

PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE RIGHT TENSE.

1. I can't go out now. I (not finish) my work yet.
2. I (leave) home at 8.30 tomorrow but I (not get) there until 12.30.
3. How (you get) that scar?
4. I (get) it in a car accident a year ago.
5. Smith's (open) a new shop in this street next July.
6. It's very cold. I (light) a fire.
7. Who (you vote) for at the last election?
8. I (vote) for Reagan.
9. The actors (arrive) yesterday and (begin) the rehearsals the same morning.
10. I can't hear what you (say) , the traffic (make) too much noise.
11. Her parents (give) a party for her next month. They (invite) sixty people.
12. I (hear) his speech on the radio last night.
13. How long (you wait) for me? I (wait) for about half an hour.
14. It (rain) for two days now.
15. That man (try) to make trouble since he came to us.
16. I (spend) a few days in London next month.
17. Mr Jones has just phoned to say that he (not come) back till Wednesday night.
18. We (take) the children to the seaside this summer.
19. The last time I (go) to England was in 1987.
20. I (never go) to Scotland.
21. But surely you can't want to eat again. You (have) three big meals today.
22. She (work) from nine to five except on Saturdays.
23. I (wear) a hat now because the sun is hot.
24. In Spain women (not wear) hats.
25. I can't answer the phone because I (make) an omelette.
26. I don't think my children (be) tall.
27. Come on! Hurry up or we (not get) to the cinema in time.
28. At what time (Mr Evans close) his shop last night?
29. At seven, and he (leave) a bit later.
30. Was it very difficult to win the match?
Yes, but we (win) in the end.
31. I (just see) your grandmother in South Street. She was alone.
32. I (still think) about what colour to paint the wall. I (not decide) yet.
33. Mary (already have) a bath but she (not do) her hair yet.
34. When did you first meet John?

I first (meet) him two months ago. I (know) him since April.

35. My father (not smoke) a cigarette for years!

36. Really? He was smoking one when I (see) him last night.

37. (he still write) books?

Yes, he (write) a very interesting novel.

38. They usually (make) a lot of noise, but tonight they (not make) any.

39. Look! That man (try) to open the door of your car!

40. You don't know what to do. Would you like (think) about it?

41. I don't like (study) Physics at all. I think it is terribly boring.

42. Do you think the children (eat) all the cake?

I hope not because they (be) ill.

43. That man (get) off the bus and (run) away before anybody could stop him.

44. At five o'clock Arthur (drive) the car to the garage and went to the pub.

45. (you be) to the races lately?

46. No, I (not be) for a long time.

47. Have you been married long?

No, We only (get) married two years ago.

48. Mary is not going to read that book. She (already read) it.

49. The police (still ask) Mary a lot of questions.

50. How long (she work) in that hospital?

51. She (begin) in October.

52. I'm hungry. I (not eat) anything since breakfast.

53. Philip (give) Mary a book for her next birthday.

54. We (have) dinner early tonight because we (go) to the theatre.

55. My aunt doesn't usually make cakes on Mondays, but she (make) one today because her sister (come) to tea tomorrow.

56. What (she do) in the evenings?

57. She usually (play) cards or (watch) TV.

58. The last train (leave) the station at 11.30.

59. Ann (make) a dress for herself at the moment. She (make) all her own clothes.

60. When I was looking for my passport I (find) this old photograph.

61. (you ever eat) snails?

Yes, I (eat) some at Tom's party last week.

62. He (serve) in the First World War.

63. When (that war begin)?

64. It (begin) in 1914.

65. She (say) that she was going to phone me this morning but it is now 12.30 and she (not phone) yet.

66. I (not see) your aunt recently.

67. No, she (not be) out of her house since she (buy) her colour television.
68. (you like) this necklace?
69. I (give) it to my daughter for her birthday tomorrow.
70. Tom and Mr Pitt (have) a long conversation. I (wonder) what they (talk) about.
71. What (he do) to his car now?
72. I think he (clean) it.
73. Her mother often (tell) her that she (spend) too much money but she never (listen)
74. She (leave) to Scotland next Friday.
75. (you wear) a uniform when you were at school?
76. The milkman (come) everyday at eight o'clock.
77. Mary likes (buy) lottery tickets but she never (win) anything.
78. Why (you drive) so fast? We are going to have an accident!
79. She (come) to town last week, and she (be) here since then.
80. I've got a letter from John. He (say) he (come) to London next week.
81. Something very strange (happen) yesterday.
82. You (not eat) too much for the last few days, that's why you feel so tired.
83. I (buy) a new house last year, but I (not sell) the old one yet.
84. I (work)for a Company in Bristol two years ago, but I didn't like it, so I came back to London and I (work) here since then.
85. I hope that you (have) a good time tomorrow.
86. Richard is finding life in Paris a bit difficult. He (not speak)..... French.
87. I haven't got a car at the moment, so I (go) to work on the bus this week. I usually (drive) to work.
88. We (go) camping every year. It's a good cheap holiday. Hotels (cost) too much.
89. Liz very often (lose) her keys.
90. When (you last see) Lisa?
91. Oh, a long time ago. I (not see) her since Christmas.
92. My tea is on the table now. I (just make) it.
93. The party wasn't very good. We (leave) after only half an hour.
94. The questions were easy. I hope you (write) them correctly.
95. Susan (lose) her purse. She can't find it anywhere.
96. The match (start) They are playing now.
97. Joanne (run) away from home. But she came back two days later.
98. When Mary (see) the question, she knew the answer.
99. I (dream) when the alarm clock rang.
100. The train was waiting when we (arrive) at the station.
101. Emma's shoes are dirty. She (walk) in the field.
102. I (swim) That's why my hair is wet.

