ENGLISH LAB

ENGLISH COURSE · BOOK 4+

# Intermediate +

**B1 → B1+**

More practice, richer vocabulary and IELTS-style speaking at the Intermediate level. Use it with Book 4 or after it.



Grammar · Vocabulary · Listening · Speaking

# How to use this book

**Intermediate+** is a practice book for level **B1 → B1+**. It goes together with **Book 4 (Intermediate)**: the same grammar in the same order, with new topics, new IELTS-style listening and speaking tasks, richer vocabulary (idioms, collocations, word building) and a lot of extra practice. It is the ideal bridge to IELTS preparation.

Книга для глубокой проработки уровня Intermediate — вместе с книгой 4 или после неё. В каждом уроке подробный **Grammar guide**, **Vocabulary Plus** и задания в формате IELTS.

## Every unit

| Part | What you do |
|---|---|
| **A Vocabulary** | topic vocabulary, idioms and collocations (Vocabulary Plus) |
| **B Grammar** | a detailed Grammar guide → summary table → common mistakes → practice |
| **C Listening** | IELTS-style tasks |
| **D Speaking** | IELTS Speaking Part 1, 2 or 3 with model answers |
| **E Extra practice** | transformations, error correction, translation and writing |

## How to get the most from this book

- Read the Grammar guide, then explain the rule aloud with your own examples.
- In speaking tasks, record yourself and check: Did I extend my answers? Did I use the new vocabulary?
- Aim for **accuracy**: every sentence you write should be correct. Check the Answer key carefully.
- Listening tracks are numbered **4+.01, 4+.02…**; use the **Audioscripts** until the MP3 files are ready.

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| | Unit | Grammar | Vocabulary | Listening | Speaking | |
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# Study guide

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

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

1 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

# First impressions

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAMMAR** | Subject and object questions · indirect questions · question tags | **VOCABULARY** | Personality idioms and compound adjectives |
| **LISTENING** | A job interview · a speed-networking event | **SPEAKING** | IELTS Speaking Part 1: people and personality |

## A Vocabulary Personality (Plus)

### Vocabulary Plus · Compound adjectives

| | |
|---|---|
| **easy-going** – лёгкий в общении | **quick-tempered** – вспыльчивый |
| **laid-back** – расслабленный, спокойный | **self-centred** – эгоцентричный |
| **open-minded** – непредвзятый | **narrow-minded** – ограниченный |
| **down-to-earth** – практичный, приземлённый | **two-faced** – двуличный |
| **good-natured** – добродушный | **strong-willed** – волевой |

### Vocabulary Plus · Idioms

**a people person** (человек, который любит общаться) · **a team player** (командный игрок) · **a cold fish** (холодный, необщительный человек) · **make a good / bad first impression** · **judge a book by its cover** (судить по обложке) · **get on like a house on fire** (сразу подружиться)

**1** **Which word or idiom describes each person?**

1 He gets angry very quickly. → _____
2 She never worries and is always relaxed. → _____
3 He's nice to your face but says bad things behind your back. → _____
4 She loves meeting people and talking to them. → a _____ _____
5 They met yesterday and they're already best friends. → They _____ _____ like a house on fire.
6 He's practical and realistic, not a dreamer. → _____

**2** **Positive (+) or negative (–)?**

1. narrow-minded _____ 2. good-natured _____ 3. self-centred _____ 4. strong-willed _____ 5. a cold fish _____ 6. a team player _____

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 · **Three types of questions in one table**

| Type | Rule | Example |
|---|---|---|
| **Object question** | question word + auxiliary + subject + verb | Who **did** you **meet** at the event? |
| **Subject question** | who / what = subject → no auxiliary | Who **made** a good impression? |
| **Indirect question** | polite phrase + statement word order | Could you tell me **why you left** your last job? |
| **Question tag** | + sentence → – tag; – sentence → + tag | You've worked in a team before, **haven't you**? |

**Typical mistakes**

~~Who did invite you?~~ (если who – подлежащее) → Who **invited** you?
~~Can you tell me where is the office?~~ → …where **the office is**?
~~You are new here, isn't it?~~ → You're new here, **aren't you**?

**4** **Write subject or object questions about the words in bold.**

1 **Dana** interviewed the candidates. → Who interviewed the candidates?
2 Dana interviewed **five candidates**. → How many candidates _____
3 **The manager's question** surprised me. → What _____
4 I spoke to **the director** after the interview. → Who _____
5 **Three people** got the job. → How many people _____

**5** **Make the questions more polite.**

1 What are your strengths? → Could you tell me _____
2 Why do you want this job? → I'd be interested to know _____
3 Have you worked abroad? → Would you mind telling me _____
4 When can you start? → Do you know _____
5 How much does the job pay? → Could you tell me _____

**6** **Add question tags.**

1 You're a team player, _____?
2 She didn't make a good impression, _____?
3 They've met before, _____?
4 He can speak Chinese, _____?
5 Let's take a break, _____?
6 Nobody was late, _____?

## C Listening A job interview

**7** 4+.01 **Listen to part of a job interview. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.**

1 Why did Nurlan leave his last job? A He was bored. B The company closed. C He moved city.
2 What does his last manager say about him? A He's a people person. B He's very quiet. C He's quick-tempered.
3 What is Nurlan's weakness? A He's impatient. B He finds it hard to say no. C He's disorganised.
4 What does Nurlan ask about? A the salary B training C holidays

**8** 4+.02 **Listen to three people at a speed-networking event. What job does each person do and what impression do they make? Match.**

1. Ana _____ 2. Josh _____ 3. Marat _____
a. an architect – down-to-earth and friendly · b. a lawyer – a bit self-centred · c. a nurse – laid-back and funny

## D Speaking IELTS Part 1: people

**Part 1: extend your answers**

Use: **answer + reason + example**. Use personality vocabulary and adverbs: *I'd say…* · *To be honest…* · *Generally speaking…*

**Model answer**

Examiner: Do you think first impressions are important?
Candidate: Yes, I'd say they're very important, especially at work. People decide what they think about you in the first few minutes. For example, at my job interview I was really nervous, but I smiled a lot and the manager later told me I seemed like a real people person. Having said that, I try not to judge a book by its cover myself.

**9** SPEAK **Ask and answer the Part 1 questions in pairs.**

1 How would your friends describe you?
2 What kind of people do you get on with best?
3 Do you prefer working alone or in a team?
4 Have you ever made a bad first impression?
5 Is it easy to make friends in your city?

## E Extra practice Questions · personality

WORKBOOK

**10** **Find and correct the mistakes.**

1 Who did tell you about the job?
2 Do you know what time does the interview start?
3 You haven't met him, didn't you?
4 I wonder is she a team player.
5 What did happen at the meeting?

**11** **Translate into English.**

1 Кто пригласил тебя на собеседование?
2 Не могли бы вы сказать, когда начинается работа?
3 Ты ведь уже работал в команде, правда?
4 Он очень вспыльчивый, но добродушный.
5 Мы сразу подружились.

**12** **Writing. Write a reference (рекомендацию) for a friend who is applying for a job (100–120 words). Use personality adjectives and idioms.**

**Check yourself · Проверь себя**

- ☐ I can describe personality with compound adjectives and idioms.
- ☐ I can use subject / object questions, indirect questions and question tags accurately.
- ☐ I can answer IELTS Part 1 questions about people.

### WORD LIST · UNIT 1+

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **easy-going** | лёгкий в общении | **strong-willed** | волевой |
| **quick-tempered** | вспыльчивый | **a people person** | общительный человек |
| **laid-back** | спокойный, расслабленный | **a team player** | командный игрок |
| **self-centred** | эгоцентричный | **first impression** | первое впечатление |
| **narrow-minded** | ограниченный | **judge a book by its cover** | судить по внешности |
| **down-to-earth** | практичный | **get on like a house on fire** | быстро подружиться |
| **two-faced** | двуличный | **weakness / strength** | слабая / сильная сторона |
| **good-natured** | добродушный | **reference** | рекомендация |

UNIT 2

# Making a difference

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAMMAR** | Present perfect simple vs continuous · for / since / how long | **VOCABULARY** | Volunteering and charity · collocations |
| **LISTENING** | A volunteer's story · a fundraising project | **SPEAKING** | IELTS Speaking Part 2: an activity that helps others |

## A Vocabulary Volunteering (Plus)

### Vocabulary Plus · Charity and volunteering

| | |
|---|---|
| **volunteer** at / for – быть волонтёром | **a charity** – благотворительная организация |
| **raise money for** – собирать деньги на | **donate** money / blood – жертвовать / сдавать кровь |
| **make a difference** – изменить что-то к лучшему | **give up your time** – тратить своё время |
| **help out** – помогать | **a good cause** – благое дело |
| **the homeless** – бездомные | **an animal shelter** – приют для животных |
| **a fundraising event** – благотворительное мероприятие | **sponsor** someone – спонсировать |
| **be rewarding** – приносить удовлетворение | **community** – сообщество |

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

1 Last year our school _____ $3,000 for the children's hospital.
2 I _____ blood twice a year.
3 She _____ at an animal shelter every Saturday.
4 Even small actions can _____ a _____.
5 The marathon is a _____ event – all the money goes to charity.
6 Working with old people is hard, but it's very _____.

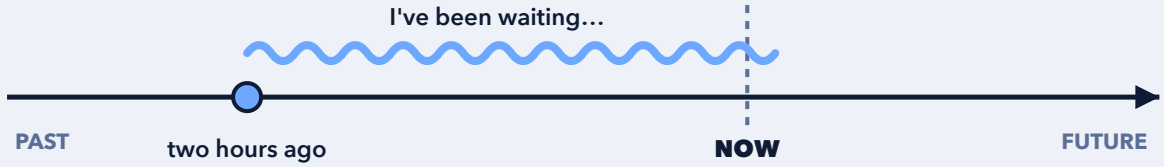
## B Grammar Perfect simple or continuous?

**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.

**2** **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 · **Ask: result or activity?**

| **Simple – result / how many / finished** | **Continuous – activity / how long / still going** |
|---|---|
| We**'ve raised** $5,000. | We**'ve been raising** money since March. |
| She**'s visited** 20 schools. | She**'s been visiting** schools all week. |
| How **much** money **have** you **raised**? | How **long have** you **been volunteering**? |
| State verbs: I**'ve known** him for years. | Explains the present: I'm tired because I**'ve been working** in the garden. |

## Typical mistakes

~~I've been reading three books this month~~ → I**'ve read** three books (количество → simple).
~~I'm volunteering here for two years~~ → I**'ve been volunteering** here for two years.
~~I've been knowing her~~ → I**'ve known** her.

### 3 Simple or continuous? Choose.

1. We (have collected / have been collecting) 500 books for the library.
2. She (has volunteered / has been volunteering) at the shelter since she was 16.
3. How many people (have you helped / have you been helping) this year?
4. I'm exhausted. I (have carried / have been carrying) boxes all morning.
5. They (have known / have been knowing) each other since school.
6. He (has run / has been running) three marathons for charity.

### 4 Complete with the present perfect simple or continuous.

1. My sister _____ (work) for a charity for five years. She _____ (organise) twelve events so far.
2. You look dirty! What _____ you _____ (do)? – I _____ (clean) the park with other volunteers.
3. How much money _____ the school _____ (raise) this year?
4. We _____ (wait) for the bus for 40 minutes!
5. I _____ (never / donate) blood, but I'd like to.

