth) a holiday this year.
6 My grandmother (inherited / invested) a house from her aunt.
7 The shoes were broken, so I asked for a (refund / discount).
8 I've got no money left. I'm completely (broke / wealthy).

B Grammar Imaginary situations and relative clauses

GRAMMAR GUIDE Second conditional · defining relative clauses

1. Second conditional – воображаемая ситуация

If + past simple, would + глагол – «если бы…, то бы…» (о настоящем или будущем, но это **нереально** или маловероятно):
If I **won** the lottery, I**'d buy** a house. (я не выиграл) · **If** I **had** more time, I **would learn** Chinese.

2. Прошедшее время – но не о прошлом!

won, had, lived здесь показывают **нереальность**, а не прошлое.
По-русски: «Если **бы** у меня **было** время, я **бы** выучил…» → If I **had** time, I **would** learn…

3. If I were you – совет

С be часто используем **were** для всех лиц: **If I were you**, I'd take the job. (На твоём месте я бы…)

4. First или second?

First – реально, вероятно	Second – нереально, маловероятно
If I **see** Ali, I**'ll tell** him.	If I **saw** a ghost, I**'d run** away.
If it **rains**, we**'ll stay** in.	If I **were** a bird, I**'d fly** south.

5. Определительные придаточные (relative clauses)

Уточняют, **о ком / о чём** речь:

Слово	Для чего	Пример
who / that	люди	A pilot is a person **who** flies planes.
which / that	вещи	This is the phone **which / that** I bought.
where	места	That's the café **where** we met.
whose	чей	She's the woman **whose** son won.

Можно **пропустить** who / which / that, если после него идёт новое подлежащее: The book **(that) I read** was great. Но не: ~~The man lives next door~~ (нужен who: The man **who** lives…).

Типичные ошибки

- ~~If I would have money~~ → If I **had** money (после if – без would).
- ~~The man which helped me~~ → The man **who** helped me.
- ~~This is the house where I live in~~ → …where I live (where уже содержит «в»).

2 **Quick check.**

Быстрая проверка.

1. If I (had / would have) a car, I'd drive to work.
2. If I (am / were) you, I'd apologise.
3. If it (rains / rained) tomorrow, we'll cancel the picnic.
4. That's the man (who / which) helped me.
5. This is the town (where / which) I was born.

SUMMARY · **Second conditional: unreal or imaginary situations**

If + past simple, **would / wouldn't** + infinitive

If clause	Main clause
If I **won** the lottery,	I**'d** (would) **buy** a house by the sea.
If I **had** more time,	I **would learn** Chinese.
If she **didn't live** so far away,	we**'d see** her more often.
What **would** you **do**	**if** you **found** a wallet in the street?

With **be** we often use **were** for all persons: **If I were you**, I'd take the job. (advice) · If he **were** rich, he'd travel.

SUMMARY · **First or second conditional?**

First conditional – real, possible	Second conditional – unreal, imaginary, unlikely
If I **pass** the exam, I**'ll celebrate**. (It's possible.)	**If** I **was** a famous singer, I**'d live** in LA. (I'm not.)
If it **rains**, we**'ll stay** at home.	**If** I **met** the president, I**'d ask** him… (unlikely)

Second conditional – «если бы»

Русское «**Если бы** у меня **были** деньги, я **бы купил**…» = If I **had** money, I **would buy**…
Прошедшее время после *if* здесь означает **не прошлое**, а **нереальность** сейчас.
Ошибка: ~~If I would have money~~ – после **if** не ставим *would*.

3 **Complete with the second conditional.**

1 If I _____ (have) a car, I _____ (drive) to work.
2 I _____ (not / work) if I _____ (be) a millionaire.
3 If you _____ (can) live anywhere, where _____ you _____ (live)?
4 If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (apologise) to her.
5 We _____ (buy) a bigger flat if we _____ (not / have) to pay back the loan.
6 What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (lose) your job?

4 **First or second conditional? Complete the sentences.**

1 If I _____ (see) Tom tomorrow, I'll tell him. (It's likely I'll see him.)
2 If I _____ (be) taller, I'd play basketball.
3 If you _____ (not / hurry), you'll miss the bus.
4 If dogs _____ (can) talk, what would they say?
5 I _____ (lend) you some money if I had any, but I'm broke.
6 If it _____ (snow) tonight, the schools will close.

SUMMARY · **Defining relative clauses**

We use relative clauses to say **which person / thing / place** we mean.

Pronoun	For	Example
who / that	people	A pilot is a person **who / that** flies planes.
which / that	things	This is the phone **which / that** I bought yesterday.
where	places	That's the café **where** we first met.
whose	possession (чей)	She's the woman **whose** son won the lottery.

We can leave out who / which / that when it is the **object**: The book (that) **I read** was great. (but not when it's the subject: The man **who lives** next door…)

5 **Complete with who, which, where or whose.**

1 A cashier is someone _____ works in a bank or shop.
2 This is the restaurant _____ we had our wedding.
3 Is this the bag _____ you lost?
4 I have a friend _____ father is a famous actor.
5 A wallet is something _____ you keep money in.
6 The town _____ I grew up is very small.
7 The people _____ live upstairs are very noisy.
8 That's the man _____ car was stolen.

6 **Join the sentences with a relative pronoun.**

1 That's the woman. She won the lottery. → That's the woman who won the lottery.
2 I bought a jacket. It was on sale. → _____
3 This is the bank. I opened my first account here. → _____
4 He's the student. His essay won the prize. → _____
5 The app is free. I use it to save money. → _____

C Listening If I won the lottery...

7 3.17 **Listen to four people answering the question "What would you do if you won a million dollars?". Complete the table.**

	First thing	Would they stop working?
1 Kate	_____	_____
2 Yerlan	_____	_____
3 Mike	_____	_____
4 Laura	_____	_____

8 3.18 **Listen to a radio quiz. The presenter gives definitions with relative clauses. Write the word.**

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

D Speaking What would you do if...?

9 SPEAK **Ask and answer. Give reasons and ask follow-up questions.**

1 What would you do if you found $1,000 in the street?
2 If you could have any job in the world, what would it be?
3 If you could meet any person (alive or dead), who would you choose?
4 Where would you live if you could live anywhere?
5 What would you change about your city if you were the mayor?
6 If you could speak one more language perfectly, which would it be?

10 SPEAK **Definitions game. Write definitions of five words from this book using who / which / where / whose. Read them to your group. They guess the word.**

"It's a person who works in a restaurant and brings you food."

11 SPEAK **Book 3 final task. Choose one topic and speak for 2 minutes. Use different tenses and structures from this book.**

- A big change in your life · The best journey you've ever had · Your dream job · What you would do with a year off

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can talk about imaginary situations with the second conditional.
- ☐ I can choose between the first and second conditional.
- ☐ I can define people, things and places with relative clauses.
- ☐ I can talk about money. → **Next: Book 4, Intermediate.**

E Extra practice

Second conditional · relative clauses · money

WORKBOOK

12 Match the sentence halves.

1. If I had more money,	a. I'd say sorry.
2. If I were you,	b. I'd buy a flat in the centre.
3. If she spoke English,	c. we'd go to the beach.
4. If it weren't so cold,	d. she could get a better job.
5. If I hurt my friend's feelings,	e. I'd see a doctor.

