



# 10 Scared to death

Verb patterns 2 - manage to, used to • -ed/-ing adjectives • Exclamations

## STARTER



- 1 What are these people afraid of? How do they feel?



- 2 What are you afraid of? Why?

## A WALK WITH DEATH

Verb patterns and infinitives

- 1 Look at the photograph. Does the path look safe to you?

Read about Paul Lay's adventure. How did he feel at different times in the story?

- 2 Complete the text using these words.

began to feel   started aching  
used to have   went camping  
decided to stand up

**T 10.1** Listen and check.

- 3 Answer the questions.

- What is Paul Lay's hobby?
- What did he use to do with his father?
- Does he go to the same place every year?
- Is the King's Way in good condition?
- Why couldn't he have a rest?
- Why didn't he enjoy the walk?

## Don't look down



**Paul Lay dances with death in the mountains of southern Spain**

I have always enjoyed walking.

When I was a boy, I used to go walking at weekends with my father. We (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and climbing together.

I try to visit a new place every year. Last year I decided to walk a path in Spain called *El Camino del Rey*, which means the King's Way. It is one of the highest and most dangerous footpaths in Europe. It used to be very safe, but now it is falling down.

I took a train to the village of El Chorro and started to walk towards the mountains. I was very excited. Then the adventure began.

The path was about three feet wide and there were holes in it. It (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a handrail, but not any more. I didn't know what to do – should I go on my hands and knees, or stand up? I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and walk very slowly. At times the path was only as wide as my two boots. I stopped to have a rest, but there was nowhere to sit.

I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ very frightened. It was impossible to look down or look up. I was concentrating so hard that my body (5) \_\_\_\_\_. There was no thrill of danger, no enjoyment of the view. I thought I was going to die.

I finally managed to get to the end. I was shaking, and I was covered in sweat from heat and fear. I fell to the ground, exhausted.



## GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Are these verbs followed by the infinitive or -ing in the text?  
enjoy try decide start begin manage

- 2 Find the examples of *used to* + infinitive.  
*Used to* expresses a past action which doesn't happen any more.

*I used to play games with my brother, but now I don't.*

Notice the pronunciation /ju:st to/.

- 3 Complete these examples from the text.  
I used to go \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends.  
I didn't know what \_\_\_\_\_.  
I stopped \_\_\_\_\_ a rest.  
It was impossible \_\_\_\_\_ down.  
There was nowhere \_\_\_\_\_.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 10.1–10.4 p139