### 5 Write How long or How many / How much questions.

1. She's been volunteering. → How long has she been volunteering?
2. They've raised some money. → _____
3. He's been learning sign language. → _____
4. You've visited some schools. → _____

## C Listening A volunteer's story

**6** 4+.03 **Listen to Aru talking about her volunteering. Complete the notes with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER.**

Aru has been volunteering at an (1) _____ since 2022. · She goes every (2) _____. · She has helped about (3) _____ dogs find new homes. · At the moment she has been (4) _____ for a new building. · So far they have raised (5) $_____.

**7** 4+.04 **Listen to a radio advert for a fundraising event. Answer the questions.**

1 What is the event?
2 Who will the money help?
3 How can listeners take part?

## D Speaking IELTS Part 2

### Task card

**Describe an activity you have done (or would like to do) that helps other people.**
You should say:
– what the activity is
– who it helps
– how long you have been doing it (or how you would do it)
and explain why it is important to you.

### Make your talk longer

Add a short story (*I remember one day when…*), a feeling (*It was incredibly rewarding*), and a reflection (*It has taught me that…*).

**8** SPEAK **Prepare for one minute and speak for two minutes. Your partner notes every present perfect form you use.**

**9** SPEAK **Part 3 follow-up.**

1 Why do some people volunteer and others don't?
2 Should schools make volunteering compulsory?
3 Is it better to donate money or time?

## E Extra practice Present perfect simple and continuous

**10 Find and correct the mistakes.**

1. I've been donating blood three times.
2. She's volunteer here since 2020.
3. How long are you raising money for this charity?
4. We've been knowing about the problem for years.
5. I've written emails all morning and I still haven't finished.

**11 Translate into English.**

1. Я работаю волонтёром в приюте уже два года.
2. Мы собрали 2000 долларов на новую библиотеку.
3. Почему ты такой уставший? – Я весь день помогал на кухне.
4. Сколько книг вы уже собрали?
5. Даже маленькие поступки могут изменить мир к лучшему.

**12 Writing. Write an article for a school or company website (120–150 words) about a charity project. Say what has been done and what you have been doing recently.**

**Check yourself · Проверь себя**

- ☐ I can talk about charity and volunteering.
- ☐ I can choose between the present perfect simple and continuous.
- ☐ I can give an IELTS Part 2 talk about helping others.

### WORD LIST · UNIT 2+

| | |
|---|---|
| **volunteer** | волонтёр; работать волонтёром |
| **charity** | благотворительность |
| **raise money** | собирать деньги |
| **donate** | жертвовать |
| **make a difference** | изменить к лучшему |
| **help out** | помогать |
| **a good cause** | благое дело |
| **the homeless** | бездомные |
| **animal shelter** | приют для животных |
| **fundraising** | сбор средств |
| **sponsor** | спонсировать |
| **rewarding** | приносящий удовлетворение |
| **community** | сообщество |
| **flood** | наводнение |
| **sign language** | язык жестов |

UNIT 3

# Journeys

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAMMAR** | Narrative tenses · past perfect simple and continuous | **VOCABULARY** | Travel problems · disasters and rescues |
| **LISTENING** | A journey that went wrong · a rescue story | **SPEAKING** | IELTS Speaking Part 2: a memorable journey |

## A Vocabulary Travel problems (Plus)

### Vocabulary Plus · When travel goes wrong

| | |
|---|---|
| **be stranded** – застрять (без возможности уехать) | **be overbooked** – быть с овербукингом |
| **be diverted** – быть перенаправленным (рейс) | **break down** – сломаться (машина) |
| **run out of** fuel / money – закончиться | **get a puncture** – проколоть колесо |
| **miss a connection** – пропустить пересадку | **be evacuated** – быть эвакуированным |
| **an avalanche** – лавина | **a landslide** – оползень |
| **rescue / a rescue team** – спасать / спасатели | **survive / a survivor** – выжить / выживший |

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

1 Our flight was _____ to another airport because of fog.
2 We _____ _____ _____ petrol in the middle of the desert.
3 The hotel was _____, so they gave our room to someone else.
4 Because of the storm, we were _____ at the airport for two days.
5 The village was _____ before the flood reached it.
6 The _____ team found the climbers after 30 hours.

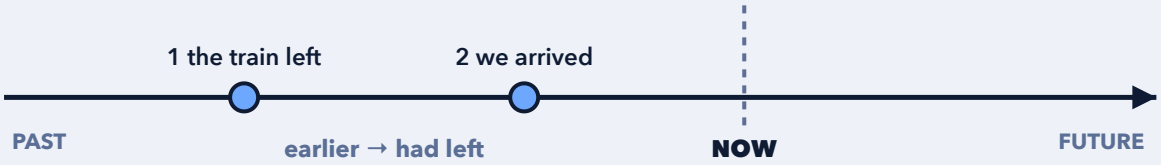
GRAMMAR GUIDE

## 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**.

## 2 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 · Four tenses – four jobs

| Tense | Job in a story | Example |
|---|---|---|
| past simple | main events | We **landed** and **took** a taxi. |
| past continuous | background / interrupted action | It **was raining** when we **landed**. |
| past perfect simple | an earlier event | When we got to the hotel, they **had given** our room away. |
| past perfect continuous | a long activity before a past moment | We were exhausted because we **had been travelling** for 20 hours. |

### Ловушка: past perfect нужен только для «более раннего» события

Если события идут по порядку – **past simple**: *I got up, had breakfast and left.*
Если нужно вернуться назад – **past perfect**: *When I arrived, the train **had** already **left*** (поезд ушёл раньше).
~~When I arrived, the train already left~~ – неверно, если поезд ушёл до прибытия.

## 3 Choose the correct form.

1. When we reached the station, the last train (left / had left).
2. We (were sleeping / had slept) when the alarm went off.
3. She was nervous because she (had never flown / never flew) before.
4. They (had been walking / were walking) for six hours when they saw the village.
5. By the time the rescue team arrived, the storm (stopped / had stopped).
6. As soon as we (landed / had been landing), I switched on my phone.

## 4 Complete the story with the correct narrative tense.

Last winter Maya and her friend _____ (1 drive) through the mountains when it _____ (2 start) to snow heavily. They _____ (3 not / check) the weather forecast before they left. After an hour the car _____ (4 break down). They _____ (5 drive) for five hours without a break, so they were exhausted. Luckily, a farmer who _____ (6 see) their lights from his house _____ (7 come) to help.

**5** **Join the sentences using the past perfect.**

1 The plane took off. We arrived at the gate. (By the time) → _____
2 I lost my passport. I couldn't board the plane. (because) → _____
3 We waited for three hours. Then the flight was cancelled. (had been waiting) → _____

## C Listening A journey that went wrong

**6** 4+.05 **Listen to Ben's story. Put the events in the order they happened (1–6).**

- _____ Ben's connecting flight left.
- _____ Ben's first flight was delayed.
- _____ Ben slept on a bench.
- _____ Ben booked his flights.
- _____ Ben arrived in Moscow.
- _____ Ben arrived at his sister's wedding.

**7** 4+.06 **Listen to a news report about a rescue. Answer the questions.**

1 Where were the climbers?
2 What had happened?
3 How long had they been waiting?
4 How were they rescued?

## D Speaking IELTS Part 2

**Task card**

**Describe a journey that didn't go as planned.**
You should say:
– where you were going and why
– what went wrong
– what you did
and explain how you felt about it afterwards.

**8** SPEAK **Prepare for one minute and speak for two minutes. Use all four narrative tenses.**

**9** SPEAK **Part 3 follow-up.**

1 Why do people still travel long distances, even though it can be stressful?
2 How has travel changed in the last thirty years?
3 Should airlines pay passengers when flights are delayed?

## E Extra practice Narrative tenses

**10 Find and correct the mistakes.**

1 When we arrived, the film already started.
2 I was tired because I had been work all day.
3 She had never saw the sea before that trip.
4 While we had been driving, a tyre burst.
5 By the time the police came, the thief escaped.

**11 Translate into English.**

1 Когда мы приехали в аэропорт, самолёт уже улетел.
2 Мы ехали уже пять часов, когда машина сломалась.
3 Она никогда раньше не была за границей.
4 Пока мы ждали автобус, пошёл снег.
5 Деревню эвакуировали до того, как пришла вода.

**12 Writing. Write a story (150 words) beginning "I had been looking forward to this trip for months, but..."**

**Check yourself · Проверь себя**

- ☐ I can talk about travel problems, disasters and rescues.
- ☐ I can use all four narrative tenses correctly.
- ☐ I can tell a story about a difficult journey in IELTS Part 2.

### WORD LIST · UNIT 3+

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **stranded** | застрявший | **evacuate** | эвакуировать |
| **overbooked** | с овербукингом | **avalanche** | лавина |
| **diverted** | перенаправленный | **landslide** | оползень |
| **break down** | сломаться | **rescue** | спасать; спасение |
| **run out of** | закончиться | **survivor** | выживший |
| **puncture** | прокол | **vows** | свадебные клятвы |
| **miss a connection** | пропустить пересадку | **ceremony** | церемония |

UNIT 4

# Cities of tomorrow

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAMMAR** | Future continuous · future perfect · will / going to / present continuous | **VOCABULARY** | Urban life and planning |
| **LISTENING** | A city planner's talk · two people's plans | **SPEAKING** | IELTS Speaking Part 3: the future of cities |

## A Vocabulary Cities (Plus)

### Vocabulary Plus · Urban life

| | |
|---|---|
| **infrastructure** – инфраструктура | **public transport** – общественный транспорт |
| **a high-rise building** – высотка | **a green space** – зелёная зона |
| **traffic congestion** – пробки | **air quality** – качество воздуха |
| **a pedestrian zone** – пешеходная зона | **cycle lanes** – велодорожки |
| **affordable housing** – доступное жильё | **the cost of living** – стоимость жизни |
| **urban / rural** – городской / сельский | **overcrowded** – перенаселённый |
| **sustainable** – устойчивый, экологичный | **renewable energy** – возобновляемая энергия |

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

1 The roads are full every morning – _____ _____ is a huge problem.
2 Young people can't buy flats because there isn't enough _____ housing.
3 The centre is now a _____ zone – cars aren't allowed.
4 The city has planted 10,000 trees to improve the _____ quality.
5 Too many people live in this small area – it's _____.
6 Life in _____ areas is quieter, but there are fewer jobs.

## 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 · The future on a timeline

| Form | Meaning | Example |
|---|---|---|
| **will** | prediction / decision now | Cities **will** be greener. · I**'ll** check the map. |
| **going to** | plan / evidence | The city **is going to** build a new metro line. |
| **present continuous** | arrangement | We**'re meeting** the planners on Friday. |
| **future continuous** (will be + -ing) | in progress at a future time | In 2040 people **will be travelling** in driverless taxis. |
| **future perfect** (will have + p.p.) | finished before a future time | **By** 2035 they **will have finished** the metro. |

### Typical mistakes

~~By 2030 they will finish the bridge~~ (если к 2030 уже будет готов) → they **will have finished**.
~~This time tomorrow I will fly~~ → I **will be flying**.
~~By the time you will arrive~~ → By the time you **arrive** (после time words – present).

## 3 Future continuous or future perfect?

1. By 2030 the city _____ (plant) a million trees.
2. This time next year I _____ (live) in a new flat.
3. By the time you finish university, they _____ (build) the new airport.
4. At 9 tomorrow I _____ (sit) in a meeting with the city council.
5. By the end of the month we _____ (save) enough money.
6. Don't call at 7 – we _____ (have) dinner.

**4** **Choose the best future form.**

1 Look at the traffic – we (will / are going to) be late.
2 "The bus isn't coming." – "OK, I (will / am going to) call a taxi."
3 The new cycle lane (opens / will be opening) on 1 May, according to the city website.
4 I (am meeting / will meet) the architect tomorrow at 10 – it's in my diary.
5 In twenty years most people (will be working / will have worked) from home, I think.