13 Write second conditional sentences about these real situations.

1. I don't have a car, so I take the bus. → If I had a car, I wouldn't take the bus.
2. He doesn't exercise, so he isn't fit. → _____
3. We live far from the sea, so we don't swim often. → _____
4. I'm not rich, so I can't travel around the world. → _____
5. She works so much that she's always tired. → _____

14 First or second conditional? Complete.

1. If I _____ (find) a wallet in the street, I'd take it to the police.
2. If you _____ (leave) now, you'll catch the train.
3. What would you do if you _____ (be) invisible for a day?
4. If he _____ (call), I'll tell him.
5. I'd travel more if I _____ (not / have) a full-time job.

15 Complete with who, which, where, whose or – (no pronoun needed).

1. The man _____ helped me was very kind.
2. That's the hotel _____ we stayed last summer.
3. The film _____ we saw yesterday was boring.
4. Do you know anyone _____ speaks Chinese?
5. She's the writer _____ books are famous all over the world.
6. The phone _____ I bought last week has stopped working.

16 **Money. Choose the correct word.**

1 Can you (lend / borrow) me $10?
2 I'm (saving / spending) up for a holiday.
3 This bag was a real (bargain / refund) – only $15!
4 I (owe / earn) my brother 5,000 tenge.
5 They took out a (mortgage / salary) to buy their house.

17 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 If I would have money, I would buy a car.
2 If I am you, I'd accept the job.
3 That's the girl who her father is a doctor.
4 The book who I read was great.
5 Can I lend your pen?

18 **Translate into English.**

1 Если бы я выиграл в лотерею, я бы купил дом у моря.
2 На твоём месте я бы не тратил столько денег.
3 Это человек, который помог мне.
4 Это ресторан, где мы познакомились.
5 Что бы ты сделал, если бы потерял работу?

19 **Writing. "If I could change one thing about the world..." Write 120–150 words. Use the second conditional and relative clauses.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 10

earn	зарабатывать	**cash**	наличные
save up for	копить на	**loan**	кредит, заём
waste	тратить впустую	**mortgage**	ипотека
lend / borrow	давать / брать в долг	**savings**	сбережения
owe	быть должным	**bargain**	выгодная покупка
pay back / pay off	вернуть / выплатить	**discount**	скидка
afford	позволить себе	**refund**	возврат денег
inherit	унаследовать	**broke**	без денег
invest	инвестировать	**wealthy**	богатый
charity	благотворительность	**interest**	проценты (по кредиту)

REVIEW

Review: Units 6–10

GRAMMAR	Modals of obligation · comparisons · verb patterns · passive · second conditional · relative clauses	**VOCABULARY**	Transport · places · feelings · products · money
LISTENING	An interview with an inventor	**SPEAKING**	Giving opinions and imagining

Final test of Book 3

This review checks Units 6–10 and the whole book. If your total is 70% or more, you are ready for **Book 4 (Intermediate)**.

A Grammar Units 6–10

1 Choose the correct option. (12 points)

1 You (mustn't / don't have to) use your phone while driving. It's illegal.
2 You (mustn't / don't have to) come – it's optional.
3 I'm (very / much) happier now than last year.
4 The train isn't as fast (as / than) the plane.
5 It's the best film I've ever (saw / seen).
6 I'm looking forward to (see / seeing) you.
7 She refused (answering / to answer) the question.
8 Remember (to lock / locking) the door when you leave.
9 This bridge (built / was built) in 1890.
10 Tea (is grown / grows) in India and Sri Lanka.
11 If I (had / have) more time, I would learn to paint.
12 That's the woman (who / whose) son is a famous footballer.

2 Rewrite the sentences. Use the word in brackets. (6 points)

1 It isn't necessary to bring food. (have) → You _____
2 Someone stole my bike. (was) → My bike _____
3 I don't have a car, so I can't drive to work. (if) → If _____
4 Paris is more expensive than Lisbon. (as) → Lisbon _____
5 I like the man. He lives next door. (who) → I like _____
6 I stopped eating meat. (gave) → I _____

B Vocabulary Units 6–10

3 **Complete each sentence with one word. (10 points)**

1 You must _____ your seat belt.
2 I got a _____ for speeding – $100!
3 The view from the top was absolutely _____.
4 The museum was _____ – I learned so much.
5 I'm _____ in photography. (-ed / -ing)
6 This table is made _____ wood.
7 The telephone was _____ by Alexander Bell.
8 Can I _____ some money from you?
9 I _____ my sister $50 – I must pay her back.
10 We can't _____ a new car this year.

C Listening An interview with an inventor

4 3.19 **Listen to an interview with Zara Malik, a young inventor. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER. (6 points)**

Invention:	a (1) _____ that cleans plastic from rivers
Made of:	recycled (2) _____
First idea:	when she was (3) _____ years old
Now used in:	(4) _____ countries
If she had more money:	she would build bigger machines for the (5) _____
Advice:	don't be afraid of (6) _____

D Speaking Opinions and imagination

5 SPEAK **Talk for two minutes about one topic. Your partner asks questions.**

- Rules in your country that visitors should know about.
- The most amazing place you've ever been to – compare it with other places.
- What you would do if you had a year off and unlimited money.

Score

☐ Grammar: _____ / 18 · Vocabulary: _____ / 10 · Listening: _____ / 6
☐ **Total:** _____ **/ 34.** 29+ excellent · 24–28 good – ready for Book 4 · under 24 – revise Units 6–10.

Reference: spelling, short forms, British and American English

1. Spelling rules · Правописание

-s / -es (he works, two books)

Rule	Examples
most words: + **s**	work → work**s**, book → book**s**
-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o: + **es**	watch → watch**es**, box → box**es**, go → go**es**
consonant + y → **ies**	study → stud**ies**, city → cit**ies**
vowel + y → + **s**	play → play**s**, day → day**s**
-f / -fe → **ves** (nouns)	knife → kni**ves**, shelf → shel**ves**

-ing (working, making, sitting)

Rule	Examples
most verbs: + **ing**	work → work**ing**, read → read**ing**
-e → drop e + **ing**	make → mak**ing**, write → writ**ing**
-ie → **ying**	lie → l**ying**, die → d**ying**
one vowel + one consonant (stressed) → double	sit → si**tting**, run → ru**nning**, begin → begi**nning**

-ed (worked, lived, stopped)

Rule	Examples
most verbs: + **ed**	work → work**ed**
-e → + **d**	live → liv**ed**
consonant + y → **ied**	study → stud**ied**
one vowel + one consonant (stressed) → double	stop → sto**pped**, plan → pla**nned**
British English doubles **l**	travel → trave**lled** (US: traveled)

Comparatives and superlatives

cheap → cheap**er** → cheap**est** · nice → nice**r** → nice**st** · big → bi**gger** → bi**ggest** · busy → bus**ier** → bus**iest** · expensive → **more** expensive → **the most** expensive

2. Short forms · Краткие формы

Full	Short	Full	Short
I am	I'm	I have	I've
you / we / they are	you're / we're / they're	he / she has	he's / she's
he / she / it is	he's / she's / it's	I had / would	I'd
is not / are not	isn't / aren't	I will	I'll
do not / does not	don't / doesn't	will not	won't
did not	didn't	cannot	can't
have not / has not	haven't / hasn't	should not	shouldn't
was not / were not	wasn't / weren't	would not	wouldn't

's can mean **is** (She's a doctor), **has** (She's got a car / She's finished) or possession (Anna's bag). **'d** can mean **had** (I'd finished) or **would** (I'd like). Look at the next word to decide.