## PRACTICE

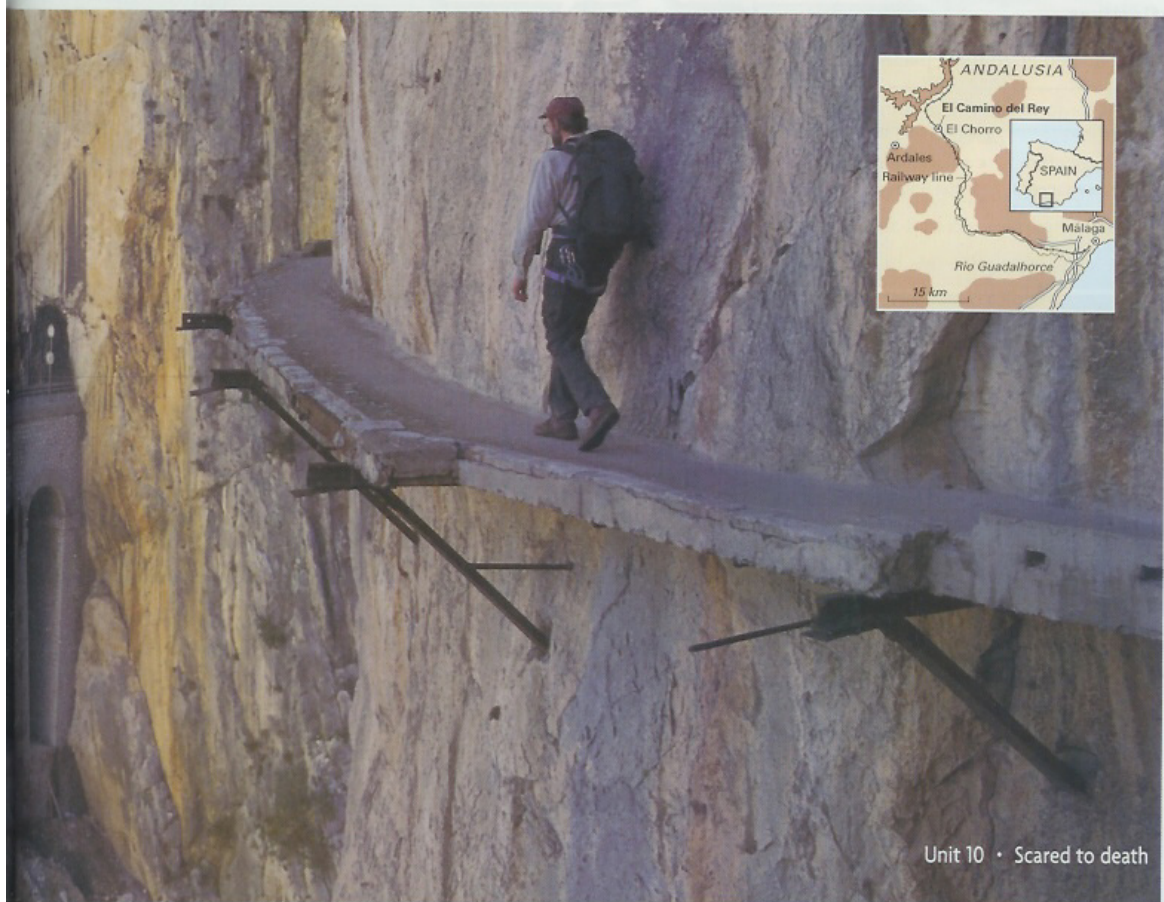
### Discussing grammar

- 1 Complete these sentences with the verb *ski* in the correct form.

- I go \_\_\_\_\_ every winter.
- I started \_\_\_\_\_ when I was six.
- I tried \_\_\_\_\_ down the mountain, but it was too steep.
- My instructor made me \_\_\_\_\_ down the steep mountain.
- I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ very much.
- Dave used \_\_\_\_\_ when he was younger, but not any more.

- 2 Choose the correct form.

- I've decided *stop / to stop / stopping* smoking.
- I managed *find / to find / finding* my passport.
- Let's go *shop / to shop / shopping*!
- Please let me *go / to go / going* to the party!
- Would you like something *eat / to eat / eating*?
- I need a recipe for a cake that's easy *make / to make / making*.



## When I was young, I used to ...

- 3 T 10.2** Listen to James talking about his childhood and his life now. Complete the chart. Write one sentence with *used to* for each question.

	Life as a child
1 What/do at the weekend?	
2 What/do in the evening?	
3 Where/go on holiday?	
4 What sports/play?	
5 What TV programmes/like?	
6 What food/like?	

Ask and answer the questions above with a partner about your life now and your life as a child.

*What do you do at the weekend?*

*I usually go shopping and ...*

*What did you do when you were a child?*

*I used to play with my friends and ...*

## Infinitives

- 4** Why do you go to these places?

*Why do you go to the hairdresser's?*

*To have a haircut.*

- the post office
- a petrol station
- a bookshop
- the newsagent's
- the library
- the market

With your partner, ask and answer questions about more places.

- 5** Make sentences with a line in **A**, a word in **B**, and an infinitive in **C**.

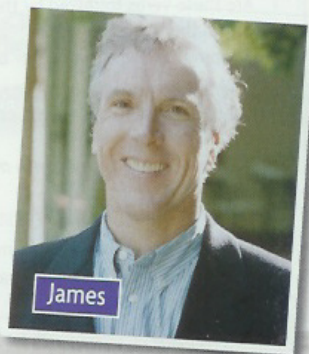
A	B	C
1 I'm hungry. I need	how	to say to you.
2 I'm going to a posh party, but I don't know	anything	to talk to.
3 My CD player's broken. Can you show me	where	to eat.
4 Don't talk to me. I have	somebody	to wear.
5 Do I turn left or right? I don't know	how much	to repair it?
6 I'm bored. I haven't got	nothing	to do.
7 'Can you get some meat?' 'Sure. Tell me	something	to go.
8 I feel lonely. I need	what	to buy.

- T 10.3** Think of some replies. Then listen and compare your answers.

## Check it

- 6** Choose the correct form.

- I went to the shops *for to buy / for buy / to buy* some shoes.
- Do you enjoy *dance / dancing / to dance*?
- When I was young, I *used to go / go / going* ice-skating.
- He told me he loves me. I didn't know what *say / to say / saying*.
- When we were on holiday, we went *swim / to swim / swimming* every day.



James





## VOCABULARY

### -ed/-ing adjectives

- 1 How can you describe the experiences below? Use an adjective from the box.

frightening exciting surprising terrifying boring exhausting

- 1 You get stuck in a lift.
- 2 You go on a 15-mile walk, then climb three mountains.
- 3 You go on the biggest roller coaster in the world.
- 4 You find a spider in the bath.
- 5 Someone shows you their holiday photos for hours and hours ...
- 6 Your teacher says 'You're all such wonderful students that I won't give you any more homework.'

- 2 How do the people in the photos feel?

He's **frightened**.