## C Listening The city of 2050

**5** 4+.07 **Listen to a city planner's talk. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER.**

By 2050, about (1) _____ % of people will live in cities. · Cars will have been (2) _____ from the city centre. · Every flat will be ten minutes' walk from a (3) _____ space. · Buildings will produce their own (4) _____. · The biggest challenge: affordable (5) _____.

**6** 4+.08 **Listen to two people talking about their plans. Match the speaker with the statement.**

1. Dana _____ 2. Ruslan _____
a. By next year, I'll have finished my degree in urban planning. · b. This time next month I'll be working in Singapore. · c. I'm going to buy a flat outside the city.

## D Speaking IELTS Part 3: cities

### Model answer

Examiner: How do you think cities will change in the next 30 years?
Candidate: I think the biggest change will be in transport. By 2050, many cities will have removed cars from the centre, and people will be using electric buses and bikes instead. I also expect there'll be more green spaces, because people are becoming more aware of air quality. On the other hand, I'm worried that housing will become even less affordable, especially in capital cities.

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

1 What are the main problems in big cities today?
2 Should cars be banned from city centres?
3 Will more people move to the countryside in the future?
4 What will your city look like in 2050?
5 Who should pay for public transport – the government or passengers?

## E Extra practice Future forms

**8 Find and correct the mistakes.**

1. By 2030 they will build the new metro line. (finished before 2030)
2. This time tomorrow I will lie on the beach.
3. By the time you will get here, we'll have left.
4. I think the city is building more parks in the future. (prediction)
5. Don't call at 8 – I'll have driven home then. (in progress)

**9 Translate into English.**

1. К 2035 году город построит новую линию метро.
2. Завтра в это время я буду лететь в Сингапур.
3. Я думаю, что люди будут больше пользоваться велосипедами.
4. Мы собираемся переехать за город.
5. К концу года я закончу проект.

**10 Writing. "My city in 2050" – write 150 words. Use the future continuous and future perfect at least twice each.**

**Check yourself · Проверь себя**

- ☐ I can talk about urban life and city planning.
- ☐ I can use all future forms, including the future continuous and future perfect.
- ☐ I can discuss the future of cities in IELTS Part 3.

### WORD LIST · UNIT 4+

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **infrastructure** | инфраструктура | **cost of living** | стоимость жизни |
| **high-rise** | высотный | **urban / rural** | городской / сельский |
| **green space** | зелёная зона | **overcrowded** | перенаселённый |
| **traffic congestion** | пробки | **sustainable** | устойчивый |
| **air quality** | качество воздуха | **city council** | городской совет |
| **pedestrian zone** | пешеходная зона | **urban planning** | градостроительство |
| **cycle lane** | велодорожка | **ban** | запрещать |
| **affordable** | доступный (по цене) | | |

UNIT 5

# Ancient secrets

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAMMAR** | Modals of deduction: must / might / could / can't (present and past) | **VOCABULARY** | Archaeology and history |
| **LISTENING** | A podcast about the Golden Man · what happened here? | **SPEAKING** | Speculating about the past |

## A Vocabulary Archaeology (Plus)

### Vocabulary Plus · The past

| | |
|---|---|
| **ancient** – древний | **a civilisation** – цивилизация |
| **an archaeologist** – археолог | **dig / excavate** – раскапывать |
| **remains** – останки, руины | **a tomb / a burial mound** – гробница / курган |
| **an artefact** – артефакт | **a skeleton** – скелет |
| **gold / bronze** – золото / бронза | **a warrior** – воин |
| **date back to** – датироваться | **evidence** – доказательства |
| **a theory** – теория | **discover / a discovery** – открыть / открытие |

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

1 The _____ found a gold necklace in the tomb.
2 These pots _____ back to the 5th century BC.
3 The _____ Egyptians built the pyramids.
4 There is no _____ that the city existed – it's just a legend.
5 The _____ of a castle can still be seen on the hill.
6 They found the _____ of a warrior with his sword and horse.

## B Grammar Deduction

**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 · **How sure are you? – a "certainty scale"**

| | Present | Past |
|---|---|---|
| 95% ✓ | It **must be** gold. | He **must have been** a rich man. |
| 50% | It **might / may / could be** a cup. | They **might have used** it for religious ceremonies. |
| 95% ✗ | It **can't be** modern. | Children **can't have made** this – it's too heavy. |

Continuous: She **must be working** in the museum now. · They **must have been digging** for weeks.

**Typical mistakes**

~~It mustn't be gold~~ (уверенность «не») → It **can't** be gold.
~~He must be died~~ → He **must have died**.
~~They might built it~~ → They might **have built** it.

**3** **Rewrite the sentences with must, might or can't (present).**

1 I'm sure this is a tomb. → _____
2 Perhaps this object is a toy. → _____
3 I'm sure this isn't from the 20th century. → _____
4 Maybe the archaeologists are still working. → _____

**4** **Rewrite the sentences with must have, might have or can't have.**

1 I'm sure he was a warrior – he has a sword. → _____
2 Perhaps they buried him with his horse. → _____
3 It's impossible that people lived here in winter – it's too cold. → _____
4 I'm sure the tomb was very expensive to build. → _____
5 Maybe robbers took the gold. → _____

**5** **Present or past deduction? Complete with the correct form of the verb.**

1 The ground is wet. It _____ (must / rain) last night.
2 Look at his gold jewellery – he _____ (must / be) very rich.
3 She isn't answering. She _____ (might / work) in the lab right now.
4 The pots are perfect. They _____ (can't / be) used much.

## C Listening The Golden Man

**6** 4+.09 **Listen to a podcast about the Golden Man (Altyn Adam), found in Kazakhstan. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER.**

Found in the year (1) _____ near the city of Issyk. · The clothes were decorated with over (2) _____ gold pieces. · He was probably about (3) _____ years old. · Some scientists now think the person might have been a (4) _____. · Today the Golden Man is a national (5) _____.

**7** 4+.10 **Listen to two archaeologists at a site. What do they decide about the object?**

## D Speaking Speculating

**8** SPEAK **Look at these situations and speculate about what happened. Use must have / might have / can't have.**

1 An old house in the village is empty, but there is a table set for dinner from 50 years ago.
2 Archaeologists find a 2,000-year-old skeleton holding a gold coin in its mouth.
3 A message in a bottle washes up on the beach. It is in a language nobody recognises.

**9** SPEAK **IELTS Part 3. Discuss.**

1 Why is it important to study history?
2 Should ancient artefacts be returned to the countries they came from?
3 Do young people today know enough about their country's history?

## E Extra practice Modals of deduction

WORKBOOK

**10** **Find and correct the mistakes.**

1 It mustn't be real gold – it's too light.
2 He must be died a long time ago.
3 They might built the tower for defence.
4 She can't have know about the discovery.
5 It must have be very cold here in winter.

**11** **Translate into English.**

1 Это, должно быть, очень древняя гробница.
2 Возможно, они использовали эту чашу для церемоний.
3 Не может быть, что это сделали дети.
4 Он, должно быть, был богатым воином.
5 Наверное, они до сих пор копают.

**12** **Writing. Describe a famous historical mystery (150 words) and give three possible explanations using modals of deduction.**

**Check yourself · Проверь себя**

- [ ] I can talk about archaeology and history.
- [ ] I can speculate about the present and the past with modals of deduction.
- [ ] I can discuss history in IELTS Part 3.

## WORD LIST · UNIT 5+

| | |
|---|---|
| **ancient** | древний |
| **civilisation** | цивилизация |
| **archaeologist** | археолог |
| **excavate** | раскапывать |
| **remains** | останки, руины |
| **tomb** | гробница |
| **burial mound** | курган |
| **artefact** | артефакт |
| **skeleton** | скелет |
| **bronze** | бронза |
| **warrior** | воин |
| **date back to** | датироваться |
| **evidence** | доказательства |
| **symbol** | символ |
| **prince / princess** | принц / принцесса |

REVIEW

# Review: Units 1–5

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAMMAR** | Question forms · present perfect simple/continuous · narrative tenses · future forms · deduction | **VOCABULARY** | Personality · charity · travel problems · cities · history |
| **LISTENING** | A museum audio guide | **SPEAKING** | IELTS Speaking Parts 1–2 |

**How to use the Review**

Exam conditions: 40 minutes, no book. Score yourself honestly. Below 70% in a section – redo the Extra practice of those units in this book and in Book 4.

## A Grammar Units 1–5

**1 Choose the correct option. (12 points)**

1 Who (called / did call) you this morning?
2 Do you know what time (the museum opens / does the museum open)?
3 You've been to Turkistan, (haven't / didn't) you?
4 We (have raised / have been raising) $2,000 so far.
5 I'm tired because I (have helped / have been helping) at the shelter all day.
6 When we got to the gate, the plane (left / had left).
7 They (had been walking / were walking) for hours when they found the village.
8 This time next week I (will be lying / will lie) on a beach.
9 By 2030 they (will have finished / will finish) the new airport.
10 It (mustn't / can't) be real – it's too cheap.
11 He (must have been / must be) a warrior – look at his sword.
12 They (might have used / might used) this cup for ceremonies.

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

1 Where is the station? (could) → Could you _____
2 I started volunteering here two years ago. (been) → I _____
3 I'm sure she forgot. (must) → She _____
4 The train left. Then we arrived. (when / already) → When we _____
5 I'll finish the report before Friday. (by) → I _____
6 Maybe the castle was a prison. (might) → The castle _____

## B Vocabulary Units 1–5

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

1 She's a real _____ person – she loves talking to everyone.
2 He gets angry easily. He's very _____-tempered.
3 We _____ $5,000 for the children's hospital.
4 Volunteering is hard but very _____.
5 Our flight was _____ to another city because of fog.
6 We were _____ at the airport for two days.
7 The roads are full – traffic _____ is terrible.
8 There isn't enough _____ housing for young families.
9 The _____ found a gold ring in the tomb.
10 These coins _____ back to the 3rd century.

## C Listening A museum audio guide

**4 4+.11 Listen to a museum audio guide. Choose the correct answer. (5 points)**

1 The helmet was found in (1952 / 1972).
2 It was found by (a farmer / an archaeologist).
3 It is made of (gold / bronze).
4 It probably belonged to (a king / a soldier).
5 Experts think the hole was made by (an arrow / a sword).

## D Speaking IELTS Parts 1 and 2

**5 SPEAK Part 1.**

1 How would you describe your personality?
2 Have you ever done any volunteering?
3 Do you enjoy travelling? Why / why not?
4 What do you like about the city you live in?

**Part 2 task card**

**Describe a historical place you have visited.** You should say: where it is, when you went there, what you saw, and explain what you learned there.

**Score**

☐ Grammar: _____ / 18 · Vocabulary: _____ / 10 · Listening: _____ / 5
☐ **Total:** _____ **/ 33.** 28+ excellent · 23–27 good · under 23 – revise Units 1–5.