3. British and American English · Британский и американский

British	American	Перевод
flat	apartment	квартира
lift	elevator	лифт
holiday	vacation	отпуск
autumn	fall	осень
underground / tube	subway	метро
mobile (phone)	cell phone	мобильный
film	movie	фильм
shop	store	магазин
biscuit	cookie	печенье
chips	French fries	картофель фри
crisps	chips	чипсы
rubbish	garbage / trash	мусор
pavement	sidewalk	тротуар
petrol	gas	бензин
queue	line	очередь
timetable	schedule	расписание
ground floor	first floor	первый этаж
colour, favourite, centre, theatre	color, favorite, center, theater	–
I **'ve got** a car.	I **have** a car.	–

Dates: British **25/12/2026** (day / month) – American **12/25/2026** (month / day).

Irregular verbs

Learn these verbs in groups. Say all three forms aloud: *go – went – gone*. The most common verbs are in **bold**.

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Перевод
be	was / were	been	быть
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
break	broke	broken	ломать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
catch	caught	caught	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
cost	cost	cost	стоить
cut	cut	cut	резать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	водить
eat	ate	eaten	есть
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone / been	идти, ехать
grow	grew	grown	расти
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
keep	kept	kept	хранить
know	knew	known	знать

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Перевод
leave	left	left	уходить, оставлять
lend	lent	lent	одалживать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать, создавать
meet	met	met	встречать
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read /red/	read /red/	читать
ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
run	ran	run	бегать
say	said	said	сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	отправлять
sing	sang	sung	петь
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить, проводить
stand	stood	stood	стоять
swim	swam	swum	плавать
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	учить (кого-то)
tell	told	told	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	думать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
wake	woke	woken	просыпаться
wear	wore	worn	носить (одежду)
win	won	won	выигрывать
write	wrote	written	писать

Answer key

Study guide

Exercise 1

1 A (Unit 1) · 2 B (Unit 1) · 3 B (Unit 2) · 4 A (Unit 2) · 5 B (Unit 3) · 6 B (Unit 3) · 7 B (Unit 4) · 8 B (Unit 4) · 9 A (Unit 5) · 10 B (Unit 5) · 11 B (Unit 6) · 12 B (Unit 6) · 13 B (Unit 7) · 14 C (Unit 7) · 15 A (Unit 8) · 16 B (Unit 8) · 17 B (Unit 9) · 18 B (Unit 9) · 19 B (Unit 10) · 20 C (Unit 10)

Unit 1 · Lifestyles

Exercise 1

1. have 2. does 3. take 4. make 5. take 6. does 7. had 8. make

Exercise 2

1. a workaholic 2. a night owl 3. a couch potato 4. an early bird

Exercise 3

1. think 2. are rising 3. is always borrowing 4. do 5. belongs

Exercise 4

1. don't know 2. is growing 3. is staying 4. tastes 5. leaves 6. is always borrowing 7. are you thinking 8. does this jacket cost

Exercise 5

1. work 2. get 3. sleep 4. 'm doing 5. 'm not getting 6. need 7. don't understand 8. 'm trying 9. 'm eating 10. feel / 'm feeling

Exercise 6

1. am 2. do 3. Does 4. am 5. Do

Exercise 7 (track 3.01)

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. B

Exercise 8 (track 3.02)

1. N 2. Y 3. S 4. Y 5. N

Exercise 11

1. make 2. take 3. do 4. have 5. make 6. take 7. do 8. have / take 9. make 10. do

Exercise 12

1. lives, 's travelling 2. Do, usually cook, do, eat 3. is rising 4. 's always playing 5. don't believe, 're joking 6. opens 7. is waiting 8. smells, did, put (or: are, putting)

Exercise 13

1. think 2. 'm thinking 3. are having 4. have 5. 'm seeing 6. see 7. is tasting 8. tastes

Exercise 14

1. So do I. 2. Neither can I. 3. Neither am I. 4. So did I. 5. Neither have I. 6. So will I.

Exercise 15

1. I agree with you. 2. What do you usually do at weekends? 3. She wants a new phone. 4. Are you working on a new project at the moment? 5. I never go to the gym. 6. He owns two cars.

Exercise 16

1. I'm staying (living) with a friend at the moment while I look for a flat. 2. I don't understand what you mean. 3. Prices are always (constantly) going up. 4. My brother is always coming (arriving) late! 5. How often do you take a break at work?

Exercise 17

Your own answer. Use the present simple for routines and the present continuous for temporary situations.

Unit 2 · Stories

Exercise 1

1. embarrassed 2. proud 3. annoyed 4. relieved 5. disappointed 6. frightened / scared

Exercise 2

1. got 2. cancelled 3. missed 4. ran 5. got

Exercise 3

1. was cooking 2. were watching 3. saw 4. during 5. were you doing

Exercise 4

1. was cooking, cut 2. was studying, met 3. was raining, decided 4. came, were talking 5. were, doing 6. wasn't looking, hit

Exercise 5

2. While I was walking in the park, I found a wallet. / I was walking in the park when I found a wallet. 3. The lights went out while we were having dinner. 4. While she was sleeping on the train, somebody stole her phone.

Exercise 6

1. At first 2. Then 3. while 4. suddenly 5. Unfortunately 6. In the end

Exercise 7 (track 3.03)

1 The taxi driver took him to the wrong airport, 2 He took another taxi, 3 He missed his flight, 4 He fell asleep on the bench, 5 He woke up and saw his bag was gone, 6 He found his bag at the information desk

Exercise 8 (track 3.03)

1. emails 2. airports 3. seven 4. three 5. cleaner

Exercise 9

Model answer: One sunny afternoon a young woman was sitting on a bench in the park. She was reading a book and she didn't notice that her purse fell on the ground. When she left, a boy who was walking past saw the purse. He picked it up and ran after her. "Excuse me! Is this your purse?" he shouted. The woman was very surprised and relieved. She thanked him and they both smiled.

Exercise 12

2. Mr and Mrs Lee were watching TV. 3. I wasn't sleeping. I was reading. 4. The children were playing computer games. 5. Were you cooking dinner?

Exercise 13

1. was waiting, saw 2. rang, was having 3. were driving, noticed 4. arrived, opened (or: were opening – they had already started) 5. wasn't listening, was explaining 6. were, doing, heard

Exercise 14

1. during 2. While 3. as soon as 4. when 5. during

Exercise 15

1. terrified (frightened) 2. disappointed 3. embarrassed 4. annoyed 5. relieved

Exercise 16

1. When I arrived at the station, the train was leaving. 2. I knew the answer. 3. While I was walking home, it started to rain. 4. What were you doing at 10 last night? 5. While I was in London, I visited the British Museum.

