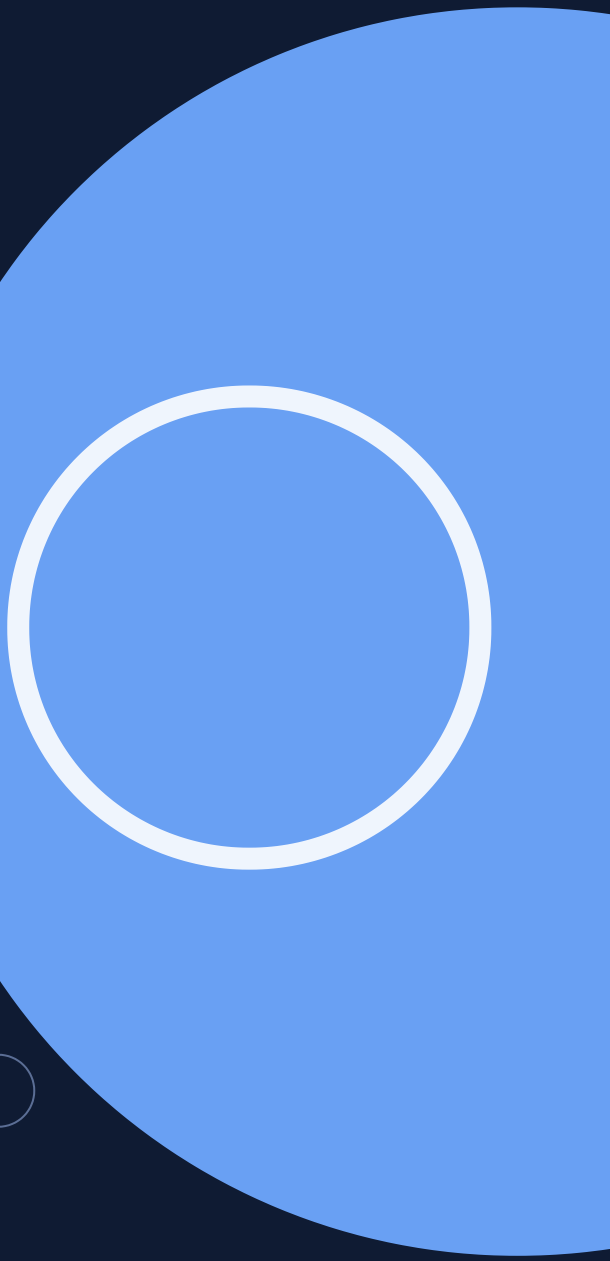
ENGLISH LAB

ENGLISH COURSE · BOOK 4

Intermediate

B1 → B1+

Complex grammar, rich vocabulary and IELTS-style speaking. The bridge to IELTS preparation.



Grammar · Vocabulary · Listening · Speaking

How to use this book

This is **Book 4 (Intermediate, B1 → B1+)** of the English Lab course — the last book of the general English course and the **bridge to IELTS preparation**.

In this book you will work with more complex grammar (perfect and continuous forms, all conditionals, reported speech, the passive, relative clauses), learn topic vocabulary that appears in IELTS, and practise the **IELTS Speaking test** step by step.

Every unit

Part	What you do
A Vocabulary	topic vocabulary, collocations and word building
B Grammar	a detailed **Grammar guide** (uses, form, common traps, Russian notes), a quick check and plenty of practice
C Listening	IELTS-style tasks: form and note completion, multiple choice, matching
D Speaking	IELTS Speaking Part 1, Part 2 or Part 3 with useful language and model answers
E Extra practice	transformations, error correction, translation, writing
Word list	key words with Russian translation
Check yourself	can-do statements

The IELTS Speaking test (11–14 minutes)

Part	What happens	Time
Part 1 Introduction and interview	The examiner asks questions about familiar topics: home, work, studies, hobbies.	4–5 min
Part 2 Long turn	You get a task card, prepare for **1 minute** (you can make notes), then speak for **1–2 minutes**.	3–4 min
Part 3 Discussion	More abstract questions connected to the Part 2 topic. You give opinions and explain them.	4–5 min

The examiner assesses four things: **Fluency and Coherence**, **Lexical Resource** (vocabulary), **Grammatical Range and Accuracy**, and **Pronunciation**.

Listening

Tracks are numbered **4.01, 4.02…** The MP3 files will be added later; use the **Audioscripts** for now. Many tasks follow the IELTS Listening format: write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER**.

Study tips

- Learn vocabulary in **phrases**: *a heated debate*, *take responsibility for*, *a sense of humour*.
- For speaking, always **extend** your answers: answer + reason + example.
- Record yourself answering the Part 2 tasks. Time yourself — aim for 2 minutes.

Contents

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	Unit	Grammar	Vocabulary	Listening	Speaking	
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10	**Regrets and the planet**	wish / if only (present and past) · should have / shouldn't have · grammar review	The environment · life choices	Environmental solutions · a full IELTS Speaking test	The full IELTS Speaking test	**76**
Review	**Final review: Book 4**	Conditionals · reported speech · passive · relative clauses · used to · wishes	Decisions · media · crime · culture · environment	A university lecture	Full IELTS Speaking test	**83**
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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 Who _____ you about the job? A did tell · B told · C does tell

2 Could you tell me where _____? A is the station · B the station is · C does the station

3 I've _____ three books this month. A read · B been reading · C reading

4 How long have you _____ for me? A waited · B been waiting · C wait

5 When we arrived, the film _____. A already started · B had already started · C has already started

6 She was tired because she _____ all night. A worked · B had been working · C has worked

7 This time tomorrow I _____ to Dubai. A will fly · B will be flying · C will have flown

8 By 2030 they _____ the new airport. A will have built · B will build · C will be building

9 He _____ be at home – his car isn't there. A mustn't · B can't · C might not to

10 She _____ the bus – she's very late. A must miss · B might have missed · C might missed

11 If I _____ about it, I would have helped. A knew · B had known · C would know

12 If I had taken that job, I _____ in London now. A would live · B would have lived · C will live

13 She told me she _____ busy. A is · B was · C has

14 He suggested _____ a taxi. A to take · B taking · C take

15 My phone _____ yesterday. A has stolen · B was stolen · C stole

16 I _____ at the hairdresser's on Friday. A cut my hair · B had my hair cut · C have cut my hair

17 My sister, _____ lives in Paris, is a designer. A that · B who · C which

18 I'm used to _____ up early. A get · B getting · C got

19 I wish I _____ more time. A have · B had · C will have

20 You _____ me the truth! A should tell · B should have told · C should told

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

Identity

GRAMMAR	Subject and object questions · indirect questions · question tags	**VOCABULARY**	Personality · word building (prefixes un-, dis-, in-, im-, ir-)
LISTENING	An interview with a psychologist · a first-day questionnaire	**SPEAKING**	IELTS Speaking Part 1: about yourself

A Vocabulary Personality

Personality adjectives

Positive	Negative	Neutral / depends
easy-going (лёгкий в общении)	arrogant (высокомерный)	ambitious (амбициозный)
reliable (надёжный)	bossy (любит командовать)	competitive (любит соревноваться)
sensible (благоразумный)	moody (переменчивого настроения)	sensitive (чувствительный)
open-minded (с широкими взглядами)	stubborn (упрямый)	introverted / extroverted
thoughtful (заботливый, внимательный)	selfish (эгоистичный)	cautious (осторожный)
self-confident (уверенный в себе)	mean (жадный; злой)	strict (строгий)
determined (целеустремлённый)	impatient	spontaneous (спонтанный)

Word building: negative prefixes

un-	dis-	in-	im- (before m, p)	ir- (before r)
unfriendly, unreliable, unkind, unambitious	dishonest, disorganised, disloyal	insensitive, inconsiderate, intolerant	impatient, immature, impolite	irresponsible, irrational

1 **Make these adjectives negative.**

1 honest → _____
2 mature → _____
3 responsible → _____
4 sensitive → _____
5 organised → _____
6 polite → _____
7 reliable → _____
8 tolerant → _____

2 **Which adjective describes each person?**

1 She always wants to win, even when playing cards with her children. _____
2 He never changes his mind, even when he's clearly wrong. _____
3 She's happy one minute and angry the next. _____
4 He always tells everyone what to do. _____
5 She never gets stressed and accepts people as they are. _____
6 He remembers everyone's birthday and always asks how you are. _____
7 She always does what she promises. _____
8 He thinks he's better than everyone else. _____

Talking about personality precisely

Use modifiers: **quite / fairly / rather / extremely / a bit** (a bit + negative only): *He's **a bit** stubborn. She's **extremely** reliable.*
Use **tend to**: *I **tend to** be quite cautious with money.* · **can be**: *She **can be** a bit moody in the morning.*

B Grammar Question forms

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Question forms: subject / object questions, indirect questions, question tags**

1. Object questions – the normal pattern

The question word asks about the **object** (who/what receives the action). Use an auxiliary (do / does / did) + subject + verb:
Who did you **call**? – I called **Anna**. · **What does** she **want**?

2. Subject questions – no auxiliary

The question word **is the subject** (who/what does the action). Keep normal word order, **no do / does / did**:
Who called you? – **Anna** called me. · **What happened**? · **How many** people **came**?

Object question	Subject question
Who **did** Maria **see**? (Maria saw someone)	Who **saw** Maria? (someone saw Maria)
Which team **did** they **support**?	Which team **won**?

3. Indirect questions – more polite

Start with a phrase, then use **statement word order** (subject + verb), **no do / does / did**:

Direct	Indirect
Where **is the station**?	Could you tell me where **the station is**?
What time **does it start**?	Do you know what time **it starts**?
Did he **pass**?	I wonder **if / whether** he **passed**.

Useful openings: Could you tell me… · Do you know… · I'd like to know… · I wonder… · Would you mind telling me…

4. Question tags – checking or inviting agreement

Positive sentence → negative tag; negative sentence → positive tag. Use the **same auxiliary**:
You're new, **aren't you**? · She didn't call, **did she**? · They've finished, **haven't they**? · You can swim, **can't you**?
Special cases: I'm late, **aren't I**? · Let's go, **shall we**? · Nobody called, **did they**?

По-русски

Indirect questions = вежливые вопросы. Главное: после вводной фразы порядок как в утверждении: ~~Can you tell me where is the bank?~~ → …where **the bank is**?
Question tags = «не так ли? / правда?» в конце фразы.

3 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1 Who (wrote / did write) this song?
2 Do you know where (the museum is / is the museum)?
3 You've been to Paris, (haven't / didn't) you?
4 What (happened / did happen) at the meeting?
5 I wonder (if he is / is he) at home.

SUMMARY · **Subject and object questions**

Object question (auxiliary: do / does / did)	Subject question (no auxiliary)
Who **did** you **call**? – I called **Anna**.	Who **called** you? – **Anna** called me.
What **does** she **want**?	What **happened**?
Which team **did** they **support**?	Which team **won**?

When **who, what, which, how many** is the **subject** (it does the action), we don't use do / does / did, and the verb is in the normal form: *Who **lives** here?* (not ~~Who does live here~~)

4 **Write the questions for the underlined answers.**

1 **Maria** broke the window. → Who broke the window?
2 Maria broke **the window**. → What did Maria break?
3 **Five people** came to the meeting. → _____
4 I met **my old teacher** yesterday. → _____
5 **The noise** woke me up. → _____
6 She told **her sister** the secret. → _____
7 **Our team** won the match. → _____
8 **Shakespeare** wrote *Hamlet*. → _____

SUMMARY · **Indirect questions – polite questions**

Direct	Indirect
Where **is** the station?	Could you tell me where **the station is**?
What time **does** the shop **open**?	Do you know what time **the shop opens**?
Did he **pass** the exam?	I wonder **if / whether** he **passed** the exam.
How old **are** you?	Would you mind telling me how old **you are**?

After the introductory phrase, the word order is like a **statement** (subject + verb) – no do / does / did. For yes/no questions, use **if** or **whether**.

Watch out!

~~Can you tell me where is the bank?~~ → Can you tell me where **the bank is**?
~~Do you know what time does it start?~~ → Do you know what time **it starts**?

5 **Make the questions indirect.**

1 Where do you live? → Could you tell me _____
2 Is this seat free? → Do you know _____
3 Why did you choose this course? → I'd like to know _____
4 How much does the ticket cost? → Can you tell me _____
5 When will the results be ready? → Do you have any idea _____
6 Has the train left? → I wonder _____

SUMMARY · **Question tags**

We use question tags to check information or to invite agreement: positive sentence → negative tag; negative sentence → positive tag.

You're from Almaty, **aren't you**?	She doesn't eat meat, **does she**?
He went to Oxford, **didn't he**?	They haven't arrived yet, **have they**?
You can swim, **can't you**?	It won't rain, **will it**?
I'm late, **aren't I**? (special form)	Let's go, **shall we**?

Falling intonation ↘ = you're sure, you want agreement. Rising ↗ = it's a real question.

6 **Add the question tags.**

1 You've met my brother, _____?
2 She's very easy-going, _____?
3 They didn't call, _____?
4 You'll help me, _____?
5 He can't drive, _____?
6 We should leave now, _____?
7 Your parents live in Astana, _____?
8 I'm right, _____?

C Listening What does your personality say?

7 4.01 **Listen to an interview with a psychologist about birth order (the order in which children are born). Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.**

1 According to the psychologist, first-born children are often A creative. B responsible. C easy-going.
2 Middle children tend to be good at A negotiating. B studying. C sport.
3 Youngest children are often described as A shy. B bossy. C charming.
4 The psychologist says that only children A are usually lonely. B often get on well with adults. C are always selfish.
5 What does the psychologist think about birth-order theory? A It explains everything. B It is completely wrong. C It is only one influence.

8 4.02 **Listen to a conversation at a language school. Complete the registration form with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER.**

STUDENT REGISTRATION	
Name:	Daniyar (1) _____
Date of birth:	(2) _____ March 2003
Occupation:	(3) _____
Reason for studying:	to apply for a (4) _____ in Canada
Target IELTS score:	(5) _____
Preferred class time:	(6) _____

D Speaking IELTS Speaking Part 1

How to answer Part 1 questions

Give **2–3 sentences**, not one word and not a speech. Use the formula: **Answer + Reason + Example / detail**.
Q: Do you enjoy meeting new people?
A: **Yes, I do, generally.** I'm quite an extroverted person, **so** I find it energising. **For example,** last month I joined a hiking club and I've already made a few good friends there.

Model answers – compare a weak and a strong answer

Examiner: How would you describe your personality?
Weak: I'm friendly.
Strong: I'd say I'm fairly easy-going and open-minded. I tend to get on with most people, although I can be a bit stubborn when I really believe in something – my friends say I never give up an argument!

9 SPEAK **Work in pairs. Student A is the examiner, Student B is the candidate. Ask and answer. Then change roles.**

1 Let's talk about you. What do you do – do you work or are you a student?
2 Do you think you are similar to your parents? In what ways?
3 Would you describe yourself as an introvert or an extrovert? Why?
4 Do you prefer spending time alone or with other people?
5 Has your personality changed since you were a child?
6 What kind of people do you find it easy to get on with?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can form subject and object questions correctly.
- ☐ I can ask polite indirect questions and use question tags.
- ☐ I can describe personality precisely and answer IELTS Part 1 questions with extended answers.

E Extra practice Question forms · personality

WORKBOOK

10 **Subject or object question? Write the question for each answer.**

1 **Somebody** called you. (Who) → Who called you?
2 You called **somebody**. (Who) → Who did you call?
3 **Something** happened at the party. (What) → _____
4 She said **something** to you. (What) → _____
5 **Three students** passed the test. (How many) → _____
6 You invited **three students**. (How many) → _____
7 **Your sister's** car broke down. (Whose) → _____
8 You borrowed **your sister's** car. (Whose) → _____

11 **Complete the indirect questions.**

1 "What time does the bank close?" → Do you know what time _____
2 "Where did you buy that jacket?" → Could you tell me where _____
3 "Is the museum open on Mondays?" → I'd like to know _____
4 "How long have you lived here?" → Would you mind telling me _____
5 "Who is the new manager?" → Do you have any idea _____
6 "Can I park here?" → Could you tell me _____

12 **Add question tags.**

1 It's a lovely day, _____?
2 You didn't forget the tickets, _____?
3 She's been to Japan, _____?
4 They won't be late, _____?
5 Nobody called, _____? (careful!)
6 You can speak French, _____?
7 Let's start, _____?
8 He used to live here, _____?

13 **Personality. Complete each sentence with an adjective (sometimes with a prefix).**

1 He never tells the truth. He's d_____.
2 She always does her homework and arrives on time. She's very r_____.
3 He gets angry if he has to wait. He's very i_____.
4 My boss always tells everyone what to do. She's b_____.
5 He doesn't think about other people's feelings. He's i_____ (in-).
6 She acts like a child even though she's 30. She's i_____ (im-).
7 He won't change his mind, even when he's wrong. He's s_____.
8 She's not afraid to try new things and accepts different ideas. She's o_____-m _____.

14 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 Who did win the match?
2 Can you tell me where is the station?
3 What did happen yesterday?
4 Do you know if is she coming?
5 You're coming tomorrow, don't you?
6 He's very unpatient.

15 **Translate into English.**

1 Кто сказал тебе об этом?
2 Не подскажете, где здесь аптека?
3 Ты ведь из Алматы, правда?
4 Интересно, сдал ли он экзамен.
5 Мой брат довольно упрямый, но очень надёжный.

16 **IELTS Part 1 practice. Write extended answers (3 sentences: answer + reason + example) to these questions.**

1 Do you enjoy spending time with your family?
2 Are you similar to your friends?
3 What kind of person would you like to work with?

WORD LIST · UNIT 1

easy-going	лёгкий в общении
reliable	надёжный
sensible	благоразумный
open-minded	с широкими взглядами
thoughtful	заботливый
determined	целеустремлённый
self-confident	уверенный в себе
arrogant	высокомерный
bossy	любящий командовать
moody	переменчивый
stubborn	упрямый
selfish	эгоистичный
ambitious	амбициозный
competitive	любящий соревноваться
cautious	осторожный
spontaneous	спонтанный
irresponsible	безответственный
immature	незрелый
rebellious	бунтарский
negotiate	вести переговоры
get on with	ладить с
tend to	иметь склонность

UNIT 2

Experiences

GRAMMAR	Present perfect simple vs present perfect continuous · for / since / how long (review)	**VOCABULARY**	Free-time collocations · word building (nouns from verbs)
LISTENING	A new skill · a climbing centre	**SPEAKING**	IELTS Speaking Part 2: describe an experience

A Vocabulary Leisure and achievements

Collocations for free time and achievement

take up / **give up** a hobby	**get into** something (увлечься)
keep fit · **work out** (тренироваться)	**join** a club / a gym / a team
set yourself a goal (поставить цель)	**achieve** a goal / an ambition
make progress · **improve** your skills	**have a go at** something (попробовать)
take part in a competition / race	**beat** someone (обыграть) / **win** a match
break a record	**push** yourself (заставлять себя)
be hooked on (подсесть)	**a sense of achievement** (чувство удовлетворения)

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

1 I _____ part in my first half marathon last spring.
2 Last year she _____ herself a goal: to read fifty books.
3 My brother is completely _____ on online chess.
4 I've never tried rock climbing, but I'd love to _____ a go.
5 Our team _____ the champions 2–1 — nobody expected it!
6 He trained for years and finally _____ the national record.

Word building: nouns from verbs

Verb	Noun
achieve	achievement
improve	improvement
compete	competition / competitor
succeed	success (adj. successful)
fail	failure
perform	performance
decide	decision

2 **Complete with the correct form of the word in brackets.**

1 Finishing the marathon was a great _____ (achieve).
2 There's been a big _____ (improve) in your pronunciation.
3 The _____ (compete) starts at 10 a.m.
4 His first business was a _____ (fail), but he learned a lot from it.
5 She's a very _____ (succeed) athlete.

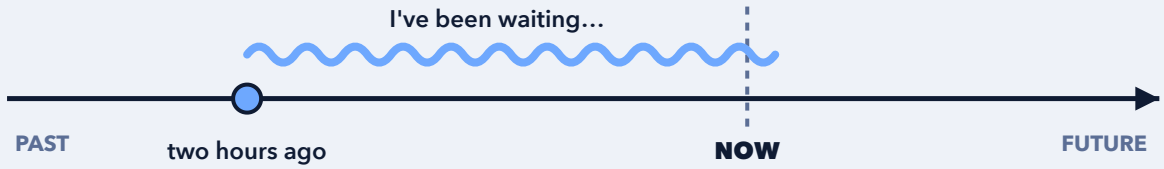
B Grammar Present perfect simple and continuous

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Present perfect simple vs present perfect continuous**

1. What they have in common

Both connect the **past and the present**: something started or happened before now and is important now.