UNIT 6

# Turning points

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAMMAR** | Zero, first, second and third conditionals · mixed conditionals · unless / as long as / provided that | **VOCABULARY** | Luck, chance and opportunity |
| **LISTENING** | Sliding doors stories · a careers podcast | **SPEAKING** | IELTS Speaking Part 2: an important decision |

## A Vocabulary Luck and chance (Plus)

### Vocabulary Plus · Chance and opportunity

| | |
|---|---|
| **by chance / by accident** – случайно | **luckily / unluckily** – к счастью / к несчастью |
| **take a risk** – рискнуть | **play it safe** – не рисковать |
| **seize / miss an opportunity** – воспользоваться / упустить возможность | **a turning point** – поворотный момент |
| **fate** – судьба | **a coincidence** – совпадение |
| **regret** – сожалеть | **a second chance** – второй шанс |
| **things turned out well** – всё обернулось хорошо | **it was meant to be** – так было суждено |

**1 Complete with a word or phrase from the box.**

1 I met my husband completely _____ _____ – we sat next to each other on a plane.
2 She _____ an opportunity to work in Japan and now she regrets it.
3 Leaving my safe job was a big risk, but things _____ _____ well.
4 Moving to Almaty was a _____ _____ in my life.
5 I prefer to _____ it safe – I never invest money in risky businesses.
6 We have the same birthday and the same name! What a _____!

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 · Four conditionals – four "worlds"**

| Type | World | Form | Example |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | always true | if + present, present | If you **take** no risks, nothing **changes**. |
| 1 | real future | if + present, will | If you **apply**, you**'ll get** the job. |
| 2 | imaginary present / future | if + past, would | If I **had** more courage, I**'d start** a business. |
| 3 | imaginary past | if + past perfect, would have + p.p. | If I **hadn't missed** the bus, I **wouldn't have met** her. |
| mixed | past → present | if + past perfect, would + infinitive | If I **had taken** that job, I**'d be living** in Dubai now. |

### Typical mistakes

~~If I would have known~~ → If I **had known**.
~~If I had studied, I would pass~~ (о прошлом) → I **would have passed**.
~~Unless you don't apply~~ → Unless you **apply**.

## 3 Complete the third conditional sentences.

1. If I _____ (not / take) the wrong train, I _____ (not / meet) my wife.
2. She _____ (get) the job if she _____ (prepare) for the interview.
3. If they _____ (invest) in that company in 2010, they _____ (become) rich.
4. What _____ you _____ (study) if you _____ (not / choose) medicine?

## 4 Write mixed conditionals.

1. I didn't learn Chinese, so I can't work in Beijing now. → If I had learned Chinese, I could work in Beijing now.
2. She moved to London, so she speaks perfect English now. → _____
3. He didn't save money, so he isn't on holiday now. → _____
4. We missed the flight, so we're still at the airport. → _____

**5** **Which conditional? Complete with the correct form.**

1 If you _____ (heat) ice, it melts.
2 If it _____ (rain) tomorrow, we'll cancel the trip.
3 If I _____ (be) braver, I'd try skydiving.
4 If they _____ (leave) earlier, they wouldn't have missed the start.
5 You can borrow my car as long as you _____ (drive) carefully.
6 I won't call you unless there _____ (be) a problem.

## C Listening Sliding doors

**6** 4+.12 **Listen to three people talking about a turning point. Complete the table.**

| | What happened? | What would have happened otherwise? |
|---|---|---|
| Aliya | missed her train | she wouldn't have (1) _____ |
| Tom | failed his exam | he would be a (2) _____ now |
| Saule | (3) _____ a job offer | she would be living in (4) _____ |

**7** 4+.13 **Listen to a careers podcast. Answer the questions.**

1 What does the speaker say about taking risks?
2 What condition does she give for leaving a job?

## D Speaking IELTS Part 2

**Task card**

**Describe an important decision you made.**
You should say:
– what the decision was
– when you made it
– what alternatives you had
and explain how your life would be different if you had decided differently.

**8** SPEAK **Prepare for one minute and speak for two minutes. Use at least two third or mixed conditionals.**

**9** SPEAK **Part 3 follow-up.**

1 Do you think luck or hard work is more important for success?
2 Why are some people afraid of taking risks?
3 Should young people be encouraged to take more risks?

## E Extra practice Conditionals

**10 Find and correct the mistakes.**

1. If I would have known, I would have helped.
2. If she had studied, she would pass. (past exam)
3. If I had taken that job, I would live in London now – correct or not?
4. Unless you don't hurry, you'll miss it.
5. If I will see him, I'll tell him.

**11 Translate into English.**

1. Если бы я не опоздал на поезд, я бы не встретил её.
2. Если бы я тогда рискнул, сейчас у меня был бы свой бизнес.
3. Если бы у меня было больше смелости, я бы сменил работу.
4. Ты можешь взять машину при условии, что вернёшь её завтра.
5. Если бы ты мне сказал, я бы тебе помог.

**12 Writing. Write about a turning point in your life (150 words). Use different conditionals.**

**Check yourself · Проверь себя**

- ☐ I can talk about luck, chance and opportunities.
- ☐ I can use all conditionals, including mixed conditionals.
- ☐ I can describe an important decision in IELTS Part 2.

### WORD LIST · UNIT 6+

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **by chance** | случайно | **regret** | сожалеть |
| **take a risk** | рискнуть | **second chance** | второй шанс |
| **play it safe** | не рисковать | **turn out** | оказаться |
| **seize an opportunity** | воспользоваться возможностью | **devastated** | опустошённый |
| **miss an opportunity** | упустить возможность | **turn down** | отказаться |
| **turning point** | поворотный момент | **savings** | сбережения |
| **fate** | судьба | **courage** | смелость |
| **coincidence** | совпадение | | |

UNIT 7

# Word of mouth

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAMMAR** | Reported statements, questions and commands · reporting verbs | **VOCABULARY** | Communication: gossip, rumours, complaints |
| **LISTENING** | Office gossip · a customer complaint call | **SPEAKING** | IELTS Speaking Part 3: communication and trust |

## A Vocabulary Communication (Plus)

### Vocabulary Plus · Talking and communicating

| | |
|---|---|
| **gossip** – сплетничать; сплетни | **a rumour** – слух |
| **spread a rumour** – распускать слух | **keep a secret** – хранить секрет |
| **persuade / convince** – убедить | **complain about** – жаловаться на |
| **insist on** – настаивать на | **apologise for** – извиняться за |
| **accuse sb of** – обвинять кого-то в | **blame sb for** – винить кого-то за |
| **boast about** – хвастаться | **exaggerate** – преувеличивать |
| **word of mouth** – «сарафанное радио» | **mention** – упоминать |

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

1 Someone is _____ a rumour that the company is closing.
2 He always _____ about his expensive car. It's so annoying.
3 She _____ me of reading her messages, but I didn't!
4 I tried to _____ my parents to let me study abroad.
5 Don't _____ – it wasn't a "huge" fish, it was a small one!
6 The customer _____ on speaking to the manager.

## 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 · Reporting – step back in time

| Direct | Reported |
|---|---|
| "I **know** the secret." | She said (that) she **knew** the secret. |
| "We**'re moving** to Dubai." | They told me they **were moving** to Dubai. |
| "I**'ve heard** a rumour." | He said he **had heard** a rumour. |
| "I **saw** them together." | She said she **had seen** them together. |
| "I**'ll call** you **tomorrow**." | He said he **would call** me **the next day**. |
| "**Are** you OK?" | She asked me **if I was** OK. |
| "**Where do** you **work**?" | He asked me **where I worked**. |
| "**Don't tell** anyone." | She told me **not to tell** anyone. |

### SUMMARY · Reporting verbs and their patterns

| + to-infinitive | + object + to | + -ing | + preposition + -ing |
|---|---|---|---|
| agree, offer, promise, refuse, threaten | advise, ask, persuade, remind, warn | admit, deny, suggest | apologise **for**, accuse sb **of**, insist **on**, blame sb **for** |

### Typical mistakes

~~He said me~~ → He **told me** / He **said to me**.
~~She asked where did I live~~ → She asked where **I lived**.
~~He apologised to be late~~ → He apologised **for being** late.

## 3 Report the sentences.

1 "I'm getting married!" (Dana) → Dana said _____
2 "We haven't told anyone." (they) → They said _____
3 "I didn't spread the rumour." (Tom) → Tom said _____
4 "I'll keep your secret." (my friend) → My friend promised _____
5 "Do you know the new manager?" (she / me) → She asked me _____
6 "Don't believe everything you hear." (Mum / me) → Mum told me _____

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

1 "I'm sorry I'm late." (apologise) → He _____
2 "You took my charger!" (accuse) → She _____
3 "OK, I read your diary." (admit) → My brother _____
4 "Let's go to a café." (suggest) → Ali _____
5 "You should talk to her." (advise) → My friend _____
6 "I must pay the bill!" (insist) → Grandpa _____

## C Listening Office gossip

**5** 4+.14 **Listen to two colleagues. Complete the reported sentences.**

1 Lena said that the boss _____ leaving the company.
2 She told Max that she _____ it from the receptionist.
3 Max asked her whether she _____ sure.
4 Later, the boss said he _____ going anywhere.
5 He told them _____ to believe rumours.

**6** 4+.15 **Listen to a customer complaint call. Choose the correct answer.**

1 The customer complains that his order (arrived late / was the wrong colour).
2 The agent apologises and offers to (send a new one / give a refund).
3 The customer insists on (a refund / talking to a manager).
4 In the end, the agent agrees to (give a full refund / send a gift card).

## D Speaking IELTS Part 3: communication

### Model answer

Examiner: Why do people spread rumours?
Candidate: I think there are several reasons. Some people want attention – if you know a secret, people listen to you. Others simply exaggerate without meaning to: they hear something, add a detail, and pass it on. And on social media rumours spread much faster, because people share things without checking them. That's why I'd argue that schools should teach young people to question what they hear.

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

1 Is gossip always negative, or can it be useful?
2 Why do people trust "word of mouth" more than adverts?
3 How has the way people complain changed with the internet?
4 Is it ever right to tell someone else's secret?

## E Extra practice Reported speech

**8** **Find and correct the mistakes.**

1. She said me that she was tired.
2. He asked me where did I work.
3. They told they would come.
4. She suggested to meet later.
5. He apologised for be late.

**9** **Translate into English.**

1. Она сказала, что слышала этот слух вчера.
2. Он спросил меня, умею ли я хранить секреты.
3. Учитель попросил нас не опаздывать.
4. Он обвинил меня в том, что я распускаю слухи.
5. Она настояла на том, чтобы заплатить.

**10** **Writing. Write an email of complaint (120–150 words) about a product or service. Then write the company's reply. Report what the shop assistant said to you.**

**Check yourself · Проверь себя**

- ☐ I can talk about gossip, rumours and complaints.
- ☐ I can report statements, questions and commands, and use reporting verbs with the correct patterns.
- ☐ I can discuss communication and trust in IELTS Part 3.

### WORD LIST · UNIT 7+

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **gossip** | сплетни; сплетничать | **apologise for** | извиняться за |
| **rumour** | слух | **accuse of** | обвинять в |
| **spread a rumour** | распускать слух | **blame for** | винить за |
| **keep a secret** | хранить секрет | **boast** | хвастаться |
| **persuade / convince** | убеждать | **exaggerate** | преувеличивать |
| **complain** | жаловаться | **word of mouth** | сарафанное радио |
| **insist on** | настаивать | **refund** | возврат денег |

UNIT 8

# Privacy and home life

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAMMAR** | The passive in all tenses · passive with modals · it is said that… · have / get something done | **VOCABULARY** | Privacy, data and security · home improvements |
| **LISTENING** | A talk on data privacy · renovating a flat | **SPEAKING** | IELTS Speaking Part 3: technology and privacy |

## A Vocabulary Privacy and home (Plus)

### Vocabulary Plus · Privacy and data

| | |
|---|---|
| **personal data** – личные данные | **a security camera** – камера наблюдения |
| **track** your location – отслеживать | **collect / store data** – собирать / хранить данные |
| **hack into** – взломать | **a scam** – мошенничество |
| **a strong password** – надёжный пароль | **two-factor authentication** – двухфакторная защита |
| **invade** someone's privacy – вторгаться в личную жизнь | **consent** – согласие |

### Vocabulary Plus · Home improvements

**renovate** a flat (делать ремонт) · **redecorate** (обновить интерьер) · **install** a new kitchen · **replace** the windows · **repaint** the walls · **fix a leak** (устранить протечку) · **a plumber** (сантехник) · **a builder** · **a quote** (смета)

**1** **Complete with a word from the boxes.**

1 Use a _____ password with numbers and symbols.
2 Many apps _____ your location even when you don't use them.
3 Someone tried to _____ into my email account.
4 Call a _____ – there's a leak under the sink.
5 We're going to _____ the whole flat: new kitchen, new floors, new windows.
6 Ask three companies for a _____ before you choose a builder.