Exercise 17

1. When I woke up, it was snowing. 2. While we were waiting for our flight, we were drinking coffee (we drank coffee). 3. I lost my phone while I was running in the park. 4. Our flight was delayed and we missed the train. 5. As soon as I saw her, I realised (that) something was wrong.

Exercise 18

Your own answer.

Unit 3 · Changes

Exercise 1

1. gave up 2. put on 3. knocked down 4. got 5. moved

Exercise 2

1. since 2. for 3. use 4. broke 5. have you known

Exercise 3

2. My dad used to have black hair. 3. We didn't use to have a car. 4. There used to be a market in this square. 5. Did you use to wear a uniform at school? 6. Social media didn't use to be popular.

Exercise 4

1. for 2. since 3. since 4. for 5. since 6. for

Exercise 5

2. They've been married for 20 years. 3. She's had her car since she passed her test. 4. We haven't seen Tom since last Christmas. 5. How long have you lived in this flat?

Exercise 6

1. have you been 2. worked / used to work 3. did you change 4. used to hate / hated 5. 've always wanted

Exercise 7 (track 3.04)

✓ new hotels, more tourists, more traffic, higher prices (also new restaurants). ✗ a new airport, a new university, fewer parks

Exercise 8 (track 3.04)

1. industrial 2. oil 3. Caspian Sea 4. a lunch 5. ten years

Exercise 12

2. He didn't use to like vegetables. 3. He used to play football every day. 4. He used to live in a village. 5. He didn't use to speak English.

Exercise 13

1. went 2. used to go / went 3. worked (used to work is also possible) 4. used to smoke / smoked 5. met

Exercise 14

2. We've been friends for ten years. / We've known each other for ten years. 3. She's had this car since March. 4. I've worked here (had this job) for three months. 5. It's been raining since 6 a.m. / It's rained since 6 a.m.

Exercise 15

1–4. How long have you had your phone? / How long has your family lived in your home? / How long have you studied (been studying) English? (Answers: For… / Since…)

Exercise 16

1. I've lived here for five years. 2. Did you use to play chess? 3. I've known him for ten years. 4. She has worked here since 2020. 5. We used to go camping when I was young. 6. How long have you had this bike?

Exercise 17

1. I didn't use to like coffee, but now I drink it every day. 2. We've known each other since we were children (since childhood). 3. I haven't seen him since last winter. 4. There used to be a cinema here. 5. How long have you worked (been working) here?

Exercise 18

Your own answer.

Unit 4 · Work

Exercise 1

1 see an advert, 2 write a CV and a cover letter, 3 apply for the job, 4 have an interview, 5 be offered the job, 6 sign a contract, 7 start work

Exercise 2

1. rewarding 2. repetitive 3. flexible 4. self-employed 5. unemployed 6. career

Exercise 3

1. just 2. yet 3. left 4. still haven't 5. did you meet

Exercise 4

2. She's already booked the meeting room. 3. She hasn't called the bank yet. 4. She hasn't written the sales report yet. 5. She's already ordered new printer paper.

Exercise 5

1. 's just left 2. 've just had 3. 've just got 4. 's just arrived

Exercise 6

1. have worked 2. started 3. Have you ever been 4. have had 5. did you finish 6. has just gone

Exercise 7

1. 've got 2. called 3. 've already signed 4. haven't told 5. 've never worked 6. Have you heard

Exercise 8 (track 3.05)

1. for two years 2. there aren't many career prospects; she wants a more challenging job; she's interested in tourism 3. Kazakh, Russian and English (and she's just started Turkish) 4. an online course in hotel management software (she got a certificate) 5. from the first of next month (after one month's notice)

Exercise 9 (track 3.05)

1. seat 2. interested 3. quickly 4. notice 5. touch

Exercise 12

2. Have you booked the tickets yet? 3. She's already left the office. 4. We haven't decided yet. 5. They've just arrived!

Exercise 13

2. Has Tom called the client yet? – No, he hasn't called him yet. 3. Have the guests arrived yet? – Yes, they've just arrived. 4. Have you paid the bill yet? – No, I haven't paid it yet.

Exercise 14

1. 've worked 2. got 3. Have, ever worked 4. had, lasted 5. has gone 6. did, start 7. haven't had 8. resigned, started

Exercise 15

1. applied 2. CV 3. interview 4. offered 5. salary 6. rise 7. charge

Exercise 16

1. I did it yesterday. / I've already done it. 2. Have you finished yet? 3. She was promoted two years ago. 4. I haven't seen him yet. 5. Yes, I have.

Exercise 17

1. I've just sent the email. 2. Have you found a job yet? – Not yet. 3. She's already signed the contract. 4. I worked for this company from 2019 to 2023. 5. He resigned (quit) last month.

Exercise 18

Your own answer.

Unit 5 · Learning

Exercise 1

1. take, pass 2. cheat 3. scholarship 4. hand in 5. taught 6. failed

Exercise 2

1. rains 2. arrive 3. have 4. starts 5. I'll

Exercise 3

1. will 2. am going to 3. starts 4. am seeing 5. are going to drop

Exercise 4

1. don't revise, 'll fail 2. 'll call, need 3. is, 'll have 4. will, study, go 5. won't get, speak 6. get, won't need

Exercise 5

1. When, am 2. If, don't understand 3. arrive 4. is 5. hand in

Exercise 6 (track 3.06)

1. four (4) 2. company 3. fifteen (15) 4. essays 5. grades 6. 15(th)

Exercise 7 (track 3.07)

1. history 2. He revised until 2 a.m. and can't remember anything; if he fails, he'll have to take it again in August when he's going to Spain. 3. She'll finish her first year and celebrate (restaurant with her parents, sleep for two days). 4. Go to the park (Sam wanted a coffee to talk about answers; Lucy suggests the park).

Exercise 10

1 b, 2 a, 3 d, 4 c, 5 e

Exercise 11

1. get, will study 2. won't pass, work 3. will, do, doesn't accept 4. is, will be 5. 'll lend, promise 6. snows, will be

Exercise 12

1. when 2. If 3. If 4. When

Exercise 13

1. am going to 2. will 3. starts 4. are having 5. will be

Exercise 14

1. revise 2. grades / marks 3. hand 4. failed 5. tuition 6. graduated

Exercise 15

1. If you study, you will pass. 2. I'll phone you when I arrive. 3. Unless you hurry, you'll be late. 4. I'll help you! 5. She taught me to play the piano.

Exercise 16

1. If I pass the exam, I'll go to (get into) university. 2. I'll call you as soon as I get the results. 3. We won't start until everyone arrives. 4. If you don't revise, you'll fail the exam. 5. I'm meeting my teacher (tutor) at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Exercise 17

Your own answer.