**T 10.4** Listen and practise the pronunciation of these words.

- ! 1 -ing adjectives describe a situation, person, or thing.  
an **interesting** life  
a **boring** teacher  
an **exciting** film
- 2 -ed adjectives describe how people feel.  
I'm very **interested** in modern art.  
We were **bored** at the end of the lesson.  
She's **excited** about going on holiday tomorrow.

- 3 Complete the sentences. Use one of these adjectives.

excit-	
frighten-	
bore-	-ed
interest-	
confus-	
disappoint-	-ing
worry/worri-	
surpris-	

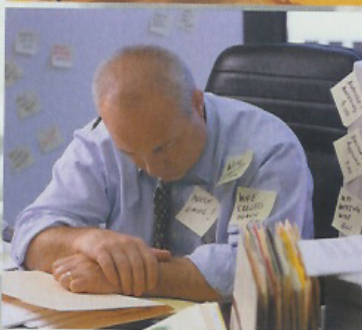
- 1 'I met a famous film star today.' 'Really? How \_\_\_\_\_!'
- 2 'I spent four hours going round a museum.' 'Was it \_\_\_\_\_?'  
'No, it was \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 3 'I haven't heard from my parents for two months.' 'You must be \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 4 'Wow, Maria! What are you doing here?' 'Why are you so \_\_\_\_\_ to see me?'
- 5 I failed my exam. I worked really hard for it. I'm so \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 'A man started to follow me home last night.' 'Weren't you \_\_\_\_\_?'
- 7 My computer's broken, and I don't understand the manual. It's so \_\_\_\_\_.

**T 10.5** Close your books. Listen to the beginnings of the lines. Complete them.

- 4 What have you seen on television or in the cinema recently? What books have you read? What did you think of them? Tell a partner.

*I read a spy novel.  
It was very exciting.*

*I saw a horror film. I  
thought it was frightening.*





## READING AND SPEAKING

### Into the wild

- 1 Describe what you can see in the photograph. Which country do you think it is? What makes life difficult for people who live here?
- 2 Read the introductory paragraph and the words in **bold**. In pairs, decide whether these statements are true (✓) or false (✗).
  - Chris McCandless died very young.
  - He loved nature and a simple life.
  - He was killed by hunters.
  - He wanted to die.
  - He didn't enjoy his life.
  - He knew he was dying.

What do you want to know about Chris?

- 3 Read to the line ending "... *Thank you!*" his diary reads." and answer the questions.
  - 1 Did Chris keep in touch with his parents?  
When did they last hear from him?
  - 2 Why did he get rid of his car and burn his money?
  - 3 What did he need? What didn't he need?
  - 4 In what way was his life rich?
- 4 Read to the line ending "... *I didn't know where he was.*" Choose the best answer.
  - 1 Chris didn't get on with his father because his father
    - ☐ had a lot of money.
    - ☐ didn't let Chris work in the family business.
    - ☐ tried to tell Chris what to do.
  - 2 When the parents didn't hear from Chris,
    - ☐ the police got in touch with them.
    - ☐ they got in touch with the police.
    - ☐ they did nothing.
  - 3 In July 1992
    - ☐ his mother dreamt that she heard Chris calling her.
    - ☐ his mother is sure that she heard Chris calling her.
    - ☐ Chris phoned his mother for help.
- 5 Read to the end. Correct the mistakes in this summary.

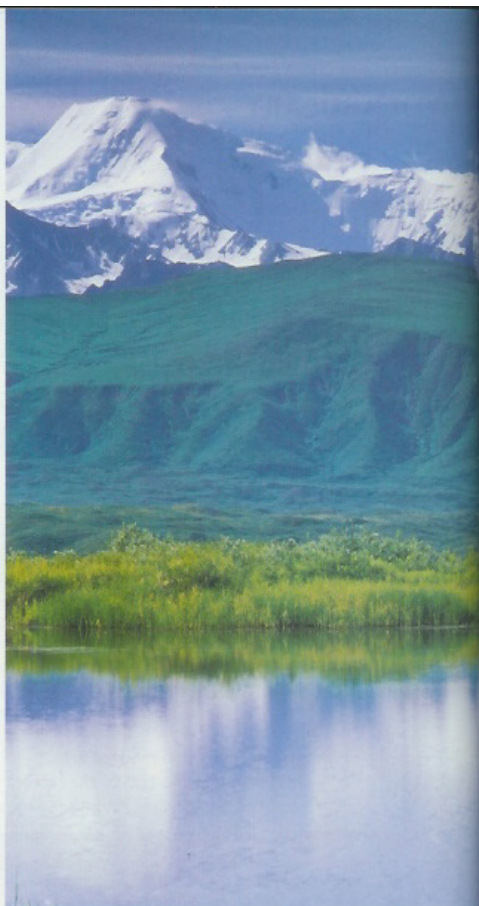
Chris got the train to Alaska, and arrived in May, 1992. He lived in a bus, and there was a bed and a bath in it. He was very happy. There was lots to eat – small animals, and fruit and vegetables, which he grew himself.