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).

## 2 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 every tense: be + past participle

| Tense | Passive example |
|---|---|
| present simple | Our data **is collected** every day. |
| present continuous | Your call **is being recorded**. |
| past simple | Millions of passwords **were stolen** in 2024. |
| past continuous | We felt we **were being watched**. |
| present perfect | My account **has been hacked**! |
| past perfect | The files **had been deleted** before the police arrived. |
| future (will) | The new law **will be introduced** next year. |
| modal | Passwords **should be changed** regularly. |

**It is said / believed / thought that...** – It **is believed that** most people never read privacy policies.

### SUMMARY · have / get something done

I**'m having** the windows **replaced**. · We **had** the kitchen **renovated** last year. · You should **get** your laptop **checked**.
Bad experience: She **had** her phone **hacked**.

### Typical mistakes

~~My account has hacked~~ → My account **has been** hacked.
~~I cut my hair yesterday~~ (в парикмахерской) → I **had my hair cut**.
~~The data is collecting~~ → The data **is being collected** / **is collected**.

## 3 Complete with the correct passive form.

1. Your conversation _____ (record) right now for training purposes.
2. My email account _____ (hack) twice this year.
3. The security cameras _____ (install) last month.
4. When I came back, I realised that my bag _____ (open).
5. A new data protection law _____ (introduce) next year.
6. Personal data _____ (should / not / share) without consent.

**4** **Rewrite using It is said / believed / thought that...**

1 People say that the house is haunted. → _____
2 Experts believe that most passwords are too weak. → _____
3 People think that the company sold our data. → _____

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

1 A plumber is fixing our leak. → We're having / getting our leak fixed.
2 A company painted our walls last week. → We _____
3 Someone will install a new alarm tomorrow. → We _____
4 Someone stole his bike. → He _____

## C Listening Data privacy

**6** 4+.16 **Listen to a talk about online privacy. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER.**

It is estimated that the average person's data is collected by over (1) _____ companies. · Most privacy policies are never (2) _____. · Passwords should be changed if a company has been (3) _____. · Two-factor authentication should be switched (4) _____. · Photos of children shouldn't be (5) _____ publicly.

**7** 4+.17 **Listen to Asel talking about renovating her flat. What has been done, what is being done now, and what will be done?**

## D Speaking IELTS Part 3: privacy

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

1 Is it acceptable for companies to collect our personal data? Why?
2 Should security cameras be installed everywhere in cities?
3 How can people protect themselves from online scams?
4 Do young people share too much on social media?

**9** SPEAK **Describe a home improvement you have had done (or would like to have done). Use have / get something done.**

## E Extra practice The passive

WORKBOOK

**10** **Find and correct the mistakes.**

1 My phone has stolen.
2 The bridge is building at the moment.
3 Passwords should changed every month.
4 I fixed my car at the garage. (the mechanic did it)
5 It is say that he is a millionaire.

**11** **Translate into English.**

1. Мой аккаунт взломали.
2. Сейчас у нас устанавливают новую кухню.
3. Говорят, что эта компания продаёт наши данные.
4. Пароли нужно менять регулярно.
5. Мне нужно починить телефон (в мастерской).

**12** **Writing. Write a short report (150 words) on how people can protect their privacy online. Use at least six passive forms.**

**Check yourself · Проверь себя**

- ☐ I can talk about privacy, data and home improvements.
- ☐ I can use the passive in all tenses, with modals and in "It is said that…".
- ☐ I can use **have / get something done**.

## WORD LIST · UNIT 8+

| | |
|---|---|
| **personal data** | личные данные |
| **track** | отслеживать |
| **collect / store** | собирать / хранить |
| **hack into** | взломать |
| **scam** | мошенничество |
| **two-factor authentication** | двухфакторная аутентификация |
| **invade privacy** | вторгаться в частную жизнь |
| **consent** | согласие |
| **privacy policy** | политика конфиденциальности |
| **renovate** | ремонтировать |
| **install** | устанавливать |
| **replace** | заменять |
| **leak** | протечка |
| **plumber** | сантехник |
| **quote** | смета |

UNIT 9

# Generations

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAMMAR** | Defining and non-defining relative clauses · used to / be used to / get used to | **VOCABULARY** | Generations · family life and traditions |
| **LISTENING** | Three generations · moving in with grandparents | **SPEAKING** | IELTS Speaking Part 3: generations |

## A Vocabulary Generations (Plus)

### Vocabulary Plus · Generations

| | |
|---|---|
| **the older / younger generation** – старшее / младшее поколение | **the generation gap** – конфликт поколений |
| **a role model** – образец для подражания | **respect your elders** – уважать старших |
| **an extended family** – большая семья (несколько поколений) | **a nuclear family** – нуклеарная семья |
| **pass down** traditions – передавать | **keep up** a tradition – поддерживать |
| **old-fashioned** – старомодный | **tech-savvy** – разбирающийся в технике |
| **move out** – съехать | **look after** – заботиться |
| **retire / retirement** – выйти / выход на пенсию | **independent** – самостоятельный |

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

1 My grandmother taught me her recipes – they've been _____ _____ for five generations.
2 My parents don't understand TikTok – that's the _____ _____.
3 In an _____ family, grandparents, parents and children live together.
4 My grandpa isn't old-fashioned – he's very _____-_____ and uses three apps every day.
5 I want to _____ _____ of my parents' flat and live on my own.
6 My aunt is my _____ _____ – she's a successful doctor and a kind person.

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 or non-defining?**

| Defining (no commas) – which one? | Non-defining (commas) – extra information |
|---|---|
| The woman **who lives next door** is 100. | My grandmother, **who is 85**, still works. |
| **that** is OK | **that** is NOT possible |
| object pronoun can be omitted: the book **(that) I read** | pronoun can't be omitted |

**which** for a whole idea: *My son calls me every day, **which** makes me happy.*
**whose / where / when**: the man **whose** house… · the village **where** I grew up · the year **when** we moved

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

| | Meaning | Followed by |
|---|---|---|
| **used to** | past habit (not now) | infinitive: I **used to live** with my grandparents. |
| **be used to** | it's normal for me | -ing / noun: I**'m used to sharing** a room. |
| **get used to** | it's becoming normal | -ing / noun: Grandpa is **getting used to** his smartphone. |

**Typical mistakes**

~~My father, that is a doctor, …~~ → My father, **who** is a doctor, …
~~I'm used to get up early~~ → I'm used to **getting** up early.
~~I am used to live here~~ (в прошлом) → I **used to live** here.

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

1. My grandfather who was born in 1940 remembers the old village.
2. The people who live upstairs are very noisy.
3. Almaty which is near the mountains is my favourite city.
4. This is the house where my mother grew up.
5. She called me every day which was very kind of her.

**4** **Combine the sentences with a relative pronoun.**

1 My aunt lives in Canada. She is a nurse. (who, ND) → _____
2 That's the school. My father taught there. (where) → _____
3 I met a man. His son plays for the national team. (whose) → _____
4 1991 was the year. My parents got married then. (when) → _____

**5** **Complete with used to, be used to or get used to in the correct form.**

1 My grandparents _____ (live) in a yurt in summer.
2 I can't _____ (wake up) at 5 a.m. – it's so early!
3 She _____ (look after) children – she has five brothers.
4 _____ you _____ (play) outside a lot when you were a child?
5 After a month in the village, we _____ (live) without the internet.

## C Listening Three generations

**6** 4+.18 **Listen to three people from the same family. Match the speakers with the statements.**

1. Grandma Roza _____ 2. Mother Aigul _____ 3. Son Daniyar _____
a. "I'm still getting used to living with my parents again." · b. "I used to work in a factory." · c. "I'm used to looking after everyone." · d. "I've never lived abroad."

**7** 4+.18 **Listen again. Answer the questions.**

1 Who is teaching Roza to use video calls?
2 Why has Daniyar moved back home?
3 What does Aigul wish?

## D Speaking IELTS Part 3: generations

### Model answer

Examiner: Is the generation gap bigger today than in the past?
Candidate: I'd say it is, mainly because of technology. My grandparents, who grew up without television, find it hard to understand why we spend so much time online. On the other hand, a lot of older people are getting used to smartphones now, which helps families stay in touch. So the gap is still there, but in some ways technology is also closing it.

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

1 What can young people learn from older people?
2 Is it better for elderly people to live with their families or in care homes?
3 Which traditions in your country are being lost?
4 How are families today different from families fifty years ago?

## E Extra practice Relative clauses · used to

**9** **Find and correct the mistakes.**

1. My mother, that is a teacher, loves books.
2. This is the village where I grew up in.
3. I'm used to live alone.
4. My grandfather, who he is 90, still drives.
5. When I was a child, I was used to visit my grandparents every summer.

**10** **Translate into English.**

1. Моя бабушка, которой 80 лет, до сих пор работает в саду.
2. Это дом, где выросли мои родители.
3. Я никак не могу привыкнуть к новой работе.
4. Раньше мы жили большой семьёй.
5. Он привык рано вставать.

**11** **Writing. Write about a person from an older generation in your family (150 words). Use relative clauses and used to.**

**Check yourself · Проверь себя**

- ☐ I can talk about generations and family life.
- ☐ I can use defining and non-defining relative clauses correctly.
- ☐ I can distinguish **used to, be used to, get used to**.

### WORD LIST · UNIT 9+

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **generation** | поколение | **old-fashioned** | старомодный |
| **generation gap** | конфликт поколений | **tech-savvy** | продвинутый в технике |
| **role model** | образец для подражания | **move out** | съехать |
| **respect your elders** | уважать старших | **retirement** | пенсия |
| **extended family** | большая семья | **independent** | самостоятельный |
| **nuclear family** | нуклеарная семья | **textile factory** | текстильная фабрика |
| **pass down** | передавать | **care home** | дом престарелых |
| **keep up a tradition** | поддерживать традицию | | |

UNIT 10

# Lessons learned

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAMMAR** | wish / if only (present, past, would) · should have / shouldn't have · course review | **VOCABULARY** | Life lessons · sustainable living |
| **LISTENING** | A podcast about regrets · an eco-challenge | **SPEAKING** | Full IELTS Speaking test |

## A Vocabulary Life lessons and sustainable living (Plus)

### Vocabulary Plus · Life lessons

**learn the hard way** (научиться на своих ошибках) · **look back on** (оглядываться на) · **have no regrets** · **make the most of** (использовать по максимуму) · **in hindsight** (задним числом) · **a wake-up call** (тревожный звонок) · **live and learn** (век живи — век учись) · **move on** (двигаться дальше)

### Vocabulary Plus · Sustainable living

**reduce waste** · **reusable** bag / bottle (многоразовый) · **second-hand** clothes (б/у) · **fast fashion** · **food waste** · **compost** · **carbon footprint** · **energy-efficient** (энергоэффективный) · **go vegetarian / vegan** · **car-sharing**

**1** **Complete with a phrase from the boxes.**

1. I didn't save any money when I was young — I learned the _____ _____.
2. In _____, I should have studied medicine.
3. The doctor's warning was a real _____-_____ _____ — I started exercising the next day.
4. I always carry a _____ bottle so I don't buy plastic ones.
5. I buy _____-_____ clothes — they're cheaper and better for the planet.
6. When you're young, _____ the _____ of every opportunity.