- 103.Those young men (run) nearly two miles. They (run) for ten minutes.
- 104.You can have the newspaper. I (finish) with it.
- 105.I spoke to Melanie at lunch time. Someone (tell) her the news earlier.
- 106.I was really tired last night. I (have) a hard day.
- 107.do you want to see this programme? It (just start)
- 108.At that time we had no car. We (sell) our old one.
- 109.The bill isn't right. They (make) a mistake.
- 110.When the pupils (do) the experiment, they wrote a report on it.
- 111.When John had saved enough money he (buy) a motor-bike.
- 112.When we (complete) our exams, we gave them to the teacher.
- 113.After playing tennis I was annoyed because (not win) a single game.
- 114.When I saw Ben last week he said he (stop) smoking. But when I saw him two days later, he (smoke) a cigarette.
- 115.We bought this picture many years ago. We (have) for ages.
- 116.Did you buy this book?
- 117.No, Nancy did. She (read) it at school next term .
- 118.Tea or coffee?
I (have) tea, please.
- 119.Can you meet me at seven? I may be late.
That's all right. I (wait) for you.
- 120.What about your plans, Carlo?. (you return) home after the exams?
I think I (go) back home at some time in the future, but first I (spend) six months in the USA.
- 121.I've fixed up a job. I (work) for a chemical company in California. I'm sure it (be) a good experience.
- 122.I (send) the cheque to you as soon as I have it.
- 123.I can't do anything until he (get) back.
- 124.How's your flat?
Well, the rent is very expensive. I (move) to a new place. I decided last week.
- 125.I (not see) your aunt recently.
No, she (not be) out of her house since she (buy) her colour television.
- 126.She can do better if she (try)
- 127.Was Tom there when you arrived? No, he (go) home.
- 128.The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (go) bed.
- 129.He has cut my hair too short.
Don't worry. It (grow) again very quickly.

Vocabulary

Working with Words

A Replace the words or expressions in bold with the words below.

gathering ■ **immediately** ■ **reached**
missing ■ **begging** ■ **penniless**

1. I was so excited when I **arrived in** Singapore.
2. Will you please do this **right now**?
3. Martine couldn't believe that she was **without any money**.
4. Sue was very upset to find that her favourite necklace was **not there**.
5. **Asking strangers for money** is not a pleasant thing to do.
6. Martine spent the whole day **collecting** information about things to do in New York.

B Copy the chart into your notebook. Put the words and expressions into the correct category.

TRAVEL	MONEY
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subway station ■ **small change** ■ **purse**
gap year ■ **credit card** ■ **youth hostel**
traveller's cheques ■ **destination**
withdraw money ■ **reverse charge**

C Which of the words and expressions in B do the following clues refer to?

1. With this, you buy now and pay later.
2. You have to go underground to get to this place.
3. You take these with you when you travel abroad.
4. You probably won't be able to buy much with this.
5. This is a place for young people to stay while travelling.
6. This describes a telephone call which is paid for by the receiver.
7. This is the place you want to get to.
8. This is time taken off from university to see the world.
9. Women keep their money in this.
10. You do this at a bank.

Adjective Suffixes

A We can form adjectives by adding the suffixes *-less*, *-ful*, *-ed* or *-ing* to nouns or verbs. Copy the chart into your notebook and complete with the words below. Use your dictionary to help you with the spelling.

NOUN / VERB	ADJECTIVE
embarrass	embarrassing embarrassed

penny ■ **hope** ■ **annoy** ■ **interest** ■ **care**
embarrass ■ **excite** ■ **confuse** ■ **success**
bore ■ **miss**

See Grammar Appendix, page 118

B Complete the sentences with suitable adjectives from A.

