

2

The way we live

Present tenses • *have/have got* • Collocation – daily life • Making conversation

STARTER



These flags all belong to English-speaking countries. Write the name of the country.



The United States
Canada
Australia
New Zealand
South Africa
Scotland

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Present tenses and *have/have got*

- 1 Read the texts. Match a country from the Starter with a text and a photograph. Complete the texts with the words from the boxes.

a

exports enjoy immigrants huge

This country has quite a small population, just 16 million, but the country is _____. The people are mainly of European descent, but there are also aborigines and a lot of south-east Asian _____. People live in towns on the coast, not so much inland, because it is so hot. They live a lot of their lives outdoors, and _____ sports, swimming, and having barbecues. This country _____ wine and wool – it has more than 60 million sheep!

b

favourite variety has only

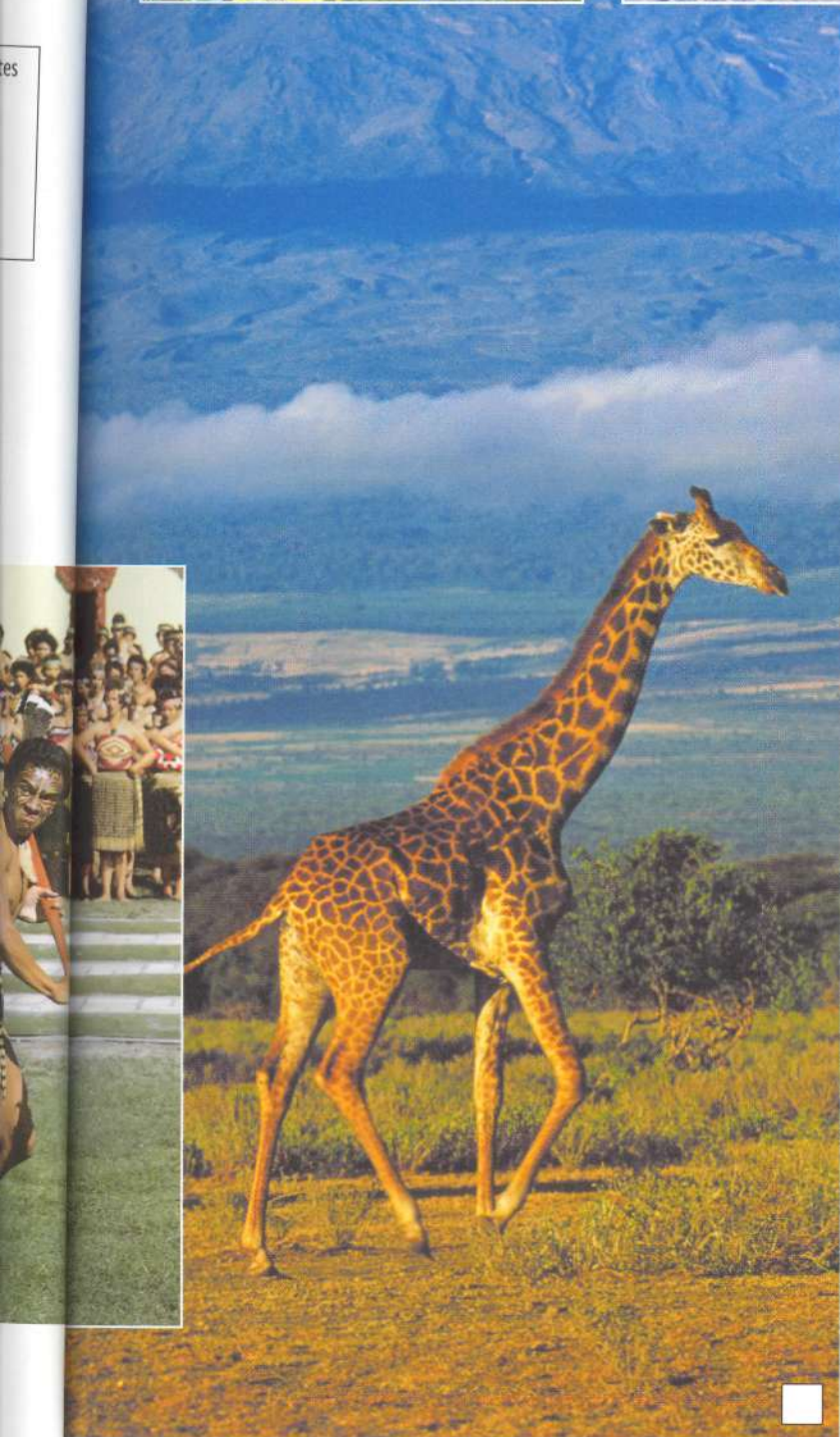
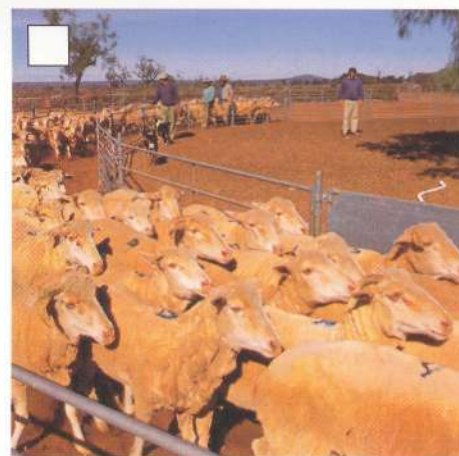
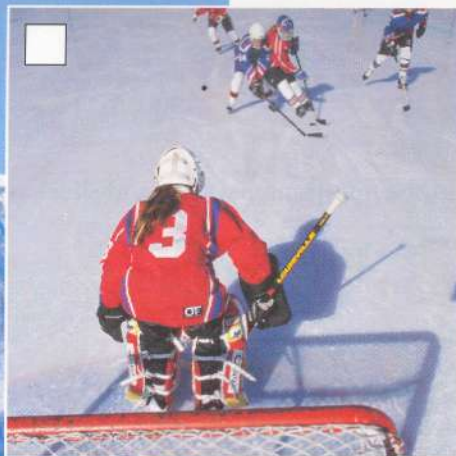
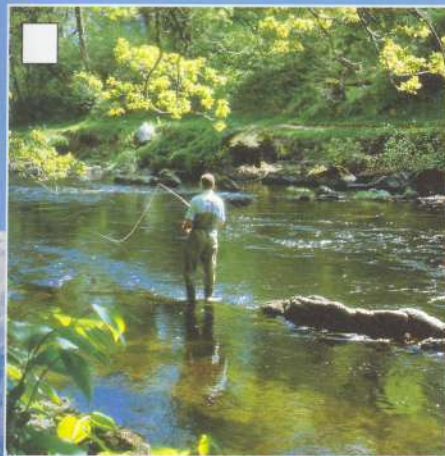
This is the second biggest country in the world, but it has a population of _____ 30 million. It is so big that there is a _____ of climates. Most people live in the south because the north is too cold. It is famous for its beautiful mountains and lakes – it _____ more lakes than any other country. Their _____ sports are baseball and ice hockey.

c

elephants grows black climate

This country has a population of about 45 million. Of these, 76 per cent are _____ and 12 per cent white. It has a warm _____. Either it never rains, or it rains a lot! It is the world's biggest producer of gold, and it exports diamonds, too. It _____ a lot of fruit, including oranges, pears, and grapes, and it makes wine. In the game reserves you can see a lot of wildlife, including lions, _____, zebras, and giraffes.





- 2 **T 2.1** Listen to three people describing the other countries. Match a country from the Starter with a description and a photograph.

d ☐ e ☐ f ☐

- 3 Close your books. Remember three facts about each country.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What tense are all the verb forms in texts a–c? Why?
- 2 Look at the sentences. Which refers to *all time*? Which refers to *now*?
She has three children.
She's having a shower.
- 3 Is *have* or *have got* used in texts a–c? And in d and e? Is *have got* more formal or informal?

► Grammar Reference 2.1–2.4 p130

- 4 Give some similar facts about your country.

PRACTICE

Talking about you

1 Practise the forms of *have* and *have got* in the question, negative, and short answer.

Do you have a car?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Have you got a car?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

I don't have a computer.

I haven't got a computer.

T 2.2 Listen and repeat.

2 Ask and answer about these things with a partner, using *have* or *have got*:

- a computer
- a credit card
- brothers and sisters
- a stereo
- a Walkman
- your parents/a holiday home
- a camera
- a mobile phone
- your sister/a car
- a bicycle
- a pet
- your brother/a motorbike

Getting information

3 Work with a partner.

Student A Look at this chart.

Student B Look at the chart from your teacher.

Name and age	Town and country	Family	Occupation	Free time/holiday	Present activity
Mike, 26					
Lucy, 38					
Nicole, 15	Texas, the United States	two brothers and a dog!	student at high school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listens to music • Florida or Mexico 	getting ready to go out
Jeff, 54, and Wendy, 53	Melbourne, Australia	one daughter and three grandchildren	He ... office. She ... hairdresser.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tennis, swimming • Bali every summer 	having a barbecue in the back yard

Write questions to find the information about the people in your chart.

Town/country

• Where does he ... from?

Family

• ... married?
 • Does she have ...?
 • What ... do?
 • Has he got ...?
 • How many ...?