After five months of living alone, he started to feel ill. He had no strength because he was eating poisonous plants, but he didn't know that this was the reason. He continued eating. He died of food poisoning.

He knew he was dying. He wrote a letter to his parents, and took a photo of himself. He seemed happy to die in these circumstances.

### What do you think?

- What was important to Chris? What wasn't important?
- What do you think he was trying to do?
- Why do young people feel the need to break away from their parents?



**In April 1992, Chris McCandless, a young man from a wealthy American family, hitchhiked to Alaska. Four months later, his dead body was found by a group of hunters. Jon Krakauer investigated the story.**

**W**hen Chris McCandless graduated from Emory University, Atlanta, in June 1990, he sent his parents a letter containing his final reports. His letter ended 'Say 'Hi' to everyone for me.'

No one in Chris's family ever heard from him again.

He drove west out of Atlanta, and invented a new life for himself with a new name. He left his car in some woods and burned all his money, because, as he wrote in his diary, **'I need no possessions. I can survive with just nature.'**

For the next two years, he hitched to various parts of the United States and





# Into the wild

Mexico. He wanted the freedom to go where he wanted and to work when he needed. For him, his life was very rich. **'God, it's great to be alive. Thank you! Thank you!'** his diary reads.

**C**hris came from a comfortable background. His father had a business which he ran efficiently, and he controlled his own family in a similar way. Chris and his father didn't get on. When his parents didn't hear from him for several months, they contacted the police, but they could do nothing. In July 1992, two years after Chris left Atlanta, his mother woke in the middle of the night. 'I could hear Chris calling me. I wasn't dreaming. He was begging, 'Mom! Help me! But I couldn't help him because I didn't know where he was.'

**C**hris's dream was to spend some time in Alaska, and this is where he went in April 1992. In early May, after a few days in the Alaskan bush, Chris found an old bus which hunters used for shelter. It had a bed and a stove. He decided to stay there for a while. **'Total freedom,'** he wrote. **'My home is the road.'**

However, reality soon changed the dream. He was hungry, and it was difficult to find enough to eat. He shot ducks, squirrels, birds, and sometimes a moose, and with these he ate wild potatoes, wild mushrooms, and berries. He was losing a lot of weight.

On July 30 he wrote, **'Extremely weak. Fault of potato seed. Can't stand up. Starving. Danger.'** It seems that Chris was eating a part of the wild potato plant that was poisonous. He couldn't get out of the bus to look for food. **'I am trapped in the wild,'** he wrote on August 5.

He became weaker and weaker as he was starving to death. His final note says, **'I have had a good life and thank the Lord. Goodbye and may God bless all!'**

Then he crawled into his sleeping bag and lost consciousness. He probably died on August 18. One of the last things he did was to take a photo of himself, one hand holding his final note, the other hand raised in a brave goodbye. His face is horribly thin, but he is smiling in the picture, and the look in his eyes says 'I am at peace.'

**'I need no possessions. I can survive with just nature.'**

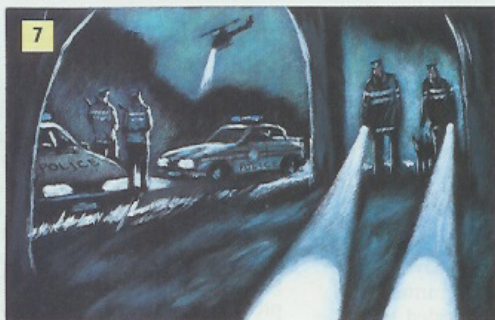
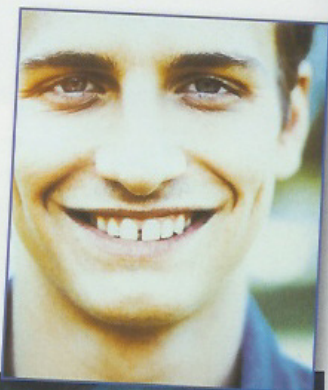


## LISTENING AND SPEAKING

### It was just a joke

- 1 In Britain, your eighteenth birthday is important, because it is the birthday when you become an adult. Which birthdays are special in your country? What do people do?
- 2 You will hear a boy called Jamie describing what he did on his friend's eighteenth birthday. It was just a joke, but it looked serious! Look at the pictures. What do you think happened? Check that you know these words.

to kidnap   a balaclava   to tie up   a blindfold   a witness



- 3 **T 10.6** Listen to Jamie being interviewed. Does he tell the story in the same order as the pictures?