Review · Review: Units 1–5

Exercise 1

1. don't know 2. is snowing 3. was walking, saw 4. used to live 5. have lived 6. has just finished 7. Did you see 8. haven't decided 9. rains 10. land 11. will

Exercise 2

1. have worked / have been working 2. used to have 3. was sitting 4. realised 5. quit 6. have never regretted 7. am going 8. get 9. will study 10. am meeting

Exercise 3

1. take 2. delayed 3. embarrassed 4. gave 5. promoted 6. apply 7. part 8. revise 9. fail 10. scholarships

Exercise 4 (track 3.08)

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B

Unit 6 · Rules

Exercise 1

1. Get in 2. get off, get on 3. get off 4. get out of

Exercise 2

1. compulsory 2. fine 3. banned 4. pavement 5. rush hour

Exercise 3

1. mustn't 2. don't have to 3. had to 4. has to 5. should

Exercise 4

1. mustn't 2. don't have to 3. must 4. should 5. have to 6. had to 7. can't 8. ought to

Exercise 5

2. You must switch off your mobile phone. / You can't use your phone. 3. You can park here (for free) after 6 p.m. 4. You must wear a hard hat. 5. You can't / mustn't take dogs on the beach. 6. You must buy a ticket before you get on.

Exercise 6 (track 3.09)

1 b, 2 a, 3 c, 4 d, 5 e (f is extra)

Exercise 7 (track 3.10)

Must: fasten your seat belt, check your mirrors before you move, stop at a pedestrian crossing when someone is waiting, always indicate. Mustn't: drive faster than the speed limit (40) near a school, answer your phone (even at a red light).

Exercise 11

1. mustn't 2. don't have to 3. mustn't 4. don't have to 5. mustn't 6. don't have to

Exercise 12

2. You don't have to book. 3. You can't park here. 4. You should take a jacket. 5. You mustn't use phones during the exam. 6. We had to wait two hours.

Exercise 13

1. had to 2. couldn't 3. had to 4. don't have to 5. can 6. mustn't

Exercise 14

1. fasten 2. fine 3. speed 4. pavement 5. commute 6. rush

Exercise 15

1. You must wear a helmet. 2. Yesterday I had to work late. 3. You mustn't (can't) smoke here. 4. She has to wake up at 5. 5. Do I have to pay now? 6. You should see this film.

Exercise 16

1. You can't (mustn't) park here. 2. You don't have to come tomorrow. 3. In the UK you have to drive on the left. 4. Yesterday I had to take a taxi. 5. You should buy a season ticket – it's cheaper.

Exercise 17

Your own answer.

Unit 7 · Places

Exercise 1

2. awful / terrible 3. tiny 4. fascinating 5. stunning / breathtaking 6. ancient

Exercise 2

1. much 2. as 3. the better 4. seen 5. absolutely

Exercise 3

2. The bus isn't as fast as the metro. 3. My home town isn't as big as the capital. 4. Summers in Scotland aren't as hot as in Spain.

Exercise 4

1. much 2. as 3. a bit 4. than 5. the

Exercise 5

2. It's the worst film I've ever watched. 3. It's the most delicious cake we've ever tasted. 4. It's the longest journey I've ever made. 5. They're the friendliest people I've ever met.

Exercise 6 (track 3.11)

1. 200 2. 300 3. walking 4. hiking 5. hot 6. bad (bumpy)

Exercise 7 (track 3.12)

They choose the house in the suburbs: it's twice as big, it has a garden, it's quieter, and it's about $200 a month cheaper. He can take the train to work.

Exercise 10

2. My flat is as big as yours. 3. Rome is a bit warmer than Paris. 4. A house in a village isn't nearly as expensive as in the city. 5. It's the most beautiful lake I've ever seen.

Exercise 11

1. much 2. the 3. a bit 4. as 5. than

Exercise 12

2. It's the most interesting city we've ever visited. 3. It's the hottest day I've ever experienced. 4. It's the most expensive meal they've ever eaten. 5. He's / She's the kindest person I've ever met.

Exercise 13

2. absolutely amazing / fantastic 3. absolutely huge / enormous 4. absolutely awful / terrible 5. absolutely exhausted 6. absolutely stunning / breathtaking

Exercise 14

1. colder than 2. the tallest 3. in the town 4. absolutely fantastic / very good 5. as old as 6. the more I understand

Exercise 15

1. This city is much more beautiful than I thought. 2. The train isn't as fast as the plane. 3. It's the most beautiful place I've ever seen. 4. The more I travel, the more I like it. 5. The view was absolutely stunning (breathtaking).

Exercise 16

Your own answer.

Unit 8 · Feelings

Exercise 1

1. interested 2. surprising 3. exhausting 4. embarrassed 5. confusing 6. bored 7. exciting 8. disappointed

Exercise 2

1. reading 2. to leave 3. in learning 4. to call 5. bored

Exercise 3

1. cooking 2. to stay 3. eating 4. to come 5. to buy 6. answering 7. taking up 8. to call 9. opening 10. Getting

Exercise 4

1. to seeing 2. to study 3. to see 4. playing 5. waiting 6. to finish

Exercise 5

1. to have 2. to buy 3. meeting 4. reading 5. driving

Exercise 6 (track 3.13)

1 g, 2 b, 3 c, 4 e, 5 f (extra: a, d)

Exercise 7 (track 3.14)

1. emails 2. meditating 3. comparing 4. to drink 5. no

Exercise 10

+ -ing: enjoy, avoid, finish, mind, keep, suggest · + to: decide, hope, refuse, promise, manage, afford

Exercise 11

1. waiting 2. to help 3. fixing 4. to go 5. cooking 6. to be 7. coming 8. to get 9. to join 10. closing

Exercise 12

2. Please remember to call your mum. 3. She refused to do it. 4. I enjoy running every day. 5. I managed to finish on time.

Exercise 13

1. interesting 2. shocked 3. embarrassing 4. bored 5. confusing 6. amazed

Exercise 14

1. I'm interested in photography. 2. She decided to go to bed early. 3. I came here to learn English. 4. He avoided answering. 5. I look forward to meeting you. 6. Do you enjoy travelling?

Exercise 15

1. I gave up (stopped) smoking three years ago. 2. Remember (Don't forget) to buy milk! 3. I'm bored. This film is very boring. 4. She's good at cooking. 5. I came here to talk to you.

Exercise 16

Your own answer.

Unit 9 · Made by people

Exercise 1

1. glass 2. cotton 3. rubber 4. leather 5. cardboard / paper 6. gold / silver (metal)

Exercise 2

inventor · design · product / production · discoverer, discovery

Exercise 3

1. is grown 2. was built 3. was stolen 4. by 5. of

Exercise 4

1. is grown 2. are made 3. is spoken 4. are cleaned 5. Is, included 6. aren't given

Exercise 5

1. was built 2. was discovered 3. were sent 4. was stolen 5. was, sold 6. wasn't cancelled

Exercise 6

2. The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci. 3. Cheese is made from milk. 4. My keys were found in the park. 5. The World Cup is watched by millions of people. 6. We weren't told about the change.