1. Lisa's purse was stolen. She was left
2. The phone stopped ringing just as I reached it. I was so
3. Her bags were stolen because she was and left them unattended.
4. Their future looks good. They are very
5. I'm reading an book at the moment. I can't put it down.
6. It was such an moment. My face has never been so red.
7. Carl is with life. He wants something exciting to happen.
8. Steven Spielberg is a film director. He is famous worldwide.
9. The directions you gave me don't make any sense. They are very
10. Drew was so when she heard that she had won the lottery.
11. I can't find my keys. They were here a minute ago, but they seem to be

Idioms: Money

An idiom is an expression which cannot be understood literally. There are many idioms connected to money.

I still had my credit card. Even so, I had to be careful not to go into the red.

A What does to go into the red mean?

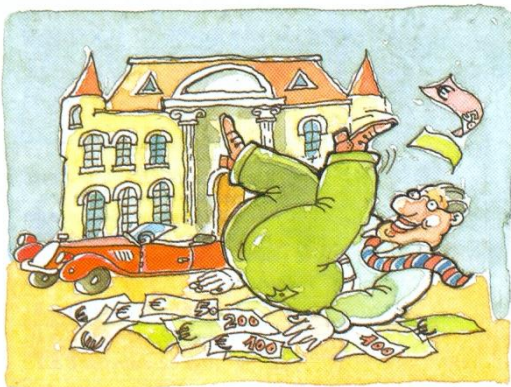
1. to be angry
2. to owe money

B Match the idioms in I to their meanings in II.

- | I | II |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. in the red | a. pay a lot of money for something |
| 2. rolling in it | b. not wanting to spend money |
| 3. a rip-off | c. having a lot of money |
| 4. pay through the nose | d. owing money to the bank |
| 5. tight-fisted | e. something that costs more than it is really worth |

C Complete the sentences below using the idioms in column I in B. Use your dictionary to help you.

1. He won't give you a penny – he's very
2. Rob's father doesn't have any financial problems. He's
3. It's a lovely ring, but she had to for it.
4. She paid €1,000 for the ring and then found out that the diamond was a fake. What !
5. I have a meeting with the bank manager – I'm again!



British / American English

British and American people use different words to describe the same thing. This can sometimes cause confusion for the listener.

A Match the words in British English with their American equivalents. Use your dictionary to help you.

British	American
1. lift	a. trunk
2. reverse charge call	b. garbage
3. rubbish	c. elevator
4. underground	d. purse
5. bag	e. collect call
6. boot	f. subway

B Look at the cartoon below and explain why the Englishman made a mistake.

But I asked you to put it in the trunk of the car!



C Read the statements below. Decide if the speaker is British or American. Use your dictionary to help you.

1. "There were no buses so I took a *cab*."
2. "I couldn't believe it when we ran out of *petrol*."
3. "I hate standing in a *queue*. It's a waste of time."
4. "That *truck* driver is going to cause an accident."
5. "The *sidewalks* here are always dirty."

ACTIVATE YOUR VOCABULARY

Below are four words in American English. What are their British English equivalents? Use your dictionary to help you.

apartment drapes attorney faucet

Going Places

Working with Words

A Choose the correct answer.

- I went shopping yesterday and by the end of the day I had no money left in my (purse / parents).
- Sandra didn't have any money, so she used her (small change / credit card).
- What is this train's final (realisation / destination)?
- It's an emergency. Please come (recently / immediately)!
- In India, poor people (withdraw money / beg) on the street.
- When Richard forgot to call me, I was (annoyed / penniless).
- He doesn't (realise / appear) how late it is.

B Match each question in I to an answer in II.

- I
- Is the flat near the subway station?
 - Have you got any small change?
 - Did you see that man begging?
 - Are you taking a gap year?
 - Is there a youth hostel near here?

- II
- No, I'm going straight to university.
 - Yes. Let's see if we can help him somehow.
 - Yes. Do you need it to pay for your bus ticket?
 - No, but you'll find a cheap hotel across the street.
 - Yes. It's close to all public transport.



C Circle two words or phrases in each line that have similar meanings.

- gather • withdraw • spend • collect
- annoyed • depressed • selfish • miserable
- choose • realise • understand • remind
- reach • leave • arrive at • rely
- find • search • admire • look for

D Complete the paragraph with the words below.

penniless ■ traveller's cheques ■ withdraw money
missing ■ credit card ■ old-fashioned
purse ■ reverse charge

Twenty years ago, most tourists to foreign countries used ¹..... . These days, that idea seems a little ²..... . Travellers can now ³..... at ATM machines. All they need is a ⁴..... . The card is easy to carry in a ⁵..... , since it takes up less space than traveller's cheques. Travellers who lose their cards won't necessarily be ⁶..... . All they need to do is phone the credit card company to report the ⁷..... card. Usually, the company will accept a ⁸..... call.