Present perfect continuous – an activity that started in the past and is still going



I've been waiting for two hours!

2. Present perfect simple: have / has + past participle

Focus on the **result**, the **completed** action, or **how many / how much**:
I**'ve read** three books this month. · She**'s painted** the kitchen. (it's finished) · How many km **have** you **run**?

3. Present perfect continuous: have / has been + -ing

Focus on the **activity itself** or **how long**; the action is often **still going** or **has just stopped**:
I**'ve been reading** all afternoon. · She**'s been painting** the kitchen. (maybe not finished – there's paint on her clothes)
How long have you **been waiting**?

4. Comparing them

Simple → result, number	Continuous → activity, duration
I've **written** five emails.	I've **been writing** emails all morning.
He's **fixed** the car.	He's **been fixing** the car. (his hands are dirty)
How **many**? / How **much**?	How **long**?

5. Present evidence – use continuous

You look tired. – I**'ve been working** in the garden. · Your eyes are red. **Have** you **been crying**?

6. State verbs – only simple

know, like, love, own, believe, understand… → I**'ve known** her for years (not ~~I've been knowing~~).
With **live, work, study, teach** both are possible: I've lived / I've been living here for ten years.

По-русски

«Я жду уже час» → I**'ve been waiting** for an hour (не *I wait* и не *I'm waiting*!).
Количество / результат – simple: «Я прочитал три книги» → I**'ve read** three books.

3 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1. I've (read / been reading) four books this month.
2. How long have you (learned / been learning) Spanish?
3. We've (known / been knowing) each other for years.
4. You're out of breath! Have you (run / been running)?
5. She's (finished / been finishing) the report – here it is.

SUMMARY · Present perfect continuous: have / has been + -ing

We use it for an activity that started in the past and **is still continuing** (or has just stopped), focusing on the **duration** or the **activity itself**.

+	–	?
I**'ve been learning** the guitar for two years.	She **hasn't been sleeping** well.	How long **have** you **been waiting**?

It can explain a **present result**: *I'm tired because I**'ve been running**. · Your eyes are red – **have** you **been crying**?*

SUMMARY · **Simple or continuous?**

Present perfect simple – result, completed, how many	**Present perfect continuous – activity, duration, how long**
I**'ve read** three books this month.	I**'ve been reading** all afternoon.
She**'s painted** the kitchen. (finished)	She**'s been painting** the kitchen. (maybe not finished; there's paint on her clothes)
How many km **have** you **run**?	**How long have** you **been running**?
State verbs: I**'ve known** him for years.	Not with state verbs: ~~I've been knowing~~

With **live, work, study, teach** both are possible with little difference: *I've lived / I've been living here for ten years.*

4 **Simple or continuous? Choose the correct form.**

1 I (have been playing / have played) tennis since I was six.
2 She (has been writing / has written) four novels.
3 Sorry I'm late! (Have you been waiting / Have you waited) long?
4 We (have known / have been knowing) each other since school.
5 He's out of breath because he (has run / has been running).
6 I (have finished / have been finishing) my essay – here it is.
7 How many times (have you been / have you been being) to London?
8 They (have been arguing / have argued) all morning. I wish they'd stop.

5 **Complete with the present perfect simple or continuous.**

1 I _____ (learn) Spanish for six months, and I _____ (already / learn) 800 words.
2 You look exhausted. What _____ you _____ (do)?
3 My sister _____ (work) at the hospital since 2019.
4 We _____ (not / see) Tom for weeks. Is he OK?
5 It _____ (rain) all day – the garden is flooded.
6 How many cups of coffee _____ you _____ (drink) today?

6 **Write two sentences for each situation: one simple, one continuous.**

1 Aliya started training for a triathlon in January. She has done three races. → She's been training… / She's done…
2 Ben started writing a blog two years ago. He has written 150 posts. → _____
3 I started saving in March. I have saved $2,000. → _____

C Listening Learning a new skill

7 4.03 **Listen to Mark talking about learning the piano as an adult. Choose TWO letters, A–E, for each question.**

Questions 1–2: Which TWO reasons does Mark give for starting the piano?
A his children were learning · B he wanted to reduce stress · C a doctor recommended it · D he inherited a piano · E he wanted to join a band
Questions 3–4: Which TWO things has he found difficult?
A reading music · B finding a teacher · C practising regularly · D using both hands together · E playing in front of people

8 4.04 **Listen to a phone call to a climbing centre. Complete the notes with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER.**

CITY CLIMBING CENTRE	
Beginner course:	(1) _____ sessions
Day:	(2) _____ evenings
Price for the course:	£ (3) _____
Included:	shoes and a (4) _____
Bring:	comfortable clothes and a (5) _____
Minimum age:	(6) _____

D Speaking IELTS Speaking Part 2

The Part 2 long turn

You get a **task card** and **1 minute** to prepare. Make short notes – keywords, not sentences – for each bullet point. Then speak for **up to 2 minutes**. Keep talking until the examiner stops you.
Opening: *I'd like to talk about… / I'm going to describe…*
Moving on: *As for… / Moving on to… / Another thing is…*
Feelings: *What I really liked about it was… / Looking back, I think…*
Ending: *So that's why… / Overall, it was…*

Task card

Describe a skill you have learned (or are learning) that took a long time.
You should say:
– what the skill is
– when and why you started learning it
– how you have been learning it
and explain how you feel about your progress.

Model answer (extract)

I'd like to talk about swimming, which I've been learning for about a year and a half. It might sound strange, but I never learned to swim as a child, because there wasn't a pool in my town. I decided to start when my company offered free gym membership. At first I was really embarrassed, because I was in a class with ten-year-olds! I've been going twice a week since then, and I've also been watching videos to improve my technique. Last month I swam one kilometre without stopping for the first time, and I felt an amazing sense of achievement…

9 SPEAK **Prepare for one minute. Then talk for two minutes. Your partner times you and notes the tenses you use.**

10 SPEAK **Part 2 practice. Choose one more card.**

- **Describe a goal you set yourself and achieved.** Say: what the goal was, why you set it, what you did to achieve it, and how you felt.
- **Describe a hobby you have been doing for a long time.** Say: what it is, when you started, how often you do it, and why you enjoy it.

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can choose between the present perfect simple and continuous.
- ☐ I can talk about hobbies, goals and achievements.
- ☐ I can plan and give a 2-minute IELTS Part 2 talk.

E Extra practice Present perfect simple and continuous

WORKBOOK

11 Write a sentence with the present perfect continuous to explain each situation.

1 Your hands are dirty. (work in the garden) → I've been working in the garden.
2 The streets are wet. (rain) → _____
3 She's out of breath. (run) → _____
4 They look tired. (study all night) → _____
5 His eyes are red. (cry?) → Has he _____

12 Simple or continuous? Complete.

1 I _____ (read) this book for two weeks, and I _____ (read) 200 pages.
2 How long _____ you _____ (know) Aidos?
3 She _____ (try) to call you all morning! Where have you been?
4 We _____ (paint) the living room. It looks great now.
5 How many emails _____ you _____ (write) today?
6 He _____ (have) the same car for 15 years.
7 I'm sorry I'm late. _____ you _____ (wait) long?
8 They _____ (argue) a lot recently. I think they might break up.

13 **Write questions with How long or How many / much.**

1 You've been learning Spanish. → How long have you been learning Spanish?
2 You've learned a lot of words. → How many words _____
3 She's been working here. → _____
4 They've saved some money. → _____
5 He's been playing the guitar. → _____
6 He's written some songs. → _____

14 **Word building. Complete with the correct form of the word in brackets.**

1 Winning the competition was his greatest _____ (achieve).
2 She's a very _____ (success) businesswoman.
3 The _____ (perform) last night was amazing.
4 There were 500 _____ (compete) in the race.
5 I've made a lot of _____ (improve) this year.
6 It was a difficult _____ (decide).

15 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 I've been knowing her for years.
2 How long are you learning English?
3 I've been writing three emails this morning.
4 She's working here since 2018.
5 I've been to finish my homework.

16 **Translate into English.**

1 Я жду тебя уже полчаса!
2 Сколько книг ты прочитал в этом году?
3 Она занимается йогой три года.
4 Ты весь в краске! Что ты делал?
5 Мы знаем друг друга с детства.

17 **IELTS Part 2 practice. Write notes (keywords only) for the task card below. Then speak for two minutes using your notes.**

Describe a sport or activity you would like to take up. You should say: what it is, why you want to do it, what you need to start, and explain how it would change your life.

WORD LIST · UNIT 2

take up / give up	начать / бросить	**make progress**	добиться прогресса
get into	увлечься	**have a go**	попробовать
keep fit	поддерживать форму	**take part in**	принимать участие
work out	тренироваться	**beat**	обыграть
set a goal	поставить цель	**break a record**	побить рекорд
achieve / achievement	достигать / достижение	**be hooked on**	подсесть на

sense of achievement	чувство удовлетворения
coordination	координация
harness	страховочная система
locker	шкафчик
proud	гордый

UNIT 3

News and stories

GRAMMAR	Narrative tenses: past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple · past perfect continuous (intro)	**VOCABULARY**	News and media events · adverbs for storytelling
LISTENING	A news report · a strange coincidence	**SPEAKING**	IELTS Speaking Part 2: telling a story

A Vocabulary News

News events

an earthquake (землетрясение) · a flood (наводнение) · a storm	a robbery · a theft · a kidnapping
a fire broke out (вспыхнул пожар)	a suspect was arrested (арестован)
survive (выжить) · rescue (спасти) · injure (ранить)	escape (сбежать) · release (освободить)
an election · a protest · a strike (забастовка)	a scandal · a breakthrough (прорыв)
a discovery · a launch (запуск)	a headline (заголовок) · a breaking news story
the victim · a witness (свидетель) · the police	a reporter · a journalist · an eyewitness

Adverbs for telling stories

Fortunately / Luckily · **Unfortunately / Sadly** · **Surprisingly / Amazingly** · **Apparently** (по-видимому, говорят) · **Eventually** (в конце концов) · **Immediately** (немедленно) · **Gradually** (постепенно) · **Meanwhile** · **Just in time** · **At that moment**

1 **Complete the headlines with a word from the box.**

1 THREE CLIMBERS _____ NIGHT ON FROZEN MOUNTAIN
2 FIREFIGHTERS _____ CHILD FROM BURNING BUILDING
3 POLICE _____ SUSPECT AFTER BANK _____
4 MAGNITUDE 6 _____ SHAKES CAPITAL – NO ONE _____
5 SCIENTISTS ANNOUNCE _____ IN CANCER RESEARCH

2 **Choose the best adverb.**

1 The fire spread quickly. (Fortunately / Unfortunately), everyone got out of the building safely.
2 We waited for hours, and (eventually / immediately) the plane took off.
3 (Apparently / Gradually), the singer is getting married next month – I read it online.
4 When she heard the alarm, she (immediately / eventually) called the police.
5 His English improved (gradually / suddenly) over two years.

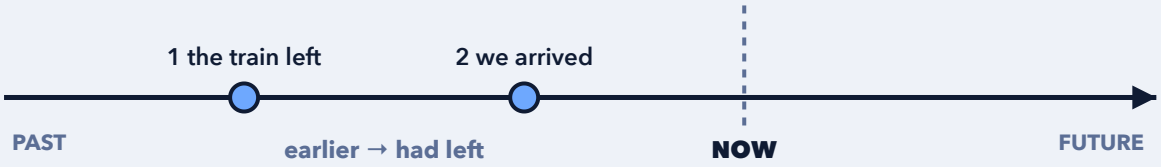
B Grammar Narrative tenses

GRAMMAR GUIDE Narrative tenses and the past perfect

1. Four past tenses – four jobs in a story

Tense	Form	Job	Example
Past simple	worked / went	the main events, in order	We **landed** and **took** a taxi.
Past continuous	was / were + -ing	background; an action in progress	It **was raining** when we **landed**.
Past perfect simple	had + past participle	an action **before** another past action	When we arrived, the train **had left**.
Past perfect continuous	had been + -ing	a long action **up to** a past moment	We were exhausted because we **had been travelling** for 20 hours.

Past perfect – the past before the past



When we arrived, the train had already left.

2. The past perfect = "the past before the past"

Compare:
When we got to the station, the train **left**. (We saw it leave – the same moment.)
When we got to the station, the train **had left**. (It left **before** we arrived; we missed it.)

3. Useful time words

by the time · already · just · before · after · when · as soon as · never … before
By the time the police **arrived**, the thieves **had escaped**. · I **had never seen** the sea **before** that trip.

4. Don't overuse the past perfect

If events are told **in order**, use the past simple: I got up, had breakfast and left.
After **after / before / as soon as**, the past perfect is often optional because the order is clear: After she **(had) finished**, she went home.

5. Past perfect continuous – the cause of a past result

She was tired because she **had been working** all night. · They **had been walking** for hours when they saw the village.

По-русски

В русском нет «предпрошедшего» времени: «Когда мы приехали, поезд **уже ушёл**». В английском нужно показать, что действие было **раньше**: the train **had** already **left**.

3 **Quick check.**

Быстрая проверка.

1. When I got home, I realised I (left / had left) my keys at work.
2. She (was walking / had walked) home when it started to snow.
3. They were tired because they (were driving / had been driving) all day.
4. I (never saw / had never seen) snow before I moved to Astana.
5. As soon as I (heard / had been hearing) the news, I called her.

SUMMARY · The past perfect: had + past participle

We use the past perfect for an action that happened **before another action in the past** ("the past before the past").

+	–	?
When I arrived, the film **had** already **started**.	I **hadn't seen** him before.	**Had** you **met** her before the party?

Compare:
When we got to the station, the train **left**. (We saw it leave – same moment.)
When we got to the station, the train **had left**. (It left before we arrived.)

SUMMARY · Narrative tenses together

Tense	Use	Example
Past simple	main events in order	I **opened** the door and **saw** a man.
Past continuous	background, action in progress	It **was raining** and people **were hurrying** home.
Past perfect	earlier events, explanations	He **had lost** his keys, so he **climbed** in through the window.
Past perfect continuous (had been + -ing)	long activity before a past moment	She was tired because she **had been working** all night.

Typical words: **by the time**, **already**, **just**, **before**, **after**, **when**, **as soon as**, **never … before**.

Watch out!

After **after / as soon as / before** the past perfect is often optional because the order is clear: *After she **(had) finished** work, she went home.*
Don't overuse the past perfect – use it only when you need to go back in time.

4 **Choose the correct form.**

1 When I got home, I realised I (left / had left) my phone at work.
2 She (was walking / had walked) home when it started to snow.
3 By the time the police arrived, the thieves (escaped / had escaped).
4 I (never saw / had never seen) the sea before I went to Turkey.
5 We (were having / had had) dinner when the lights went out.
6 He was exhausted because he (had been driving / was driving) for ten hours.
7 As soon as she (heard / had been hearing) the news, she called her mother.

5 **Complete the story with the verbs in the correct narrative tense.**

Last winter, Daniel _____ (1 drive) home from work when his car _____ (2 break down) on a lonely mountain road. It _____ (3 snow) heavily and he _____ (4 not / see) another car for an hour. He _____ (5 try) to call for help, but his phone battery was dead – he _____ (6 forget) to charge it that morning. He _____ (7 wait) in the cold car for two hours when, finally, he _____ (8 see) lights. A farmer, who _____ (9 notice) the car from his house, _____ (10 come) to help him.

6 **Join the sentences using the past perfect and the word in brackets.**

1 I finished my homework. Then I went out. (after) → After I had finished my homework, I went out.
2 The film started. Then we arrived. (when … already) → _____
3 She didn't sleep for two days. She was exhausted. (because) → _____
4 He studied Italian for years. Then he moved to Rome. (before … for years) → _____

C Listening In the news

7 4.05 **Listen to a news report. Answer the questions with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER.**

1 Where did the hikers get lost?
2 How many hikers were there?
3 How long had they been missing?
4 What did they use to keep warm?
5 Who found them?

8 4.06 **Listen to Ana telling a friend about an amazing coincidence. Number the events in the order they happened (1–6).**

- _____ Ana went to a café in Lisbon.
- _____ Ana realised the book was missing.
- _____ Ana gave the book to a charity shop.
- _____ Ana's grandmother gave her a book as a present.
- _____ Ana saw a woman reading the same book.
- _____ Ana moved to a new flat.

D Speaking IELTS Speaking Part 2: a story

Task card

Describe a surprising or unexpected event that happened to you.
You should say:
– when and where it happened
– what you were doing at the time
– what happened
and explain why it was surprising.

Making a story vivid

Set the scene with the **past continuous**; go back with the **past perfect**; use **adverbs** (*suddenly, luckily, apparently*) and **feelings** (*I was absolutely shocked / I couldn't believe my eyes*). Finish with a reflection: *Looking back, I realise…*

9 SPEAK **Prepare for one minute and speak for two minutes. Your partner listens and writes down every past perfect form you use.**

10 SPEAK **Discussion.**

- How do you usually get the news? Do you trust it?
- What kind of news stories interest you most?
- Why do you think bad news gets more attention than good news?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can use the past perfect and the other narrative tenses to tell a story.
- ☐ I can understand and talk about news stories.
- ☐ I can tell an engaging story in IELTS Part 2.

11 **Write the past perfect.**

1 She / already / leave → She had already left.
2 They / not / eat / anything all day → _____
3 I / never / see / such a big crowd → _____
4 you / meet / him before? → _____
5 the film / just / start → _____

12 **Which happened first? Write 1 and 2.**

1 When I got to the party, Anna had gone home. → _____ I got to the party. _____ Anna went home.
2 When I got to the party, Anna went home. → _____ I got to the party. _____ Anna went home.
3 She had cooked dinner when he called. → _____ She cooked dinner. _____ He called.
4 The plane had landed before the storm started. → _____ The plane landed. _____ The storm started.

13 **Choose the correct narrative tense.**

1 By the time the ambulance (arrived / had arrived), the man (died / had died).
2 I (was reading / had read) a book when I (heard / was hearing) a strange noise.
3 She was nervous because she (never flew / had never flown) before.
4 They (had been walking / walked) for hours when they finally (found / had found) the village.
5 We (didn't recognise / hadn't recognised) him because he (grew / had grown) a beard.

14 **Complete the news story with the verbs in the correct tense.**

A 7-year-old boy _____ (1 rescue) his grandmother last night after she _____ (2 fall) in the kitchen. The boy, Timur, _____ (3 play) in his room when he _____ (4 hear) a loud noise. He _____ (5 find) his grandmother on the floor. She _____ (6 hit) her head and couldn't get up. Timur _____ (7 call) the emergency number, which his mother _____ (8 teach) him only a week before. "I _____ (9 never / be) so proud," his mother said.

15 **News vocabulary. Match the words with the definitions.**

1. witness	a. a person who the police think committed a crime
2. suspect	b. to stay alive after a dangerous event
3. survive	c. a person who sees a crime or accident
4. headline	d. an important new discovery
5. breakthrough	e. the title of a news story

16 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 When I arrived, the lesson already started.
2 I had seen him yesterday.
3 She was tired because she worked all night.
4 They had been knowing each other for years.
5 After he had finish work, he went home.

17 **Translate into English.**

1 Когда мы приехали на вокзал, поезд уже ушёл.
2 Я никогда раньше не видел снега.
3 Она устала, потому что весь день работала в саду.
4 Пока я спал, кто-то украл мою машину.
5 По-видимому, вор сбежал через окно.