Exercise 7

1. were made 2. sold 3. are worn 4. are produced 5. is used

Exercise 8 (track 3.15)

1. China 2. (fishing) nets 3. journalist 4. 1945 5. 1908 6. silk

Exercise 9 (track 3.16)

1 picked, 2 dried in the sun, 3 shipped to the factory, 4 roasted, 5 sugar and milk added, 6 put into moulds and cooled

Exercise 13

2. built 3. written 4. found 5. stolen 6. grown 7. spoken 8. sent 9. chosen 10. invented

Exercise 14

1. is grown 2. built 3. are delivered 4. was caught 5. visit 6. was

Exercise 15

1. is made 2. was designed 3. is spoken 4. were held 5. have been translated / were translated 6. are produced

Exercise 16

2. When was the bridge built? 3. What is cheese made from? 4. Who was the Mona Lisa painted by? 5. How many languages are spoken in India?

Exercise 17

1. was stolen 2. English is spoken 3. This house was built 4. was written 5. is grown 6. It's made of wood.

Exercise 18

1. This bridge was built 100 years ago. 2. English is spoken here. 3. My bike was stolen yesterday. 4. This watch is made (was made) in Switzerland. 5. When was paper invented?

Exercise 19

Your own answer.

Unit 10 · Imagine

Exercise 1

1. lend 2. spend 3. saving 4. owes 5. afford 6. inherited 7. refund 8. broke

Exercise 2

1. had 2. were 3. rains 4. who 5. where

Exercise 3

1. had, would drive 2. wouldn't work, was / were 3. could, would, live 4. were, would apologise 5. would buy, didn't have 6. would, do, lost

Exercise 4

1. see 2. were / was 3. don't hurry 4. could 5. would lend 6. snows

Exercise 5

1. who 2. where 3. which / that 4. whose 5. which / that 6. where 7. who / that 8. whose

Exercise 6

2. I bought a jacket which / that was on sale. 3. This is the bank where I opened my first account. 4. He's the student whose essay won the prize. 5. The app (which / that) I use to save money is free.

Exercise 7 (track 3.17)

1. Kate: pay off her mortgage (then a long holiday) – no, but she'd work part-time 2. Yerlan: buy his parents a new house – no 3. Mike: quit his job (buy a boat, sail around the world) – yes 4. Laura: give (half) to charity / a children's hospital – no, but she'd change jobs

Exercise 8 (track 3.18)

1. a library 2. a mechanic 3. a loan 4. a pilot 5. a key

Exercise 12

1 b, 2 e, 3 d, 4 c, 5 a

Exercise 13

2. If he exercised, he would be fit. 3. If we didn't live far from the sea, we would swim more often. 4. If I were (was) rich, I could travel around the world. 5. If she didn't work so much, she wouldn't be tired.

Exercise 14

1. found 2. leave 3. were / was 4. calls 5. didn't have

Exercise 15

1. who / that 2. where 3. – (which / that) 4. who / that 5. whose 6. – (which / that)

Exercise 16

1. lend 2. saving 3. bargain 4. owe 5. mortgage

Exercise 17

1. If I had money, … 2. If I were you, … 3. That's the girl whose father is a doctor. 4. The book (that / which) I read was great. 5. Can I borrow your pen?

Exercise 18

1. If I won the lottery, I'd buy a house by the sea. 2. If I were you, I wouldn't spend so much money. 3. This is the man (person) who helped me. 4. This is the restaurant where we met. 5. What would you do if you lost your job?

Exercise 19

Your own answer.

Review · Review: Units 6–10

Exercise 1

1. mustn't 2. don't have to 3. much 4. as 5. seen 6. seeing 7. to answer 8. to lock 9. was built 10. is grown 11. had 12. whose

Exercise 2

1. You don't have to bring food. 2. My bike was stolen. 3. If I had a car, I could (would) drive to work. 4. Lisbon isn't as expensive as Paris. 5. I like the man who lives next door. 6. I gave up eating meat.

Exercise 3

1. fasten 2. fine 3. stunning / breathtaking / amazing 4. fascinating / interesting 5. interested 6. of 7. invented 8. borrow 9. owe 10. afford

Exercise 4 (track 3.19)

1. boat 2. metal 3. 14 / fourteen 4. 12 / twelve 5. ocean 6. failure

Audioscripts

3.01 **Unit 1 · Listen to a podcast interview with Max, a long-distance lorry (truck) driver. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.**

Interviewer Today on "Working Lives" we're talking to Max, who's a long-distance lorry driver. Max, what's a typical week like for you?

Max Well, I usually work five days, Monday to Friday, but sometimes it's six. I drive all over Europe. This week, for example, I'm driving from Germany to Spain with a load of car parts. Right now I'm sitting in a car park near Lyon in France.

Interviewer Where do you sleep?

Max In my cab – the front of the lorry. There's a small bed behind the seats. It's actually quite comfortable. Hotels are too expensive, and there's never a hotel when you need one!

Interviewer What's the hardest part of the job? The long hours?

Max No, I don't mind the hours. I love driving. The hardest thing is that I don't see my wife and kids much. My daughter is learning to ride a bike at the moment, and I'm missing it. We video call every evening, but it isn't the same.

Interviewer And how do you stay healthy? Lorry drivers sit all day…

Max That's true. Truck stop food is terrible – lots of chips and burgers. So now I'm cooking my own meals. I've got a small cooker in the cab, and I'm making salads, pasta, that kind of thing. And I always take a thirty-minute walk on my break.

Interviewer Sounds like a good plan!

3.02 **Unit 1 · Listen to five people answering the question "Do you have a good work-life balance?". Write Y (yes), N (no) or S (sometimes).**

Speaker 1 Not really. I'm a junior doctor and I'm working sixty hours a week at the moment. I'm always tired and I never see my friends.

Speaker 2 Yes, I think so. I work from home three days a week, so I don't waste time travelling. I finish at five and then I'm free.

Speaker 3 It depends. In summer it's fine, but in December I'm a shop manager – it's crazy. I work every weekend before Christmas.

Speaker 4 Definitely yes. I'm retired! I play golf, I look after my grandchildren, and I take it easy.

Speaker 5 No. I'm a student and I have a part-time job in a café. I study all day and work all evening. I don't have time to do anything fun.

3.03 **Unit 2 · Listen to Kevin telling a friend about a terrible journey. Number the events in order (1–6).**

Friend So how was your trip to Milan?

Kevin Don't ask! The journey home was a disaster. On the last day I took a taxi to the airport. I was checking my emails on my phone and I wasn't paying attention. When we arrived, I realised it was the wrong airport! Milan has two big airports, and my flight was from the other one.

Friend Oh no!

Kevin So I took another taxi, but there was a lot of traffic, and when I finally got there, the plane was leaving. I missed it.

Friend What did you do?

Kevin The next flight was at seven in the morning, so I slept at the airport. Well, I tried to sleep. I was lying on a bench in the terminal, and at about three o'clock I fell asleep. When I woke up, my bag wasn't there!

Friend Someone stole it?

Kevin That's what I thought. I was really frightened – my laptop and my passport were in it. I ran to the police, but on the way I passed the information desk, and there it was! A cleaner found it next to the bench while I was sleeping and took it there.

Friend You were lucky!

Kevin I know. I was so relieved. But I was very embarrassed too!