Occupation

Free time/holiday

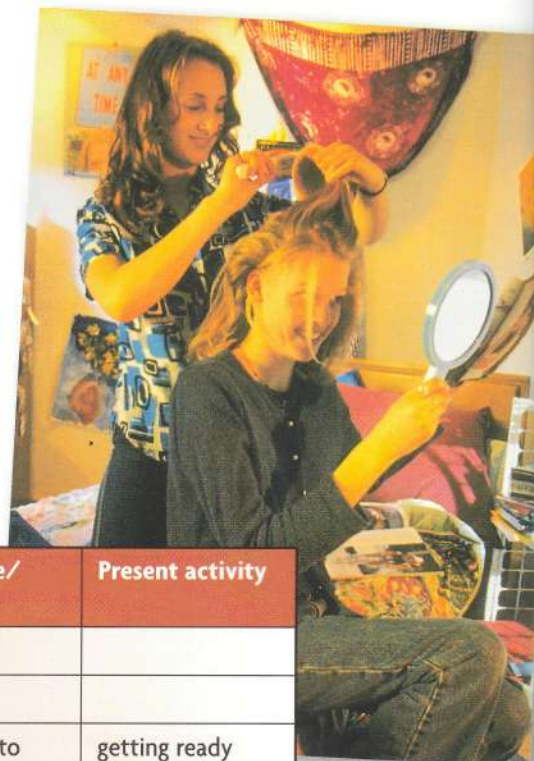
• What does she ... in her free time?
 • Where ... go on holiday?

Present activity

• What ... doing at the moment?

T 2.3 Listen and compare.

4 Ask and answer questions with your partner to complete your chart.



5 Think of questions to ask about free time and holiday activities.

- What do you do in your free time?
- What do ... at the weekend?
- ... any sports?
- Do you like ... ?
- Where ... holiday?
- Do ... winter holiday?

Stand up! Ask two or three students your questions. Use short answers when necessary. Find out who has the most hobbies and holidays.

Do you like skiing?

No, I don't.

Check it

6 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- ☐ Where you go on holiday?
☐ Where do you go on holiday?
- ☐ Do you have any children?
☐ Do you have got any children?
- ☐ I'm Hans. I'm coming from Germany.
☐ I'm Hans. I come from Germany.
- ☐ This is a great party! Everyone is dancing.
☐ This is a great party! Everyone dances.
- ☐ I don't have a mobile phone.
☐ I no have a mobile phone.
- ☐ Jack's a policeman, but he doesn't wear a uniform.
☐ Jack's a policeman, but he no wear a uniform.
- ☐ 'Where is José?' 'He's sitting by the window.'
☐ 'Where is José?' 'He sits by the window.'
- ☐ I'm liking black coffee.
☐ I like black coffee.

VOCABULARY

Daily life

1 Match the verbs and nouns.

have
wash
watch
talk

a film on TV
to my friends
my hair
breakfast

make
listen
relax
do

to music
my homework
a cup of tea
on the sofa

have
clear up
do
have/put

posters on the wall
the mess
a shower
the washing-up

cook
go
put on
read

magazines
a meal
make-up
to the toilet

T 2.4 Listen and check.

2 Match the activities from exercise 1 with the correct room.

Kitchen

Bathroom

Living room

Bedroom

3 Do you like where you live? Choose your favourite room. What do you do in that room?



I like my bedroom a lot because I've got lots of posters on the walls. I listen to music and do my homework ...

I like my living room. The walls are white, and I love the big, comfortable sofa ...

4 Describe your favourite room to a partner. Don't say which room it is. Can your partner guess?

READING AND SPEAKING

Living in the USA

- 1 Close your eyes and think of the United States. Write down the first five things you think of.

The Empire State Building
Cheeseburger and fries

Compare your list with other students.

- 2 Read the introduction to the magazine article. Then work in three groups.

Group A Read about Roberto.

Group B Read about Endre.

Group C Read about Yuet Tung.

- 3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why and when did he/she come to the US?
- 2 What does he/she do?
- 3 What does he/she like about living in the US?
- 4 What was difficult at the beginning?

- 4 Find a partner from each of the other two groups. Compare the three people.

- 5 Answer the questions with your group.

- 1 What do the people have in common?
- 2 Are they all happy living in the US?
- 3 Who has other members of their family living there?
- 4 Do they all have children?
- 5 Who married someone from their own country?
- 6 What do Roberto and Endre like about the US?
- 7 What do they say about their own country?
- 8 Do they like the people?
- 9 What do they say about Americans and their cars?

What do you think?

- What do you like best about living in your country? What would you miss if you lived abroad?
- Do you know any foreigners living in your country? What do they like about it? What do they find different?

LIVING IN

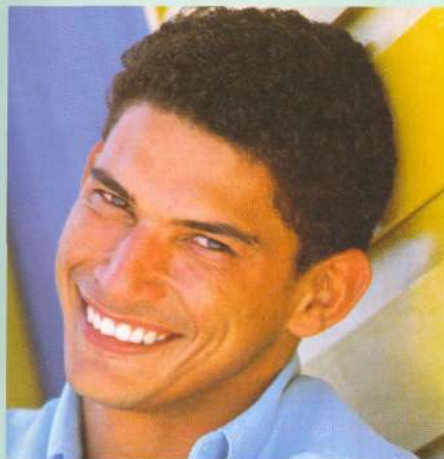
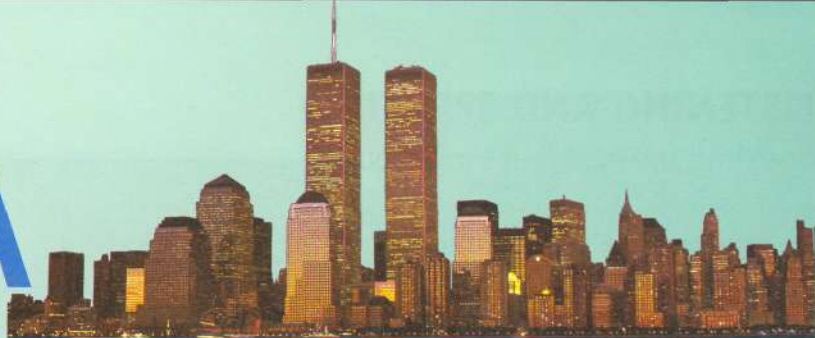
The people of the United States are nearly all immigrants, or descendants of immigrants. It is a young country, and much of the population has relatives who live in other parts of the world.

But how do they find the US when they first arrive? What do they think of the people, the culture, the way of life?

Jamie Peterson spoke to three of them.



IN THE USA



Roberto Solano
aged 24, from Mexico

Roberto came from Acapulco to New York ten years ago. At first he missed everything – the sunshine, the food, his girlfriend. But now he has a successful business with his three brothers and his sister. They run a soccer store in New Brunswick. Roberto's girlfriend is now his wife, and they have two children who go to American schools.

When asked why he came to the US, Roberto says without hesitation, 'Because I want to work hard and be successful.' He certainly works hard. He's at the store all day, then works as a driver in the evening. 'That's why I like America,' he says. 'You can be what you want.'

'When I first came here, I didn't speak the language, and it was winter. It was so cold! There was snow! Now nearly all my family are here, not only in New York, but also in California, and in Texas. We meet about once a month and have a huge Mexican meal that takes about five hours! We're all happy here.'



Endre Boros
aged 45, from Hungary

Endre is a mathematician at Rutgers University, New Jersey. He came from Budapest thirteen years ago. 'I had an opportunity to come here for two years.' After a year, his wife came to join him, and since then they've had a daughter, so they decided to stay.

'At first it was very strange. Everything is so big here,' he says. 'I started to feel happy when I bought a car. Now I go everywhere by car. In Hungary, we only use the car at weekends, but here your car is part of your life. Nobody walks anywhere.'

How does he find the people? 'Very friendly. The first question everybody asks you is "Where are you from?" People talk to you here, they start conversations. I like the fact that there are people from all over the world.'

What about the way of life? 'The thing I like best is the independence. Nobody tells me what to do. Here you can do what you want, so you learn to make decisions for yourself. I feel in control.'



Yuet Tung
aged 31, from Hong Kong

Yuet Tung is her Chinese name, but in English she's known as Clara. She came to the US eight years ago and studied fine art. Now she works on Madison Avenue for a publisher. She married a Vietnamese American three years ago, and they live in Long Island. They don't have any children yet.

What does she think of living in New York? 'It's very similar to Hong Kong. It's a busy city, very exciting, and people walk very fast! I like the stores here. They're huge, and it's cheaper than Hong Kong. But you need a car here. In Hong Kong everyone uses public transportation, because it's good and it's cheap. At first I hated driving here, but it's OK now.'

What does she like best? 'The space. Here I live in a house with a yard. In Hong Kong it is so crowded. And the people are friendly. When I go jogging, everyone says "Hi!" And the food is from every country in the world.'

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

You drive me mad (but I love you)!

1 Complete these sentences about the people in your life. Tell a partner.

- My mother/father drives me mad when she/he ...
- I don't like people who ...
- I hate it when my boyfriend/girlfriend ...
- It really annoys me when friends ...

2 Choose one person in your life. What annoying habits does he/she have?

Does he/she ...?

- always arrive late
- talk too loudly
- leave things on the floor

Is he/she ...?

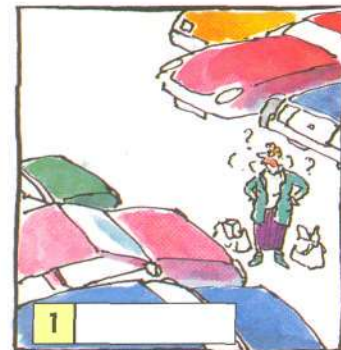
- untidy
- always on the phone
- never on time

What annoying habits do *you* have? Discuss with your partner.