#### 4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Identify these people in the pictures.

Tom Jamie Dave Andrew  
the witness

- 2 Imagine who says these lines in the story.

- I've had a really good idea for Tom's birthday!
- Lie on the ground! Don't move!
- Please let me go!
- Send the police immediately!
- Come and help. This looks really serious.
- Happy birthday, dear Tom!
- You \*\*\*\*\*! I thought you were my friends!
- I knew it was you from the beginning!
- Excuse me, gentlemen. Can I just ask you a few questions?
- I think we have a bit of a confession to make.

#### Roleplay

With a partner, roleplay one of these conversations and retell the story.

- Tom talking to his girlfriend
- the witness talking to the emergency services
- Jamie talking to the policeman

## EVERYDAY ENGLISH

### Exclamations with *so* and *such*

- 1 **T 10.7** Read and listen to the sentences.

*Tom was scared. He was very scared. He was so scared!*

Do you think this use of *so* is more written or spoken? What effect does it have?

- 2 Look at the sentences. When do we use *so*, *such a(n)*, *such*, *so many*, and *so much*?

We were all *so* worried!

Mike's *such* an idiot!

It was *such* a good idea of Jamie's!

He has *such* crazy friends!

We had *such* awful weather on holiday!

There are *so many* places I want to go to!

I've got *so much* work!

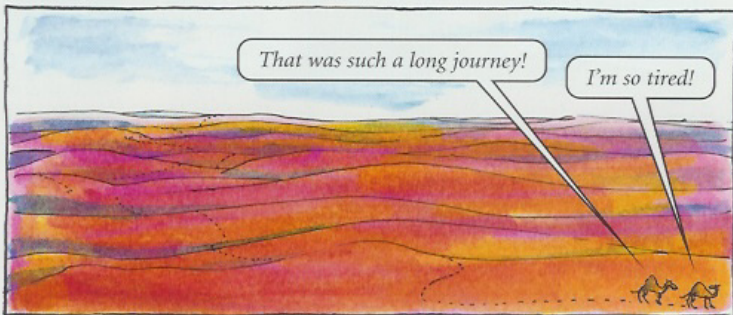
- 3 Complete the sentences in **A** with *so*, *such a*, *such*, *so many*, or *so much*. Then match them with the sentences in **B**.

A	B
1 Their house is _____ mess!	I could eat a horse.
2 There were _____ people at the party!	I don't know where it's all gone.
3 I'm _____ hungry!	You really didn't have to.
4 Jane and Pete are _____ nice people!	She understands every word I say.
5 I've spent _____ money this week!	There was nowhere to dance.
6 A present! For me? You're _____ kind!	Thank you so much for inviting us.
7 We've had _____ nice time!	But I can't stand their kids.
8 Molly's _____ clever dog!	I don't know how they live in it.

- 1 **T 10.8** Listen and check. Practise the exclamations.

- 4 What can you say ... ?

- at the end of a long journey



- when you finish an interesting book with a sad ending
- as you go round a friend's new flat
- at the end of a wonderful meal
- in a row with your boyfriend/girlfriend
- at the end of a great English lesson



# 10

Verb patterns • *used to*  
 Infinitives • Rhymes  
 Writing – formal and informal letters 1

## Scared to death

## Verb patterns

### 1 Infinitive or -ing?

Put the verb in brackets in the correct form, infinitive (with or without *to*), or *-ing*. Sometimes two forms are possible.

I enjoy *walking* (walk) in the rain.

Would you like *to have* \_\_\_\_\_ (have) something to eat?

It started *to rain/raining* (rain) while we were out.

- 1 My family is trying \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) where to go on holiday.
- 2 I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (go) somewhere different for a change.
- 3 I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) places I've never been to before.
- 4 But my children hate \_\_\_\_\_ (sightsee).
- 5 They prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in a swimming pool all day.
- 6 They refuse \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out on trips if it's too hot.
- 7 Last year we managed \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a holiday that suited everyone.
- 8 We decided \_\_\_\_\_ (rent) a house with a swimming pool.
- 9 A woman from a travel agency helped us \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) a nice house.
- 10 When we arrived, the people next door invited us \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a drink with them.
- 11 We began \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about next year's holiday two months ago.
- 12 Everyone hopes \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) themselves on holiday, but it isn't always easy.
- 13 My wife and I are starting \_\_\_\_\_ (think) we should stay at home.