3.04 **Unit 3 · Listen to Gulnara talking about how her home town, Aktau, has changed. Tick (✓) the changes she mentions.**

Interviewer Gulnara, you grew up in Aktau. How has it changed?

Gulnara Oh, a lot! When I was a child, it used to be a quiet industrial town. Most people worked in the oil industry. There weren't many cafés or restaurants, and nobody used to come here on holiday.

Interviewer And now?

Gulnara Now it's become a tourist town! They've built lots of new hotels along the Caspian Sea, and every summer there are thousands of tourists from all over Kazakhstan and Russia.

Interviewer Is that a good thing?

Gulnara Mostly, yes. There are more jobs, and the city looks more modern. They've opened a lot of nice restaurants. But there's much more traffic than before, and prices have gone up. My parents complain that a coffee costs the same as a lunch used to cost!

Interviewer How long have you lived away from Aktau?

Gulnara I've lived in Almaty since 2016 – so for ten years now. But I go back every summer to see my family. I used to swim in the sea every day when I was a girl, and I still do it when I'm there.

3.05 Unit 4 · Listen to part of a job interview for a position as a hotel receptionist. Answer the questions.

Manager Good morning, Anna. Thanks for coming in. Please, have a seat.

Anna Thank you. Good morning.

Manager So, tell me about your current job.

Anna At the moment I work as a receptionist at a small dental clinic. I've worked there for two years.

Manager And why do you want to leave?

Anna Well, I've learned a lot there, but it's a small clinic and there aren't many career prospects. I'd like a more challenging job, and I've always been interested in tourism.

Manager I see. Our guests come from all over the world. What languages do you speak?

Anna I speak Kazakh, Russian and English. I studied English at university, and last year I spent three months in Ireland. And I've just started learning Turkish.

Manager That's very useful. Have you ever used a hotel booking system?

Anna Not yet, but I've already done an online course in hotel management software. I got a certificate last month. I learn new systems very quickly.

Manager Excellent. Do you have any questions for us?

Anna Yes – are the hours flexible? And is there any training?

Manager We work in shifts, morning or evening, and yes, there's two weeks of training. When could you start?

Anna I need to give my employer one month's notice, so from the first of next month.

Manager Great. We'll be in touch by Friday.

3.06 Unit 5 · Listen to a talk at a university open day. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER.

Speaker: Good morning, everyone, and welcome to Greenfield University. I'm Dr Lewis, head of Business Studies. Let me tell you a little about our course. The degree lasts four years. In the first two years you study the basics – economics, marketing and finance. Then, in year three, all our students spend a year working in a company. Many of them get job offers from that company when they graduate. In the final year you come back and write a research project. You'll have about fifteen hours of lectures and seminars a week, but you'll need to do a lot of independent study as well. We don't only use exams; in fact, the main assessment is through essays and exams together, and there are group presentations too. Now, money. Tuition fees are listed in your information pack, but we do offer scholarships for students with excellent grades. If you get a scholarship, you won't pay any fees in your first year. Applications close on the fifteenth of January. If you have any questions, I'll be at the information stand after the talk.

3.07 Unit 5 · Listen to two students talking before an exam. Answer the questions.

Lucy Hi, Sam! Are you ready for the history exam?

Sam Not really. I revised until two in the morning, and now I can't remember anything!

Lucy Don't worry. You always say that and then you get the best grade in the class.

Sam Not this time. If I fail, I'll have to take it again in August, and I'm going to Spain with my family then.

Lucy You won't fail. Hey, if I pass this one, I'll finally finish my first year. I'm going to celebrate!

Sam What are you going to do?

Lucy My parents are taking me to a really nice restaurant. And I'm going to sleep for two days!

Sam Ha! OK, when the exam finishes, let's get a coffee and talk about the answers.

Lucy No way! I never talk about answers after an exam. Let's go to the park instead.

3.08 **Review · Listen to Alex talking about his gap year. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C. (5 points)**

Interviewer Alex, you took a gap year before university. Why?

Alex At school I used to study all the time – I never did anything else. I wanted to see the world before university.

Interviewer Where did you go?

Alex I spent six months in Peru. I was working as a volunteer in a village school, teaching English to kids. It was challenging, but really rewarding.

Interviewer Any problems?

Alex One! While I was hiking in the mountains with friends, I got lost. My phone had no signal and it was getting dark. Luckily, a farmer found me and took me back to the village.

Interviewer And now?

Alex I've just finished my first year at university. I was going to study economics, but I've changed to education – I want to be a teacher now. And next year I'm going to do an exchange programme in Spain.

3.09 **Unit 6 · Listen to a radio programme about unusual rules around the world. Match the countries (1–5) with the rules (a–f). There is one extra rule.**

Presenter: When you travel abroad, it's important to know the local rules – some of them are quite surprising! Let's start in Singapore. Singapore is famous for being very clean, and that's why you can't buy chewing gum there – shops aren't allowed to sell it. In Spain, drivers have to carry a reflective vest in the car, and if your car breaks down, you must put it on before you get out. Police can stop you and check! Next, Japan. Good news for tourists: you don't have to leave a tip in restaurants or taxis. In fact, some people think it's rude. In Germany, on the famous motorways – the Autobahn – there's no general speed limit, but you mustn't stop unless it's an emergency. That's why running out of petrol on the Autobahn is against the law! And finally Thailand, where the king's picture is on the money. Because of this, you mustn't step on a banknote, even if it falls on the ground.

3.10 **Unit 6 · Listen to a driving lesson. What does the instructor tell Ali? Write three things he must do and two things he mustn't do.**

Instructor OK, Ali, before we start – what do you have to do first?

Ali Fasten my seat belt?

Instructor Good. And you must check your mirrors before you move. Always. Right, off we go… Slow down, slow down! The speed limit here is forty. You mustn't drive faster than that near a school.

Ali Sorry.

Instructor OK. Now, there's a pedestrian crossing ahead. If someone is waiting, you have to stop and let them cross.

Ali Should I use the indicator when I turn left?

Instructor Yes, you must always indicate. And Ali – your phone is ringing, but you mustn't answer it. Not even at a red light.

Ali I wasn't going to!

Instructor Good. You're doing well. You don't have to be nervous – just concentrate.

3.11 **Unit 7 · Listen to a travel podcast. A traveller compares two places in Kazakhstan. Complete the table with ONE WORD.**

Host Welcome back to "Off the Map". Today Ella is here to talk about her trip to south-east Kazakhstan. Ella, you visited two famous places – Charyn Canyon and the Kolsai Lakes. Which did you prefer?

Ella Oh, that's hard! They're completely different. Charyn Canyon is about two hundred kilometres from Almaty, so it's a bit closer than the lakes, which are about three hundred kilometres away. The canyon is absolutely stunning – people compare it to the Grand Canyon in the USA. It's not as big, of course, but it's just as beautiful. It's perfect for walking and taking photos.

Host Any problems?

Ella It gets extremely hot in summer – over forty degrees. There's very little shade, so you have to take lots of water.

Host And the Kolsai Lakes?