18 **Writing. Write a short news story (120–150 words) with a headline. Use all four narrative tenses and at least three adverbs (luckily, apparently, eventually…).**

WORD LIST · UNIT 3

news	новости
headline	заголовок
earthquake	землетрясение
flood	наводнение
storm	шторм, буря
robbery / theft	ограбление / кража
suspect	подозреваемый
arrest	арестовать
witness	свидетель
victim	жертва
survive	выжить
rescue	спасти
injure	ранить
escape	сбежать
breakthrough	прорыв
apparently	по-видимому
eventually	в конце концов
gradually	постепенно
set off	отправиться
spot	заметить
coincidence	совпадение
get rid of	избавиться от
second-hand	подержанный

UNIT 4

Futures

GRAMMAR	Future forms: will, going to, present continuous, present simple · future continuous · future perfect	**VOCABULARY**	Work and careers · the world of work
LISTENING	A careers talk · predictions about jobs	**SPEAKING**	IELTS Speaking Part 3: the future of work

A Vocabulary Work and careers

Careers

pursue a career in (строить карьеру в)	**climb** the career ladder
gain experience / qualifications	**develop** your skills
run a business / a team	**work** remotely / flexibly
be made redundant (быть сокращённым)	**job security** (стабильность работы)
a promotion (повышение)	**a career change**
a freelancer · **the gig economy** (работа на заказ)	**an internship** (стажировка)
work-life balance · **burnout** (выгорание)	**automation** · **AI**
soft skills (communication, teamwork)	**hard skills** (coding, accounting)

1 **Complete the sentences with words from the box.**

1 After university she did a three-month _____ at a law firm.
2 When the factory closed, 300 workers were made _____.
3 I've been working sixty hours a week and I'm close to _____.
4 He's a _____ – he works for different clients from home.
5 Teamwork and communication are examples of _____ skills.
6 Many routine jobs may disappear because of _____.

GRAMMAR GUIDE

The future: all forms, future continuous, future perfect

1. Choosing a future form

Form	Use	Example
will	predictions (opinion), decisions made now, promises, offers	I think cities **will** be greener. · I**'ll** call you.
be going to	plans / intentions; predictions from evidence	I**'m going to** apply for the job. · Look – it**'s going to** rain.
present continuous	fixed arrangements	I**'m meeting** the director on Monday.
present simple	timetables	The train **leaves** at 7:15.
be about to	something very near	Hurry – the film **is about to** start.

Future continuous (in progress then) · future perfect (finished before then)



This time tomorrow I'll be flying. By Friday I'll have finished the report.

2. Future continuous: will be + -ing

An action **in progress** at a specific moment in the future:
This time tomorrow I**'ll be flying** to Dubai. · At 10 a.m. we**'ll be having** a meeting, so don't call.
Also polite questions about plans: **Will** you **be using** the car tonight?

3. Future perfect: will have + past participle

An action **completed before** a future moment – the key word is **by**:
By 2030 I**'ll have finished** university. · **By the time** you arrive, we**'ll have eaten**.

4. Timeline

now ––– **at 9 tomorrow** (I'll be working ← in progress) ––– **by Friday** (I'll have finished ← completed before)

5. Time clauses – present, not will

After when, as soon as, before, after, until, **by the time**: present simple:
By the time you **get** here (not ~~will get~~), we'll have left.

По-русски

by = «к» (к пятнице) · **until** = «до» (до пятницы, всё время до этого): I'll be home **by** 6. / I'll be at work **until** 6.

Future perfect = «к тому времени уже сделаю» · Future continuous = «буду в процессе».

2 **Quick check.**

Быстрая проверка.

1. This time next week I (will lie / will be lying) on a beach.
2. By 2030 they (will have built / will be building) the new airport.
3. "There's no milk." – "I (will / am going to) get some." (decision now)
4. I'll call you when I (arrive / will arrive).
5. I'll be in the office (by / until) 6 p.m., then I'll go home.

SUMMARY · Future forms (review)

Form	Use	Example
will	predictions (opinion), instant decisions, promises, offers	Robots **will** do most factory jobs. · I**'ll** email you.
be going to	plans / intentions; predictions from present evidence	I**'m going to** apply for a promotion. · The company**'s going to** lose money.
present continuous	fixed arrangements	I**'m starting** my new job on Monday.
present simple	timetables, schedules	The conference **begins** at 9:00.
be about to	something will happen very soon	Hurry – the meeting **is about to** start.

SUMMARY · Future continuous: will be + -ing

An action **in progress at a specific time in the future**:
This time next week **I'll be lying** on a beach. · At 10 tomorrow **we'll be having** a meeting, so don't call.
Polite questions about plans: **Will you be using** the car tonight?

SUMMARY · Future perfect: will have + past participle

An action that **will be completed before** a specific time in the future:
By 2030 **I'll have finished** my PhD. · **By the time** you get here, **we'll have eaten**.
Typical words: **by** (к), **by the time**, **by the end of**, **in** (через).

Watch out!

by = not later than (к): *I'll be home **by** 6.* · **until** = up to that time (до): *I'll be at work **until** 6.*
~~By the time you will arrive~~ → By the time you **arrive** (present simple after time words).

3 **Choose the best future form.**

1 Look at the sky! It (will / is going to) rain.
2 "We've run out of paper." – "I (will / am going to) get some."
3 My train (leaves / will leave) at 7:15 tomorrow.
4 I (am meeting / will meet) the new manager at 3. It's in my calendar.
5 Don't call me at 8 – I (will be driving / will have driven) to the airport.
6 By the end of this year, I (will be saving / will have saved) $5,000.
7 Quick, get in the car – the film (is about to / will) start!

4 **Complete with the future continuous or future perfect.**

1 By 2035, scientists _____ (find) a cure for many diseases.
2 This time tomorrow, I _____ (fly) over the Atlantic.
3 Don't worry – I _____ (finish) the report by Friday.
4 In ten years, most people _____ (work) from home, I think.
5 By the time she retires, she _____ (work) for the company for forty years.
6 _____ you _____ (use) your laptop this afternoon? Can I borrow it?

5 **Write about your future. Complete the sentences.**

1 This time next year I'll be…
2 By the time I'm 40, I'll have…
3 Next weekend I'm…
4 I'm going to… because…
5 I don't think I'll ever…

C Listening The future of work

6 4.07 **Listen to a careers adviser giving a talk to university students. Complete the notes with ONE WORD ONLY.**

THE FUTURE OF WORK	
By 2035, many jobs will have been changed by (1) _____.	
Jobs that are less at risk need creativity and (2) _____.	
Average person will have about (3) _____ different careers.	(write a word)
Most important skill: the ability to keep (4) _____.	
Employers value (5) _____ skills as much as degrees.	
Advice: build an online (6) _____ of your work.	

7 4.08 **Listen to three young people talking about their career plans. Match each speaker (1–3) with a statement (A–E). There are two extra statements.**

A. I'm going to start my own company. · B. I'll have finished my training in two years. · C. I'm about to move abroad for work. · D. I'll be working part-time while I study. · E. I'm not sure what I'm going to do.

D Speaking IELTS Speaking Part 3

How to answer Part 3 questions

Part 3 questions are more **abstract** – about society, not just you. Give an **opinion**, a **reason**, an **example**, and sometimes **the other side**.
Opinion: *I'd argue that… / In my view… / It seems to me that…*
Speculating about the future: *It's likely / unlikely that… / There's a good chance that… / I can imagine that… / In the long term…*
Balancing: *On the other hand… / Having said that… / That said…*

Model answer

Examiner: Do you think robots will replace teachers in the future?
Candidate: I don't think robots will replace teachers completely, at least not in the next twenty or thirty years. Technology will probably take over some tasks – for example, marking tests or giving basic grammar practice. However, teaching is much more than giving information. Good teachers motivate students and notice when someone is struggling, and I can't imagine a machine doing that as well as a human. That said, I think in the long term the role of the teacher will change – they'll be more like coaches or mentors.

8 SPEAK **Work in pairs. Ask and answer the Part 3 questions. Speak for 30–60 seconds each.**

1. What kinds of jobs do you think will disappear in the next twenty years?
2. Will people work fewer hours in the future? Why / why not?
3. Is it better to stay with one company or change jobs often?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of working from home?
5. Should schools teach practical skills, like managing money, instead of traditional subjects?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can choose between future forms, including the future continuous and future perfect.
- ☐ I can talk about work and careers.
- ☐ I can give extended opinions about the future in IELTS Part 3.

9 **Look at Dana's schedule for tomorrow. Write sentences with the future continuous.**

Time	Activity
8:00–9:00	drive to work
9:00–11:00	have a meeting with clients
12:00–13:00	eat lunch with her team
15:00–17:00	write a report

1 At 8:30 she'll be driving to work.
2 At 10:00 _____
3 At 12:30 _____
4 At 16:00 _____

10 **Write sentences with the future perfect. By when will these things have happened?**

1 I / finish / university / by 2028 → I'll have finished university by 2028.
2 they / build / the new stadium / by next summer → _____
3 she / save / enough money / by the end of the year → _____
4 we / not / finish / the project / by Friday → _____
5 you / read / the book / by next week? → _____

11 **Choose the most natural future form.**

1 "I've got a terrible headache." – "Sit down. I (will get / am getting) you an aspirin."
2 I (am starting / will start) my new job on Monday – I signed the contract yesterday.
3 Be careful! That glass (will / is going to) fall!
4 The match (starts / will be starting) at 8 p.m.
5 This time next month I (will lie / will be lying) on a beach.
6 By the time you arrive, I (will have cooked / will cook) dinner.

12 **Careers vocabulary. Complete the sentences.**

1 She started as an assistant and climbed the career _____ quickly.
2 My company lets me work _____ – I'm at home three days a week.
3 Doctors and nurses often suffer from _____ because of the long hours.
4 He was made _____ when the factory closed.
5 I'd like to _____ a career in medicine.
6 Communication and teamwork are _____ skills.

13 **Correct the mistakes.**

1. I'll have finish by six.
2. By the time you will arrive, we'll have left.
3. This time tomorrow I'll fly to Paris.
4. I'll be at the office by 9 p.m. (meaning: up to 9 p.m.)
5. I think I'm going to get the job – I'm sure! (opinion, no evidence)

14 **Translate into English.**

1. К 2030 году я закончу университет.
2. Завтра в это время я буду сдавать экзамен.
3. Я начинаю новую работу в понедельник.
4. Не звони мне в 8 – я буду ехать домой.
5. Как ты думаешь, роботы заменят учителей?

15 **IELTS Part 3 practice. Write a 6–8 sentence answer to this question: "How will the way people work change in the next 20 years?" Use future forms and phrases for speculating.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 4

pursue a career	строить карьеру	**burnout**	выгорание
career ladder	карьерная лестница	**automation**	автоматизация
gain experience	получить опыт	**soft skills**	гибкие навыки
qualification	квалификация	**empathy**	эмпатия
promotion	повышение	**fall behind**	отстать
be made redundant	быть сокращённым	**portfolio**	портфолио
job security	стабильность работы	**demand**	спрос
freelancer	фрилансер	**by (time)**	к (сроку)
internship	стажировка	**be about to**	вот-вот
apprenticeship	ученичество (профобучение)		

UNIT 5

Mysteries

GRAMMAR	Modals of deduction: must / might / may / could / can't (present) · must have / might have / can't have (past)	**VOCABULARY**	Mysteries · adjectives of opinion · phrases for speculating
LISTENING	Unexplained mysteries · what happened?	**SPEAKING**	Speculating about photos and situations

A Vocabulary Mysteries and speculation

Mysteries

a mystery · mysterious (загадочный)	a theory · an explanation
unexplained · unsolved (нераскрытый)	evidence (доказательства – uncountable)
a clue (улика, подсказка)	a rumour (слух)
disappear / vanish (исчезнуть)	a disappearance
a ghost · supernatural (сверхъестественный)	a conspiracy theory (теория заговора)
a hoax (розыгрыш, обман)	a coincidence (совпадение)
prove (доказать) · proof	investigate (расследовать) · an investigation

Adjectives of opinion

believable ≠ unbelievable / far-fetched (неправдоподобный) · convincing (убедительный) ≠ unconvincing · logical ≠ illogical · plausible (правдоподобный) · bizarre (странный, причудливый) · spooky (жутковатый) · fascinating

1 Complete with words from the boxes.

1 The police haven't found any _____ that he was there.
2 Nobody knows what happened – it's still an _____ mystery.
3 The photo of the "UFO" turned out to be a _____ – it was a plate.
4 His explanation was very _____ – I believed every word.
5 The detective found an important _____ under the table.
6 I don't believe in ghosts – that story is completely _____.

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Modals of deduction: present and past

1. Deduction = a conclusion from evidence

We use modals to say **how sure** we are, based on what we see or know.

How sure are you? (deduction)

must (have)	might / may / could (have)	can't (have)
~95% yes	~50%	~95% no

2. Present

How sure?	Modal + infinitive	Example
~95% yes	**must**	The lights are on. They **must be** at home.
~50%	**might / may / could**	He's not answering. He **might be** busy.
~95% no	**can't**	She **can't be** asleep – I can hear her.

For actions in progress: modal + **be + -ing**: He **must be working** late.

3. Past: modal + have + past participle

How sure?	Form	Example
~95% yes	**must have** + p.p.	The ground is wet. It **must have rained**.
~50%	**might / may / could have** + p.p.	She's late. She **might have missed** the bus.
~95% no	**can't / couldn't have** + p.p.	He **can't have stolen** it – he was with me.

4. The most important trap

The opposite of **must** (deduction) is **can't**, NOT mustn't:
~~She mustn't be at home~~ → She **can't** be at home.
(**mustn't** means "it's not allowed" – a different meaning.)

5. Form check

After modals: **be**, not *is*: ~~He must is~~ → He must **be**.
Past: **have + past participle**: ~~He must went~~ → He must **have gone**.

По-русски

must be = «должно быть, наверняка» · might be = «возможно» · can't be = «не может быть»
must have done = «должно быть, сделал» · can't have done = «не мог сделать»

2 **Quick check.**

Быстрая проверка.

1. He's been working for 12 hours. He (must / can't) be tired.
2. That (mustn't / can't) be Tom – he's in London.
3. The window is broken. Someone (must have / must) thrown a ball.
4. She (might have forgotten / might forgot) about the meeting.
5. They (can't have / mustn't have) finished already – it's only 9 a.m.

SUMMARY · Deduction about the present

We use modal verbs to say how sure we are about something, based on evidence.

How sure?	Modal	Example
95% ✓ – I'm sure it's true	**must**	The lights are on. They **must be** at home.
50% – possibly	**might / may / could**	He's not answering. He **might be** in a meeting.
95% ✗ – I'm sure it isn't true	**can't**	She **can't be** asleep – I can hear her talking.

For actions in progress: modal + **be + -ing**: *He **must be working** late.*

Watch out!

The opposite of **must** (deduction) is **can't**, not *mustn't*:
~~She mustn't be at home~~ → She **can't be** at home.
could = possible: *It **could be** true.* · **couldn't** = impossible: *It **couldn't be** true.*

3 **Rewrite the sentences using must, might or can't.**

1. I'm sure he's tired. He's been working all day. → He must be tired.
2. Perhaps she's at the gym. → _____
3. I'm sure that isn't Tom's car. His car is red. → _____
4. Maybe they're on holiday. → _____
5. I'm sure you're joking! → _____
6. It's possible that the shop is closed today. → _____

SUMMARY · Deduction about the past: modal + have + past participle

How sure?	Modal	Example
✓ sure	**must have** + p.p.	The ground is wet. It **must have rained** last night.
possible	**might / may / could have** + p.p.	She's late. She **might have missed** the bus.
✗ sure	**can't / couldn't have** + p.p.	He **can't have stolen** the money – he was with me all evening.

4 **Complete with must have, might have or can't have and the verb in brackets.**

1 The window is broken and there's a football inside. Some children _____ (kick) it through the window.
2 Aidos looks really happy. He _____ (pass) his exam.
3 She _____ (see) you at the party – she wasn't there.
4 I can't find my keys. I _____ (leave) them at work, or maybe in the car.
5 They _____ (go) to bed already – all the lights are on.
6 The professor _____ (forget) about the lecture. It's 10:30 and he isn't here.

5 **Respond to each situation with two deductions.**

1 Your friend didn't come to dinner and isn't answering her phone. → She might have… / She must…
2 There's a strange car outside your neighbour's house every night. → _____
3 Your colleague is wearing a suit today. He usually wears jeans. → _____

C Listening Unexplained mysteries

6 4.09 **Listen to a podcast about the mystery of the Mary Celeste. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.**

1 When was the Mary Celeste found? A 1862 · B 1872 · C 1882
2 What was strange when it was found? A It was badly damaged. B Nobody was on board. C All the cargo had gone.
3 What was missing from the ship? A the lifeboat · B the food · C the captain's diary
4 Which theory does the presenter find most convincing? A pirates · B a storm · C fear of an explosion
5 What does the presenter say about the sea-monster theory? A It's possible. B It's far-fetched. C It has been proved.

7 4.10 **Listen to four short conversations. What do the speakers think has happened? Complete the sentences.**

1 The man thinks his wallet _____.
2 The woman thinks the neighbours _____.
3 The boy thinks his sister _____.
4 The colleagues think Mark _____.

D Speaking Speculating

Speculating about a photo

It looks like… · It looks as if / as though… · They might be… · She must have just… · It can't be…, because… · I'd say… · Judging by the…, I think…

8 SPEAK **Look at these situations. Speculate about what is happening or has happened. Give reasons.**









1 A man is standing in the rain outside a theatre, holding flowers, looking at his watch.
2 A woman is running down the street in a wedding dress.
3 A kitchen: the table is set for two, the food is cold, and one chair has fallen over.
4 A small boy is sitting alone on a suitcase at a busy train station.

9 SPEAK **Discuss.**

- Do you know any mysteries from your country's history? What do you think happened?
- Why do people enjoy mysteries and conspiracy theories?
- Do you believe in anything supernatural? Why / why not?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can use **must, might, could, can't** to make deductions about the present and the past.
- ☐ I can talk about mysteries and evaluate theories.
- ☐ I can speculate about photos and situations.

E Extra practice Modals of deduction

WORKBOOK

10 **Present deduction. Complete with must, might or can't + be.**

1 She's been working for 12 hours. She _____ exhausted.
2 That _____ Tom's phone – his is black, and this one is white.
3 I don't know where Ali is. He _____ in the library, or maybe at the gym.
4 They're speaking Portuguese, so they _____ from Brazil or Portugal.
5 You _____ hungry – you've just had a huge lunch!
6 Everyone is wearing coats. It _____ cold outside.

11 **Past deduction. Rewrite the sentences with must have, might have or can't have.**

1 I'm sure she forgot. → She must have forgotten.
2 Perhaps they missed the train. → _____
3 I'm sure he didn't see us. → _____
4 Maybe I left my wallet in the taxi. → _____
5 I'm sure it was very difficult for you. → _____
6 It's impossible that they finished already. → _____

12 **Present or past? Choose the correct form.**

1 The ground is wet. It (must rain / must have rained) in the night.
2 Listen! Someone (must be playing / must have played) the piano upstairs.
3 He (can't be / can't have been) at home yesterday – I called five times.
4 She speaks Japanese perfectly. She (must live / must have lived) in Japan.
5 They aren't answering. They (might sleep / might be sleeping).

13 **Read the mystery and write five deductions using must, might, could, can't (have).**

A man was found asleep on a park bench in winter. He was wearing an expensive suit but no shoes. In his pocket there was a plane ticket to Paris for yesterday and a wedding ring, but no wallet.

14 **Vocabulary. Complete with the correct form of the word in brackets.**

1 The police found an important _____ (clue) at the scene.
2 His _____ (disappear) is still a mystery.
3 There is no _____ (prove) that ghosts exist.
4 The story sounds completely _____ (believe). I don't think it's true.
5 The police are _____ (investigation) the robbery.

15 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 She mustn't be at home – her car isn't there.
2 He must to be tired.
3 They can't have went to bed – the lights are on.
4 You might lost your keys at the gym.
5 It must be rained last night.

16 **Translate into English.**

1 Он, должно быть, на работе.
2 Она не могла этого сказать!
3 Возможно, они опоздали на автобус.
4 Ты, должно быть, шутишь!
5 Наверное, он уже ушёл домой.

17 **Speaking and writing. Describe an unexplained mystery you know (from history, the news or your life). Give three possible explanations and say which one you find most convincing.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 5

mystery	тайна
mysterious	загадочный
theory	теория
explanation	объяснение
evidence	доказательства
proof / prove	доказательство / доказать
clue	улика, подсказка
rumour	слух
vanish / disappear	исчезнуть
hoax	розыгрыш, мистификация
conspiracy theory	теория заговора
investigate	расследовать
far-fetched	неправдоподобный
convincing	убедительный
plausible	правдоподобный
bizarre	причудливый
spooky	жутковатый
cargo	груз
crew	экипаж
barrel	бочка
judging by	судя по

REVIEW

Review: Units 1–5

GRAMMAR	Question forms · present perfect simple/continuous · narrative tenses · future forms · modals of deduction	**VOCABULARY**	Personality · achievements · news · careers · mysteries
LISTENING	A podcast about a missing painting	**SPEAKING**	IELTS Speaking Parts 1–2

How to use the Review

Do the test in exam conditions: no book, no phone, 40 minutes. Score yourself. If a section is below 70%, revise the unit and redo its Extra practice before you continue.