3 You are going to listen to a radio programme called *Home Truths*. Two couples, Carol and Mike, and Dave and Alison, talk about their partner's annoying habits. Look at the pictures below. What are their annoying habits?



T 2.5 Listen and write the correct names under each picture below.



4 Are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false sentences.

- Carol and Mike never watch television.
- Mike doesn't listen when his wife speaks to him.
- Carol makes the decisions in their house.
- Mike shouts at his wife when she's driving.
- Dave never does any jobs at home.
- Dave is bad at his job.
- Alison tidies up Dave's mess.
- Alison is very organized.

What do you think?

1 Do men or women typically complain about their partners doing these things?

- watching sport on TV
- driving badly
- taking a long time to get ready
- not tidying things away

2 What do you think men are generally better at? What are women better at?

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

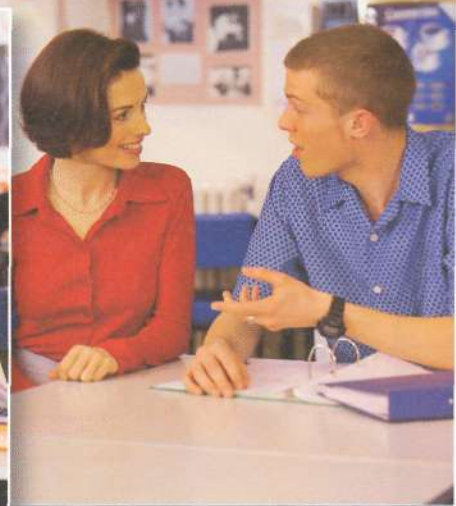
Making conversation

1 **T 2.6** Listen to two conversations. Maria and Jean-Paul are foreign students in Britain. Their teachers are trying to be friendly. Which conversation is more successful? Why?

2 Obviously, it is impossible to tell someone how to have a conversation, but here are some things that help.

- Ask questions.
- Show that you're interested.
- Don't just answer *yes* or *no*.
- Try to add a comment of your own.
- Don't let the conversation stop.

Find examples of these in the tapescripts on p119.



3 Match a line in **A** with a reply in **B** and a further comment in **C**.

A	B	C
1 What a lovely day it is today!	I'm enjoying it.	Was it a good game?
2 It's very wet today.	Yes, no problems.	That's very kind of you.
3 How are you today?	I'm very well, thanks.	We had a pub lunch and went for a walk.
4 Did you have a nice weekend?	No, I missed it.	The plane was a bit late, but it didn't matter.
5 How are you finding living in London?	Thank you.	Makes you feel miserable, doesn't it?
6 Did you have a good journey?	Thank you very much.	I got it in Paris last year.
7 Did you watch the football yesterday?	Yes.	How about you?
8 What a lovely coat you're wearing!	Yes, it was lovely.	It was a bit strange at first, but I'm getting used to it.
9 If you have any problems, just ask me for help.	Mm. Horrible.	Beautiful, isn't it?

T 2.7 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.

4 Think of three questions to ask someone about each of these subjects.

- job • home • free time • last holiday

5 Invent a new name and background for yourself.

My name's James Bond. I'm a spy. I have homes in London, Moscow, and Beijing ...

Stand up! You're all at a party. Try to make some friends.



2

Present tenses • *have/have got*
Things in the house
Writing – linking words

The way we live

Present Simple

1 Making negatives

T 2.1 Correct the sentences.

- The sun rises in the west.
The sun doesn't rise in the west. It rises in the east.
- The Pope lives in Alaska.

- Manchester United footballers wear yellow shirts.

- Kangaroos come from Canada.

- The sun shines at night.

- In Britain people drive on the right.

2 Making questions

T 2.2 Write the questions.

- I get up at _____.
What time do you get up?
- At the weekend I usually go to _____.

- The bank opens at _____.

- My mother comes from _____.

- My children go to _____ school.
Which _____?
- My brother works in _____.
Where _____?
- My sister drives a _____.
What sort _____?



3 Short answers

Answer the questions about you.
Use short answers.

1 Do you smoke?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

2 Do you like science fiction?

3 Do you dream a lot?

4 Do you listen to the radio?

5 Do your parents read a lot?

6 Does your teacher give you a lot of homework?

7 Does it rain a lot in your country?



4 Third person singular

Write the third person singular of these verbs.

1 help helps

2 watch watches

3 want _____

4 go _____

5 carry _____

6 catch _____

7 think _____

8 crash _____

9 wash _____

10 read _____

11 do _____

12 fly _____

13 study _____

14 kiss _____

15 eat _____

16 have _____

17 cry _____

5 Adverbs of frequency

Put the words in the correct order.

1 cinema/you/to/often/go/the/do/?

2 meat/never/eat/I/because/don't/I/it/like

3 listen/evening/the/to/parents/radio/the/my/always/in

4 holiday/how/do/have/often/a/you/?

5 sometimes/restaurant/we/Japanese/go/a/to

6 for/late/never/am/school/I

Present Simple or Continuous?

6 Spelling of the present participle

Write the -ing form of these verbs.

- 1 read *reading*
- 2 swim *swimming*
- 3 come *coming*
- 4 rain
- 5 wear
- 6 think
- 7 shine
- 8 smoke
- 9 have
- 10 take
- 11 wait
- 12 get
- 13 stop
- 14 run
- 15 begin

7 Choosing the correct form

Choose the form of the verb.

- 1 I *go* / *am going* to work now. Goodbye!
- 2 I *read* / *am reading* a book about astrology.
- 3 I *read* / *am reading* lots of books every year.
- 4 We *go* / *are going* to a party on Saturday.
- 5 Nurses *look* / *are looking* after people in hospital.
- 6 Annie *comes* / *is coming* from Ireland.
- 7 She *comes* / *is coming* for dinner this evening.
- 8 I *speak* / *am speaking* four languages.
- 9 Do you want / Are you wanting to go out tonight?

8 What does she do? or What is she doing?

T 2.3 Look at the picture and answer the questions.



- 1 What does Wendy do? *She's a nurse.*
- 2 Is she working in the hospital now? *No, she isn't.*
- 3 What's she doing? *She's having dinner.*
- 4 What does Frank do? _____
- 5 Is he working in a restaurant now? _____
- 6 What's he doing? _____
- 7 What does Tony do? _____
- 8 Is he driving a taxi now? _____
- 9 What's he doing? _____
- 10 What does Lisa do? _____
- 11 Is she working in the kitchen now? _____
- 12 What's she doing? _____

have/have got

9 Making statements and negatives

Look at the picture of Joely's bedroom. Complete the sentences in two ways, once with *has/doesn't have* and once with *'s got/hasn't got*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 She <u>has</u> a CD player. | 4 She _____ a television. |
| She's got a CD player. | She _____ a television. |
| 2 She _____ a tennis racket. | 5 She _____ a computer. |
| She _____ a tennis racket. | She _____ a computer. |
| 3 She _____ a lot of CDs. | 6 She _____ a Walkman. |
| She _____ a lot of CDs. | She _____ a Walkman. |



Write some sentences about your bedroom.

I've got a bed, but I haven't got a basin.

I've got a radio, but I don't have a TV.

10 Short answers

T 2.4 Answer the questions about Joely and about you. Use short answers.

- Does Joely have an untidy bedroom?
Yes, she does.
- Has she got posters on her walls?
Yes, she has.
- Has she got a lot of clothes?

- Does she have a camera?

- Has she got a computer?

- Does she have a lamp in her room?

- Have you got a bike?

- Do you have a lot of money?

- Have you got a CD player?

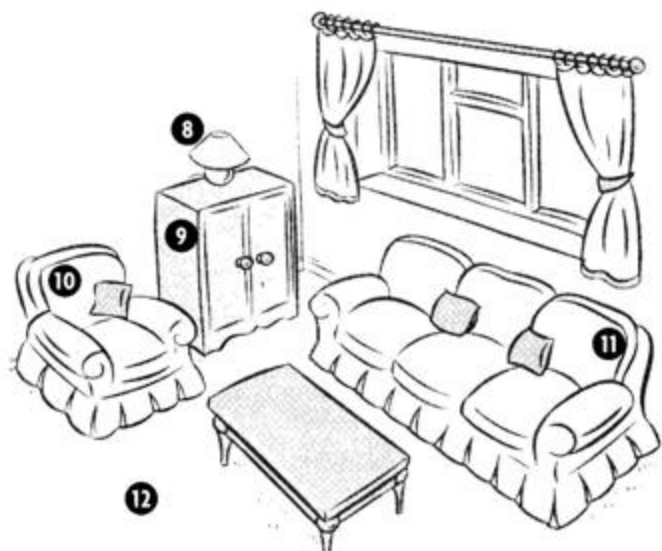
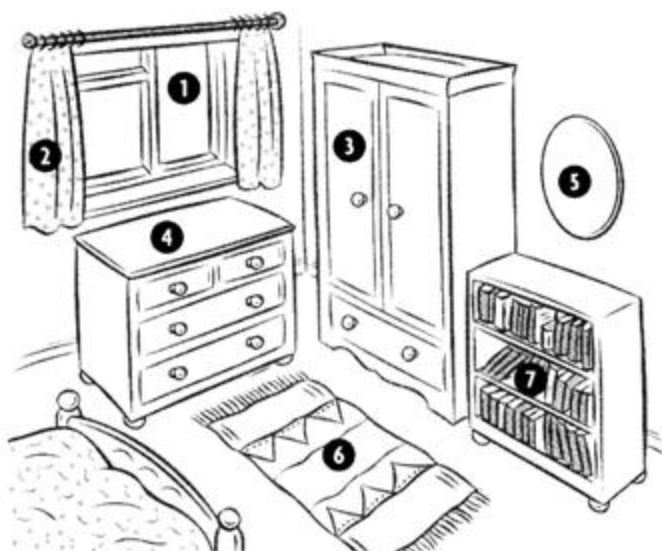
- Do you have a good English accent?