## 2 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verb.

- 1 He agreed *start / starting / to start* the job as soon as possible.
- 2 I stopped *read / to read / reading* my book and went to bed.
- 3 My teachers always expected me *doing / to do / do well* in exams.
- 4 Let me *to pay / paying / pay* for the meal. You paid last time.
- 5 The dentist told me *being / to be / be* more careful when I brush my teeth.
- 6 I asked Monica *buying / buy / to buy* some stamps.
- 7 I never liked *go / to go / going* to church when I was a child.
- 8 Have you finished *writing / write / to write* that letter yet?
- 9 You can't *parking / to park / park* your car outside the hospital.
- 10 David always enjoyed *play / playing / to play* football at school.

### 3 Infinitive or -ing?

**T 10.1** Complete the text with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in the box.

read	drink	relax	lie
have	visit	sunbathe	help
sail	stay	decide	



## Holidays



My friend and I had a problem about our holiday last year. I wanted (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a lazy seaside holiday because I was tired and needed (2) \_\_\_\_\_. I love (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ ice-cold beer and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a good book. But Natalie likes busy, cultural holidays. She likes (6) \_\_\_\_\_ museums and galleries. She hates (7) \_\_\_\_\_ because she always goes red, not brown. The travel agent tried (8) \_\_\_\_\_ us and suggested Greece. I said I'd love (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to a quiet island, but of course Natalie said she'd like (10) \_\_\_\_\_ in Athens. It was easy (11) \_\_\_\_\_ what to do – we flew to Athens together, Natalie stayed there and I travelled to the island of Kos!

### 4 Asking questions

**T 10.2** Ask a question with the verb in brackets and *do*. Use the correct tense.

- A What *are you trying* to do? (try)  
B I'm looking for my contact lens. Can you see it?
- A I'll help you. What \_\_\_\_\_ me to do? (want)  
B Could you do the washing-up while I do the cooking? Thanks.
- A What \_\_\_\_\_ you to do? (tell)  
B She (the doctor) told me to stay in bed for a few days.
- A My mother was so helpful while she was staying with us.  
B What \_\_\_\_\_ to do? (help)  
A She helped me to paint the kitchen.
- A What \_\_\_\_\_ to do tonight? (would like)  
B What about going out for a meal?
- A What \_\_\_\_\_ to do after university? (hope)  
B I'd like to get a job in publishing.

## used to

### 5 Matching

Match a line with A with a line in B. Complete the line in B with a subject and *used to*.

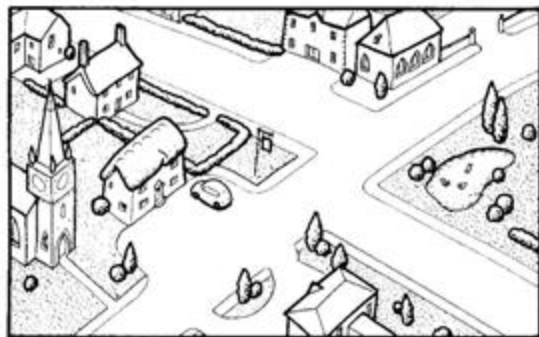
A	B
1 My family had some lovely holidays.	_____ follow me everywhere.
2 I was very fit when I was young.	_____ go everywhere by bus.
3 The teachers at my school were horrible.	_____ freeze on winter mornings.
4 My sister's room was so untidy.	_____ fly Concorde.
5 I had a dog when I was a kid.	_____ never _____ tidy it at all.
6 When I was young, we didn't have a car.	_____ do a lot of exercise.
7 And we didn't have central heating.	_____ hit the pupils.
8 My uncle was a pilot for British Airways.	<i>We used to</i> go camping all over Europe.



## 6 Things used to be different

**T 10.3** Sentences with *used to* which show how things were different.

- This town's so ugly.  
*It used to be so pretty.*
- There are so many tourists.  
*There didn't use to be any tourists.*
- The houses are very expensive.
- The streets are dirty.
- There is so much litter on the streets.
- The car parks are always full.
- There is a lot of traffic on the roads.
- It's noisy at night.
- We don't have a park any more.
- Now there are blocks of flats.



## Infinitives

### 7 Infinitives after adjectives

Complete the sentences.

- hard/find a good job  
*It's hard to find a good job.*
- I/surprised/see you here  
*I'm surprised to see you here.*
- This book/easy/read
- lovely/see you last night
- easy/make mistakes when you're learning a language
- important/keep vocabulary records
- I/pleased/see you've stopped smoking
- impossible/keep the house tidy with five children
- unusual/have long, hot summers in England

### 8 Infinitives of purpose

Match a line in **A** with a verb in **B** and a line in **C**.

A	B	C
1 I went for a walk	to make	the house smell nice.
2 I'm going to the library	to buy	a new car.
3 I went to town	to get	some friends.
4 I phoned the theatre	to change	how to get to my house.
5 I want to borrow some money	to visit	my books.
6 I bought some flowers	to explain	some fresh air.
7 I'm going to Paris	to do	some shopping.
8 I wrote to John	to ask	what time the play started.