## B Grammar Wishes and regrets

**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 · **Wishes – three "directions"**

| Wish about... | Form | Example |
|---|---|---|
| the present (unreal now) | wish + **past simple** / **could** | I **wish** I **had** more free time. · I **wish** I **could** speak Chinese. |
| the past (regret) | wish + **past perfect** | I **wish** I **hadn't bought** so many clothes. |
| other people's behaviour (annoyed) | wish + **would** | I **wish** people **would** stop throwing rubbish. |

**If only** = a stronger wish: **If only** I **had listened** to my parents!

SUMMARY · **should have / shouldn't have**

**should have + p.p.** – it was a good idea, but I didn't: I **should have saved** more money.
**shouldn't have + p.p.** – it was a bad idea, but I did: I **shouldn't have bought** that car.

**Typical mistakes**

~~I wish I have a car~~ → I wish I **had** a car.
~~I wish I didn't eat so much yesterday~~ → I wish I **hadn't eaten**…
~~I wish you pass the exam~~ → I **hope** you pass the exam.

**3** **Write wishes.**

1 I don't recycle. (present) → I wish I recycled.
2 I bought too many clothes last year. → _____
3 My neighbours keep throwing rubbish on the street. → _____
4 I can't cook well. → _____
5 I didn't travel when I was young. → If only _____
6 I live far from my family. → _____

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

1 "I failed because I didn't revise." → You _____
2 "I spent all my salary in one week." → I _____
3 "We didn't book, and the hotel was full." → We _____
4 "He ate too much cake and felt sick." → He _____

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

1 If I (had known / knew) about the party, I would have come.
2 She asked me where (I lived / did I live).
3 The new stadium (is being built / is building) now.
4 By 2030 we (will have reduced / will reduce) our waste by half.
5 He (must have / must) left – his car is gone.
6 I've (been learning / learned) Spanish for two years.
7 My uncle, (who / that) lives in Spain, is visiting us.
8 I'm not used to (wake / waking) up early.
9 When I arrived, the meeting (had started / started) already.
10 I wish I (could / can) play the piano.

## C Listening Regrets

**6** 4+.19 **Listen to a podcast in which older people talk about regrets. Complete the sentences with ONE or TWO words.**

1 Speaker 1 wishes she had spent more time with her _____.
2 Speaker 2 says he should have _____ more when he was young.
3 Speaker 3 wishes people would _____ less.
4 Speaker 4 has no regrets because she has always _____ her dreams.

**7** 4+.20 **Listen to Zara talking about a 30-day eco-challenge. What did she change? What does she regret?**

## D Speaking Full IELTS Speaking test

**8** SPEAK **Part 1 (4–5 minutes).**

1 Where are you from? What do you like about your hometown?
2 Do you try to live in an environmentally friendly way?
3 Is there a skill you wish you had learned as a child?
4 Do you usually plan things carefully or decide quickly?

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

**Describe a lesson you learned from a mistake.**
You should say:
– what the mistake was
– when it happened
– what you learned
and explain how it has changed the way you do things.

**9** SPEAK **Part 3 (4–5 minutes).**

1 Do people learn more from success or from failure?
2 Should parents let children make their own mistakes?
3 Why do some people find it hard to change their habits, even when they know they should?
4 Who should be more responsible for protecting the environment – individuals or governments?

**10** SPEAK **Self-assessment. Score yourself 1–5 for: Fluency · Vocabulary · Grammar · Pronunciation. Compare with your score at the end of Book 4. What has improved?**

## E Extra practice Wishes and regrets

WORKBOOK

**11** **Find and correct the mistakes.**

1 I wish I have a bigger flat.
2 I wish I didn't say that yesterday.
3 You should have tell me the truth.
4 I wish you will pass your exam.
5 If only I can turn back time!

**12** **Translate into English.**

1 Жаль, что я не умею играть на гитаре.
2 Жаль, что я не начал учить английский раньше.
3 Тебе не следовало покупать эту машину.
4 Вот бы люди перестали бросать мусор!
5 Задним числом понимаю, что я должен был послушать родителей.

**13** **Writing. "A letter to my younger self" (150–180 words). Use wish, if only, should have and the third conditional.**

**Check yourself · Проверь себя**

- ☐ I can talk about life lessons and sustainable living.
- ☐ I can express wishes and regrets accurately.
- ☐ I can do a full IELTS Speaking test. → **Next: IELTS preparation.**

### WORD LIST · UNIT 10+

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **learn the hard way** | научиться на горьком опыте | **reduce waste** | сокращать отходы |
| **look back on** | оглядываться на | **reusable** | многоразовый |
| **have no regrets** | ни о чём не жалеть | **second-hand** | подержанный |
| **make the most of** | использовать по максимуму | **fast fashion** | быстрая мода |
| **in hindsight** | задним числом | **food waste** | пищевые отходы |
| **wake-up call** | тревожный звонок | **compost** | компост; компостировать |
| **move on** | двигаться дальше | **energy-efficient** | энергоэффективный |

| | |
|---|---|
| **car-sharing** | каршеринг |
| **zero-waste** | без отходов |

REVIEW

# Final review: Book 4+

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAMMAR** | Conditionals · reported speech · passive · relative clauses · used to · wishes | **VOCABULARY** | Chance · communication · privacy · generations · life lessons |
| **LISTENING** | A radio interview | **SPEAKING** | Full IELTS Speaking test |

**Final test of the course**

This test covers Units 6–10 and the main grammar of the whole course. 70% or more – you are ready to start **IELTS preparation**.

## A Grammar Units 6–10

### 1 Choose the correct option. (14 points)

1 If I (hadn't missed / didn't miss) the train, I wouldn't have met her.
2 If she had taken the job, she (would live / would have lived) in Dubai now.
3 You can go (unless / as long as) you're back by ten.
4 He told me (that he was / that he is) leaving the next day.
5 She asked me (if I knew / did I know) the answer.
6 He accused me (of lying / to lie).
7 They suggested (to go / going) by train.
8 My account (has been hacked / has hacked).
9 We (had our kitchen renovated / renovated our kitchen) by a builder last year.
10 It (is said / says) that the castle is haunted.
11 My grandfather, (who / that) is 90, still drives.
12 I'm used to (live / living) with my grandparents.
13 I wish I (had saved / saved) more money when I was young.
14 I wish my brother (would stop / stops) borrowing my clothes.

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

1 I didn't know, so I didn't help. (had) → If _____
2 "Don't be late," she said to us. (told) → She _____
3 "I'm sorry I broke it," he said. (apologised) → He _____
4 A plumber is fixing our shower. (having) → We _____
5 People believe the story is true. (believed) → It _____
6 My neighbour's dog barks all night. (whose) → That's the neighbour _____
7 I regret not travelling more. (wish) → I _____
8 It was a mistake to lend him money. (shouldn't) → I _____

## B Vocabulary Units 6–10

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

1 Moving abroad was a turning _____ in my life.
2 I met my best friend by _____ on a train.
3 Someone is spreading a _____ about me.
4 Don't _____ – the fish wasn't that big!
5 Two-factor _____ protects your accounts.
6 We're going to _____ the whole flat next year.
7 My grandmother is very tech-_____ – she uses five apps.
8 There's a big generation _____ between me and my grandparents.
9 In _____, I should have chosen a different university.
10 I always carry a _____ bag to the supermarket.

## C Listening A radio interview

**4 4+.21 Listen to an interview with a 92-year-old woman. Choose the correct answer. (5 points)**

1 She used to work as (a teacher / a nurse).
2 The biggest change she has seen is (technology / the cost of living).
3 She wishes young people would (call more / read more).
4 If she had been born today, she would (become a doctor / travel more).
5 Her advice is to (save money / be kind).

## D Speaking Full IELTS Speaking test

**5 SPEAK Part 1.**

1 What do you do in your free time?
2 Do you often talk to older people in your family?
3 How do you usually find out about news in your city?

**Part 2 task card**

**Describe an older person who has influenced you.** You should say: who the person is, how you know them, what they have taught you, and explain why they are important to you.

**6 SPEAK Part 3.**

1 What role should grandparents play in children's lives?
2 Is privacy more important than security?
3 How can people learn to take good risks?

**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 · First impressions

**Exercise 1**

1. quick-tempered 2. laid-back 3. two-faced 4. people person 5. get on 6. down-to-earth

**Exercise 2**

1. – 2. + 3. – 4. + (can be – if too stubborn) 5. – 6. +

**Exercise 3**

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

**Exercise 4**

2. How many candidates did Dana interview? 3. What surprised you? 4. Who did you speak to after the interview? 5. How many people got the job?

**Exercise 5**

1. …what your strengths are? 2. …why you want this job. 3. …if / whether you have worked abroad? 4. …when you can start? 5. …how much the job pays?

**Exercise 6**

1. aren't you 2. did she 3. haven't they 4. can't he 5. shall we 6. were they

**Exercise 7 (track 4+.01)**

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

**Exercise 8 (track 4+.02)**

1 c, 2 b, 3 a

**Exercise 10**

1. Who told you about the job? 2. Do you know what time the interview starts? 3. You haven't met him, have you? 4. I wonder if (whether) she's a team player. 5. What happened at the meeting?

**Exercise 11**

1. Who invited you to the interview? 2. Could you tell me when the job starts? 3. You've worked in a team before, haven't you? 4. He's very quick-tempered, but good-natured. 5. We got on like a house on fire.

**Exercise 12**

Your own answer.

## Unit 2 · Making a difference

**Exercise 1**

1. raised 2. donate 3. volunteers / helps out 4. make, difference 5. fundraising 6. rewarding

**Exercise 2**

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

**Exercise 3**

1. have collected 2. has been volunteering 3. have you helped 4. have been carrying 5. have known 6. has run

**Exercise 4**

1. has been working (has worked), has organised 2. have, been doing, 've been cleaning 3. has, raised 4. 've been waiting 5. 've never donated

**Exercise 5**

2. How much money have they raised? 3. How long has he been learning sign language? 4. How many schools have you visited?

**Exercise 6 (track 4+.03)**

1. animal shelter 2. Sunday 3. 40 / forty 4. raising money 5. 12,000

### Exercise 7 (track 4+.04)

1. a 5 km charity run (City Charity Run) in the central park 2. families who lost their homes in the spring floods 3. run or walk, get sponsored by friends and family, or donate online

### Exercise 10

1. I've donated blood three times. 2. She's volunteered (She's been volunteering) here since 2020. 3. How long have you been raising money for this charity? 4. We've known about the problem for years. 5. I've been writing emails all morning…

### Exercise 11

1. I've been volunteering at a shelter for two years. 2. We've raised $2,000 for a new library. 3. Why are you so tired? – I've been helping out in the kitchen all day. 4. How many books have you collected (so far)? 5. Even small actions can make a difference.

### Exercise 12

Your own answer.