Vocabulary

11 Things in the house

Match the words and pictures.

armchair	sofa	cupboard
bookcase	carpet	rug
window	curtains	wardrobe
chest of drawers	lamp	mirror



- | | |
|---|----|
| 1 | 7 |
| 2 | 8 |
| 3 | 9 |
| 4 | 10 |
| 5 | 11 |
| 6 | 12 |

Writing

12 Linking words – *but, however*

1 Complete the sentences with *and, so, or but*.

- 1 She can speak French, _____ she can't write it.
- 2 He's going to work in Spain, _____ he's learning Spanish.
- 3 I went into town. I bought some food _____ I went to the library.
- 4 I haven't got a car, _____ I've got a motorbike.
- 5 She's working late next Friday, _____ she can't come to the party.



But and *however* can contrast ideas, but they are used differently. Compare these sentences. What differences can you see?

*I learnt French easily, **but** I didn't like my teacher.*

*I learnt French easily. **However**, I didn't like my teacher.*

2 Join the pairs of sentences in two different ways using *but* and *however*.

- 1 We enjoyed the holiday. It rained a lot.

- 2 He's moving to London next month. He doesn't like big cities.

- 3 She isn't English. She speaks English perfectly.



So is used to express the result of the statement before. *Because* expresses the reason or cause of something.

Cause _____ **Result**

It started to rain, **so** we stopped playing tennis.

Result < _____ **Cause**

We stopped playing tennis **because** it started to rain.

3 Join the pairs of sentences in two different ways using *so* and *because*.

1 She went home. She was tired.

a) _____

b) _____

2 We didn't enjoy our holiday. The weather was bad.

a) _____

b) _____

3 He worked hard. He passed all his exams.

a) _____

b) _____

13 Describing a person

Complete the text with a linking word from the box.

and	but	so	because	however
-----	-----	----	---------	---------

Two Sisters

My sister and I are very different, (1) _____ we get on well together. She likes staying at home in the evening (2) _____ watching television with her boyfriend, (3) _____ I prefer going out with my friends. We like to go to clubs or the cinema. Sometimes we just go to a café. I have exams soon, (4) _____ I'm not going out very much at the moment. My sister is six years older than me, (5) _____ she works in a bank. She's trying to save some money (6) _____ she's going to get married this year. Her fiancé's name is Ferdinand, (7) _____ we all call him Freddy.

People say I look like my sister (8) _____ we both have brown eyes (9) _____ dark hair. (10) _____, we are very different in character. She's very quiet, (11) _____ I'm a lot more sociable.



Write a similar short paragraph about yourself and someone in your family.

Workbook key

UNIT 1

- 1 1 lives 2's studying 3 wants
4 doesn't have 5 teaches 6 loves
7 can make
- 2 1 come 2 live 3 has 4 doesn't
work 5'm going to study 6 like
7'm sitting 8're listening
- 3 1 was born 2 emigrated 3 went
4 didn't like 5 live 6 have
7're playing 8're going
- 2 1 I speak 2 does Hans come 3 are
you doing 4's having 5 does this
word mean 6 don't smoke 7 went
8 did you stay 9 didn't do 10 are you
going to
- 3 1 At the weekend I usually go
swimming.
2 Are you enjoying the party?
3 We can't play tennis because it is
raining.
4 Can you play chess?
5 How many sisters do you have?
6 I don't understand what you're saying.
7 What are you doing tonight?
8 What time did you get home last
night?
9 Last weekend I saw some friends and
we had a meal.
10 I love English food. It's wonderful.
- 4 2 Is it raining? 3 Are they at school?
4 Are they learning English? 5 Are you
tired? 6 Was she at home last night?
7 Am I right? 8 Was he born in 1960?
9 Can you speak Danish?
- 5 2 Does she come from France? 3 Do
they live in a flat? 4 Do you take sugar
in tea? 5 Do I speak English well?
6 Did she watch a film last night?
7 Did it start at 8.00? 8 Do you want
to go home? 9 Does he work hard?
- 6 1 e 2 d 3 i 4 g 5 j 6 b 7 a 8 c
9 h 10 f
- 7 1 What did you buy at the shops?
2 Who is your English teacher?
3 Where are your parents at the
moment?
4 When did you last go to the cinema?
5 Why are you learning English?
6 How do you come to school?
7 How many brothers and sisters do
you have?
- 8 1 How 2 What 3 Where 4 Who
5 What 6 Why 7 Where 8 Which
9 When 10 Why

- 9 1 What colour is your hair?
2 How far is it from your house to the
town centre?
3 How tall are you?
4 What sort of music do you like?
5 How much does a hamburger cost in
your town?
6 How often do you go swimming?
7 What size shoes do you take?
8 How long does your English lesson
last?
9 What newspaper do you read?
10 What time did you get up this
morning?
- 10 2 What are you reading?
3 What sort did you buy?
4 Where did you go?
5 How long is she going to stay?
6 What does he do?
7 How many do they have?
- 11 2 artist 3 scientist 4 journalist
5 politician 6 manager 7 interpreter
8 electrician 9 photographer
10 policeman/policewoman
11 postman/postwoman 12 receptionist

UNIT 2

- 1 2 The Pope doesn't live in Alaska.
He lives in Italy.
3 Manchester United footballers don't
wear yellow shirts. They wear red
shirts.
4 Kangaroos don't come from Canada.
They come from Australia.
5 The sun doesn't shine at night. It
shines in the daytime.
6 In Britain people don't drive on the
right. They drive on the left.
- 2 2 Where do you usually go to at the
weekend?
3 What time does the bank open?
4 Where does your mother come from?
5 Which school do your children go to?
6 Where does your brother work?
7 What sort of car does your sister drive?
- 3 2 Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
3 Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
4 Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
5 Yes, they do. / No, they don't.
6 Yes, he/she does. / No, he/she doesn't.
7 Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.
- 4 3 wants 4 goes 5 carries 6 catches
7 thinks 8 crashes 9 washes
10 reads 11 does 12 flies 13 studies
14 kisses 15 eats 16 has 17 cries

- 5 1 Do you often go to the cinema?
2 I never eat meat because I don't like it.
3 My parents always listen to the radio
in the evening.
4 How often do you have a holiday?
5 We sometimes go to a Japanese
restaurant.
6 I am never late for school.
- 6 4 raining 5 wearing 6 thinking
7 shining 8 smoking 9 having
10 taking 11 waiting 12 getting
13 stopping 14 running 15 beginning
- 7 1 am going 2 am reading 3 read
4 are going 5 look 6 comes
7 is coming 8 speak 9 Do you want
- 8 4 He's a waiter. 5 Yes, he is. 6 He's
serving food. 7 He's a taxi-driver.
8 No, he isn't. 9 He's reading a
newspaper. 10 She's a chef. 11 Yes,
she is. 12 She's cooking.
- 9 2 She has a tennis racket. She's got a
tennis racket.
3 She doesn't have a lot of CDs. She
hasn't got a lot of CDs.
4 She has a television. She's got a
television.
5 She has a computer. She's got a
computer.
6 She doesn't have a Walkman. She
hasn't got a Walkman.
- 10 3 No, she hasn't. 4 No, she doesn't.
5 Yes, she has. 6 Yes, she does.
- 11 1 window 2 curtains 3 wardrobe
4 chest of drawers 5 mirror 6 rug
7 bookcase 8 lamp 9 cupboard
10 armchair 11 sofa 12 carpet
- 12 1 1 but 2 so 3 and 4 but 5 so
- 2 1 We enjoyed the holiday, but it
rained a lot.
We enjoyed the holiday. However,
it rained a lot.
2 He's moving to London next
month, but he doesn't like big cities.
He's moving to London next month.
However, he doesn't like big cities.
3 She isn't English, but she speaks
English perfectly.
She isn't English. However, she
speaks English perfectly.
- 3 1 She was tired, so she went home.
She went home because she was
tired.
2 The weather was bad, so we didn't
enjoy our holiday.