## 9 How to do it/something to eat

**T 10.4** Match a line in **A** with a word in **B** and a line in **C**.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
1 I'm hungry. I need	how	to help me.
2 I've lost my passport, and I don't know	any money	to phone him.
3 I have a big problem, but I don't know	where	to eat.
4 'You're drunk!' 'No, I'm not. I've had	somebody	to get to the station?
5 I can't do my homework. I need	who	to lend you.'
6 Can you tell me	nothing	to talk to about it.
7 'Give me £5, Pete.' 'I'm sorry. I haven't got	something	to look for it.
8 I need to speak to Ben, but I don't know	when	to drink all night.'

## Vocabulary

### 10 -ed or -ing adjectives?

Complete the sentences with a word from the box.  
Careful! They are not all used.

surprised	interesting	interested	surprising
annoyed	bored	boring	annoying
frightening	exciting	excited	frightened
tiring	worrying	worried	tired

- The TV programme was so \_\_\_\_\_ that I fell asleep.
- Children can't get to sleep on Christmas Eve. They're too \_\_\_\_\_.
- A** Hi, Mum!  
**B** Carol! Thank goodness you rang! Where have you been? We've been so \_\_\_\_\_ about you!
- A** Hello, darling. I've got a present for you.  
**B** For me?  
**A** Don't look so \_\_\_\_\_. I often buy you presents.  
**B** But it isn't my birthday!
- The art exhibition was very \_\_\_\_\_. I loved it, but I had to leave after three hours. My feet were killing me! I find going round art galleries and museums very \_\_\_\_\_.
- Some people don't go out at night because they're \_\_\_\_\_ that someone will rob them.
- Our financial situation is very \_\_\_\_\_. We spend more and more, but we're earning less and less.

- A** You're yawning. Are you listening to what I'm saying?  
**B** I am! I'm really \_\_\_\_\_. I want to know what happened. It's just that I feel very \_\_\_\_\_ . I went to bed very late last night.
- A** I'm going on a three-month holiday to the Far East.  
**B** How \_\_\_\_\_ ! Lucky you!
- A** Was your father \_\_\_\_\_ when you told him your exam results?  
**B** He was furious.

### 11 Rhymes

In the groups of three words, two words rhyme and one doesn't. Circle the one which is different.

1 boot	<u>foot</u>	suit
2 wear	hair	ear
3 lord	word	bored
4 home	come	some
5 sung	wrong	young
6 flower	lower	flour
7 war	law	far
8 bull	fool	wool
9 niece	pies	piece
10 food	good	wood
11 crowd	loud	road



# Writing

## 12 Formal and informal letters 1

- 1 Here are two letters. Put the lines in each letter in the correct order.

January 13th

Monday

Dear Alice and Jim

- ☐ Would you mind having a look for me?
- ☐ The conversation was excellent and the food delicious!
- ☐ I think I left a pair of brown trousers in the wardrobe of my room.
- ☐ I had a wonderful time.
- ☐ Please can you let me know if you find them?
- ☐ Thank you for having me to stay last weekend.
- ☐ It was lovely to see you all. See you again soon!
- ☐ Could you do something for me?
- ☐ Thanks a lot.

Love

Jack

Dear Reception

- ☐ Could you possibly check if this is so?
- ☐ The service was superb and the food delicious!
- ☐ I have lost a pair of brown trousers, which I think I left in the wardrobe of my room.
- ☐ We had a very pleasant stay.
- ☐ I look forward to hearing from you.
- ☐ Many thanks for the weekend break that my wife and I enjoyed at your hotel recently.
- ☐ We hope to visit your hotel again soon.
- ☐ I would like to ask you a favour.
- ☐ I would be most grateful.

Yours sincerely

Jack Higgins

- 2 The first letter is informal, written to friends. The second letter is formal, written to a hotel.

Compare the language used.

Could you do something for me?

Thanks a lot.

Would you mind having a look for me?

I would like to ask you a favour.

I would be very grateful.

Could you possibly check if this is so?

- 3 Write the reply to each letter. Explain that you looked very carefully for the trousers, but couldn't find them.

### Alice and Jim's letter

Dear Jack  
Thanks for your letter.  
We enjoyed ... , too.  
I'm sorry, but I looked everywhere ... , and I couldn't ... ,  
Have you looked ... ?  
Perhaps you ... ?  
Sorry I can't help any more.  
See you soon!

### The hotel's letter

Dear Mr Higgins  
Thank you for your letter of 13 January.  
We are delighted that ...  
We are sorry to inform you that ... unable to find ...  
We looked ...  
We look forward ...

help 15 If 16 is 17 are going to  
make 18 When 19 get 20 will show

10 2 on 3 by 4 at 5 in 6 by 7 at; on  
8 on 9 for 10 on 11 in 12 In 13 for  
14 by 15 in 16 at 17 on 18 at 19 in

11 2 Paragraph 1 gives the advantages of  
travelling by train.