A Grammar Units 1–5

1 Choose the correct option. (12 points)

1 Who (did call / called) you last night?
2 Could you tell me where (is the station / the station is)?
3 You're coming tomorrow, (aren't / don't) you?
4 I (have been reading / have read) this book for a week, but I haven't finished it.
5 She (has written / has been writing) three novels.
6 When we arrived, the film (already started / had already started).
7 I (was walking / had walked) home when I heard someone shout.
8 This time next week I (will be lying / will lie) on a beach.
9 By 2030 they (will have built / will be building) the new airport.
10 He (must / can't) be at home – the lights are off and his car isn't there.
11 She (must have forgotten / must forget) about the meeting – she isn't here.
12 They (might have missed / might miss) the bus yesterday.

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs. (8 points)

Lena _____ (1 work) as a journalist for ten years. Last month, while she _____ (2 research) a story, she _____ (3 find) a letter that someone _____ (4 hide) in an old book eighty years earlier. She _____ (5 investigate) the mystery ever since. "I _____ (6 not / solve) it yet," she says, "but by the end of the year, I _____ (7 find) the answer." Her editor thinks the letter _____ (8 must / write) by a famous poet.

B Vocabulary Units 1–5

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

1 He never changes his mind. He's really _____.
2 She's very _____ – she always does what she promises.
3 It's rude and _____ to talk on the phone in the cinema. (im-)
4 Running a marathon gave me a real sense of _____.
5 I'd love to have a _____ at rock climbing.
6 The police _____ a suspect after the robbery.
7 Three people _____ the earthquake – they were found alive after two days.
8 I did a three-month _____ at a bank after university.
9 That story is completely _____ – nobody believes it.
10 The detective found an important _____.

C Listening The missing painting

4 4.11 **Listen to a podcast about a famous art theft. Complete the notes with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER. (6 points)**

THE MONA LISA THEFT	
Year:	(1) _____
Museum:	the Louvre, Paris
The thief had worked at the museum as a (2) _____ .	
He hid the painting in a (3) _____ in his room.	
He was caught when he tried to sell it in (4) _____.	
Time the painting was missing:	over (5) _____
Result:	the painting became (6) _____

D Speaking IELTS Parts 1 and 2

5 SPEAK **Part 1. Answer the questions with 2–3 sentences each.**

1 What kind of person are you?
2 Have you learned any new skills recently?
3 How do you usually find out about the news?
4 What would you like to be doing in five years' time?

Part 2 task card

Describe a time when you achieved something difficult. You should say: what you achieved, when it was, how long you had been working towards it, and explain how you felt.

Score

- ☐ Grammar: _____ / 20 · Vocabulary: _____ / 10 · Listening: _____ / 6
- ☐ **Total:** _____ **/ 36.** 31+ excellent · 25–30 good · under 25 — revise Units 1–5.

UNIT 6

Choices

GRAMMAR	Zero, first, second and third conditionals · mixed conditionals (intro) · unless, as long as, provided that	**VOCABULARY**	Decisions · money and consumer habits
LISTENING	A difficult decision · a radio phone-in about money	**SPEAKING**	IELTS Speaking Part 3: decisions and choices

A Vocabulary Decisions and consumer habits

Decisions

make / take a decision · **come to** a decision · **weigh up** the pros and cons (взвесить за и против) · **have second thoughts** (сомневаться) · **change your mind** · **make up your mind** (принять решение) · **sleep on it** (отложить решение до утра) · **a tough / difficult** choice · **a spur-of-the-moment** decision (спонтанное) · **regret** (сожалеть) · **a turning point** (поворотный момент)

Consumer habits

an **impulse buy** (спонтанная покупка) · **shop around** (сравнивать цены) · **a bargain** · **be good value for money** · **rip-off** (обдираловка) · **splash out on** (раскошелиться) · **cut back on** (сократить расходы на) · **live within your means** (жить по средствам) · **get into debt** (влезть в долги) · **subscription** (подписка) · **budget**

1 **Complete with the correct form of the phrases.**

1 I can't decide now. Let me _____ on it and tell you tomorrow.
2 Before you buy a car, you should _____ around and compare prices.
3 I was going to study law, but then I _____ my mind and chose medicine.
4 We're trying to _____ back on eating out – it's too expensive.
5 Fifteen dollars for a coffee? What a _____!
6 She _____ out on a designer bag for her birthday.
7 Moving to another country was a real _____ point in my life.
8 If you use credit cards carelessly, you can easily get into _____.

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Conditionals: zero, first, second, third and mixed

1. Overview

Type	Situation	If-clause	Main clause	Example
Zero	always true	present simple	present simple	If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.
First	real, possible future	present simple	will + infinitive	If it **rains**, we**'ll stay** in.
Second	unreal / unlikely now or future	past simple	would + infinitive	If I **had** time, I**'d learn** Chinese.
Third	unreal past (it didn't happen)	past perfect	would have + p.p.	If I **had studied**, I **would have passed**.
Mixed	unreal past → present result	past perfect	would + infinitive	If I **had taken** the job, I**'d be** rich now.

2. How to choose

Ask: **Is it real or imaginary? Past, present or future?**
Real future → 1st · Imaginary now → 2nd · Imaginary past → 3rd · Past cause, present result → mixed

3. Third conditional – imagining a different past

Use it for **regrets** and **explanations**: If we **hadn't missed** the train, we **wouldn't have been** late. (We missed it, so we were late.)
Also **could have / might have**: If you'd asked me, I **could have helped**.

4. unless, as long as, provided that

unless = if … not: You won't pass **unless** you study.
as long as / provided (that) = only if: You can borrow my car **as long as** you drive carefully.

5. Golden rule

No will / would in the if-clause: ~~If I will see~~ → If I **see** · ~~If I would have known~~ → If I **had known**.

По-русски

«Если бы я знал (вчера), я бы помог» → If I **had known**, I **would have helped** (третий тип – о прошлом).
«Если бы я знал (сейчас), я бы помог» → If I **knew**, I **would help** (второй тип).

2 **Quick check.**

Быстрая проверка.

1. If I (had known / knew) yesterday, I would have helped.
2. If it (snows / will snow) tomorrow, the schools will close.
3. If I (were / had been) rich now, I'd travel the world.
4. If she hadn't moved to Spain, she (wouldn't speak / wouldn't have spoken) Spanish now.
5. You won't get in (unless / as long as) you have a ticket.

SUMMARY · **Zero, first and second conditionals (review)**

Type	Form	Use	Example
Zero	If + present, present	general truths	If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.
First	If + present, will + inf.	real future possibility	If I **save** enough, I**'ll buy** a car.
Second	If + past, would + inf.	unreal / unlikely present or future	If I **had** more time, I**'d learn** to cook.

SUMMARY · **Third conditional – the unreal past**

If + past perfect, **would have** + past participle – imagining a different past and its result.

If clause	Result
If I **had studied** harder,	I **would have passed**. (But I didn't study, so I failed.)
If we **hadn't missed** the train,	we **wouldn't have been** late.
What **would** you **have done**	**if** you **had lost** your passport?

Use **could have / might have** for possibility: *If you'd asked me, I **could have** helped.*

SUMMARY · **Mixed conditional (past → present)**

If + past perfect, **would** + infinitive (now):
*If I **had taken** that job in London, I **would be living** there now.* (past action → present result)

SUMMARY · **unless / as long as / provided that**

unless = if … not: *You won't get in **unless** you have a ticket.*
as long as / provided (that) = only if: *You can borrow my car **as long as** you drive carefully.*

3 **Identify the type of conditional (0, 1, 2, 3) and complete with the correct form.**

1 If you _____ (mix) red and white, you get pink.
2 If I _____ (know) you were in town, I would have called you.
3 If it _____ (be) sunny tomorrow, we'll go to the lake.
4 If I _____ (be) the president, I'd make public transport free.
5 She _____ (not / have) the accident if she'd been more careful.
6 We _____ (miss) the flight unless we leave now.

4 **Write third conditional sentences about these situations.**

1 I didn't set my alarm. I overslept. → If I had set my alarm, I wouldn't have overslept.
2 She didn't take an umbrella. She got wet. → _____
3 We took a taxi. We arrived on time. → _____
4 He didn't read the contract. He signed it. → _____
5 I met my wife because I missed my bus. → _____

5 **Complete with unless, as long as or if.**

1 I'll lend you the money _____ you pay me back by Friday.
2 You won't improve _____ you practise every day.
3 _____ I were you, I'd shop around before buying.
4 We'll go to the beach tomorrow _____ it rains.
5 You can use my laptop _____ you're careful with it.

6 **Write a mixed conditional for each situation.**

1 I didn't learn to drive. Now I can't get a job as a courier. → If I had learned to drive, I could get a job as a courier.
2 She moved to Japan. Now she speaks Japanese fluently. → _____
3 I stayed up late. I'm tired now. → _____

C Listening Decisions and money

7 4.12 **Listen to Asel talking about a big decision. Answer the questions with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.**

1 What job did Asel have before?
2 Where was she offered a new job?
3 Who did she talk to before deciding?
4 What does she do now?
5 What would she be doing if she had refused?

8 4.13 **Listen to a radio phone-in about spending. Match each caller (1–3) with their problem (A–E). There are two extra problems.**

A. too many subscriptions · B. impulse buying online · C. lending money to friends · D. getting into debt with a credit card · E. spending too much on food deliveries

D Speaking IELTS Part 3: decisions

Model answer

Examiner: Do you think young people today have more choices than their parents did?
Candidate: Definitely, in many ways. My parents' generation often didn't have much choice about where to study or what job to do – they usually stayed in their home town. Today, if you have the internet, you can study online, work for a foreign company or move abroad much more easily. Having said that, I think so much choice can also be stressful. If you have too many options, it's harder to make up your mind, and people often worry that they've made the wrong decision.

9 SPEAK **Ask and answer the Part 3 questions. Use conditionals and decision vocabulary.**

1. What are the most important decisions people make in their lives?
2. Should young people listen to their parents' advice when choosing a career?
3. Is it better to make decisions quickly or to take time?
4. Why do people buy things they don't need?
5. Would society be better if advertising were banned?

10 SPEAK **Personal regrets and lucky moments. Tell your partner about a decision that changed your life. What would (or wouldn't) have happened if you had chosen differently?**

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can use all four conditional types and a mixed conditional.
- ☐ I can use **unless, as long as, provided that**.
- ☐ I can talk about decisions, regrets and money habits.

E Extra practice Conditionals

WORKBOOK

11 **Match the sentence halves. Then name the conditional type (0, 1, 2, 3).**

1. If you heat water to 100°C,	a. I would have bought you a present.
2. If I see Dana tomorrow,	b. it boils.
3. If I were taller,	c. I'll give her your message.
4. If I had known it was your birthday,	d. I'd play basketball.

12 **Complete the third conditional sentences.**

1. If we _____ (leave) earlier, we _____ (not / miss) the plane.
2. She _____ (pass) the exam if she _____ (study) harder.
3. If you _____ (tell) me about the problem, I _____ (help) you.
4. I _____ (not / meet) my husband if I _____ (not / go) to that party.
5. What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (not / get) into university?

13 **Write a conditional sentence for each situation.**

1 I'm not hungry because I had a big breakfast. (mixed) → If I hadn't had a big breakfast, I would be hungry.
2 I don't know the answer, so I can't help you. (2nd) → _____
3 It might rain. Then we'll cancel the picnic. (1st) → _____
4 He didn't wear a helmet, so he was injured. (3rd) → _____
5 She didn't take the job in Dubai, so she isn't rich now. (mixed) → _____

14 **Rewrite with unless or as long as.**

1 You can't come in if you don't have a ticket. (unless) → You can't come in unless you have a ticket.
2 I'll lend you my car if you drive carefully. (as long as) → _____
3 We'll go to the beach if it doesn't rain. (unless) → _____
4 You can stay if you're quiet. (provided that) → _____

15 **Decisions and money. Complete with one word.**

1 I can't decide now – let me _____ on it.
2 We weighed up the pros and _____ before buying the house.
3 Buying that expensive dress was an _____ buy – I regret it.
4 We're trying to cut _____ on eating out.
5 That hotel was a _____ – $300 for a tiny room!
6 I always shop _____ for the best price before buying online.

16 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 If I would have known, I would have come.
2 If I will see him, I'll tell him.
3 If I had more time, I would have learned Chinese. (now)
4 Unless you don't hurry, you'll be late.
5 If he had studied, he would pass. (past)

17 **Translate into English.**

1 Если бы я знал, я бы тебе помог.
2 Если бы я не опоздал на автобус, я бы не встретил её.
3 Если бы у меня было больше денег, я бы путешествовал.
4 Я дам тебе ключ, при условии что ты вернёшь его завтра.
5 Если бы я тогда принял эту работу, я бы сейчас жил в Лондоне.

18 **Writing. Write about a decision in your life (120–150 words). What happened? What would have happened if you had made a different choice? How would your life be different now?**

WORD LIST · UNIT 6

make up your mind	принять решение	**weigh up the pros and cons**	взвесить за и против
change your mind	передумать	**have second thoughts**	засомневаться

sleep on it	отложить решение
turning point	поворотный момент
regret	сожалеть; сожаление
impulse buy	спонтанная покупка
shop around	сравнивать цены
value for money	хорошее соотношение цены и качества
rip-off	обдираловка

splash out on	раскошелиться на
cut back on	сократить (расходы)
get into debt	влезть в долги
live within your means	жить по средствам
subscription	подписка
budget	бюджет
unless	если не
as long as / provided that	при условии, что

UNIT 7

The media

GRAMMAR	Reported speech: statements, questions, commands · reporting verbs (suggest, warn, promise, refuse…)	**VOCABULARY**	Media and technology · social media
LISTENING	A podcast about fake news · an interview with a journalist	**SPEAKING**	IELTS Speaking Part 3: the media

A Vocabulary Media

The media

the press · newspapers · magazines	broadcast (транслировать) · a broadcaster
a channel · a programme · a series · a documentary	a podcast · a blog · a vlog · a streaming service
an article · a column · a review	an influencer · followers · a post · a comment
a reporter · an editor (редактор) · a presenter	go viral (стать вирусным) · trending
fake news · misinformation	a reliable / biased (предвзятый) source
headline · coverage (освещение в СМИ)	clickbait · an algorithm
advertising · sponsored content	privacy (частная жизнь) · data

1 **Complete the sentences with words from the box.**

1 Her video _____ viral and got ten million views in two days.
2 This newspaper is very _____ – it always supports one political party.
3 Be careful: that headline is just _____ to make you click.
4 I watched a fascinating _____ about the ocean last night.
5 Many people are worried about their _____ online – companies collect so much data.
6 He's an _____ with two million followers on Instagram.

B Grammar Reported speech

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Reported speech and reporting verbs**

1. The basic idea

When we report what someone said earlier, we usually move the tense **one step back** (backshift):

Direct	Reported
present simple: "I **work** here."	past simple: She said she **worked** there.
present continuous: "I**'m leaving**."	past continuous: He said he **was leaving**.
past simple / present perfect: "I **saw** / **have seen** it."	past perfect: She said she **had seen** it.
will: "I**'ll call**."	would: He said he **would call**.
can / must: "I **can** / **must** go."	could / had to: She said she **could** / **had to** go.

2. Other changes

today → that day · tomorrow → the next day · yesterday → the day before · ago → before · here → there · this → that · now → then · I / my → he, she / his, her

3. say or tell?

say (something): She **said** (that) she was tired. · **tell** + **person**: She **told me** (that) she was tired.
~~She said me~~ ✗ · ~~She told that~~ ✗

4. Reported questions – statement word order, no do / did

"Where **do you live**?" → He asked me where **I lived**.
"**Are** you OK?" → She asked **if / whether** I **was** OK.

5. Reported commands and requests – (not) to + infinitive

"Sit down." → She **told us to sit** down. · "Don't be late." → He **told me not to be** late. · "Can you help?" → She **asked me to help**.

6. Reporting verbs – learn the pattern

Pattern	Verbs	Example
+ to	agree, offer, promise, refuse, threaten	He **promised to call**.
+ person + to	advise, ask, invite, remind, tell, warn, encourage, persuade	She **warned me not to go**.
+ -ing	admit, deny, suggest, recommend	He **denied taking** it.
+ preposition + -ing	apologise **for**, accuse sb **of**, insist **on**, blame sb **for**	She **apologised for being** late.

7. When the tense doesn't change

If the information is still true, or the reporting verb is present: He said he **lives** in Paris (he still does). · She **says** she's busy.

2 Quick check.

Быстрая проверка.

1. She (said / told) me that she was busy.
2. He asked me where (I lived / did I live).
3. "I'll help." → He promised (to help / helping).
4. She suggested (to go / going) to the cinema.
5. He apologised (for being / to be) late.

SUMMARY · Reported statements: tenses move back

Direct speech	Reported speech
"I **work** for the BBC."	She said (that) she **worked** for the BBC.
"I**'m writing** an article."	She said she **was writing** an article.
"I **wrote** the story."	He said he **had written** the story.
"I**'ve finished**."	He told me he **had finished**.
"I**'ll call** you."	She said she **would call** me.
"I **can** help."	He said he **could** help.
"You **must** come."	She said I **had to** come.

Other changes: **today → that day**, **tomorrow → the next day**, **yesterday → the day before**, **here → there**, **this → that**, **now → then**, **ago → before**.
say something (to someone) · **tell** someone something: *He **said** he was tired. / He **told me** he was tired.* (not ~~He said me~~)

When don't tenses change?

If the information is **still true**, or if the reporting verb is in the present, the tense can stay the same: *He said he **lives** in Paris.* (He still does.) · *She **says** she's busy.*

3 Report the statements.

1. "I'm tired." → She said _____
2. "We'll publish the article tomorrow." → The editor said _____
3. "I've never been interviewed before." → He told me _____
4. "I can't find my phone." → She said _____
5. "I saw the news yesterday." → He said _____
6. "We are working on a new podcast." → They told us _____

SUMMARY · **Reported questions and commands**

Direct	Reported
"**Where do** you **live**?"	She asked me where **I lived**.
"**Have** you **seen** the film?"	He asked **if / whether** I **had seen** the film.
"**Sit** down."	The teacher told us **to sit** down.
"**Don't** be late."	She told me **not to be** late.
"**Could** you **help** me?"	He asked me **to help** him.

Reported questions have **statement word order** (no do / does / did, no question mark) – like indirect questions in Unit 1.

4 **Report the questions and commands.**

1 "Where are you going?" → She asked me _____
2 "Do you use social media?" → The researcher asked _____
3 "Turn off your phones." → The presenter told the audience _____
4 "Why did you leave the company?" → They asked him _____
5 "Don't touch the screen." → She told the children _____
6 "Can you send me the file?" → My boss asked me _____

SUMMARY · **Reporting verbs**

Pattern	Verbs	Example
verb + **to** + inf.	agree, offer, promise, refuse, threaten	He **promised to call**. She **refused to answer**.
verb + **sb** + **to** + inf.	advise, ask, invite, remind, tell, warn, encourage	She **warned me not to trust** him. They **invited us to join**.
verb + **-ing**	suggest, deny (отрицать), admit (признать), recommend	He **suggested meeting** later. She **denied taking** the money.
verb + **that**	explain, complain, admit, insist	He **explained that** the flight was cancelled.

5 **Report what the people said using the verb in brackets.**

1 "I'll definitely be there." (promise) → He promised to be there.
2 "I didn't post that photo!" (deny) → She _____
3 "You should check your sources." (advise) → The teacher _____
4 "Let's watch a documentary." (suggest) → He _____
5 "No, I won't apologise." (refuse) → The politician _____
6 "Don't click on that link." (warn) → My brother _____
7 "OK, I copied the article from the internet." (admit) → The student _____
8 "Would you like to come on the show?" (invite) → They _____

C Listening Truth and lies online

6 4.14 **Listen to a podcast about fake news. Complete the summary with ONE WORD from the recording.**

Fake news spreads (1) _____ times faster than true stories, according to one study. People share it because it makes them feel strong (2) _____. The expert advises listeners to check who (3) _____ the story, to look for the same story on other (4) _____ websites, and to be careful with photos, which can be easily (5) _____. She suggests waiting a few minutes before you (6) _____ anything.