Unit 2

aborigine <i>n</i> /ˌæbəˈrɪdʒɪniː/	mathematician <i>n</i> /məθməˈtɪʃn/
annoy <i>v</i> /əˈnoɪ/	mess <i>n</i> /mes/
annoying habit <i>n</i> /əˈnoɪŋ ˈhæbɪt/	miserable <i>adj</i> /ˈmɪzrəbl/
architect <i>n</i> /ˈɑːkɪtekt/	miss (<i>miss home</i>) <i>v</i> /mɪs/
barbecue <i>n</i> /ˈbɑːbɪkjʊː/	miss (<i>miss the match</i>) <i>v</i> /mɪs/
baseball <i>n</i> /ˈbeɪsbɔːl/	motorbike <i>n</i> /ˈməʊtəˌbaɪk/
bungalow <i>n</i> /ˈbʌŋɡələʊ/	nearly <i>adv</i> /ˈnɪəli/
certainly <i>adv</i> /ˈsɜːtənli/	northern <i>adj</i> /ˈnɔːðən/
change gears <i>v</i> /ˈtʃeɪndʒ ˈɡɪəz/	old-fashioned <i>adj</i> /əʊld ˈfæʃnd/
clear up <i>v</i> /ˈkliːə(r) ˈʌp/	on time <i>adv</i> /ˌɒn ˈtaɪm/
climate <i>n</i> /ˈklaɪmət/	only <i>adj</i> /ˈəʊnli/
coast <i>n</i> /kəʊst/	opportunity <i>n</i> /ˌɒpəˈtjuːnɪti/
complain <i>v</i> /kəmˈpleɪn/	organized <i>adj</i> /ˈɔːɡənəɪzd/
computer <i>n</i> /kəmˈpjʊtə/	original <i>adj</i> /əˈrɪdʒənəl/
cosmopolitan <i>adj</i> /ˌkɒzməˈpɒlɪtən/	outdoors <i>adv</i> /ˌaʊtˈdɔːz/
couple <i>n</i> /ˈkʌpl/	parliament <i>n</i> /ˈpɑːləmənt/
credit card <i>n</i> /ˈkredɪt ˌkɑːd/	partner <i>n</i> /ˈpɑːtnə/
cricket <i>n</i> /ˈkrɪkɪt/	pear <i>n</i> /peə/
crowded <i>adj</i> /ˈkraʊdɪd/	pet (= animal) <i>n</i> /pet/
culture <i>n</i> /ˈkʌltʃə/	population <i>n</i> /ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/
descent (<i>of European descent</i>) <i>n</i> /dɪˈsent/	poster <i>n</i> /ˈpəʊstə/
diamonds <i>n pl</i> /ˈdaɪəməndz/	professional <i>adj</i> /prəˈfeʃənəl/
drive (sb) mad <i>v</i> /ˌdraɪv ˈmæd/	pub lunch <i>n</i> /ˌpʌb ˈlʌntʃ/
electrician <i>n</i> /ɪˈlekˈtrɪʃn/	publisher <i>n</i> /ˈpʌblɪʃə/
exciting <i>adj</i> /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/	put up with <i>v</i> /pʊt ˈʌp wɪð/
export <i>v</i> /ekˈspɔːt/	relative <i>n</i> /ˈrelatɪv/
fast <i>adj</i> /fɑːst/	relax <i>v</i> /rɪˈlæks/
fine art <i>n</i> /ˌfaɪn ˈɑːt/	remote control <i>n</i> /rɪˈməʊt kənˈtrəʊl/
fish <i>v</i> /fɪʃ/	romantic <i>adj</i> /rəʊˈmæntɪk/
flag <i>n</i> /flæɡ/	rugby <i>n</i> /ˈrʌɡbi/
free time <i>n</i> /ˌfriː ˈtaɪm/	salmon <i>n</i> /ˈsæmən/
fries (<i>French fries</i>) <i>n pl</i> /fraɪz/	scruffy (= untidy) <i>adj, coll</i> /ˈskrʌfi/
game reserve <i>n</i> /ˈɡeɪm rɪˌzɜːv/	sheep <i>n</i> /ʃiːp/
gear (change gear) <i>n</i> /ɡɪə/	shout <i>v</i> /ʃaʊt/
get used to (sth) <i>v</i> /get ˈjuːst tuː/	similar to <i>adj</i> /ˈsɪmələ tuː/
giraffe <i>n</i> /dʒɪˈrɑːf/	soap (<i>a soap opera</i>) <i>n</i> /ˈsəʊp/
go jogging <i>v</i> /ˌɡəʊ ˈdʒɒɡɪŋ/	soccer store <i>n</i> US /ˈsɒkə ˌstɔː(r)/
gold <i>adj</i> /ɡəʊld/	sofa <i>n</i> /ˈsəʊfə/
grape <i>n</i> /ɡreɪp/	south-east Asian <i>adj</i> /ˌsaʊθiːst ˈeɪʒn/
habit <i>n</i> /ˈhæbɪt/	space (in your home) <i>n</i> /speɪs/
have in common <i>v</i> /ˌhæv ɪn ˈkɒmən/	strange <i>adj</i> /streɪndʒ/
hesitation <i>n</i> /hezɪˈteɪʃn/	successful <i>adj</i> /səkˈsesfl/
ice hockey <i>n</i> /ˈaɪs ˌhɒki/	sunshine <i>n</i> /ˈsʌnʃaɪn/
immigrant <i>n</i> /ˈɪmɪɡrənt/	talk loudly <i>v</i> /ˌtɔːk ˈlaʊdli/
in control <i>adj</i> /ɪn kənˈtrəʊl/	tidy <i>v</i> /ˈtaɪdi/
independence <i>n</i> /ˌɪndɪˈpendəns/	train (<i>train a dog</i>) <i>v</i> /treɪn/
inhabitants <i>n pl</i> /ɪnˈhæbɪtənts/	transportation <i>n</i> /ˌtrænsˈpɔːteɪʃn/
inland <i>adj</i> /ɪnˈlənd/	uniform <i>n</i> /ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/
island <i>n</i> /ˈaɪlənd/	untidy <i>adj</i> /ʌnˈtaɪdi/
join <i>v</i> /dʒɔɪn/	variety <i>n</i> /vəˈraɪəti/
lake <i>n</i> /leɪk/	Vietnamese <i>adj</i> /viːetnəˈmiːz/
light <i>n</i> /laɪt/	Walkman <i>n</i> /wɔːkmən/
lion <i>n</i> /ˈlaɪən/	way of life <i>n</i> /ˌweɪ əv ˈlaɪf/
mainly <i>adv</i> /ˈmeɪnli/	whisky <i>n</i> /ˈwɪski/
make a decision <i>v</i> /ˌmeɪk ə dɪˈsɪʒn/	wildlife <i>n</i> /ˈwaɪldlaɪf/
make-up (<i>put on make-up</i>) <i>n</i> ˈmeɪkʌp/	wool <i>n</i> /wʊl/
Maori <i>n</i> /ˈmaʊri/	yard (Brit. Eng. = garden) <i>n</i> /jɑːd/
marriage <i>n</i> /ˈmæɪrɪdʒ/	zebra <i>n</i> /ˈzebrə/, /ˈziːbrə/

Tapescripts

Unit 1

T 1.1 Maurizio

My name's Maurizio Celi. I come from Bologna, a city in the north of Italy. I'm a student at the University of Bologna. I'm studying modern languages – English and Russian. I also know a little Spanish, so I can speak four languages. I'm enjoying the course a lot, but it's really hard work. The course started three years ago.

I live at home with my parents and my sister. My brother went to work in the United States last year.

After I graduate, I'm going to work as a translator. I hope so, anyway.

T 1.2 Carly

Hi. My name's Carly and I come from Australia. But I live near London now with my husband Dave and our three children. I came to Britain fifteen years ago when I got married.

I'm a student with the Open University. This means I watch special programmes on the television and work at home. I send my work to my course teacher every week. I'm studying art and the course is really interesting. At the moment, I'm reading about Italian painters in Italian, which is difficult because I only speak a little Italian!

My course started a year ago and it's three years long. After I graduate, I'm going to look for a job in an art gallery or museum.

T 1.3

- I'm reading a good book.
I booked a room at a hotel.
- What kind of music do you like?
My mother's a very kind person.
- Can you swim?
I'd like a can of Coke.
- What does this mean?
Some people are very mean. They don't like spending their money.
- I live in a flat.
Holland is a flat country.
- Do you want to play football?
We saw a play at the theatre.
- The train's coming.
Athletes have to train very hard.
- The phone's ringing.
What a lovely ring you're wearing!

T 1.4 Mrs Snell

I've got a new neighbour. He moved in a few weeks ago. He's got a job, because I see him leaving the house every morning and then coming home in the evening. He's a builder, I think. He wears jeans and a T-shirt, so it can't be a very good job. Sometimes he comes home late.

I've never spoken to him. When he sees me, he says hello, but I don't answer back because nobody has introduced us. How can I speak to him?

His girlfriend is living with him. I know it's not unusual these days, but I still don't like it, boys and girls living together and not married.

It's such a small flat. I don't know how two people can live there.

He had a party last week. Forty people! The noise! It went on until two in the morning. He said sorry the next day, but it was a bit late by then. I didn't sleep all night.

Oh, there's the door. I can see him now. He's going out with his girlfriend. I wonder what they're doing tonight. Having a good time. Going to the pub, probably.

T 1.5 Steve

I moved into this flat a few weeks ago, and I'm really enjoying living here. There's only one bedroom, and at the moment my sister is staying with me because she's looking for a job.

I work in advertising. It's hard work, and the hours are really long, but I like it. And it's well paid. The office is really relaxed. No one wears a suit or a tie.

The only thing I don't like about this flat is one of the neighbours, Mrs Snell. I think her name is. She's really strange. She never speaks to anyone. I always say hello to her, and 'Are you all right?' and 'What a lovely day today!', but she never says a word. Maybe she doesn't like young people.

I had a party a few days ago. It really wasn't very noisy. About ten of us were here until 11.00 and then we went out to a club. When I saw Mrs Snell the next day, I said I hoped there wasn't too much noise, but as usual she didn't say anything. Funny lady.

This evening my sister and I are going to visit a friend of ours who's in hospital, and then we're going out for a Chinese meal.