Ella They're much greener and cooler – they're in the mountains, surrounded by forest. The water is incredibly clear. You can swim, if you're brave, because it's freezing! Most people go hiking and camping there. I think it's the most peaceful place I've ever visited.

Host Is it easy to get there?

Ella Not really. The last part of the road is quite bad – it's very bumpy. But it's worth it.

3.12 **Unit 7 · Listen to a couple choosing between a flat in the city centre and a house in the suburbs. Which do they choose and why?**

Woman So, what do you think? The flat or the house?

Man Well, the flat in the centre is much closer to work. I could walk there in ten minutes.

Woman True, but it's tiny. And it's on a really noisy street. The house is twice as big, and it has a garden.

Man Yes, but the suburbs are so boring. There's nothing to do in the evenings.

Woman We hardly ever go out in the evenings any more! And the house isn't as expensive as the flat – it's about two hundred dollars a month cheaper.

Man But I'd need to drive to work. In the rush hour it takes forty minutes.

Woman There's a train, too. It's slightly slower than driving, but you can read on the train.

Man Hmm. OK, the more I think about it, the more I like the garden. I could grow vegetables!

Woman So – the house?

Man The house.

3.13 **Unit 8 · Listen to five people talking about their hobbies. Match the speakers (1–5) with the hobbies (a–g). There are two extra hobbies.**

Speaker 1 I took it up during the pandemic, when I couldn't go out. I find it really relaxing – I sit on the sofa with a cup of tea and make scarves and hats for my family. My kids think it's boring, but they love the jumpers!

Speaker 2 Every Saturday I go to an animal shelter and help look after the dogs. I don't get paid, but I don't mind. It's the best part of my week. I can't imagine stopping.

Speaker 3 My friends and I meet every Friday evening to play. We've got about forty different games now. My favourite is a strategy game that takes four hours to finish. Some people find it confusing, but I love it.

Speaker 4 I've always been keen on taking pictures. Last year I decided to buy a professional camera, and now I'm trying to sell my photos online. I've managed to sell about twenty so far!

Speaker 5 I live in a flat, so I haven't got a garden, but I go to the mountains every weekend. Walking for six or seven hours is exhausting, but the views are amazing. It's the best way to forget about work.

3.14 **Unit 8 · Listen to a podcast about stress. Complete the advice with ONE or TWO words.**

Presenter Today we're talking about stress, and I'm with psychologist Dr Rachel Moore. Rachel, what can we do to feel less stressed?

Rachel Well, my first piece of advice is simple: avoid checking your emails in the first hour of the day. If you start the morning with work problems, your stress level goes up immediately.

Presenter OK. What else?

Rachel Try meditating for ten minutes every day. It sounds boring, but research shows it really works. There are lots of free apps to help you.

Presenter I've tried it, and I find it quite relaxing, actually.

Rachel Great. Third, stop comparing yourself with other people on social media. Everyone's life looks perfect online, but it isn't real.

Presenter That's very true.

Rachel Also, remember to drink water. Even when we're only a little dehydrated, we feel tired and anxious. And finally – and this is the hardest – learn to say "no". You don't have to agree to everything your boss or your friends ask you to do.

3.15 **Unit 9 · Listen to a lecture about the history of three everyday objects. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER.**

Lecturer: Good afternoon. Today we're looking at the history of three objects we use every day without thinking. Let's start with paper. Paper was invented in China about two thousand years ago. It was made from the bark of trees and old fishing nets, which were mixed with water. The secret of paper-making was kept in China for hundreds of years, and it wasn't produced in Europe until the eleventh century.

Next, the ballpoint pen. Before the twentieth century, people wrote with pens that needed ink from a bottle. The ballpoint pen was invented by László Bíró, a Hungarian journalist. He noticed that the ink used for printing newspapers dried very quickly. Bíró moved to Argentina, and his pens were first sold there in 1945. Today, in many countries, a ballpoint pen is still called a "biro".

Finally, tea bags. They were discovered by accident in 1908 in New York. A tea seller sent samples of tea to his customers in small bags made of silk. The customers thought they should put the whole bag into the hot water – and they loved it! Today about ninety-six per cent of tea in the UK is drunk from tea bags.

3.16 **Unit 9 · Listen to a guide on a chocolate factory tour. Put the stages of the process in order (1–6).**

Guide: Welcome to Sweet Valley chocolate factory! Let me explain how our chocolate is made. First, the cocoa beans are picked from cocoa trees in West Africa and South America. Then they're dried in the sun for about a week. After that, the dry beans are put into big bags and shipped to our factory here. When they arrive, the beans are roasted at a high temperature – that's what gives chocolate its wonderful smell. Next, the beans are crushed into a thick paste, and sugar and milk are added. Finally, the warm chocolate is poured into moulds and cooled, and then it's wrapped and sent to shops. And now… who would like to taste some?

3.17 **Unit 10 · Listen to four people answering the question "What would you do if you won a million dollars?". Complete the table.**

Interviewer What would you do if you won a million dollars?

Kate Oh, I'd pay off my mortgage first. That's the thing that worries me most. And then I'd go on a long holiday. Would I stop working? No, I love my job – I'm a vet. But I'd work part-time.

Yerlan If I won a million, I'd buy my parents a new house. They've worked so hard all their lives. Then I'd invest the rest. I wouldn't stop working, because if you don't work, you get bored.

Mike That's easy. I'd quit my job the next day! I hate it. Then I'd buy a boat and sail around the world. I'd probably come back when the money ran out!

Laura Honestly, I'd give a lot of it to charity – maybe half. There's a children's hospital in my town which really needs money. I'd keep working, but I'd change jobs – I'd like to do something which helps people.

3.18 **Unit 10 · Listen to a radio quiz. The presenter gives definitions with relative clauses. Write the word.**

Presenter Welcome to "Name It"! I give you a definition, you tell me the word. Ready? Number one: it's a place where you can borrow books.

Contestant A library!

Presenter Correct. Number two: it's a person who repairs cars.

Contestant A mechanic.

Presenter Yes! Number three: it's money which you get from a bank and have to pay back with interest.

Contestant Um… a loan?

Presenter Correct! Number four: it's a person whose job is to fly planes.

Contestant A pilot.

Presenter Well done. And the last one: it's the thing which you use to open a door.

Contestant A key!

Presenter Five out of five – fantastic!

3.19 **Review · Listen to an interview with Zara Malik, a young inventor. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER. (6 points)**

Interviewer Zara, tell us about your invention.

Zara It's a small boat that cleans plastic from rivers. It's powered by the sun, and it collects bottles and bags before they get to the sea.

Interviewer What's it made of?

Zara Mostly recycled metal. I wanted the boat itself to be environmentally friendly.

Interviewer When did you first have the idea?

Zara When I was fourteen. I was walking along the river in my town, and I was shocked by how much rubbish there was. I decided to do something.

Interviewer And now your boats are used around the world?

Zara Yes, they're used in twelve countries now, which is amazing.

Interviewer What's next?

Zara If I had more money, I would build much bigger machines for the ocean. That's my dream.

Interviewer Any advice for young inventors?

Zara Don't be afraid of failure. My first five boats sank! You learn more from your mistakes than from your successes.