7 4.15 **Listen to a journalist talking about an interview with a famous actor. Then complete the reported sentences.**

1 The journalist asked the actor _____ his new film was about.
2 The actor said he _____ playing a villain.
3 He refused _____ about his private life.
4 He admitted _____ nervous before the premiere.
5 He promised _____ to Kazakhstan next year.

D Speaking IELTS Part 3: the media

Useful language for Part 3

Generalising: *Generally speaking… / On the whole… / In most cases…*
Giving examples: *Take… for example. / A good example of this is…*
Comparing past and present: *Compared with twenty years ago… / Nowadays… whereas in the past…*

8 SPEAK **Discuss the Part 3 questions in pairs. Give extended answers (30–60 seconds).**

1 How has the way people get news changed in the last twenty years?
2 Do you think newspapers will disappear completely? Why / why not?
3 Should social media companies be responsible for fake news on their platforms?
4 Why do some people trust influencers more than experts?
5 Is it important for young people to learn how to judge information online? How could schools teach this?

9 SPEAK **Reported speech game. Ask your partner five questions about their media habits. Then report the answers to another student.**

"I asked Dana how many hours she spent online. She told me she spent about five hours a day…"

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can report statements, questions and commands.
- ☐ I can use reporting verbs with the correct pattern.
- ☐ I can discuss the media in IELTS Part 3.

E Extra practice Reported speech · reporting verbs

WORKBOOK

10 **say or tell? Complete with the correct form.**

1. She _____ me that she was busy.
2. He _____ he would call later.
3. Can you _____ me the time, please?
4. They _____ goodbye and left.
5. Don't _____ lies!
6. What did she _____ to you?

11 **Report what the people said.**

1. "I'm working from home today." → He said _____
2. "We've just moved to a new flat." → They told me _____
3. "I didn't see the news." → She said _____
4. "I'll send you the link tomorrow." → He promised _____
5. "We can't come to the meeting." → They said _____
6. "You must check your sources." → The teacher said _____

12 **Report the questions.**

1. "Do you like social media?" → She asked me _____
2. "Where did you study journalism?" → They asked him _____
3. "How long have you been a reporter?" → I asked her _____
4. "Will you be at the conference?" → He wanted to know _____
5. "What are you writing about?" → The editor asked me _____

13 **Report with the verb in brackets.**

1. "I'll pay for dinner." (offer) → She offered to pay for dinner.
2. "Don't forget to call your mother." (remind) → He _____
3. "Yes, I broke the vase." (admit) → The boy _____
4. "Why don't we watch a documentary?" (suggest) → She _____
5. "I didn't take your phone!" (deny) → He _____
6. "You should apply for the job." (encourage) → My friends _____

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

1 Her post went _____ – millions of people shared it.
2 This newspaper isn't objective; it's very _____.
3 Always check that information comes from a _____ source.
4 I subscribe to a _____ about history – I listen to it on the bus.
5 Companies use our personal _____ to show us adverts.

15 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 She said me that she was tired.
2 He asked me where did I live.
3 They told that they were leaving.
4 She suggested to go to the cinema.
5 He asked me if I am OK.
6 The teacher told us don't talk.

16 **Translate into English.**

1 Она сказала, что приедет завтра.
2 Он спросил меня, где я работаю.
3 Учитель попросил нас закрыть книги.
4 Она отказалась отвечать на вопросы журналистов.
5 Он признался, что солгал.

17 **Writing. Interview a friend or family member about how they use the media. Write a report (120 words) using reported speech and at least four reporting verbs.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 7

the media	СМИ	**reliable source**	надёжный источник
the press	пресса	**coverage**	освещение
broadcast	транслировать	**clickbait**	кликбейт
documentary	документальный фильм	**privacy**	частная жизнь
article	статья	**deny**	отрицать
editor	редактор	**admit**	признавать
influencer	блогер-инфлюенсер	**refuse**	отказываться
go viral	стать вирусным	**warn**	предупреждать
fake news	фейковые новости	**remind**	напоминать
misinformation	дезинформация	**encourage**	поощрять
biased	предвзятый	**villain**	злодей

UNIT 8

Services and society

GRAMMAR	The passive in all tenses · passive with modals · have / get something done	**VOCABULARY**	Crime and justice · services
LISTENING	A crime report · at the service centre	**SPEAKING**	IELTS Speaking Part 2: describe a service

A Vocabulary Crime and services

Crime and justice

Crime	Criminal	Verb
burglary (кража со взломом)	burglar	break into / burgle
shoplifting	shoplifter	shoplift
pickpocketing	pickpocket	pick someone's pocket
fraud (мошенничество)	fraudster	commit fraud
vandalism	vandal	vandalise
hacking / cybercrime	hacker	hack into

commit a crime · **report** a crime · **arrest** · **charge** someone with (предъявить обвинение) · **be found guilty / innocent** · **a fine** · **a prison sentence** · **community service** (общественные работы) · **a trial** (суд) · **the judge** · **the jury**

Services

a **hairdresser's** / a **barber's** · a **dry-cleaner's** (химчистка) · a **repair shop** · a **garage** (автосервис) · **delivery** · **customer service** · **a refund** · **a receipt** (чек) · **a guarantee / warranty** · **an appointment** · **fix / repair / service** (a car) · **install** · **deliver**

1 **Write the crime.**

1 Someone took my wallet from my bag on the bus. → _____
2 They broke a window and stole our TV while we were on holiday. → _____
3 Someone sprayed paint all over the school wall. → _____
4 She took a lipstick from the shop without paying. → _____
5 He got into the bank's computer system and stole data. → _____
6 They sold fake tickets online and took people's money. → _____

2 **Complete the text with words from the box.**

The man was (1) _____ two days after the burglary and (2) _____ with breaking into three houses. At the (3) _____ last week, he was found (4) _____. The (5) _____ gave him a two-year prison (6) _____.

B Grammar The passive

GRAMMAR GUIDE **The passive in all tenses · have something done**

1. The rule never changes

be (in the right tense) + **past participle**. Only **be** changes; the main verb is always the 3rd form.

Tense	Active	Passive
present simple	They **clean** it.	It **is cleaned**.
present continuous	They **are cleaning** it.	It **is being cleaned**.
past simple	They **cleaned** it.	It **was cleaned**.
past continuous	They **were cleaning** it.	It **was being cleaned**.
present perfect	They **have cleaned** it.	It **has been cleaned**.
past perfect	They **had cleaned** it.	It **had been cleaned**.
will	They **will clean** it.	It **will be cleaned**.
modal	They **must clean** it.	It **must be cleaned**.

2. Why use the passive?

- the agent is **unknown**: My car **has been stolen**.
- the agent is **obvious / unimportant**: The suspect **was arrested**. (by the police – obvious)
- **formal** or **objective** style: news, reports, science, notices.

Add **by + agent** only if it's important: The bridge was designed **by** a famous architect.

3. It is said / believed / thought that...

For reports and opinions without naming the source:
It is said that the castle is haunted. · **It is believed that** the thieves escaped by car.

4. have / get something done – someone else does it for you

have / get + object + past participle:
I **cut my hair**. (I did it myself) / I **had my hair cut**. (a hairdresser did it)
We're **having the kitchen renovated**. · You should **get your eyes tested**.
Also for bad experiences: She **had her bag stolen**.

По-русски

«Мою машину ремонтируют» → My car **is being repaired**.
«Я постригся (в парикмахерской)» → I **had my hair cut** (не ~~I cut my hair~~, если стриг не сам).

3 **Quick check.**

Быстрая проверка.

1 The new hospital (is building / is being built) now.
2 My account (has hacked / has been hacked).
3 The results (will announce / will be announced) tomorrow.
4 I (cut my hair / had my hair cut) at the salon.
5 It (is said / says) that he is very rich.

SUMMARY · The passive in all tenses: be + past participle

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple	They **clean** the streets daily.	The streets **are cleaned** daily.
Present continuous	They **are repairing** the road.	The road **is being repaired**.
Past simple	Someone **stole** my bike.	My bike **was stolen**.
Past continuous	They **were interviewing** a witness.	A witness **was being interviewed**.
Present perfect	They **have arrested** a man.	A man **has been arrested**.
Past perfect	Someone **had broken** the lock.	The lock **had been broken**.
Future (will)	They **will deliver** it tomorrow.	It **will be delivered** tomorrow.
Modal	You **must sign** the form.	The form **must be signed**.

Why use the passive?

When the agent is **unknown, obvious or unimportant**, or to sound more **formal / objective** (news reports, science, official notices). It is also used with **It is said / believed / thought that...**: *It **is believed** that the thieves escaped by car.*

4 **Rewrite in the passive. Don't include the agent unless it's important.**

1 The police are questioning two suspects. → Two suspects are being questioned.
2 Someone has hacked the company's website. → _____
3 They will announce the results next week. → _____
4 Someone was following me. → _____
5 They had already sold the tickets. → _____
6 You must wear a helmet on the building site. → _____
7 Banksy painted this picture. → _____
8 They are building a new hospital in our area. → _____

5 **Complete the news report with the correct passive form of the verbs.**

A valuable painting _____ (1 steal) from the City Museum last night. The theft _____ (2 discover) by a security guard at 6 a.m. Police believe the thieves entered through a window, which _____ (3 leave) open. The museum's cameras _____ (4 switch off) before the robbery. At the moment, the staff _____ (5 interview) by detectives. The museum _____ (6 close) until further notice, and a reward _____ (7 offer) for information.

SUMMARY · have / get something done (causative)

We use **have / get + object + past participle** when **someone else does a service for us**.

I **cut my hair**.	I did it myself.
I **had my hair cut**.	A hairdresser did it.
She**'s getting** her car **repaired**.	(present continuous)
We **had** our flat **painted** last year.	(past simple)
You should **get** your eyes **tested**.	(advice)

It is also used for bad experiences: *He **had his phone stolen** on the metro.*

6 **Write sentences with have / get something done.**

1 A mechanic is servicing my car. → I'm having / getting my car serviced.
2 A photographer took our wedding photos. → We _____
3 I need someone to fix my laptop. → I need to _____
4 Someone stole her bag on holiday. → She _____
5 A company is going to install solar panels on our roof. → We're going to _____
6 Do you pay someone to clean your windows? → Do you _____

C Listening Crime and customer service

7 4.16 **Listen to a local radio crime report. Complete the table with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER.**

Crime	Where	Details
Burglary	Park Road	(1) _____ and jewellery taken
Pickpocketing	the (2) _____	(3) _____ wallets stolen this week
Fraud	online	fake (4) _____ adverts
Advice		never send money before you have (5) _____ the flat

8 4.17 **Listen to a customer at a phone repair shop. Answer the questions.**

1 What's wrong with the phone?
2 How long will the repair take?
3 How much will it cost?
4 Why doesn't the customer have to pay?

D Speaking IELTS Speaking Part 2

Task card

Describe a time when you received very good (or very bad) service.
You should say:
– where you were
– what service you needed
– what happened
and explain why you think the service was so good / bad.

Useful language

I needed to have my… repaired / cleaned / delivered. · I was served by… · The staff were extremely helpful / incredibly rude. · What impressed me most was… · I was promised a refund, but… · In the end, the problem was sorted out.

9 SPEAK **Prepare for one minute and speak for two minutes. Use at least three passive forms and one have something done.**

10 SPEAK **Part 3 discussion.**

1 What makes good customer service?
2 Should punishments for crimes like shoplifting be stricter?
3 Is community service a better punishment than prison for young people? Why?
4 Will most services be done by machines in the future?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can use the passive in all tenses and with modals.
- ☐ I can use **have / get something done**.
- ☐ I can talk about crime, justice and services.

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

1 The results _____ (announce) tomorrow. (future)
2 A new library _____ (build) in our town at the moment.
3 Three people _____ (arrest) so far.
4 When we arrived, the room _____ (already / clean).
5 This bridge _____ (design) by a famous architect in 1890.
6 All bags _____ (must / check) before the flight.
7 I felt that I _____ (follow), so I walked faster.
8 Thousands of emails _____ (send) every second.

12 **Rewrite the sentences in the passive.**

1 They are repairing my car. → My car is being repaired.
2 Someone has stolen my wallet. → _____
3 They will open the new airport next year. → _____
4 Someone had broken the window. → _____
5 They can't fix the problem today. → _____
6 People say that he is a millionaire. → It is said _____

13 **Write sentences with have something done.**

1 A hairdresser cut my hair yesterday. → I had my hair cut yesterday.
2 A mechanic is checking her car. → She _____
3 A company will paint our house next month. → We _____
4 A thief stole his laptop on the train. → He _____
5 Do you ask someone to deliver your shopping? → Do you _____

14 **Crime vocabulary. Complete the table.**

Crime	Person	Verb
theft	_____	steal
burglary	burglar	_____
_____	shoplifter	shoplift
fraud	_____	commit fraud
vandalism	_____	vandalise

15 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 The house is being build.
2 My phone has stolen.
3 I cut my hair at the hairdresser's yesterday. (the hairdresser did it)
4 The letter was wrote by the manager.
5 He was arrest last night.

16 **Translate into English.**

1 Мою машину сейчас ремонтируют.
2 Подозреваемого арестовали вчера вечером.
3 Мне нужно проверить зрение (у врача).
4 Новый стадион будет построен к 2028 году.
5 У неё украли сумку в метро.

17 **Writing. Write a report for a local newspaper about a crime (real or imagined) in your area (120–150 words). Use at least five passive forms.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 8

crime	преступление	**trial**	судебный процесс
commit a crime	совершить преступление	**guilty / innocent**	виновный / невиновный
burglary / burglar	кража со взломом / взломщик	**sentence**	приговор
shoplifting	магазинная кража	**community service**	общественные работы
pickpocket	карманник	**reward**	вознаграждение
fraud	мошенничество	**deposit**	залог
vandalism	вандализм	**receipt**	чек
hacker	хакер	**guarantee**	гарантия
arrest	арестовать	**service (a car)**	обслуживать (машину)
charge with	обвинить в	**sort out**	уладить

UNIT 9

Cultures

GRAMMAR	Defining and non-defining relative clauses · used to / be used to / get used to	**VOCABULARY**	Culture, customs and traditions · living abroad
LISTENING	Culture shock · a city tour guide	**SPEAKING**	IELTS Speaking Part 3: living abroad

A Vocabulary Culture and customs

Culture and customs

a custom · a tradition · traditional	a festival · a ceremony · a celebration
a habit · etiquette (правила поведения)	good / bad manners
a stereotype · a generalisation	diversity (разнообразие) · multicultural
a native speaker · a local · a foreigner · an expat (экспат)	culture shock · homesick (тоскующий по дому)
fit in (вписаться) · adapt to (приспособиться)	integrate · feel at home
a gesture (жест) · body language	personal space · eye contact
hospitality (гостеприимство)	respect · offend (обидеть)

1 **Complete with words from the box.**

1 In Kazakhstan, _____ is very important – guests are always offered tea and food.
2 When I first moved to London, I felt very _____ and missed my family.
3 It took me a year to _____ in at my new school.
4 In some cultures, direct _____ contact is seen as rude.
5 Not all Germans are serious – that's just a _____.
6 Be careful with hand _____ – a thumbs-up is offensive in some countries.

B Grammar Relative clauses and used to

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Relative clauses · used to / be used to / get used to**

1. Defining relative clauses – "which one?"

The information is **necessary** to know who or what we mean. **No commas. that** is possible.
The woman **who / that lives next door** is a doctor. · The book **(that) I'm reading** is great.

2. Non-defining relative clauses – extra information

The information is **extra**; the sentence is clear without it. **Commas** around the clause. **that is not possible.**
My grandmother, **who is 85**, still works. · Almaty, **which is near the mountains**, is beautiful.

3. Relative pronouns

Pronoun	For	Example
who	people	the man **who** called
which	things, animals	the car **which** I bought
that	people / things (defining only)	the phone **that** I lost
whose	possession	the girl **whose** brother is a pilot
where	places	the village **where** I grew up
when	times	the year **when** we met

which can refer to a whole idea: He arrived late, **which** annoyed everyone.

4. Leaving out the pronoun

Only in **defining** clauses and only when the pronoun is the **object**: The film **(that) we saw** was boring.
Not when it's the subject: The man **who lives** here… (who is necessary).

5. used to / be used to / get used to

Structure	Meaning	Followed by
used to	past habit or state, not true now	infinitive: I **used to live** in Moscow.
be used to	something is normal / familiar	-ing or noun: I**'m used to driving** on the left.
get used to	something is becoming normal	-ing or noun: I'm **getting used to** the food.

По-русски

used to = «раньше» · be used to = «привык» · get used to = «привыкать»
После **be / get used to** – **-ing**: ~~I'm used to get up early~~ → I'm used to **getting** up early.

2 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1. My brother, (who / that) lives in Paris, is an artist.
2. This is the café (where / which) we first met.
3. That's the boy (who's / whose) father is a pilot.
4. I'm used to (work / working) at night.
5. I (used to / am used to) play the piano, but I stopped.

SUMMARY · Defining and non-defining relative clauses

Defining – necessary information (which one?)	Non-defining – extra information
The woman **who lives next door** is a doctor.	My neighbour, **who is a doctor**, is from Spain.
No commas.	**Commas** around the clause.
that can replace who / which.	**that** is NOT possible.
The relative pronoun can be left out if it's the object: The book **(that) I'm reading** is great.	The pronoun can't be left out.

Pronouns: **who** (people) · **which** (things) · **whose** (possession) · **where** (places) · **when** (times) · **which** can also refer to a whole clause: *He arrived late, **which** annoyed everyone.*

3 **Defining (D) or non-defining (ND)? Add commas where necessary.**

1. The city where I was born has changed a lot.
2. Almaty which used to be the capital is famous for its apples.
3. People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
4. My grandmother who is 90 still cooks for the whole family.
5. Nauryz which is celebrated in March marks the beginning of spring.
6. The restaurant that we went to last night was excellent.

4 **Join the sentences using a relative pronoun. Use commas where necessary.**

1. Tokyo is the largest city in Japan. It has 14 million people. → Tokyo, which has 14 million people, is the largest city in Japan.
2. I met a man. His brother plays for Real Madrid. → _____
3. This is the café. We first met here. → _____
4. My teacher speaks five languages. She grew up in Switzerland. → _____
5. 2015 was the year. I moved abroad then. → _____
6. He didn't call me back. That was very rude. → _____

SUMMARY · used to / be used to / get used to

Structure	Meaning	Example
used to + infinitive	past habit, no longer true	I **used to live** in Moscow.
be used to + noun / -ing	be accustomed to (привык)	I**'m used to driving** on the left now.
get used to + noun / -ing	become accustomed (привыкать)	It took me months to **get used to** the food.

After **be / get used to**, use **-ing** or a noun – not the infinitive: ~~I'm used to get up early~~ → I'm used to **getting** up early.

5 **Choose the correct form.**

1 When I was a child, I (used to / was used to) hate vegetables.
2 I've lived in the UK for ten years, so I (used to / am used to) the rain.
3 It was hard to (get used to / used to) working at night.
4 She (didn't use to / wasn't used to) drink coffee, but now she drinks three cups a day.
5 Are you (used to / using to) the cold weather yet?
6 I'll never (get used to / be use to) eating dinner at 10 p.m. like in Spain.

6 **Complete with the correct form of used to, be used to or get used to and the verb in brackets.**

1 When I moved to Japan, I couldn't _____ (bow) to everyone, but now it's natural.
2 My grandfather _____ (work) in a factory before he retired.
3 Don't worry about the noise – you'll soon _____ it.
4 I _____ (not / speak) English every day, so I'm a bit nervous.
5 We _____ (live) in a village, but we moved to the city when I was ten.

C Listening Living abroad

7 4.18 **Listen to an interview about culture shock. Match the four stages (1–4) with the descriptions (A–F). There are two extra descriptions.**

1. The honeymoon stage _____ 2. The frustration stage _____ 3. The adjustment stage _____ 4. The acceptance stage _____

A. You feel comfortable and see both cultures clearly. · B. You decide to go home. · C. Everything is exciting and new. · D. You start to understand how things work. · E. You never feel at home. · F. Small differences start to annoy you.