T 1.6

- 'How are you?' 'Fine, thanks.'
- 'Hello, Jane!' 'Hi, Peter!'
- 'How do you do?' 'How do you do?'
- 'See you tomorrow!' 'Bye!'
- 'Good night!' 'Sleep well!'
- 'Good morning!' 'Good morning!'
- 'Hello, I'm Ela Paul.'
- 'Pleased to meet you, Ela.'
- 'Cheers!' 'Cheers!'
- 'Excuse me!' 'Yes. Can I help you?'
- 'Bless you!' 'Thanks.'
- 'Have a good weekend!' 'Same to you!'
- 'Thank you very much indeed.'
- 'Not at all. Don't mention it.'
- 'Make yourself at home.'

'That's very kind. Thank you.'

Unit 2

T 2.1

- Well, my country's got a population of ... er ... about three and a half million, so it's not a big place. Most of the people are from Europe, but about twelve per cent are Maori ... they were the original inhabitants. A lot of people live in bungalows, which are small

houses on one floor, and have a pet. It's a very beautiful country. It's got a lot of mountains, and people love the countryside. Oh, and we're very good at rugby and cricket.

- My country is the northern part of a bigger country, but we've got our own parliament. There are just over 5 million of us. We've got a lot of mountains, and there are also lots of rivers, lakes, and islands. People come to my country to fish. Our salmon is famous all over the world. And we also produce a very famous drink called whisky.
- I come from a big country. It has a lot of wide open spaces. We have a population of ... almost 300 million, and these people have come from all over the world. We have big, cosmopolitan cities, but a lot of people live on farms, ranches, and in small towns. We like baseball and football – our kind of football. And we love to eat ... hamburgers with fries, and apple pie and ice-cream.

T 2.2

- Do you have a car?
- Yes, I do.
- No, I don't.
- Have you got a car?
- Yes, I have.
- No, I haven't.
- I don't have a computer.
- I haven't got a computer.

T 2.3

Where does he come from?
Is she married?
Does she have any brothers and sisters?
Has he got any children?
How many brothers and sisters has she got?
What does he do?
What does she do in her free time?
Where do they go on holiday?
What's she doing at the moment?

T 2.4

have breakfast
wash my hair
watch a film on TV
talk to my friends
make a cup of tea
listen to music
relax on the sofa
do my homework
have a shower
clear up the mess
do the washing-up
have or put posters on the wall
cook a meal
go to the toilet
put on make-up
read magazines

T 2.5 Home Truths

P = Presenter C = Carol M = Mike
D = Dave A = Alison
P Hello and welcome to the programme. Today we're going to hear just what couples really

- think of each other. What drives you mad about your partner? Here's Carol, talking about her husband, Mike.
- C Well, there are a lot of arguments about television in our house. He gets the remote control and he's always changing channels, so I never see what I want to. All he wants to watch is football, football, football. When I try to talk to him, he doesn't listen because he's watching the TV. And ... something else ... he never remembers anything – birthdays, when we're going out – nothing. I have to do it all. I decide where we're going on holiday, what car to buy. He can't make a decision to save his life.

P So there we have Carol's opinion. What does Mike say about her?

M When we're out in the car and she's driving, she doesn't change gears. She's talking about somebody or other, and not thinking about driving at all. I want to shout at her 'Change gear now!' but I don't. When I want to watch something on television, like ... the news, she always wants to watch a soap or a film. And another thing. She's always on the phone. She spends hours talking to our daughter, and do you know where she lives? Just round the corner.

P But what do they think of their marriage? Here's Carol.

C Well, I can't change him now, so I'll just have to put up with him.

P And Mike?

M We've been married for twenty-five years, and she's the only one for me!

P And now we have another couple, Dave and Alison. Oh, and by the way, Dave's an electrician.

A What drives me absolutely mad is that he starts a job and never finishes it. At work he's so professional, but at home, if I want a light in the bedroom changed, it takes him months. And he's so untidy. He just drops things on the floor. I keep saying that I don't want to be his mother as well as his wife. When we go out, he looks so scruffy, even when I'm all dressed up. His clothes are so old-fashioned. He never throws anything away.

P Oh, dear. Now what does Dave have to say about Alison?

D Well, she's never ready on time. She always finds something to do that means we're always late, wherever we go. She's usually doing her hair or her make-up while I'm saying 'Come on love, it's time to go.' And she loses things. She forgets where she parked the car, she leaves the car keys in the most stupid places. But what is most annoying about Alison is that she's always right!

P And their final opinions about each other?

A He's great. He's good fun, and he's one in a million.

D See? As I said, she's always right!

P So, there we are. My thanks to Carol and Mike, and Dave and Alison.

T 2.6

J = James M = Maria

1 J Hello. What's your name?

M Maria.

J I'm ... James. I'm a teacher. And ... where are you from?

M Rome.

J Er ... What ... what do you do?

M I'm a student.

J Mm. And ... how long have you been here in London, Maria?

M Two months.

J Are you having a good time?

M Mm ... Yes.

J Can I get you a coffee?

M No.

J Are you missing your family at all?

M No.

J Have you got any brothers or sisters?

M Yes.

J Er ... Oh! Er ... what do they do?

M They are students too.

J Oh well, I've got a class now. Goodbye, Maria.

M Ciao.

S = Sylvia J-P = Jean-Paul

2 S Hello. What's your name?

J-P Jean-Paul. And what's your name?

S Sylvia. Where are you from, Jean-Paul?

J-P I come from Paris, the most romantic city in the whole world. And you, Sylvia, where do you come from?

S I come from Scotland. What do you do in Paris?

J-P I'm an architect.

S Oh, really?

J-P Yeah. I design beautiful buildings for people with lots of money. I'm very expensive.

S How interesting.

J-P And how long have you been a teacher, Sylvie?

S Actually, my name's Sylvia.

J-P I am so sorry. Sylvie is the French name. Sylvia, sorry.

S Don't worry. I like it. I've been working here for five years.

J-P And do you enjoy it?

S Yes, very much. You meet a lot of people from all sorts of different countries. I like that very much. Are you enjoying it here?

J-P Very, very much. I'm learning a lot of English, I'm making a lot of friends, and even the food's not bad! Well, I'm not dead yet, and I've been here for five weeks. Sylvia, can I get you a coffee?

S I've got a few minutes before my next class, so that would be lovely. Thank you very much ...

J-P Why don't we ...

T 2.7

1 What a lovely day it is today!

Yes. Beautiful, isn't it?

2 It's very wet today.

Mm. Horrible. Makes you feel miserable, doesn't it?

3 How are you today?

I'm very well, thanks. How about you?

4 Did you have a nice weekend?

Yes, it was lovely. We had a pub lunch and went for a walk.

5 How are you finding living in London?

I'm enjoying it. It was a bit strange at first, but I'm getting used to it.

6 Did you have a good journey?

Yes, no problems. The plane was a bit late, but it didn't matter.

7 Did you watch the football yesterday?

No, I missed it. Was it a good game?

8 What a lovely coat you're wearing!

Thank you. I got it in Paris last year.

9 If you have any problems, just ask me for help.

Thank you very much. That's very kind of you.

Unit 3

T 3.1 see p22

T 3.2

- Russell woke up at two o'clock.
- He woke up because he was thirsty.
- He heard a noise in the kitchen.
- He found three men.
- Russell's mother kept her purse in her handbag.
- They left at five o'clock.
- When they left, Russell watched TV.
- The police caught the burglars the next day.

T 3.3

asked	carried
showed	liked
wanted	believed
walked	used
started	stopped
tried	planned

T 3.4

- I broke a cup, but I mended it with glue.
- I felt ill, so I went to bed.
- I made a sandwich because I was hungry.
- I had a shower and washed my hair.
- I lost my passport, but then I found it at the back of a drawer.
- I called the police because I heard a strange noise.
- I ran out of coffee, so I bought some more.
- I forgot her birthday, so I said sorry.
- The phone rang, so I answered it.
- I told a joke but nobody laughed.

T 3.5

Hands up, I've got a burger!

Last Tuesday a man armed with just a hot hamburger in a bag stole \$1,000 from a bank in Danville, California.

Police Detective Bill McGinnis said that the robber, who was wearing a mask, entered the Mount Diablo National Bank at about 1.30 p.m. and gave the teller a note demanding \$1,000. He claimed that he had a bomb in the bag. The teller said she could smell a distinct odour of hamburger coming from the bag. Even so, she handed the money to the man. As he was running out of the bank, he dropped the bag with the hamburger. He escaped in a car that was waiting for him outside.

Teenage party ends in tears

When Jack and Kelly Harman went away on holiday, they left their teenage daughter alone in the house. Zoë, aged 16, wanted to stay at home because she was revising for exams. Her parents said she could have some friends to stay. However, Zoë decided to have a party. Everyone

Unit 2

2.1 Present Simple

Form

Positive and negative

I We You They	live don't live	near here.
He She It	lives doesn't live	

Question

Where	do	I we you they	live?
	does	he she it	

Short answer

Do you like Peter?	Yes, I do.
Does she speak French?	No, she doesn't.

Use

The Present Simple is used to express:

- 1 a habit.
I **get up** at 7.30.
Cinda **smokes** too much.
- 2 a fact which is always true.
Vegetarians **don't eat** meat.
We **come** from Spain.
- 3 a fact which is true for a long time.
I **live** in Oxford.
She **works** in a bank.

2.2 Present Continuous

Form

am/is/are + -ing (present participle)

Positive and negative

I	'm (am) 'm not	working.
He She It	's (is) isn't	
We You They	're (are) aren't	

Question

What	am	I	wearing?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

Short answer

Are you going?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not.	NOT Yes, I'm.
Is Anna working?	Yes, she is./No, she isn't.	Yes, she's.

Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

- 1 an activity happening now.
They're **playing** football in the garden.
She can't answer the phone because she's **washing** her hair.
- 2 an activity happening around now, but perhaps not at the moment of speaking.
She's **studying** maths at university.
I'm **reading** a good book by Henry James.
- 3 a planned future arrangement.
I'm **meeting** Miss Boyd at ten o'clock tomorrow.
What are you **doing** this evening?

2.3 Present Simple and Present Continuous

- 1 Look at the wrong sentences, and compare them with the correct sentences.

X	Hans is coming from Germany.
✓	Hans comes from Germany.
X	This is a great party. Everyone has a good time.
✓	This is a great party. Everyone is having a good time.
X	I read a good book at the moment.
✓	I'm reading a good book at the moment.

- 2 There are some verbs that are usually used in the Present Simple only. They express a state, not an activity.

✓	I like Coke.
X	I'm liking Coke.

Other verbs like this are *think, agree, understand, love*.

1. He loves her. 2. Say something! Don't keep silent. 3. I want you to believe me that he is trustworthy. 4. She wanted to get an excellent mark. 5. Listen to her, it's very important. 6. I wanted to leave. 7. "But I mean it!" she cried. 8. Treat him more trustingly, it's your duty! 9. They had to find the way out. 10. Stop playing the fool, please. 11. At last he received the job he had wanted for such a long time. 12. Come, Ann; I'm waiting. I really must ask you to be reasonable and listen to what I said and say. 13. I want to show you my house today. 14. Life changed for them.

Unit 11

The Indicative Mood.

The Use of Tenses

Exercise 116. Complete the sentences with the words from the box using them in the proper form of the Present Indefinite Tense.

look	be
go	seem
have	rain
start	eat
take	snow
speak	win

1. The child ___ to school every day. His father ___ him there in his car. 2. She always ___ lunch at school. 3. Richard's life in Paris is a bit difficult. He ___ only English. 4. What's the matter? You ___ very sad. 5. Liz is good at tennis. She ___ every game. 6. It ___ quite reasonable. 7. Winter is warm here. It ___ very seldom. But sometimes it ___. 8. Helen is on a diet. She ___ a little. 9. He ___ in a hurry. 10. The exams at school ___ in April.

Exercise 117. Open the brackets and use the proper tense.

1. Linda and I (work) for a company, which (produce) automobiles. 2. We both (work) at an office which (be) just in front of the factory where cars (be made). 3. I (start) work at ten o'clock, and Linda (come) to the office

at nine. 4. She (be) good at typing, she (write) letters and reports every day. 5. She (not know) French very well, so she often (go) to the sixth floor where I (work). 6. I sometimes (help) her translate letters, as I (know) French rather well. 7. Linda also (answer) telephone calls, sometimes she (show) visitors around the factory. 8. She (do) common paperwork, she (write) memos, (file) reports, (answer) letters. 9. She often (arrange) meetings for her boss and other managers of the company. 10. You (understand) what her job (be)? Yes, she (be) a secretary. 11. But she (not like) her job and (want) to be a manager.

Exercise 118. Find and correct fifteen mistakes in the spelling of the following present participles.

copling, putting, translateing, telling, closing, sitting, seing, giving, meeting, being, forgeing, lieing, getting, fling, swimming, betting, quiting, spreadding, eating, begining, paing, opening, cutting, forbidding, laying, splitting, winning, dying, stoping

Exercise 119. Open the brackets and put the verb into the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous Tense.

1. Be quiet, please. We (work) at the translation and you (make) a lot of noise. 2. He always (go) for a walk in the evening. 3. Where is Jack? — He (meet) his girlfriend at the station. She (come) at 12 o'clock. 4. She (cry). Is something wrong? 5. In the morning I (have) little time, so I (take) a shower in the evening. 6. A decade (describe) a period of ten years. 7. Her brother (work) in Canada at present. 8. She always (dream) but (do) nothing to realize her dreams. 9. He (be) so suspicious to me at the moment. I wonder why. 10. Hurry up, Janel We all (wait) for you. 11. Turn off the gas. Don't you see the kettle (boil)? 12. The children are still ill but they (get) better gradually. 13. Don't

bother her. She (take) her French lesson: she always (take) it in the morning. 14. The living standards (change). Every month things (get) more expensive. 15. Tom and Mary (leave) for the Netherlands tomorrow. 16. I have just started English courses. I (study) English grammar. 17. Mercury (boil) at 357.25 degrees Centigrade. 18. We must buy new plates. — It's useless. You always (break) plates. 19. It (surprise) me that they can't sell their flat. 20. A woman who (look) after other people's children is a nanny.

Exercise 120. Correct the verbs in bold type if the tenses are wrong.

1. The clock is striking, it's time to finish your studies. 2. They are understanding the problem now. 3. Where is John? — He prepares his lessons; he usually prepares them at that time. 4. They are glad to know that their son is coming home next week. 5. The evening is warm, but you are shivering. Is anything the matter? — Nothing serious, I am feeling cold. 6. Can I see Mr. Green? — I am sorry, you can't: he has dinner. 7. The soup is tasting delicious. 8. Now I am seeing what you are driving at. 9. He believes in God and is always going to church on Sundays. 10. I am hating to speak to him. He is always complaining and forgetting what to do. 11. They are being so nice to me at present. I am feeling they are liking me. 12. He often changes his political views. Now he is belonging to the Conservative Party. 13. Look! Somebody tries to open your car. 14. Oh, I won't take this dish. It is smelling awful. 15. How can I recognize him? I haven't met him. — He is wearing a yellow leather jacket and green jeans. 16. She usually drinks tea in the morning, but today she drinks coffee. 17. The last train is leaving the station at 11.50. 18. He is wanting to buy a car, but first he must learn to drive, so he is taking his driving lessons. 19. I can't stand

в Туле. 5. Вчера он был за городом, а сегодня он уже дома. 6. Она была учителем в прошлом году, а сейчас она переводчик. 7. Она на работе сейчас, а вечером она будет у родителей. 8. Твоя сестра будет учителем? — Нет, она будет журналистом. 9. Нас не будет дома завтра. 10. Кто будет здесь завтра? — Я буду.

Present Continuous Tense

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I am walking	Am I walking?	I am not walking
He } She } is walking It }	he } Is she } walking? it }	He } She } is not It } walking (isn't)
We } You } are walking They }	we } Are you } walking? they }	We } You } are not They } walking (aren't)

Типичное обстоятельство для Present Continuous — now. Present Continuous выражает действие, происходящее в настоящий момент времени. Отсюда его название — “настоящее продолженное”.

Упражнение 6. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.

1. My sister is playing the piano now. 2. The teacher is explaining the rule. 3. We are learning the new words. 4. Ann is standing at the window. 5. We are go-

ing to the park. 6. John is taking a piece of chalk and writing a sentence on the blackboard. 7. I am doing my homework. 8. Jane is speaking on the telephone. 9. She is cooking supper.

Упражнение 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.

1. She (to read) magazines. 2. He (to work) hard at his French. 3. Mr. White (not to give) a lecture. 4. He (to write) a letter to his brother. 5. I (to prepare) for the test. 6. They (to work) at this factory. 7. She (to sit) in an arm-chair and (to watch) TV. 8. I (to have) supper with my friends. 9. Her brother (not to go) to school. 10. He (to stand) at the table. 11. They (to swim) in the river. 12. What you (to do)?

Present Indefinite Tense

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I walk	Do I walk?	I do not walk (don't)
He } She } walks It }	he } Does she } walk? it }	He } She } does not It } walk (doesn't)
We } You } walk They }	we } Do you } walk? they }	We } You } do not They } walk

Типичные обстоятельства для Present Indefinite: *usually, sometimes, often, seldom*.

Present Indefinite выражает действие, которое происходит в настоящем постоянно и периодически. Отсюда его название — “настоящее неопределенное”.

Упражнение 8. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.

1. Her sister studies at an Institute. 2. My mother usually comes home at 6 o'clock. 3. We often go to school together. 4. Tom and Nick play football very well. 5. His brother finishes his work at 6 o'clock. 6. I meet Jane every day. 7. They usually spend their holidays in the Caucasus. 8. His friend lives in Paris. 9. I get up late on Sundays.

Упражнение 9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Indefinite.

1. He (speak) to us every morning.
2. He often (write) to us.
3. They seldom (eat) any oranges.
4. Mr. Smith always (pay) his bills?
5. It (rain) every week.
6. They often (send) us parcels.
7. We always (meet) him on Mondays.
8. They always (have) eggs for breakfast.
9. They seldom (go) to the movies?
10. He often (ask) me to dinner.
11. They often (not come) here.
12. I (not play) football.

Упражнение 10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Indefinite или Present Continuous.

1. The man who (to speak) with my mother (to be) our neighbour who (to live) across the street. 2. It (to be) a very interesting scientific film. In it you can see how the plants (to grow) right before your eyes. 3. Where you (to hurry)? — I (to hurry) to the railway station. My sister (to come) from Moscow. 4. You (to hear) the speaker well? — Yes, I (to hear) him clearly. I (to listen to) very attentively, but still I (not to understand) the main point of his speech. 5. Don't come into this room. Father (to work) there now. 6. Where are you going this Sunday? — This Sunday I (to go) to the country, but usually on Sundays I (to stay) at home.

Упражнение 11. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Indefinite или Present Continuous.