## Unit 3 · Journeys

### Exercise 1

1. diverted 2. ran out of 3. overbooked 4. stranded 5. evacuated 6. rescue

### Exercise 2

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

### Exercise 3

1. had left 2. were sleeping 3. had never flown 4. had been walking 5. had stopped 6. landed

### Exercise 4

1. were driving 2. started 3. hadn't checked 4. broke down 5. had been driving 6. had seen 7. came

### Exercise 5

1. By the time we arrived at the gate, the plane had taken off. 2. I couldn't board the plane because I had lost my passport. 3. We had been waiting for three hours when the flight was cancelled.

### Exercise 6 (track 4+.05)

1 Ben booked his flights, 2 his first flight was delayed, 3 his connecting flight left, 4 he arrived in Moscow, 5 he slept on a bench, 6 he arrived at the wedding (the connecting flight had left before he arrived – past perfect)

### Exercise 7 (track 4+.06)

1. on Peak Talgar 2. an avalanche had blocked their route down (the weather had changed) 3. thirty hours 4. by helicopter

### Exercise 10

1. …the film had already started. 2. …I had been working all day. 3. She had never seen the sea… 4. While we were driving, a tyre burst. 5. …the thief had escaped.

### Exercise 11

1. When we arrived at the airport, the plane had already left (taken off). 2. We had been driving for five hours when the car broke down. 3. She had never been abroad before. 4. While we were waiting for the bus, it started to snow. 5. The village was (had been) evacuated before the water came.

### Exercise 12

Your own answer.

## Unit 4 · Cities of tomorrow

### Exercise 1

1. traffic congestion 2. affordable 3. pedestrian 4. air 5. overcrowded 6. rural

### Exercise 2

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

### Exercise 3

1. will have planted 2. will be living 3. will have built 4. will be sitting 5. will have saved 6. will be having

### Exercise 4

1. are going to 2. will 3. opens 4. am meeting 5. will be working

### Exercise 5 (track 4+.07)

1. 70 / seventy 2. banned 3. green 4. energy 5. housing

### Exercise 6 (track 4+.08)

1 b, 2 a (c is extra)

### Exercise 8

1. …they will have built… 2. …I will be lying on the beach. 3. By the time you get here… 4. I think the city will build more parks… 5. …I'll be driving home then.

### Exercise 9

1. By 2035 the city will have built a new metro line. 2. This time tomorrow I'll be flying to Singapore. 3. I think people will use bikes more (will be using bikes more). 4. We're going to move out of the city (to the countryside). 5. By the end of the year I'll have finished the project.

### Exercise 10

Your own answer.

## Unit 5 · Ancient secrets

### Exercise 1

1. archaeologist 2. date 3. ancient 4. evidence 5. remains 6. skeleton

### Exercise 2

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

### Exercise 3

1. This must be a tomb. 2. This object might / could be a toy. 3. This can't be from the 20th century. 4. The archaeologists might still be working.

### Exercise 4

1. He must have been a warrior. 2. They might have buried him with his horse. 3. People can't have lived here in winter. 4. The tomb must have been very expensive to build. 5. Robbers might have taken the gold.

### Exercise 5

1. must have rained 2. must have been 3. might be working 4. can't have been

### Exercise 6 (track 4+.09)

1. 1969 2. 4,000 3. 18 / eighteen 4. woman 5. symbol

### Exercise 7 (track 4+.10)

They decide it must be a bronze mirror (it has a handle on the back, so it can't be a plate).

### Exercise 10

1. It can't be real gold. 2. He must have died a long time ago. 3. They might have built the tower for defence. 4. She can't have known about the discovery. 5. It must have been very cold here in winter.

### Exercise 11

1. This must be a very ancient tomb. 2. They might have used this cup for ceremonies. 3. Children can't have made it. 4. He must have been a rich warrior. 5. They must (might) still be digging.

### Exercise 12

Your own answer.

## Review · Review: Units 1–5

### Exercise 1

1. called 2. the museum opens 3. haven't 4. have raised 5. have been helping 6. had left 7. had been walking 8. will be lying 9. will have finished 10. can't 11. must have been 12. might have used

### Exercise 2

1. Could you tell me where the station is? 2. I've been volunteering here for two years. 3. She must have forgotten. 4. When we arrived, the train had already left. 5. I'll have finished the report by Friday. 6. The castle might have been a prison.

### Exercise 3

1. people 2. quick 3. raised 4. rewarding 5. diverted 6. stranded 7. congestion 8. affordable 9. archaeologist(s) 10. date

### Exercise 4 (track 4+.11)

1. 1972 2. a farmer 3. bronze 4. a soldier 5. an arrow

## Unit 6 · Turning points

### Exercise 1

1. by chance 2. missed 3. turned out 4. turning point 5. play 6. coincidence

### Exercise 2

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

### Exercise 3

1. hadn't taken, wouldn't have met 2. would have got, had prepared 3. had invested, would have become 4. would, have studied, hadn't chosen

### Exercise 4

2. If she hadn't moved to London, she wouldn't speak perfect English now. 3. If he had saved money, he would be on holiday now. 4. If we hadn't missed the flight, we wouldn't still be at the airport.

### Exercise 5

1. heat 2. rains 3. were / was 4. had left 5. drive 6. is

### Exercise 6 (track 4+.12)

1. met her husband 2. lawyer 3. turned down / refused 4. London

### Exercise 7 (track 4+.13)

1. If you never take risks, you never grow – but be smart (have a plan). 2. You can leave a safe job as long as you have savings for at least six months.

### Exercise 10

1. If I had known, I would have helped. 2. …she would have passed. 3. Correct (mixed conditional). 4. Unless you hurry, you'll miss it. 5. If I see him, I'll tell him.

### Exercise 11

1. If I hadn't missed the train, I wouldn't have met her. 2. If I had taken a risk then, I would have my own business now. 3. If I had more courage, I would change jobs. 4. You can take the car as long as (provided that) you return it tomorrow. 5. If you had told me, I would have helped you.

### Exercise 12

Your own answer.

## Unit 7 · Word of mouth

### Exercise 1

1. spreading 2. boasts 3. accused 4. persuade / convince 5. exaggerate 6. insisted

### Exercise 2

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

### Exercise 3

1. (that) she was getting married. 2. (that) they hadn't told anyone. 3. (that) he hadn't spread the rumour. 4. to keep my secret. 5. if / whether I knew the new manager. 6. not to believe everything I heard.

### Exercise 4

1. He apologised for being late. 2. She accused me of taking her charger. 3. My brother admitted reading (that he had read) my diary. 4. Ali suggested going to a café. 5. My friend advised me to talk to her. 6. Grandpa insisted on paying the bill.

### Exercise 5 (track 4+.14)

1. was 2. had heard 3. was 4. wasn't 5. not

### Exercise 6 (track 4+.15)

1. was the wrong colour 2. send a new one 3. a refund 4. give a full refund

### Exercise 8

1. She told me (that) she was tired. 2. He asked me where I worked. 3. They said (that) they would come. 4. She suggested meeting later. 5. He apologised for being late.

### Exercise 9

1. She said (that) she had heard the rumour the day before. 2. He asked me if I could keep secrets. 3. The teacher asked us not to be late. 4. He accused me of spreading rumours. 5. She insisted on paying.

### Exercise 10

Your own answer.

## Unit 8 · Privacy and home life

### Exercise 1

1. strong 2. track 3. hack 4. plumber 5. renovate 6. quote

### Exercise 2

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

### Exercise 3

1. is being recorded 2. has been hacked 3. were installed 4. had been opened 5. will be introduced 6. shouldn't be shared

### Exercise 4

1. It is said that the house is haunted. 2. It is believed that most passwords are too weak. 3. It is thought that the company sold our data.

### Exercise 5

2. We had our walls painted last week. 3. We're having (We'll have) a new alarm installed tomorrow. 4. He had his bike stolen.

### Exercise 6 (track 4+.16)

1. 100 / one hundred 2. read 3. hacked 4. on 5. shared

### Exercise 7 (track 4+.17)

Done: the windows have been replaced, the walls have been repainted. Now: the new kitchen is being installed. Future: the bathroom will be done next month, then the floors will be replaced.

### Exercise 10

1. My phone has been stolen. 2. The bridge is being built at the moment. 3. Passwords should be changed every month. 4. I had my car fixed at the garage. 5. It is said that he is a millionaire.

### Exercise 11

1. My account has been hacked. 2. A new kitchen is being installed (We're having a new kitchen installed). 3. It is said that this company sells our data. 4. Passwords should be changed regularly. 5. I need to have (get) my phone repaired (fixed).

### Exercise 12

Your own answer.

## Unit 9 · Generations

### Exercise 1

1. passed down 2. generation gap 3. extended 4. tech-savvy 5. move out 6. role model

### Exercise 2

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

### Exercise 3

1. ND – My grandfather, who was born in 1940, remembers… 2. D 3. ND – Almaty, which is near the mountains, is… 4. D 5. ND – She called me every day, which was very kind of her.

### Exercise 4

1. My aunt, who lives in Canada, is a nurse. / My aunt, who is a nurse, lives in Canada. 2. That's the school where my father taught. 3. I met a man whose son plays for the national team. 4. 1991 was the year when my parents got married.

### Exercise 5

1. used to live 2. get used to waking up 3. 's used to looking after 4. Did, use to play 5. got used to living

### Exercise 6 (track 4+.18)

1 b, 2 c, 3 a (d is extra)

### Exercise 7 (track 4+.18)

1. her granddaughter 2. to save money for a flat 3. that someone would look after her

### Exercise 9

1. My mother, who is a teacher, … 2. …where I grew up. (or: the village (that) I grew up in) 3. I'm used to living alone. 4. My grandfather, who is 90, … 5. …I used to visit my grandparents every summer.

### Exercise 10

1. My grandmother, who is 80, still works in the garden. 2. This is the house where my parents grew up. 3. I can't get used to my new job. 4. We used to live as a big (extended) family. 5. He's used to getting up early.

### Exercise 11

Your own answer.

## Unit 10 · Lessons learned

### Exercise 1

1. hard way 2. hindsight 3. wake-up call 4. reusable 5. second-hand 6. make, most

### Exercise 2

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

### Exercise 3

2. I wish I hadn't bought so many clothes last year. 3. I wish my neighbours would stop throwing rubbish on the street. 4. I wish I could cook well. 5. If only I had travelled when I was young. 6. I wish I didn't live so far from my family.

### Exercise 4

1. You should have revised. 2. I shouldn't have spent all my salary in one week. 3. We should have booked. 4. He shouldn't have eaten so much cake.

### Exercise 5

1. had known 2. I lived 3. is being built 4. will have reduced 5. must have 6. been learning 7. who 8. waking 9. had started 10. could

### Exercise 6 (track 4+.19)

1. children 2. saved 3. worry 4. followed

### Exercise 7 (track 4+.20)

She used reusable bags, bought vegetables without plastic, stopped buying fast fashion (only one second-hand jacket) and started composting. She regrets not starting earlier – she wishes she had started years ago.

### Exercise 11

1. I wish I had a bigger flat. 2. I wish I hadn't said that yesterday. 3. You should have told me the truth. 4. I hope you pass your exam. 5. If only I could turn back time!

### Exercise 12

1. I wish I could play the guitar. 2. I wish I had started learning English earlier. 3. You shouldn't have bought that car. 4. I wish people would stop throwing rubbish! 5. In hindsight, I should have listened to my parents.

### Exercise 13

Your own answer.

## Review · Final review: Book 4+

### Exercise 1

1. hadn't missed 2. would live 3. as long as 4. that he was 5. if I knew 6. of lying 7. going 8. has been hacked 9. had our kitchen renovated 10. is said 11. who 12. living 13. had saved 14. would stop

### Exercise 2

1. If I had known, I would have helped. 2. She told us not to be late. 3. He apologised for breaking it. 4. We're having our shower fixed. 5. It is believed (that) the story is true. 6. That's the neighbour whose dog barks all night. 7. I wish I had travelled more. 8. I shouldn't have lent him money.