8 4.19 **Listen to a tour guide in Edinburgh. Complete the notes with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER.**

EDINBURGH WALKING TOUR	
The castle was built on an old (1) _____.	
The Royal Mile is about (2) _____ long.	
The festival which takes place every (3) _____ is the largest arts festival in the world.	
Greyfriars Bobby was a (4) _____ which stayed by its owner's grave for 14 years.	
Tour ends at a café where the first (5) _____ book was partly written.	

D Speaking IELTS Part 3: living abroad

Model answer

Examiner: What are the main difficulties people face when they move to another country?
Candidate: I'd say the biggest challenge is probably the language. Even people who studied the language at school often find that native speakers talk much faster than they're used to. Another difficulty is the unwritten rules – things like how close to stand to people or how direct you can be – which nobody explains to you. For example, a friend of mine who moved to Finland said it took her a long time to get used to the silence on public transport. And of course, many people feel homesick, especially at holidays like Nauryz or New Year, when families get together.

9 SPEAK **Discuss the Part 3 questions.**

1 Why do more and more young people want to study or work abroad?
2 What are the advantages of growing up in a multicultural society?
3 Is it important for immigrants to keep their own traditions?
4 Are traditional customs disappearing in your country? Why?
5 How can people avoid stereotypes about other cultures?

10 SPEAK **Describe a tradition or festival from your culture to someone who has never heard of it. Use relative clauses.**

"Nauryz, which is celebrated in March, is the holiday when we welcome spring. People cook nauryz kozhe, which is a special soup made with seven ingredients…"

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can use defining and non-defining relative clauses correctly.
- ☐ I can distinguish **used to, be used to, get used to**.
- ☐ I can talk about culture, traditions and living abroad.

E Extra practice Relative clauses · used to / be used to / get used to WORKBOOK

11 **Complete with who, which, whose, where or when. Add commas if the clause is non-defining.**

1 My uncle _____ is a pilot has visited 60 countries.
2 Do you remember the day _____ we met?
3 Astana _____ became the capital in 1997 is a very modern city.
4 That's the girl _____ brother plays in a band.
5 The village _____ my grandparents live has only 200 people.
6 I missed the bus _____ meant I was late for work.

12 **Can you leave out the relative pronoun? Write Yes or No.**

1 The book that I'm reading is great. _____
2 The man who called you is my boss. _____
3 The film which we saw was boring. _____
4 My sister, who lives in Paris, is a designer. _____
5 The café where we met has closed. _____

13 **Combine the sentences with a relative clause.**

1 Abai Kunanbayev was a poet. He was born in 1845. → Abai Kunanbayev, who was born in 1845, was a poet.
2 I bought a jacket. It was very expensive. → The jacket _____
3 This is the friend. I told you about her. → This is the friend _____
4 The singer is from Korea. Her songs are very popular. → The singer _____
5 Nauryz is a spring festival. It is celebrated in March. → Nauryz, _____

14 **Complete with the correct form of used to, be used to or get used to.**

1 I _____ (live) in a village, but now I live in the city.
2 It was hard at first, but now I _____ (drive) on the left.
3 You'll soon _____ (wear) a uniform.
4 _____ you _____ (play) sport when you were at school?
5 She can't _____ (get up) so early – she's always tired.
6 They _____ (not / have) a car when they lived in London.

15 **Culture vocabulary. Complete with one word.**

1 When I moved abroad, I felt very _____ and missed my family.
2 It took me months to _____ in with my new colleagues.
3 In some cultures, eye _____ shows respect; in others, it's rude.
4 Kazakh _____ is famous: guests always get the best food.
5 Not all British people drink tea all day – that's a _____.

16 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 My brother, that lives in Almaty, is a doctor.
2 This is the house where I was born in it.
3 I'm used to get up early.
4 I used to living in Moscow.
5 The woman which helped me was very kind.

17 **Translate into English.**

1. Мой друг, который живёт в Канаде, приезжает в июне.
2. Это город, где я вырос.
3. Я никак не могу привыкнуть к местной еде.
4. Раньше я ходил в школу пешком.
5. Она привыкла работать по ночам.

18 **Writing. Write a guide to your country's customs for a foreign student (150 words). Use relative clauses and be used to / get used to.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 9

custom	обычай
tradition	традиция
ceremony	церемония
etiquette	этикет
manners	манеры
stereotype	стереотип
diversity	разнообразие
expat	экспат
culture shock	культурный шок
homesick	тоскующий по дому
fit in	вписаться
adapt to	приспособиться к
gesture	жест
eye contact	зрительный контакт
hospitality	гостеприимство
offend	обидеть
be used to	привыкнуть (быть привычным)
get used to	привыкать
queue	стоять в очереди
reverse	обратный
grave	могила

UNIT 10

Regrets and the planet

GRAMMAR	wish / if only (present and past) · should have / shouldn't have · grammar review	**VOCABULARY**	The environment · life choices
LISTENING	Environmental solutions · a full IELTS Speaking test	**SPEAKING**	The full IELTS Speaking test

A Vocabulary The environment

The environment

Problems	Solutions
global warming · climate change	renewable energy (solar, wind)
greenhouse gases · carbon emissions (выбросы)	reduce your carbon footprint (углеродный след)
deforestation (вырубка лесов)	plant trees · protect forests
air / water / plastic pollution	ban single-use plastic (одноразовый)
endangered species (вымирающие виды)	wildlife conservation (охрана природы)
extreme weather · droughts (засухи) · floods	recycle · reuse · reduce
waste · landfill (свалка)	compost · public transport · electric vehicles
overconsumption	sustainable (устойчивый, экологичный)

1 **Complete the sentences with words from the box.**

1 Wind and solar power are examples of _____ energy.
2 The snow leopard is an _____ species – there are only a few thousand left.
3 Flying is one of the biggest parts of my carbon _____.
4 Many countries have _____ single-use plastic bags.
5 Most of our rubbish ends up in _____.
6 Cutting down rainforests, or _____, is a huge problem for the planet.
7 We need a more _____ lifestyle, which doesn't damage the environment.

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Wishes and regrets: wish, if only, should have

1. wish + past simple – wishes about the present

We want the present to be **different**:
I **wish** I **had** more free time. (I don't have it) · I **wish** I **lived** by the sea.
With **be**: I wish I **were** taller (were for all persons; was is informal).

2. wish + could – abilities

I **wish** I **could** speak Chinese. (I can't)

3. wish + past perfect – regrets about the past

We are sorry about something that **happened** (or didn't):
I **wish** I **hadn't eaten** so much. · I **wish** I **had studied** harder at school.

4. wish + would – annoying behaviour of other people

We want **someone else** to change:
I **wish** you **would** stop interrupting! · I wish it **would** stop raining.
Not about yourself: ~~I wish I would…~~

5. If only – a stronger wish

If only I **had** more money! · **If only** I **had listened** to my parents!

6. should have / shouldn't have – criticism and regret

should have + p.p. = it was a good idea, but it didn't happen: You **should have told** me.
shouldn't have + p.p. = it was a bad idea, but it happened: I **shouldn't have spent** so much.

7. Summary

Time	Structure	Example
present	wish + past simple / could	I wish I knew. · I wish I could drive.
past	wish + past perfect / should have	I wish I'd known. · I should have asked.
other people (annoying)	wish + would	I wish he'd call.

По-русски

«Жаль, что я не знаю» → I wish I **knew** · «Жаль, что я не знал» → I wish I **had known**
Добрые пожелания – **hope**: ~~I wish you pass~~ → I **hope** you pass. (Но: I wish you good luck – с существительным.)

2 Quick check.

Быстрая проверка.

1. I wish I (have / had) a car.
2. I wish I (didn't say / hadn't said) that yesterday.
3. I wish you (would / will) stop talking.
4. You should have (told / tell) me.
5. I (wish / hope) you pass your exam!

SUMMARY · wish / if only

Situation	Form	Example
Present – I want things to be different now	**wish / if only** + **past simple**	I **wish** I **had** more free time. (I don't.) · **If only** I **lived** by the sea.
Present – ability	**wish** + **could**	I **wish** I **could** speak Chinese.
Past – regret	**wish / if only** + **past perfect**	I **wish** I **hadn't eaten** so much. · **If only** I **had studied** harder!
Annoying behaviour – want someone to change	**wish** + **would**	I **wish** you **would** stop interrupting!

With **be**: **were** is common for all persons: *I wish I **were** taller.*

Watch out!

wish for things that are **not** true – not for future hopes: ~~I wish you pass your exam~~ → I **hope** you pass your exam. (Good wishes: *I wish you good luck / a happy birthday* – with a noun.)

3 Write a wish for each situation.

1. I don't have a car. → I wish I had a car.
2. I can't swim. → _____
3. I didn't go to the concert. → _____
4. My flat is very small. → _____
5. My neighbour plays loud music every night. → _____
6. I said something rude to my friend. → _____
7. I'm not on holiday. → If only _____
8. I didn't bring an umbrella. → If only _____

SUMMARY · should have / shouldn't have – criticism and regret

should / shouldn't have + past participle = it was (not) a good idea, but it happened differently:
*You **should have told** me!* (You didn't tell me – that was wrong.)
*I **shouldn't have spent** so much money.* (I spent it – I regret it.)

4 **Respond with should have or shouldn't have.**

1 I failed my exam. I didn't revise. → I should have revised.
2 I'm so tired. I went to bed at 3 a.m. → _____
3 We got lost. We didn't take a map. → _____
4 He crashed the car. He was driving too fast. → _____
5 They missed the start of the film. They left home late. → _____

5 **Grammar review (Books 3–4). Choose the correct option.**

1 If I (had known / knew) about the problem, I would have helped.
2 The new bridge (is being built / is building) at the moment.
3 She asked me where (I lived / did I live).
4 By 2030, we (will have reduced / will reduce) emissions by 40%.
5 He (must have left / must leave) already – his coat isn't here.
6 I've (been waiting / waited) for an hour and the bus still hasn't come.
7 My sister, (that / who) works in Paris, is visiting next week.
8 I'm not used to (get up / getting up) so early.
9 When I arrived, everyone (had gone / went) home.
10 I wish I (could / can) play the guitar.

C Listening Saving the planet

6 4.20 **Listen to a lecture about small actions to help the environment. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.**

1 According to the speaker, most individual actions A make no difference. B add up when many people do them. C are more important than government action.
2 Which action does the speaker say has the biggest effect? A recycling · B eating less meat · C not flying
3 What does the speaker say about electric cars? A They solve the problem completely. B They are only part of the solution. C They are too expensive.
4 The speaker regrets A not cycling more when he was young. B buying cheap clothes. C working for an oil company.
5 What is the speaker's final message? A Feel guilty. B Wait for new technology. C Start with one change.

D Speaking The full IELTS Speaking test

Before the test

Speak naturally and clearly – don't learn answers by heart. If you don't understand a question, ask: *Sorry, could you repeat the question? / Do you mean…?* To get time to think: *That's an interesting question. Let me think… / I've never really thought about that before, but…*

7 SPEAK **Part 1 (4–5 minutes). The examiner asks; the candidate answers with 2–3 sentences.**

1. Do you work or are you a student?
2. What do you like most about the place where you live?
3. How do you usually spend your weekends?
4. Do you think you are an environmentally friendly person? Why / why not?
5. Is there anything you wish you had learned as a child?
6. How often do you use public transport?

Part 2 task card (1 minute to prepare, 2 minutes to speak)

Describe a decision you made that you later regretted (or were glad about).
You should say:
– what the decision was
– when you made it
– what happened as a result
and explain how you feel about it now.

8 SPEAK **Part 3 (4–5 minutes). Discussion.**

1. Why do people find it difficult to change their habits, even when they know they should?
2. Who should be responsible for protecting the environment – individuals, companies or governments?
3. Do you think the world will be a better or worse place in fifty years? Why?
4. Some people say we learn more from our mistakes than from our successes. Do you agree?
5. How might technology help solve environmental problems in the future?

9 SPEAK **Self-assessment. After the practice test, give yourself a score (1–5) for each criterion. What do you need to improve before you start IELTS preparation?**

Fluency and Coherence	Vocabulary	Grammar	Pronunciation

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can express wishes and regrets with **wish, if only, should have**.
- ☐ I can talk about environmental problems and solutions.
- ☐ I can complete a full IELTS Speaking test.
- ☐ I am ready to start IELTS preparation. → **Next: IELTS preparation.**

10 **Write wishes for these situations.**

1 I'm not very good at maths. → I wish I were (was) better at maths.
2 It's raining. → _____
3 I don't have enough time to read. → _____
4 I can't play the piano. → _____
5 I ate too much cake. → _____
6 I didn't study medicine. → _____
7 My brother always takes my things! → _____
8 I told him my secret. → _____

11 **Choose the correct form.**

1 I wish I (have / had) a bigger flat.
2 If only I (didn't say / hadn't said) that yesterday!
3 I wish you (would / will) stop talking during the film.
4 I wish I (can / could) speak Chinese.
5 I hope you (have / had) a great holiday!
6 She wishes she (was / had been) born in a warmer country.

12 **Write a sentence with should have / shouldn't have for each situation.**

1 I didn't bring a coat, and now I'm freezing. → I should have brought a coat.
2 He spent all his money on the first day. → _____
3 We didn't book a table and the restaurant was full. → _____
4 She lent her car to a friend, who crashed it. → _____
5 They didn't read the instructions. → _____

13 **Environment vocabulary. Complete with one word.**

1 Solar and wind power are _____ sources of energy.
2 Cutting down forests is called _____.
3 Long periods with no rain are called _____.
4 The tiger is an _____ species.
5 Each of us has a carbon _____ – the amount of CO2 we produce.
6 Most of our rubbish ends up in _____ sites.

14 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 I wish I have more money.
2 I wish I didn't go to that party last night.
3 I wish you pass your exam!
4 You should have tell me.
5 If only I can drive!

15 **Translate into English.**

1. Жаль, что я не говорю по-французски.
2. Жаль, что я не поехал с вами.
3. Тебе следовало мне позвонить!
4. Если бы только было лето!
5. Хотел бы я, чтобы соседи не шумели так поздно.

16 **IELTS Part 3 practice. Write a 6–8 sentence answer: "Who should be responsible for protecting the environment – governments, companies or individuals?" Give your opinion, reasons, an example and the other side.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 10

environment	окружающая среда	**drought**	засуха
global warming	глобальное потепление	**landfill**	свалка
carbon emissions	выбросы углерода	**single-use**	одноразовый
carbon footprint	углеродный след	**sustainable**	устойчивый, экологичный
greenhouse gases	парниковые газы	**overconsumption**	перепотребление
renewable energy	возобновляемая энергия	**impact**	влияние
deforestation	вырубка лесов	**guilty**	виноватый
endangered species	вымирающие виды	**regret**	сожалеть
wildlife	дикая природа	**wish**	жалеть, хотеть (чтобы было иначе)
conservation	охрана (природы)	**if only**	если бы только

REVIEW

Final review: Book 4

GRAMMAR	Conditionals · reported speech · passive · relative clauses · used to · wishes	**VOCABULARY**	Decisions · media · crime · culture · environment
LISTENING	A university lecture	**SPEAKING**	Full IELTS Speaking test

Final test of the course

This test covers Units 6–10 and the main grammar of the whole course. A score of 70% or more means you have reached a strong B1 / B1+ level and are ready to start **IELTS preparation**.

A Grammar Units 6–10

1 Choose the correct option. (14 points)

1 If I (had known / knew) you were ill, I would have visited you.
2 If I (were / would be) you, I'd apologise.
3 You won't pass (unless / if) you study.
4 If she hadn't moved to Spain, she (wouldn't speak / wouldn't have spoken) Spanish now.
5 She told me (that she is / that she was) tired.
6 He asked me where (I lived / did I live).
7 The teacher told us (not to talk / don't talk).
8 He denied (to take / taking) the money.
9 The new hospital (is being built / is building) at the moment.
10 I (had my car repaired / repaired my car) at the garage yesterday.
11 My sister, (who / that) lives in Paris, is an artist.
12 I'm not used to (drive / driving) on the left.
13 I wish I (had / have) more free time.
14 You (should have told / should tell) me yesterday!

2 Rewrite the sentences so they mean the same. Use the word in brackets. (8 points)

1 I didn't take an umbrella, so I got wet. (if) → _____
2 "I'll help you," he said. (offered) → He _____
3 Someone has stolen my bike. (been) → My bike _____
4 I regret not studying harder. (wish) → I _____
5 A mechanic is servicing my car. (having) → I _____
6 That's the man. His son is a famous actor. (whose) → That's _____
7 It's a pity I can't drive. (only) → If _____
8 People believe the castle is haunted. (believed) → It _____

B Vocabulary Units 6–10

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

1 I can't decide right now – let me _____ on it.
2 Before you sign, weigh up the pros and _____.
3 Her video went _____ overnight.
4 This news website is very _____ – it only shows one side.
5 The man was found _____ of fraud and sent to prison.
6 I felt very _____ during my first months abroad and missed my family.
7 It took me a long time to _____ in at my new school.
8 Wind and solar are _____ sources of energy.
9 The snow leopard is an _____ species.
10 We should all try to reduce our carbon _____.

C Listening A university lecture

4 4.21 **Listen to part of a lecture about the "smart city". Choose the correct answer, A, B or C. (5 points)**

1 According to the lecturer, a smart city mainly uses technology to A attract tourists. B improve people's lives. C reduce the number of workers.
2 In Singapore, sensors are used to A control traffic lights. B check water pipes. C count visitors.
3 What does the lecturer say about Copenhagen? A Most people cycle to work. B Cars have been banned. C Public transport is free.
4 The main criticism of smart cities is about A cost. B privacy. C noise.
5 The lecturer wishes that A cities had been planned better in the past. B people used less technology. C he had studied engineering.

D Speaking Full IELTS Speaking test

5 SPEAK **Part 1 (4–5 minutes).**

1 Where do you live? What do you like about it?
2 Do you prefer reading the news online or watching it on TV?
3 Have you ever had to get used to a new place or situation?
4 Is there anything you wish you could change about your daily routine?

Part 2 task card

Describe a custom or tradition from your country. You should say: what it is, when it happens, what people do, and explain why it is important to people.

6 SPEAK **Part 3 (4–5 minutes).**

1. Why do some traditions disappear while others survive?
2. How has technology changed the way people celebrate festivals?
3. Do you think the media gives a fair picture of other cultures?
4. If you could change one thing about how your city is planned, what would it be?

Score

- ☐ Grammar: _____ / 22 · Vocabulary: _____ / 10 · Listening: _____ / 5
- ☐ **Total: _____ / 37.** 31+ excellent — start IELTS preparation · 26–30 good · under 26 — 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 B (Unit 1) · 2 B (Unit 1) · 3 A (Unit 2) · 4 B (Unit 2) · 5 B (Unit 3) · 6 B (Unit 3) · 7 B (Unit 4) · 8 A (Unit 4) · 9 B (Unit 5) · 10 B (Unit 5) · 11 B (Unit 6) · 12 A (Unit 6) · 13 B (Unit 7) · 14 B (Unit 7) · 15 B (Unit 8) · 16 B (Unit 8) · 17 B (Unit 9) · 18 B (Unit 9) · 19 B (Unit 10) · 20 B (Unit 10)

Unit 1 · Identity

Exercise 1

1. dishonest 2. immature 3. irresponsible 4. insensitive 5. disorganised 6. impolite 7. unreliable 8. intolerant

Exercise 2

1. competitive 2. stubborn 3. moody 4. bossy 5. easy-going (open-minded) 6. thoughtful 7. reliable 8. arrogant

Exercise 3

1. wrote 2. the museum is 3. haven't 4. happened 5. if he is

Exercise 4

3. How many people came to the meeting? 4. Who did you meet yesterday? 5. What woke you up? 6. Who did she tell the secret to? 7. Which team won the match? 8. Who wrote Hamlet?

Exercise 5

1. …where you live? 2. …if / whether this seat is free? 3. … why you chose this course. 4. …how much the ticket costs? 5. …when the results will be ready? 6. …if / whether the train has left.

Exercise 6

1. haven't you 2. isn't she 3. did they 4. won't you 5. can he 6. shouldn't we 7. don't they 8. aren't I

Exercise 7 (track 4.01)

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

Exercise 8 (track 4.02)

1. Abenov 2. 21(st) 3. (junior) engineer 4. master's degree 5. 6.5 6. evening(s)

Exercise 10

3. What happened at the party? 4. What did she say to you? 5. How many students passed the test? 6. How many students did you invite? 7. Whose car broke down? 8. Whose car did you borrow?