1. Where is John? He (to play) football in the yard. 2. I not (to like) the picture you (to look) at now. 3. He (to read) books in three languages, and now he (to read) a French novel. 4. She usually (to do) her homework at home, but now she (to do) in at the library. 5. In autumn many birds (to fly) to the South. 6. What that woman (to do) there? She (to sell) vegetables. 7. What you (to buy) here? I (to buy) an English text-book. 8. Look! How many birds (to fly) high up in the air! 9. There are many children in the garden. Some of them (to run) about others (to sit) on the benches and (to laugh)! 10. Where are (to go) now? I (to go) to the library to prepare for my examination.

Упражнение 12. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя Present Indefinite.

1. После ужина они иногда гуляют.
2. Во время завтрака я обычно слушаю новости.
3. Он редко ходит в театр.
4. В воскресенье наша семья обычно обедает дома.
5. Она часто читает вслух.
6. Его друг иногда остается в школе после уроков.
7. Она никогда не спит на свежем воздухе.
8. Мой друг обычно работает здесь.
9. Эта девочка редко играет в саду.
10. Я иногда хожу работать в библиотеку.
11. Моя мама иногда объясняет мне химию.
12. Здесь часто идут дожди?
13. Здесь редко идет снег зимой.
14. Он редко работает в библиотеке, он обычно работает дома.
15. Моя сестра иногда читает немецкие журналы.
16. Как правило, я навещаю своих родителей в воскресенье.
17. Я редко смотрю телевизор.
18. Мама обычно готовит завтрак для нашей семьи.

Упражнение 13. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя Present Indefinite и Present Continuous.

1. Я читаю газеты каждый день.
2. Сейчас я читаю журнал.
3. На каком иностранном языке говорит твоя сестра?
4. О чем они говорят?
5. Она хорошо играет на пианино.
6. Кто там играет на пианино?
7. Они не ходят в эту библиотеку.
8. Куда ты идешь? — Я иду в библиотеку.
9. Мой брат играет в теннис.
10. Они, наверное, играют в теннис.
11. Она не любит кофе с молоком.
12. Где живет твоя сестра?
13. Она смотрит телевизор каждый день.
14. Никто сейчас не смотрит телевизор.

Упражнение 14. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Indefinite или Present Continuous.

1. I ... (eat) porridge every morning.
2. We ... (do) our shopping in the afternoon.
3. I am sorry to say he often ... (cheat) at cards.
4. I ... (grow) a beard now.
5. Every year he ... (spend) his holidays in France.
6. A hero is a person who ... (show) magnificent courage.
7. At this moment we ... (do) an exercise on tenses.
8. I ... (live) in Glasgow, which is my home-town.
9. Hullo! Who ... (knock) at the door?
10. What ... (make) clocks tick?
11. It ... (rain), take your umbrella.
12. Mother is in the kitchen, she ... (make) some cakes.
13. The sun ... (rise) in the east.
14. What ... (this word, mean)?
15. Leave me alone, I ... (work).
16. Run downstairs, your uncle ... (wait) for you.
17. My watch is out of order and the watchmaker ... (repair) it.
18. Fetch a doctor! The poor man ... (die)!
19. What a noise! What on earth ... (happen)?
20. What a smell! I expect something ... (burn).
21. That cigar ... (smell) dreadful!
22. What cinema ... (you, go) to this evening?
23. Bears ... (like) honey.
24. Look at cautious Joe! He ... (smell) his soup before he even sips it!
25. ... (you, recognize) that man over there?
26. What ... (we, have) for dinner tonight?
27. I ... (go) to buy a new hat tomorrow.
28. I ... (not, feel) well, get me a glass of water.
29. ... (you, have) a letter for me, please?

30. Keep quiet, we ... (listen) to the music.
31. ... (you, hear) anything?
32. I ... (want) you to do that at once.
33. Men ... (often, wonder) why women wear curious hats.

34. That silly boy ... (always, make) stupid remarks!
 35. ... (you, know) how much that costs?
 36. He says he ... (not, leave) his job until he is forced to do so.

37. You ... (eat) too much, so of course you are fat.
 38. What train ... (you, take) for your journey next week?

39. How long ... (it, take) you to dress, usually?
 40. That ... (not, matter), I can easily get another pencil.

Упражнение 15. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Indefinite и Present Continuous.

1. What ... (you, see) in the corner over there?
2. Who is that naughty boy who ... (always, tease) the cat?
3. I ... (see) the Manager tomorrow.
4. Who ... (prepare) the things for tonight?
5. Go away! I ... (prepare) a dangerous experiment.
6. I ... (forget) what his name is.
7. ... (you, suppose) it is true?
8. What ... (you, think) about at this moment?
9. John ... (hate) cats.
10. ... (you, like) what you are doing?
11. George ... (come) to see us next week.
12. He ... (not, go) to enjoy himself at the interview.
13. Dear Mary — It is lovely here. We ... (enjoy) a period of bright sunshine.
14. ... (you, understand) what I have just explained?
15. It ... (snow) so we must stay indoors.

16. Children ... (love) to play with sand.
17. My friend ... (keep) on urging me to visit Italy.
18. I ... (enjoy) every minute of my stay here.
19. ... (you, notice) any change in him?
20. I ... (want) a dozen good cigars, please.
21. I hope you ... (have) a good time at your friend's.
22. She ... (appear) in the new play at the Regal Theatre.
23. Your story ... (certainly, appear) to be true.
24. Good gracious! Those two buses ... (run) into each other.
25. Shakespeare, I ... (think), ... (say) that men are foolish.
26. What ... (bears, do) in winter?
27. I ... (perpetually, get) colds, it is most annoying.
28. I ... (tell) you that man is not to be trusted.
29. What ... (this sentence, mean)?
30. He ... (give) us a lesson every morning at 9.30.

Упражнение 16. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя Present Indefinite и Present Continuous.

1. Мы приближаемся к реке.
2. Дождь все еще идет.
3. Почему они так смотрят на нас.
4. Он говорит слишком быстро, и я плохо понимаю его.
5. Что вы хотите послушать?
6. Я никогда не принимаю ванну по утрам.
7. Он всегда ждет здесь свою сестру после работы.
8. Сколько часов в день вы работаете?
9. Почему они здесь ходят?
10. Семестр начинается первого сентября.

Упражнение 17. Поставьте глаголы в Present Indefinite или в Present Continuous.

Today more and more high school graduates [1] (go) on to college. Most young people [2] (choose) their

<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Past Indefinite</i>	<i>Participle II</i>	<i>Translation</i>
put [put]	put	put	класть, положить
shut [ʃʌt]	shut	shut	закрывать (ся)
spread [sprɛd]	spread	spread	развертываться
split [splɪt]	split	split	раскалывать (ся)
upset [ʌp'set]	upset	upset	опрокидывать (ся), расстраивать, нарушать (порядок и т.д.)
bend [bend]	bent	bent	наклонять, сгибать
lend [lend]	lent	lent	давать в долг
send [send]	sent	sent	посылать
spend [spend]	spent	spent	тратить

Глагол в форме прошедшего неопределенного выступает в предложении в качестве простого сказуемого. Например:

My father **worked** at the factory. Мой отец **работал** на заводе.

Ann **went** to the cinema yesterday. Аня вчера **ходила** в кино.

Причастие (Participle I и Participle II) в английском языке представляет собой неличную форму глагола, которая употребляется главным образом для образования сложных глагольных (аналитических) форм.

Причастие II употребляется для образования страдательного залога и perfectных форм. Например:

"Rolla" **was written** by «Полла» **написана** А.С.Пушкиным.

I **had done** my home exercises by 5 o'clock. Я **сделал** домашнее задание к пяти часам.

Глагол в форме причастия I употребляется для образования времен длительного вида (Continuous Tenses). Например:

My brother is **working** in the garden. Мой брат (сейчас) **работает** в саду.
He was **watching** TV when I came home. Он **смотрел** телевизор, когда я пришла домой.

ПРИЧАСТИЕ I

Причастие I (Participle I) образуется путем прибавления суффикса **-ing** к основе как правильных, так и неправильных глаголов. Например:

to **ask спрашивать** — **asking** to **play играть** — **playing**
to **work работать** — **working** to **swim плавать** — **swimming**

При образовании Participle I соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии:

1) Если основа глагола оканчивается на немое **e**, то перед суффиксом **-ing** оно опускается, например:

to **live [lɪv] жить** — **living**
to **skate [skeɪt] кататься на коньках** — **skating**

2) Если основа глагола оканчивается на согласную, которой предшествует краткий ударный гласный звук, то конечная согласная перед **-ing** удваивается. Например:

to **stop [stɒp] останавливаться** — **stopping**
to **get [get] получать** — **getting**

3) Если основа глагола оканчивается на ударный слог **-et**, **-it**, **-ut**, то конечная согласная **-t** удваивается. Например:

to **refer [rɪ'fɜː] обращаться** — **referring**
to **sit [sɪt] сидеть(ся)** — **sitting**
to **occur [ə'kɜː] случаться** — **occurring**

4) Если основа глагола оканчивается на согласную **-l**, которой предшествует краткий гласный, то буква **l** удваивается. Например:

to **travel ['trævəl] путешествовать** — **travelling**
to **quarrel ['kwɜːrəl] ссориться** — **quarrelling**

5) Если основа глагола оканчивается на **-ie**, то конечное **-ie** меняется на **-y**. Например:

to **lie [laɪ] лежать** — **lying**
to **die [daɪ] умирать** — **dying**