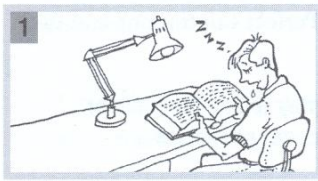
Adjective Suffixes

A Choose the correct answer.

- Maria likes Enrique, but he's not (interesting / interested) in her.
- My dog has got some (annoyed / annoying) habits.
- Be (careful / careless) when you pick up that dish.
- I'm sorry! That was a (thoughtful / thoughtless) thing to do.
- Are you (excited / exciting) about your trip?
- Anna was (disappointing / disappointed) that she missed the concert.
- Neil is so (helpless / helpful). He can't do anything by himself.
- We are (hopeless / hopeful) that we'll succeed.

B Form adjectives using words from the top line and suffixes from the bottom line. Write a sentence for each picture.

success ■ penny ■ care ■ embarrass ■ hope ■ bore
-ful ■ -less ■ -ing ■ -ed



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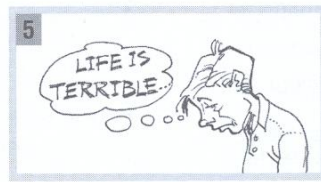
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Idioms: Money

Match each sentence beginning in I to a sentence ending in II.

- I
- Now he's *in the red*,
 - David is *tight-fisted*
 - He *paid through the nose* for that car,
 - Jane thinks it was a *rip-off*
 - Linda is *rolling in it*,

- II
- but it was worth it.
 - but it seemed like a good deal at the time.
 - so she doesn't have to worry about money.
 - so he has to be careful with his money.
 - so he won't give any money to charity.

Personally ...

Answer the following to show that you have understood the meaning of the italicised words.

- Give an example of something you are *successful* at.
.....
- What do you find *annoying*?
.....
- When do you get *bored*?
.....
- What would you do if your purse or credit card was *missing*?
.....
- Describe a time when you felt *embarrassed* about something.
.....
- What is the most *caring* thing you have ever done?
.....

Vocabulary Booster

Write the words below in the correct columns. Use your dictionary to help you.

trousers ■ collect call ■ garbage ■ cookie
biscuit ■ pavement ■ trunk ■ rubbish
elevator ■ pants ■ subway ■ lift
sidewalk ■ underground ■ boot
reverse charge

British	American

Reading

Look at the title and photographs below. What do you think the text is about?

CONSIDERING THE GAP YEAR



I
Taking a gap year isn't the right option for everyone. For example, if you are eager to begin university or a career right away, it isn't for you. Similarly, if you feel uncomfortable doing something a bit different, you might not enjoy a gap year. However, if you have the time and desire to take a year off, that experience can change your life.



II
 During your gap year, you can do anything you want – travel abroad, do volunteer work, play music, take a cooking course, learn first aid, and so on. The possibilities are endless. And don't forget that the gap year is not only about fun and adventure. Many students are taking gap years in order to earn money for living costs at university.



III
 Think carefully about what you want to do and how that will affect other long-term goals you have. It's important to plan your year well. Many university officials support the idea of a gap year, but they want to see that you do something meaningful with it.



IV
 Many people find that the gap year matures

them. After the year is over, family and friends notice a change in their attitude to life. They seem more confident. It makes sense, since having new experiences and meeting different kinds of people turn you into a well-rounded person.

V
 Your parents may object to the idea of your taking a gap year, but this need not be an obstacle for you. Your parents may fear that you'll never actually go to university or have a career, and they don't like to see you heading into the unknown. It's hard for them to see you leaving home. Show them that you understand their worries, and explain to them what you plan to do during the year. That should help relieve their anxieties.

"Your parents may object to the idea of your taking a gap year, but this need not be an obstacle for you."



Target

Multiple-choice Questions

A Choose the best answer according to the text.

- A gap year might not be suitable for you if you:
 - like to be different.
 - have got time to take a year off.
 - can't wait to start university.
- The gap year:
 - is just a time to have fun.
 - doesn't need to be planned.
 - can be a time to earn money for university.
- When the gap year is finished, many young people:
 - seem more mature.
 - have got less confidence.
 - are more educated.
- Parents may object to the gap year because:
 - they think it's too expensive.
 - they're afraid of the unknown.
 - they want their kids to leave home.

B Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as:

- an occupation (lines 1-5)
- out of your country (lines 11-15)
- significant (lines 21-25)
- makes them grow up (lines 26-30)
- worries (lines 41-42)

C Answer the questions.

- Why do you think most people don't take a year off between secondary school and university?
- If you can't take a year off, what could you do to experience new things and become more mature?