Exercise 11

1. …the bank closes? 2. …you bought that jacket? 3. …if / whether the museum is open on Mondays. 4. …how long you've lived here? 5. …who the new manager is? 6. …if / whether I can park here?

Exercise 12

1. isn't it 2. did you 3. hasn't she 4. will they 5. did they 6. can't you 7. shall we 8. didn't he

Exercise 13

1. dishonest 2. reliable 3. impatient 4. bossy 5. insensitive / inconsiderate 6. immature 7. stubborn 8. open-minded

Exercise 14

1. Who won the match? 2. Can you tell me where the station is? 3. What happened yesterday? 4. Do you know if she is coming? 5. You're coming tomorrow, aren't you? 6. He's very impatient.

Exercise 15

1. Who told you about it? 2. Could you tell me where the (nearest) pharmacy is? 3. You're from Almaty, aren't you? 4. I wonder if (whether) he passed the exam. 5. My brother is quite stubborn, but very reliable.

Exercise 16

Your own answers.

Unit 2 · Experiences

Exercise 1

1. took 2. set 3. hooked 4. have 5. beat 6. broke

Exercise 2

1. achievement 2. improvement 3. competition 4. failure 5. successful

Exercise 3

1. read 2. been learning 3. known 4. been running 5. finished

Exercise 4

1. have been playing 2. has written 3. Have you been waiting 4. have known 5. has been running 6. have finished 7. have you been 8. have been arguing

Exercise 5

1. 've been learning, 've already learned 2. have, been doing 3. has been working / has worked 4. haven't seen 5. 's been raining 6. have, drunk

Exercise 6

1. She's been training for a triathlon since January. She's done three races. 2. Ben has been writing a blog for two years. He's written 150 posts. 3. I've been saving since March. I've saved $2,000.

Exercise 7 (track 4.03)

1–2: B, D (in either order) · 3–4: C, D (in either order)

Exercise 8 (track 4.04)

1. 4 / four 2. Thursday 3. 65 4. harness 5. water bottle 6. 10 / ten

Exercise 11

2. It's been raining. 3. She's been running. 4. They've been studying all night. 5. Has he been crying?

Exercise 12

1. 've been reading, 've read 2. have, known 3. 's been trying 4. 've painted 5. have, written 6. 's had 7. Have, been waiting 8. 've been arguing

Exercise 13

2. How many words have you learned? 3. How long has she been working here? 4. How much money have they saved? 5. How long has he been playing the guitar? 6. How many songs has he written?

Exercise 14

1. achievement 2. successful 3. performance 4. competitors 5. improvements 6. decision

Exercise 15

1. I've known her for years. 2. How long have you been learning English? 3. I've written three emails this morning. 4. She's been working (She's worked) here since 2018. 5. I've finished my homework.

Exercise 16

1. I've been waiting for you for half an hour! 2. How many books have you read this year? 3. She's been doing yoga for three years. 4. You're covered in paint! What have you been doing? 5. We've known each other since we were children (since childhood).

Exercise 17

Your own answer.

Unit 3 · News and stories

Exercise 1

1. survive 2. rescue 3. arrest, robbery 4. earthquake, injured 5. breakthrough

Exercise 2

1. Fortunately 2. eventually 3. Apparently 4. immediately 5. gradually

Exercise 3

1. had left 2. was walking 3. had been driving 4. had never seen 5. heard

Exercise 4

1. had left 2. was walking 3. had escaped 4. had never seen 5. were having 6. had been driving 7. heard

Exercise 5

1. was driving 2. broke down 3. was snowing 4. hadn't seen 5. tried 6. had forgotten 7. had been waiting 8. saw 9. had noticed 10. came

Exercise 6

2. When we arrived, the film had already started. 3. She was exhausted because she hadn't slept for two days. 4. He had studied (had been studying) Italian for years before he moved to Rome.

Exercise 7 (track 4.05)

1. (in) the Alatau mountains 2. three 3. (almost) 48 hours 4. an emergency blanket 5. a rescue helicopter (rescue team)

Exercise 8 (track 4.06)

1 Ana's grandmother gave her a book as a present, 2 Ana moved to a new flat, 3 Ana gave the book to a charity shop, 4 Ana realised the book was missing, 5 Ana went to a café in Lisbon, 6 Ana saw a woman reading the same book

Exercise 11

2. They hadn't eaten anything all day. 3. I had never seen such a big crowd. 4. Had you met him before? 5. The film had just started.

Exercise 12

1. 2, 1 2. 1, 2 3. 1, 2 4. 1, 2

Exercise 13

1. arrived, had died 2. was reading, heard 3. had never flown 4. had been walking, found 5. didn't recognise, had grown

Exercise 14

1. rescued 2. had fallen / fell 3. was playing 4. heard 5. found 6. had hit 7. called 8. had taught 9. have never been / had never been

Exercise 15

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

Exercise 16

1. had already started 2. I saw him yesterday. 3. because she had been working (had worked) all night 4. They had known each other 5. After he had finished work

Exercise 17

1. When we arrived at the station, the train had already left. 2. I had never seen snow before. 3. She was tired because she had been working in the garden all day. 4. While I was sleeping, someone stole my car. 5. Apparently, the thief escaped through the window.

Exercise 18

Your own answer.

Unit 4 · Futures

Exercise 1

1. internship 2. redundant 3. burnout 4. freelancer 5. soft 6. automation / AI

Exercise 2

1. will be lying 2. will have built 3. will 4. arrive 5. until

Exercise 3

1. is going to 2. will 3. leaves 4. am meeting 5. will be driving 6. will have saved 7. is about to

Exercise 4

1. will have found 2. will be flying 3. will have finished 4. will be working 5. will have worked 6. Will, be using

Exercise 5

Your own answers.

Exercise 6 (track 4.07)

1. automation 2. empathy 3. five 4. learning 5. soft 6. portfolio

Exercise 7 (track 4.08)

1 B, 2 E, 3 C (extra: A, D)

Exercise 9

2. she'll be having a meeting with clients. 3. she'll be eating lunch with her team. 4. she'll be writing a report.

Exercise 10

2. They'll have built the new stadium by next summer. 3. She'll have saved enough money by the end of the year. 4. We won't have finished the project by Friday. 5. Will you have read the book by next week?

Exercise 11

1. will get 2. am starting 3. is going to 4. starts 5. will be lying 6. will have cooked

Exercise 12

1. ladder 2. remotely / from home 3. burnout 4. redundant 5. pursue 6. soft

Exercise 13

1. I'll have finished by six. 2. By the time you arrive… 3. This time tomorrow I'll be flying to Paris. 4. I'll be at the office until 9 p.m. 5. I think I'll get the job.

Exercise 14

1. By 2030 I'll have finished university. 2. This time tomorrow I'll be taking an exam. 3. I'm starting a new job on Monday. 4. Don't call me at 8 – I'll be driving home. 5. Do you think robots will replace teachers?

Exercise 15

Your own answer.

Unit 5 · Mysteries

Exercise 1

1. evidence 2. unsolved / unexplained 3. hoax 4. convincing / plausible 5. clue 6. far-fetched / unbelievable

Exercise 2

1. must 2. can't 3. must have 4. might have forgotten 5. can't have

Exercise 3

2. She might / may / could be at the gym. 3. That can't be Tom's car. 4. They might / may / could be on holiday. 5. You must be joking! 6. The shop might / may / could be closed today.

Exercise 4

1. must have kicked 2. must have passed 3. can't have seen 4. might have left 5. can't have gone 6. might have forgotten / must have forgotten

Exercise 5

Possible answers: 1. She might have forgotten. / Her phone must be dead. 2. Your neighbour might have a new partner. / It must belong to a visitor. 3. He must have an interview / an important meeting. / He might be going to a wedding after work.

Exercise 6 (track 4.09)

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

Exercise 7 (track 4.10)

1. must have been left at the supermarket (on the counter) 2. must be moving out 3. must have eaten the last piece of cake 4. might have got stuck in traffic / might be ill

Exercise 10

1. must be 2. can't be 3. might be 4. must be (might be) 5. can't be 6. must be

Exercise 11

2. They might have missed the train. 3. He can't have seen us. 4. I might have left my wallet in the taxi. 5. It must have been very difficult for you. 6. They can't have finished already.

Exercise 12

1. must have rained 2. must be playing 3. can't have been 4. must have lived 5. might be sleeping

Exercise 13

Possible answers: He must have been very cold. Someone might have stolen his shoes and wallet. He can't have flown to Paris yesterday. He might have been at a party / a wedding. He must be rich – the suit is expensive. He could have had too much to drink.

Exercise 14

1. clue 2. disappearance 3. proof 4. unbelievable 5. investigating

Exercise 15

1. She can't be at home… 2. He must be tired. 3. They can't have gone to bed… 4. You might have lost your keys at the gym. 5. It must have rained last night.

Exercise 16

1. He must be at work. 2. She can't have said that! 3. They might (may / could) have missed the bus. 4. You must be joking! 5. He must have gone home already. / He's probably gone home already.

Exercise 17

Your own answer.

Review · Review: Units 1–5

Exercise 1

1. called 2. the station is 3. aren't 4. have been reading 5. has written 6. had already started 7. was walking 8. will be lying 9. will have built 10. can't 11. must have forgotten 12. might have missed

Exercise 2

1. has worked / has been working 2. was researching 3. found 4. had hidden 5. has been investigating 6. haven't solved 7. will have found 8. must have been written

Exercise 3

1. stubborn 2. reliable 3. impolite 4. achievement 5. go 6. arrested 7. survived 8. internship 9. far-fetched / unbelievable 10. clue

Exercise 4 (track 4.11)

1. 1911 2. handyman 3. trunk 4. Italy (Florence) 5. two years 6. world-famous

Unit 6 · Choices

Exercise 1

1. sleep 2. shop 3. changed 4. cut 5. rip-off 6. splashed 7. turning 8. debt

Exercise 2

1. had known 2. snows 3. were 4. wouldn't speak 5. unless

Exercise 3

1. (0) mix 2. (3) had known 3. (1) is 4. (2) were / was 5. (3) wouldn't have had 6. (1) will miss

Exercise 4

2. If she had taken an umbrella, she wouldn't have got wet. 3. If we hadn't taken a taxi, we wouldn't have arrived on time. 4. If he had read the contract, he wouldn't have signed it. 5. If I hadn't missed my bus, I wouldn't have met my wife.

Exercise 5

1. as long as 2. unless 3. If 4. unless 5. as long as

Exercise 6

2. If she hadn't moved to Japan, she wouldn't speak Japanese fluently. 3. If I hadn't stayed up late, I wouldn't be tired now.

Exercise 7 (track 4.12)

1. (an) accountant 2. (in) Turkey 3. her parents 4. runs a tour company (her own tour company) 5. sitting in an office (working as an accountant)

Exercise 8 (track 4.13)

1 B, 2 A, 3 E (extra: C, D)

Exercise 11

1 b (0), 2 c (1), 3 d (2), 4 a (3)

Exercise 12

1. had left, wouldn't have missed 2. would have passed, had studied 3. had told, would have helped / could have helped 4. wouldn't have met, hadn't gone 5. would, have done, hadn't got

Exercise 13

2. If I knew the answer, I could (would) help you. 3. If it rains, we'll cancel the picnic. 4. If he had worn a helmet, he wouldn't have been injured. 5. If she had taken the job in Dubai, she would be rich now.

Exercise 14

2. I'll lend you my car as long as you drive carefully. 3. We'll go to the beach unless it rains. 4. You can stay provided that you're quiet.

Exercise 15

1. sleep 2. cons 3. impulse 4. back 5. rip-off 6. around

Exercise 16

1. If I had known, I would have come. 2. If I see him, I'll tell him. 3. If I had more time, I would learn Chinese. 4. Unless you hurry, you'll be late. 5. If he had studied, he would have passed.

Exercise 17

1. If I had known, I would have helped you. 2. If I hadn't missed the bus, I wouldn't have met her. 3. If I had more money, I would travel. 4. I'll give you the key as long as (provided that) you return it tomorrow. 5. If I had taken that job, I would be living in London now.

Exercise 18

Your own answer.

Unit 7 · The media

Exercise 1

1. went 2. biased 3. clickbait 4. documentary 5. privacy 6. influencer

Exercise 2

1. told 2. I lived 3. to help 4. going 5. for being

Exercise 3

1. (that) she was tired. 2. (that) they would publish the article the next day. 3. (that) he had never been interviewed before. 4. (that) she couldn't find her phone. 5. (that) he had seen the news the day before. 6. (that) they were working on a new podcast.

Exercise 4

1. where I was going. 2. if / whether I used social media. 3. to turn off their phones. 4. why he had left the company. 5. not to touch the screen. 6. to send him / her the file.

Exercise 5

2. She denied posting that photo. 3. The teacher advised us to check our sources. 4. He suggested watching a documentary. 5. The politician refused to apologise. 6. My brother warned me not to click on that link. 7. The student admitted copying the article from the internet. 8. They invited me to come on the show.

Exercise 6 (track 4.14)

1. six 2. emotions 3. wrote 4. reliable 5. edited 6. share

Exercise 7 (track 4.15)

1. what 2. was 3. to talk 4. being / that he had been 5. to come

Exercise 10

1. told 2. said 3. tell 4. said 5. tell 6. say

Exercise 11

1. (that) he was working from home that day. 2. (that) they had just moved to a new flat. 3. (that) she hadn't seen the news. 4. to send me the link the next day. 5. (that) they couldn't come to the meeting. 6. (that) we had to check our sources.

Exercise 12

1. if / whether I liked social media. 2. where he had studied journalism. 3. how long she had been a reporter. 4. if / whether I would be at the conference. 5. what I was writing about.

Exercise 13

2. He reminded me to call my mother. 3. The boy admitted breaking (that he had broken) the vase. 4. She suggested watching a documentary. 5. He denied taking my phone. 6. My friends encouraged me to apply for the job.

Exercise 14

1. viral 2. biased 3. reliable 4. podcast 5. data

Exercise 15

1. She told me (that) she was tired. / She said (that)… 2. He asked me where I lived. 3. They said (that) they were leaving. / They told me… 4. She suggested going to the cinema. 5. He asked me if I was OK. 6. The teacher told us not to talk.

Exercise 16

1. She said (that) she would come (arrive) the next day. 2. He asked me where I worked. 3. The teacher asked us to close our books. 4. She refused to answer the journalists' questions. 5. He admitted lying (that he had lied).

Exercise 17

Your own answer.

Unit 8 · Services and society

Exercise 1

1. pickpocketing 2. burglary 3. vandalism 4. shoplifting 5. hacking / cybercrime 6. fraud

Exercise 2

1. arrested 2. charged 3. trial 4. guilty 5. judge 6. sentence

Exercise 3

1. is being built 2. has been hacked 3. will be announced 4. had my hair cut 5. is said

Exercise 4

2. The company's website has been hacked. 3. The results will be announced next week. 4. I was being followed. 5. The tickets had already been sold. 6. A helmet must be worn on the building site. 7. This picture was painted by Banksy. 8. A new hospital is being built in our area.

Exercise 5

1. was stolen 2. was discovered 3. had been left 4. had been switched off 5. are being interviewed 6. will be closed / has been closed 7. has been offered / is being offered

Exercise 6

2. We had our wedding photos taken (by a photographer). 3. I need to have / get my laptop fixed. 4. She had her bag stolen on holiday. 5. We're going to have / get solar panels installed on our roof. 6. Do you have / get your windows cleaned?

Exercise 7 (track 4.16)

1. (a) laptop 2. (central) market 3. 12 / twelve 4. rental (flat) 5. viewed

Exercise 8 (track 4.17)

1. The screen is cracked (he dropped it). 2. until tomorrow afternoon (ready after 2 p.m. tomorrow) 3. $120 normally 4. He bought the shop's insurance plan, so it will be replaced for free.

Exercise 11

1. will be announced 2. is being built 3. have been arrested 4. had already been cleaned 5. was designed 6. must be checked 7. was being followed 8. are sent

Exercise 12

2. My wallet has been stolen. 3. The new airport will be opened next year. 4. The window had been broken. 5. The problem can't be fixed today. 6. It is said that he is a millionaire.

Exercise 13

2. She's having her car checked. 3. We're going to have (We'll have) our house painted next month. 4. He had his laptop stolen on the train. 5. Do you have your shopping delivered?

Exercise 14

thief · burgle / break into · shoplifting · fraudster · vandal

Exercise 15

1. The house is being built. 2. My phone has been stolen. 3. I had my hair cut at the hairdresser's yesterday. 4. The letter was written by the manager. 5. He was arrested last night.

Exercise 16

1. My car is being repaired. 2. The suspect was arrested last night. 3. I need to have (get) my eyes tested. 4. The new stadium will be built (will have been built) by 2028. 5. She had her bag stolen on the metro.

Exercise 17

Your own answer.

Unit 9 · Cultures

Exercise 1

1. hospitality 2. homesick 3. fit 4. eye 5. stereotype 6. gestures

Exercise 2

1. who 2. where 3. whose 4. working 5. used to

Exercise 3

1. D 2. ND – Almaty, which used to be the capital, is… 3. D 4. ND – My grandmother, who is 90, still… 5. ND – Nauryz, which is celebrated in March, marks… 6. D

Exercise 4

2. I met a man whose brother plays for Real Madrid. 3. This is the café where we first met. 4. My teacher, who grew up in Switzerland, speaks five languages. 5. 2015 was the year when I moved abroad. 6. He didn't call me back, which was very rude.

Exercise 5

1. used to 2. am used to 3. get used to 4. didn't use to 5. used to 6. get used to

Exercise 6

1. get used to bowing 2. used to work 3. get used to 4. 'm not used to speaking 5. used to live

Exercise 7 (track 4.18)

1 C, 2 F, 3 D, 4 A (extra: B, E)

Exercise 8 (track 4.19)

1. volcano 2. 1.8 km 3. August 4. (little) dog 5. Harry Potter

Exercise 11

1. My uncle, who is a pilot, has visited 60 countries. (if you have one uncle) / My uncle who is a pilot… (if you have several) 2. when 3. Astana, which became the capital in 1997, is… 4. whose 5. where 6. I missed the bus, which meant I was late for work.

Exercise 12

1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No 5. No (but: The café we met in has closed.)

Exercise 13

2. The jacket (that / which) I bought was very expensive. 3. This is the friend (who / that) I told you about. 4. The singer whose songs are very popular is from Korea. 5. Nauryz, which is celebrated in March, is a spring festival.

Exercise 14

1. used to live 2. 'm used to driving 3. get used to wearing 4. Did, use to play 5. get used to getting up 6. didn't use to have

Exercise 15

1. homesick 2. fit 3. contact 4. hospitality 5. stereotype

Exercise 16

1. My brother, who lives in Almaty, is a doctor. 2. This is the house where I was born. 3. I'm used to getting up early. 4. I used to live in Moscow. 5. The woman who (that) helped me was very kind.

Exercise 17

1. My friend, who lives in Canada, is coming (arriving) in June. 2. This is the town (city) where I grew up. 3. I can't get used to the local food. 4. I used to walk to school. 5. She's used to working at night.

Exercise 18

Your own answer.

Unit 10 · Regrets and the planet

Exercise 1

1. renewable 2. endangered 3. footprint 4. banned 5. landfill 6. deforestation 7. sustainable

Exercise 2

1. had 2. hadn't said 3. would 4. told 5. hope

Exercise 3

2. I wish I could swim. 3. I wish I had gone to the concert. 4. I wish my flat was / were bigger. 5. I wish my neighbour would stop playing loud music. 6. I wish I hadn't said something rude to my friend. 7. If only I was / were on holiday. 8. If only I had brought an umbrella.

Exercise 4

2. I shouldn't have gone to bed so late (at 3 a.m.). 3. We should have taken a map. 4. He shouldn't have been driving so fast. / He should have driven more slowly. 5. They should have left home earlier.

Exercise 5

1. had known 2. is being built 3. I lived 4. will have reduced 5. must have left 6. been waiting 7. who 8. getting up 9. had gone 10. could

Exercise 6 (track 4.20)

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

Exercise 10

2. I wish it wasn't (weren't) raining. 3. I wish I had more time to read. 4. I wish I could play the piano. 5. I wish I hadn't eaten so much cake. 6. I wish I had studied medicine. 7. I wish my brother would stop taking my things. 8. I wish I hadn't told him my secret.