### Exercise 3

1. point 2. chance 3. rumour 4. exaggerate 5. authentication 6. renovate 7. savvy 8. gap 9. hindsight 10. reusable

### Exercise 4 (track 4+.21)

1. a nurse 2. technology 3. read more 4. become a doctor 5. be kind

# Audioscripts

### 4+.01 Unit 1 · Listen to part of a job interview. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

**Interviewer** Thank you for coming, Nurlan. Could you tell me why you left your last job?

**Nurlan** Of course. I enjoyed it, but the company closed down last spring, so everyone lost their jobs.

**Interviewer** I see. How would your last manager describe you?

**Nurlan** I think she'd say I'm a people person. I get on well with customers and I'm a good team player.

**Interviewer** And what about your weaknesses?

**Nurlan** Well, I find it hard to say no. Sometimes I agree to help everyone and then I have too much work. I'm learning to manage my time better.

**Interviewer** That's an honest answer. Do you have any questions for us?

**Nurlan** Yes. I'd like to know whether you offer any training for new staff.

**Interviewer** Yes, we do – a two-week programme.

### 4+.02 Unit 1 · Listen to three people at a speed-networking event. What job does each person do and what impression do they make? Match.

Speaker 1 (Ana): Hi, I'm Ana. I'm a nurse – I work nights, so if I fall asleep while you're talking, don't take it personally! I'm pretty laid-back, and I love a good joke.
Speaker 2 (Josh): I'm Josh. I'm a lawyer, a very successful one, actually. I've won every case this year. I drive a Porsche, I have a flat in the centre… Sorry, what was your name again?
Speaker 3 (Marat): Hello, I'm Marat. I design houses – I'm an architect. Nothing fancy, mostly family homes. What about you? What do you do?

### 4+.03 Unit 2 · Listen to Aru talking about her volunteering. Complete the notes with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER.

Aru: I've been volunteering at an animal shelter since 2022. I go every Sunday – I walk the dogs, clean, and take photos for our website. I think I've helped about forty dogs find new homes. It's incredibly rewarding when you see a dog leave with a happy family. At the moment the shelter is too small, so for the last three months I've been raising money for a new building. We've organised a concert and a cake sale, and so far we've raised twelve thousand dollars. We need fifty thousand, so there's a long way to go!

### 4+.04 Unit 2 · Listen to a radio advert for a fundraising event. Answer the questions.

Announcer: This Saturday, join the City Charity Run! It's a five-kilometre run through the central park, and all the money will go to families who lost their homes in the spring floods. You don't have to be a great runner – you can walk if you like. Ask your friends and family to sponsor you, or simply donate online. Last year we raised over a hundred thousand dollars. Let's make a difference together!

### 4+.05 Unit 3 · Listen to Ben's story. Put the events in the order they happened (1–6).

Ben: It was the worst journey of my life. I'd booked a flight from London to Almaty via Moscow, for my sister's wedding. The first flight was delayed by three hours because of a technical problem. By the time we arrived in Moscow, my connecting flight had already left. The next flight wasn't until the following evening, and I didn't have a visa to leave the airport, so I slept on a bench. I hadn't eaten for hours, and the cafés were closed. Finally I got to Almaty – two hours after the ceremony had started! I'd missed the vows, but I was there for the party.

### 4+.06 Unit 3 · Listen to a news report about a rescue. Answer the questions.

Newsreader: Two climbers were rescued yesterday on Peak Talgar after an avalanche had blocked their route down. The men had been climbing for two days when the weather suddenly changed. They had been waiting in a small tent for thirty hours when a helicopter finally reached them. Doctors say both men are cold and tired but in good condition.

### 4+.07 Unit 4 · Listen to a city planner's talk. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER.

Planner: By 2050, experts think about seventy per cent of the world's population will be living in cities. So how will our city look? First, we're planning to remove cars from the centre. By 2050, they'll have been banned from the city centre completely, and people will be using electric buses, trams and bikes. Second, we want every flat to be no more than ten minutes' walk from a green space – a park or a garden. Third, new buildings will produce their own energy from solar panels. But the biggest challenge will be housing: we need to make sure that ordinary people can afford to live here.

### 4+.08 Unit 4 · Listen to two people talking about their plans. Match the speaker with the statement.

**Dana** I've just accepted a job in Singapore! I'm flying out on the third, so this time next month I'll be working in one of the greenest cities in the world. I can't wait.

**Ruslan** My plans are less exciting. I'm in my last year at university – urban planning – so by next summer I'll have finished my degree. Then I'm going to look for a job with the city council.

### 4+.09 Unit 5 · Listen to a podcast about the Golden Man (Altyn Adam), found in Kazakhstan. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER.

Host: Today we're talking about one of Kazakhstan's most famous discoveries – the Golden Man. In 1969, archaeologists were excavating a burial mound near the city of Issyk when they found a skeleton dressed in amazing clothes decorated with more than four thousand gold pieces. The person must have been very important – maybe a prince or a young warrior. Scientists think he was about eighteen years old. Interestingly, some researchers now say the skeleton might have been a woman – a warrior princess. We can't be sure, because the remains were badly damaged. Whoever it was, the Golden Man is now a national symbol of Kazakhstan.

### 4+.10 Unit 5 · Listen to two archaeologists at a site. What do they decide about the object?

**Anna** Look at this, Sam. What do you think it is?

**Sam** Hmm, it's round and made of bronze. It might be a plate.

**Anna** It can't be a plate – look, it has a handle on the back.

**Sam** You're right. It could be a mirror, then. It must have been very shiny when it was new.

**Anna** Yes! And there are mirrors like this in other tombs from the same period. It must be a mirror.

### 4+.11 Review · Listen to a museum audio guide. Choose the correct answer. (5 points)

Guide: You're now looking at one of our most important objects – a bronze helmet. It was found in 1972 by a farmer who was digging in his field. It must be at least two thousand years old. Because it's quite simple, with no gold or decoration, experts think it can't have belonged to a king. It probably belonged to an ordinary soldier. Look at the small hole on the left side – it might have been made by an arrow during a battle. If so, the soldier must have been very lucky – or very unlucky!

### 4+.12 Unit 6 · Listen to three people talking about a turning point. Complete the table.

**Aliya** Ten years ago I missed my train to Astana because my taxi broke down. I was furious. But I sat in a café at the station, and a man asked if he could share my table. Now he's my husband! If I hadn't missed that train, I wouldn't have met him.

**Tom** I failed my law exams twice. I was devastated. So I took a job in a restaurant kitchen, and I discovered that I loved cooking. Now I have my own restaurant. If I'd passed those exams, I'd be a lawyer now – and probably a very unhappy one!

**Saule** In 2015 I turned down a job offer in London because my mother was ill. Sometimes I wonder… if I'd accepted it, I'd be living in London now. But I don't regret it. I was with my mum when she needed me.

### 4+.13 Unit 6 · Listen to a careers podcast. Answer the questions.

Speaker: People often ask me: should I take a risk? My answer is: if you never take risks, you never grow. But be smart. You can leave a safe job as long as you have savings for at least six months. Unless you have a plan, don't jump. And remember – if things don't work out, it isn't the end of the world. You'll have learned something.

**4+.14** **Unit 7 · Listen to two colleagues. Complete the reported sentences.**

**Lena** Max, have you heard? The boss is leaving the company!

**Max** Really? Who told you that?

**Lena** I heard it from the receptionist this morning.

**Max** Are you sure? She often exaggerates.

**Lena** Well, she said she'd seen him packing his office.

**Narrator** Later that day…

**Boss** Everyone, I know there's a rumour going around. I'm not going anywhere – I'm just moving to a bigger office on the third floor! And please, don't believe rumours.

**4+.15** **Unit 7 · Listen to a customer complaint call. Choose the correct answer.**

**Agent** Good afternoon, BuyNow customer service.

**Customer** Hello. I ordered a blue jacket last week, and today a red one arrived. This is the second time this has happened!

**Agent** I'm very sorry about that. I can send you a blue one tomorrow.

**Customer** No, thank you. I'd like my money back. I insist on a full refund.

**Agent** I understand. Let me check… Yes, I can give you a full refund. You'll receive it within five days.

**Customer** Thank you.

**4+.16** **Unit 8 · Listen to a talk about online privacy. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER.**

Speaker: Every time you use your phone, your data is being collected. It's estimated that the average person's information is collected by over one hundred companies. And most of us agree to this without knowing – privacy policies are almost never read. So what can be done? First, if you hear that a company has been hacked, your password should be changed immediately. Second, two-factor authentication should be switched on for every important account. And finally, think before you post. Photos of children, especially, shouldn't be shared publicly – they can stay online forever.

**4+.17** **Unit 8 · Listen to Asel talking about renovating her flat. What has been done, what is being done now, and what will be done?**

Asel: The renovation is taking forever! The old windows have been replaced, and the walls have been repainted – they look great. At the moment the new kitchen is being installed; the builders are here every day. The bathroom will be done next month, and then the floors will be replaced. I'm having everything done by one company, so at least it's organised.

**4+.18** **Unit 9 · Listen to three people from the same family. Match the speakers with the statements.**

**Roza** I'm seventy-eight. When I was young, I used to work in a textile factory, six days a week. Life was hard, but we were happy. Now my granddaughter is teaching me how to use video calls!

**Aigul** I'm the one in the middle. I work, I look after my mother, I help my children… I'm used to looking after everyone – it's normal for me now. Sometimes I wish someone would look after me!

**Daniyar** I studied in Germany for four years, and now I'm back home because I'm saving money for a flat. Living with my parents again is strange. I'm still getting used to it – my mum asks me where I'm going every time I leave the house!

**4+.19** **Unit 10 · Listen to a podcast in which older people talk about regrets. Complete the sentences with ONE or TWO words.**

**Host** We asked people over seventy: what do you regret?

**Speaker 1** I worked too much. I wish I had spent more time with my children when they were small. You can't get those years back.

**Speaker 2** Money! I should have saved more when I was young. I spent everything on cars. I learned the hard way.

**Speaker 3** My regret isn't about me. I wish people would worry less. I worried about everything, and most of it never happened.

**Speaker 4** Honestly? I have no regrets. I've always followed my dreams – I became a pilot at forty! Make the most of every day.

**4+.20** **Unit 10 · Listen to Zara talking about a 30-day eco-challenge. What did she change? What does she regret?**

Zara: Last month I did a zero-waste challenge. I took reusable bags everywhere, bought vegetables at the market without plastic, and stopped buying fast fashion – I only bought one second-hand jacket. I also started composting food waste. My only regret? I wish I had started years ago. In hindsight, it wasn't difficult at all – I should have done it much earlier.

**4+.21** **Review · Listen to an interview with a 92-year-old woman. Choose the correct answer. (5 points)**

**Interviewer** You're ninety-two. What did you do when you were younger?

**Woman** I used to be a nurse. I worked in the same hospital for forty years.

**Interviewer** What's the biggest change you've seen?

**Woman** Technology, of course. When I was a girl, we didn't even have a telephone. Now my great-grandson video-calls me from Canada!

**Interviewer** Do you have any wishes for young people?

**Woman** I wish they would read more books. Phones are fine, but books teach you to think.

**Interviewer** If you had been born today, what would you do?

**Woman** I'd become a doctor. In my time, it was very hard for women. Today I'd have the chance.

**Interviewer** Any advice?

**Woman** Be kind. It costs nothing, and people remember it forever.