Exercise 11

1. had 2. hadn't said 3. would 4. could 5. have 6. had been (was is also possible for a present feeling: She wishes she was in a warmer country.)

Exercise 12

2. He shouldn't have spent all his money on the first day. 3. We should have booked a table. 4. She shouldn't have lent her car to her friend. 5. They should have read the instructions.

Exercise 13

1. renewable 2. deforestation 3. droughts 4. endangered 5. footprint 6. landfill

Exercise 14

1. I wish I had more money. 2. I wish I hadn't gone to that party last night. 3. I hope you pass your exam! 4. You should have told me. 5. If only I could drive!

Exercise 15

1. I wish I spoke (could speak) French. 2. I wish I had gone with you. 3. You should have called me! 4. If only it was (were) summer! 5. I wish my neighbours wouldn't make so much noise so late.

Exercise 16

Your own answer.

Review · Final review: Book 4

Exercise 1

1. had known 2. were 3. unless 4. wouldn't speak 5. that she was 6. I lived 7. not to talk 8. taking 9. is being built 10. had my car repaired 11. who 12. driving 13. had 14. should have told

Exercise 2

1. If I had taken an umbrella, I wouldn't have got wet. 2. He offered to help me. 3. My bike has been stolen. 4. I wish I had studied harder. 5. I'm having my car serviced. 6. That's the man whose son is a famous actor. 7. If only I could drive! 8. It is believed (that) the castle is haunted.

Exercise 3

1. sleep 2. cons 3. viral 4. biased 5. guilty 6. homesick 7. fit 8. renewable 9. endangered 10. footprint

Exercise 4 (track 4.21)

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

Audioscripts

4.01 Unit 1 · Listen to an interview with a psychologist about birth order (the order in which children are born). Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

Presenter Does the order in which you were born affect your personality? With me is Dr Helen Ward, a family psychologist. Helen, what do we know?

Helen Well, there are some interesting patterns. First-born children are often very responsible and reliable. Parents give them a lot of attention, but also a lot of jobs – looking after younger brothers and sisters, for example. As adults, many of them become leaders. They can be a bit bossy, though!

Presenter What about the middle child?

Helen Middle children often feel a little forgotten, so they learn to get attention in other ways. They tend to be excellent at negotiating and finding compromises. They're often very loyal friends.

Presenter And the youngest?

Helen The baby of the family! Youngest children are often charming, funny and sociable. They're used to being the centre of attention. They can also be quite rebellious and take more risks.

Presenter And children with no brothers or sisters?

Helen People often think that only children are selfish or lonely, but research doesn't really support that. They do tend to be mature and self-confident, and they often get on very well with adults, because they spend so much time with them.

Presenter So is birth order the key to personality?

Helen No, I wouldn't say that. It's just one factor. Genes, culture, friends, school – they all play a part. So don't blame everything on your older brother!

4.02 Unit 1 · Listen to a conversation at a language school. Complete the registration form with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER.

Receptionist Good morning. Are you here to register?

Daniyar Yes, I'd like to join an IELTS preparation course.

Receptionist Great. Could you tell me your full name?

Daniyar Daniyar Abenov. That's A-B-E-N-O-V.

Receptionist Thank you. And your date of birth?

Daniyar The twenty-first of March, two thousand and three.

Receptionist Do you mind telling me what you do?

Daniyar I'm an engineer. Well, a junior engineer – I graduated last year.

Receptionist And may I ask why you're taking the course?

Daniyar I want to apply for a master's degree in Canada, at a university in Toronto.

Receptionist Do you know what score you need?

Daniyar Six point five overall.

Receptionist OK. We have morning, afternoon and evening groups. Which would suit you best?

Daniyar I work during the day, so evenings, please.

Receptionist Perfect. The evening group starts next Monday.

4.03 **Unit 2 · Listen to Mark talking about learning the piano as an adult. Choose TWO letters, A–E, for each question.**

Interviewer Mark, you started learning the piano at the age of forty-five. What made you decide to do it?

Mark Well, a couple of things. My grandmother died two years ago and she left me her old piano. It was sitting in my living room and I thought, it's a shame nobody plays it. And at the same time, my job was very stressful. I'm a lawyer, and I needed something that would make me forget about work. So I found a teacher online.

Interviewer How long have you been playing now?

Mark I've been having lessons for about eighteen months.

Interviewer And what's been the hardest part?

Mark Honestly, I thought reading music would be impossible, but it wasn't too bad – it's like learning a new alphabet. The really hard thing is coordination – making your left hand and right hand do different things at the same time. My brain just didn't want to do it! And finding time to practise every day. Some weeks I've been working until ten at night, and then I don't touch the piano at all.

Interviewer Have you performed for anyone yet?

Mark Just for my family. My kids laugh at me – they've been playing since they were six, and they're much better than me! But I've learned eight pieces now, and I'm really proud of that.

4.04 **Unit 2 · Listen to a phone call to a climbing centre. Complete the notes with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER.**

Receptionist City Climbing Centre, how can I help?

Caller Hi, I'd like some information about your beginner courses, please.

Receptionist Sure. Have you ever climbed before?

Caller No, never. I've been watching videos online, and I'd like to have a go.

Receptionist Then our beginner course is perfect. It's four sessions, one a week, and each session is two hours long.

Caller When are they?

Receptionist The next course is on Thursday evenings, starting on the fifth.

Caller And how much does it cost?

Receptionist The whole course is sixty-five pounds. That includes climbing shoes and a harness – the safety equipment.

Caller Great. Do I need to bring anything?

Receptionist Just comfortable clothes and a water bottle. We've got lockers for your bags.

Caller My son's twelve. Can he join too?

Receptionist Yes, the minimum age is ten, so that's fine.

4.05 **Unit 3 · Listen to a news report. Answer the questions with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER.**

Newsreader: And now the rest of today's news. Three hikers who went missing in the Alatau mountains on Saturday have been found alive. The group, two men and a woman from Almaty, had set off early on Saturday morning for a day walk, but a sudden snowstorm made it impossible to see the path. When they hadn't returned by nine o'clock that evening, their families contacted the emergency services. The hikers had been missing for almost forty-eight hours when a rescue helicopter spotted them on Monday morning. Apparently, they had found a small cave and had stayed there, keeping warm with an emergency blanket that one of them was carrying in his rucksack. Doctors say all three are in good condition. A spokesperson for the rescue team said, "They did exactly the right thing: they stayed where they were."

4.06 **Unit 3 · Listen to Ana telling a friend about an amazing coincidence. Number the events in the order they happened (1–6).**

Friend So what's this amazing story you wanted to tell me?

Ana OK, so when I was a teenager, my grandmother gave me a book for my birthday – an old copy of "Jane Eyre". She'd written my name and a little message inside it.

Friend That's sweet.

Ana Yes, but years later, when I was moving to a new flat, I was trying to get rid of things, and by mistake I put it in a box for the charity shop. I didn't realise until weeks later. I was so upset – my grandmother had died by then.

Friend Oh no.

Ana Well, last month I was on holiday in Lisbon. I was sitting in a café, and I noticed that the woman at the next table was reading "Jane Eyre" in English. The cover looked familiar. So I asked if I could look at it – and there was my grandmother's message, with my name!

Friend No way! In Lisbon?

Ana I know! She'd bought it in a second-hand shop in London years before. When I told her the story, she gave it back to me.

4.07 **Unit 4 · Listen to a careers adviser giving a talk to university students. Complete the notes with ONE WORD ONLY.**

Adviser: Good afternoon, everyone. Today I want to talk about what work will look like when you graduate – and ten years after that. First, the big topic: technology. By 2035, experts predict that many jobs will have been changed by automation. Machines will be doing a lot of the routine tasks – data entry, simple accounting, even some driving. So which jobs are safer? Generally, jobs that need creativity and empathy – understanding other people's feelings. Nurses, teachers, designers, psychologists. Robots aren't very good at those things yet.
Second, careers are changing. Your grandparents probably had one job for life. You won't. Research suggests that the average person in your generation will have around five different careers – not just jobs, but completely different careers. That means the most important skill you'll need is the ability to keep learning. If you stop learning, you'll fall behind.
Third, what are employers looking for? A degree is still important, but employers now value soft skills – communication, teamwork, problem-solving – just as much. So my advice is: start building an online portfolio of your work now. By the time you graduate, you'll have created something that shows employers what you can actually do.

4.08 **Unit 4 · Listen to three young people talking about their career plans. Match each speaker (1–3) with a statement (A–E). There are two extra statements.**

Speaker 1 I'm training to be an electrician at the moment. It's a four-year apprenticeship, and I'm halfway through, so by this time in two years I'll have finished and I'll be fully qualified. There's a lot of demand – everyone needs electricians!

Speaker 2 Honestly, I've got no idea. I'm studying history, which I love, but I don't know what kind of job it leads to. Maybe teaching, maybe journalism… I'm hoping that an internship next summer will help me decide.

Speaker 3 I've just accepted a job with a tech company in Singapore. I'm flying out on the twelfth – that's in ten days! I'm really excited, but I haven't packed anything yet.

4.09 Unit 5 · Listen to a podcast about the mystery of the Mary Celeste. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

Presenter: Welcome to "Unsolved". Today: one of the most famous mysteries of the sea, the Mary Celeste. In December 1872, sailors on another ship found the Mary Celeste in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. She was in good condition, and her cargo – 1,700 barrels of alcohol – was still there. There was plenty of food and water. But there was nobody on board. The captain, his wife, their two-year-old daughter and seven sailors had all vanished. The only thing missing was the ship's small lifeboat.

So what happened? There are many theories. Some people said that pirates must have attacked the ship. But that can't be true – pirates would have taken the valuable cargo. Others think a storm might have frightened the crew. However, the weather reports show the sea was quite calm. One popular theory – and I find it the most convincing – is about the cargo itself. Nine of the barrels were later found to be empty. Alcohol can produce gas. The captain might have smelt it, thought the ship was about to explode, and ordered everyone into the lifeboat. Then the lifeboat could have been lost in the waves. And of course there are some far-fetched ideas too – a giant sea monster, for example – but there's absolutely no evidence for that. We'll probably never know for sure.

4.10 Unit 5 · Listen to four short conversations. What do the speakers think has happened? Complete the sentences.

Narrator One.

Man I can't find my wallet anywhere.

Woman When did you last have it?

Man At the supermarket. I paid… and then I put it on the counter to pack the bags. Oh no – I must have left it there!

Narrator Two.

Woman There's a huge pile of boxes outside next door.

Man And a big van. The neighbours must be moving out. They said they might sell the house.

Narrator Three.

Boy Mum, someone's eaten the last piece of cake!

Mother Well, it can't have been me – I've been at work all day.

Boy Then it must have been Lily. She's got chocolate on her face!

Narrator Four.

Woman Mark's late again. It's not like him.

Man The roads are terrible today. He might have got stuck in traffic. Or he might be ill.

4.11 Review · Listen to a podcast about a famous art theft. Complete the notes with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER. (6 points)

Host: Welcome to "History's Mysteries". Today: the day the Mona Lisa disappeared. On a Monday morning in August 1911, the Louvre in Paris was closed. When it opened the next day, a painter noticed that the Mona Lisa wasn't on the wall. At first, staff thought it must have been taken away to be photographed. But it hadn't. It had been stolen.

The police investigated for two years. They even questioned the artist Pablo Picasso! But the thief was an Italian man called Vincenzo Peruggia, who had worked at the museum as a handyman, making glass cases for the paintings. He knew the building well. He had hidden inside overnight, taken the painting off the wall and walked out with it under his coat.

For more than two years, he kept the painting in a trunk in his small room in Paris. Then, in 1913, he took it to Italy and tried to sell it to an art gallery in Florence. The gallery owner called the police, and Peruggia was arrested. He said he had wanted to return the painting to Italy.

The painting had been missing for over two years – and during that time, newspapers all over the world printed its picture. Before 1911, it was a well-known painting. After the theft, it became world-famous.

4.12 Unit 6 · Listen to Asel talking about a big decision. Answer the questions with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

Interviewer Asel, you've had quite a career change. Tell us about it.

Asel Well, five years ago I was working as an accountant in a big bank in Almaty. Good salary, good job security – but I wasn't happy. Then a friend offered me a job in a small travel company in Turkey. The salary was lower, and I'd have to move abroad.

Interviewer That's a tough choice.

Asel It was! I weighed up the pros and cons for weeks. I talked to my parents, and my dad said something that changed everything: "If you don't go, you'll always wonder what would have happened." So I went.

Interviewer And now?

Asel Now I run my own small tour company in Istanbul. We organise trips for tourists from Central Asia. If I hadn't taken that risk, I'd still be sitting in an office looking at spreadsheets! I don't regret it at all.

Interviewer Any advice for listeners?

Asel Don't make decisions only for money. As long as you can pay your bills, do what makes you happy.

4.13 Unit 6 · Listen to a radio phone-in about spending. Match each caller (1–3) with their problem (A–E). There are two extra problems.

Presenter Welcome to "Money Talk". First caller, Jake.

Jake Hi. My problem is late-night shopping. I'm in bed scrolling on my phone, I see something on sale, and I just click "buy". Last month I bought a guitar. I can't play the guitar!

Presenter Ha! Classic impulse buying. Next – Olga.

Olga Hello. I added up all my monthly payments: three streaming services, two music apps, a gym I never go to, a language app… It came to ninety dollars a month!

Presenter Ouch. Time to cancel a few, I think. And our last caller, Sam.

Sam Hi. I order food almost every evening because I'm too tired to cook. I spend about four hundred dollars a month on deliveries. If I'd been cooking all year, I would have saved enough for a holiday.

Presenter Great examples. My guest, a financial adviser, will give some advice after the break.

4.14 Unit 7 · Listen to a podcast about fake news. Complete the summary with ONE WORD from the recording.

Host Today we're talking about fake news with media researcher Dr Lina Shah. Lina, why is fake news such a problem?

Lina Well, one well-known study found that false stories spread six times faster on social media than true ones. That's because fake stories are often shocking or surprising, and they make people feel strong emotions – anger, fear, excitement. When we feel emotional, we share without thinking.

Host So how can listeners protect themselves?

Lina I always give three pieces of advice. First, check who wrote the story. Is it a real journalist or an anonymous account? Second, see if you can find the same story on other reliable websites – if only one strange site is reporting it, be careful. Third, be careful with photos. Pictures can be easily edited, or they might be real photos from a completely different event years ago.

Host Anything else?

Lina Yes – slow down. I suggest waiting a few minutes before you share anything. Ask yourself: why does this make me so angry? Who wants me to feel like this?

4.15 **Unit 7 · Listen to a journalist talking about an interview with a famous actor. Then complete the reported sentences.**

Journalist: Last week I interviewed the actor Tom Reeves. It was a strange interview! First I asked him, "What's your new film about?" He said, "It's a thriller, and I'm playing the villain. I've always wanted to play a villain." Then I asked about his recent divorce, and he said, "I'm not going to talk about my private life. Next question." Later he was more relaxed. He said, "To be honest, I was really nervous before the premiere – I couldn't eat all day." And at the end, he said, "I'll come to Kazakhstan next year. I promise – I've heard the mountains are amazing."

4.16 **Unit 8 · Listen to a local radio crime report. Complete the table with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER.**

Reporter: Here's this week's crime update for the Greenfield area. On Tuesday night, a house on Park Road was broken into while the owners were at the cinema. A laptop and some jewellery were taken. Police are asking anyone who saw a white van in the area to contact them. Meanwhile, at the central market, several pickpockets have been operating. Twelve wallets have been reported stolen this week, mostly on Saturday when the market is busiest. Shoppers are advised to keep bags closed and phones out of back pockets. And finally, a warning about online fraud. A number of fake rental adverts have been posted on popular websites. Students looking for flats have been asked to pay a deposit for apartments that don't exist. Police advise: never send money before you have viewed the flat in person. If you have any information, please call the police on 102.

4.17 **Unit 8 · Listen to a customer at a phone repair shop. Answer the questions.**

Assistant Hi, how can I help?

Customer Hi. I dropped my phone yesterday and the screen's cracked. Can you fix it?

Assistant Let me have a look. Yes, the screen needs to be replaced. Is anything else wrong – does it charge OK?

Customer Yes, everything else works.

Assistant OK. We'll have it done by tomorrow afternoon. A new screen for this model costs a hundred and twenty dollars.

Customer Hmm. I bought it here three months ago. Is it still under guarantee?

Assistant The guarantee doesn't usually cover accidents… but let me check. Ah – you bought our insurance plan with it. In that case, the screen will be replaced for free.

Customer Great! Do you need the receipt?

Assistant No, it's on our system. Your phone will be ready after two o'clock tomorrow. We'll send you a text.

4.18 **Unit 9 · Listen to an interview about culture shock. Match the four stages (1–4) with the descriptions (A–F). There are two extra descriptions.**

Presenter Today we're talking about culture shock with Dr Marco Rossi, who has studied international students for many years. Marco, what exactly is culture shock?

Marco It's the feeling of confusion people get when they move to a very different culture. Researchers usually describe four stages. The first is often called the honeymoon stage. Everything is new and exciting – the food, the buildings, the language. You take hundreds of photos.

Presenter That sounds nice.

Marco It is! But it doesn't last. After a few weeks or months comes the frustration stage. The little differences, which seemed charming at first, start to irritate you. Why are the shops closed on Sunday? Why doesn't anyone queue properly? People often feel homesick and lonely at this point.

Presenter And then?

Marco Then comes adjustment. You start to get used to the new culture. You understand the unwritten rules, you make some local friends, and you can laugh at the problems. Finally, there's acceptance. You're used to living there; you feel at home. You can see the good and bad sides of both your own culture and the new one. Some people even experience reverse culture shock when they go back home!

4.19 **Unit 9 · Listen to a tour guide in Edinburgh. Complete the notes with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER.**

Guide: Good morning, everyone, and welcome to Edinburgh! We're starting here at the castle, which was built on top of an old volcano – that's why it's so high. From here we'll walk down the Royal Mile, which is about one point eight kilometres long and connects the castle to the palace at the bottom. Every August the whole city is full of performers, because that's when the Fringe takes place – it's the largest arts festival in the world, and the population of the city almost doubles. In a few minutes we'll see the statue of Greyfriars Bobby, a little dog whose owner died in 1858. People say Bobby stayed by his grave for fourteen years. And we'll finish at a café where, according to local legend, the first Harry Potter book was partly written. People who love the books come from all over the world to see it!

4.20 **Unit 10 · Listen to a lecture about small actions to help the environment. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.**

Lecturer: People often ask me: "Can one person really make a difference to climate change?" Honestly, governments and big companies have to do most of the work. But individual actions do matter – because when millions of people make the same change, it adds up, and it also sends a message to businesses and politicians.
So what's most effective? Recycling is good, but it's actually one of the smaller actions. Changing your diet has a bigger impact, but the single biggest thing most of us in rich countries can do is to fly less. One return flight from London to New York produces more carbon than many people in poorer countries produce in a whole year.
What about electric cars? They're definitely better than petrol cars, but they're not a magic solution. Making the batteries uses a lot of energy, and they still need roads and parking. Better public transport and cycling are just as important.
I'll be honest with you – I'm not perfect. I wish I had understood all this when I was younger. For years I bought cheap clothes that I wore twice and threw away. I really shouldn't have done that – some studies say the fashion industry produces up to ten per cent of global emissions.
So my message today is not "feel guilty". It's this: choose one thing you can change this month, and do it. Then choose another. Small steps lead to big changes.

4.21 **Review · Listen to part of a lecture about the "smart city". Choose the correct answer, A, B or C. (5 points)**

Lecturer: Good morning. Today's topic is the "smart city". What do we mean by that? Simply, it's a city that uses data and technology to make life better for the people who live there – safer streets, cleaner air, faster transport.
Let's look at two examples. In Singapore, thousands of sensors have been installed across the city. Some of them check the water pipes and warn engineers about leaks before they become serious problems. In Copenhagen, the focus has been on transport. In winter, snow is cleared from the cycle lanes before the roads, and today more than half of the people who work in the city centre cycle to work.
Of course, not everyone is enthusiastic. The biggest criticism is about privacy. If cameras and sensors are watching us all the time, who controls that data? Could it be used by companies or governments in ways we haven't agreed to? These are serious questions.
Personally, I'm optimistic. When I look at the traffic in many cities today, I often wish that they had been designed with people, not cars, in mind. Technology gives us a chance to fix some of those mistakes.