Paragraph 2 gives the disadvantages  
of travelling by train.

Paragraph 3 is the conclusion.

3 Travelling by train has many  
advantages. First of all, there are no  
stressful traffic jams, and trains are  
fast and comfortable. Also, you can  
use the time in different ways. You can  
just sit and read, for example, or  
watch the world go by. You can work,  
or you can have a meal or a snack in  
the buffet car.

However, travelling by train also has  
some disadvantages. Firstly, it is  
expensive and the trains are sometimes  
crowded and delayed. Secondly, you  
have to travel at certain times and  
trains cannot take you from door to  
door. You need a bus or a taxi, for  
example, to take you to the railway  
station.

Despite the disadvantages, I prefer  
travelling by train to travelling by car  
because I feel more relaxed when I  
reach my destination.

## UNIT 10

1 1 to decide 2 to go 3 visiting  
4 sightseeing 5 to play / playing  
6 to go 7 to find 8 to rent 9 choose /  
to choose 10 to have 11 to talk /  
talking 12 to enjoy 13 to think

2 1 to start 2 reading 3 to do 4 pay  
5 to be 6 to buy 7 going 8 writing  
9 park 10 playing

3 1 to have 2 to relax 3 lying  
4 drinking 5 reading 6 visiting  
7 sunbathing 8 to help 9 to sail  
10 to stay 11 to decide / deciding

4 2 do you want 3 did the doctor tell  
4 did she help you 5 would you like  
6 are you hoping / do you hope

5 1 My family had some lovely holidays.  
We used to go camping all over Europe.  
2 I was very fit when I was young. I used  
to do a lot of exercise.  
3 The teachers at my school were  
horrible. They used to hit the pupils.  
4 My sister's room was so untidy. She  
never used to tidy it at all.  
5 I had a dog when I was a kid. It used  
to follow me everywhere.  
6 When I was young, we didn't have a  
car. We used to go everywhere by bus.  
7 And we didn't have central heating.  
We used to freeze on winter mornings.

8 My uncle was a pilot for British  
Airways. He used to fly Concorde.

6 3 They used to be very cheap.  
4 They used to be clean.  
5 There didn't use to be any litter on the  
streets.  
6 They used to be empty.  
7 There didn't use to be any traffic on  
the roads.  
8 It used to be quiet at night.  
9 We used to have a park.  
10 There didn't use to be any blocks of  
flats.

7 3 This book is easy to read.  
4 It was lovely to see you last night.  
5 It's easy to make mistakes when you're  
learning a language.  
6 It's important to keep vocabulary  
records.  
7 I'm pleased to see you've stopped  
smoking.  
8 It's impossible to keep the house tidy  
with five children.  
9 It's unusual to have long, hot  
summers in England.

8 1 I went for a walk to get some fresh air.  
2 I'm going to the library to change my  
books.  
3 I went to town to do some shopping.  
4 I phoned the theatre to ask what time  
the play started.  
5 I want to borrow some money to buy  
a new car.  
6 I bought some flowers to make the  
house smell nice.  
7 I'm going to Paris to visit some friends.  
8 I wrote to John to explain how to get  
to my house.

9 1 I'm hungry. I need something to eat.  
2 I've lost my passport, and I don't  
know where to look for it.  
3 I have a big problem, but I don't know  
who to talk to about it.  
4 'You're drunk!' 'No, I'm not. I've had  
nothing to drink all night.'  
5 I can't do my homework. I need  
somebody to help me.  
6 Can you tell me how to get to the  
station?  
7 'Give me five quid, Pete.' 'I'm sorry.  
I haven't got any money to lend you.'  
8 I need to speak to Ben, but I don't  
know when to phone him.

10 1 boring 2 excited 3 worried  
4 surprised 5 interesting; tiring  
6 frightened 7 worrying 8 interested;  
tired 9 exciting 10 annoyed

11 2 ear 3 word 4 home 5 wrong  
6 lower 7 far 8 fool 9 pies 10 food  
11 road

12 (Other orders may be possible.)

Letter to friends

1 Thank you for having me to stay last  
weekend.

2 I had a wonderful time.

3 The conversation was excellent and  
the food delicious!

4 Could you do something for me?

5 I think I left a pair of brown trousers  
in the wardrobe of my room.

6 Would you mind having a look for me?

7 Please can you let me know if you find  
them?

8 Thanks a lot.

9 It was lovely to see you all. See you  
again soon!

Letter to a hotel

1 Many thanks for the weekend break  
that my wife and I enjoyed at your  
hotel recently.

2 We had a very pleasant stay.

3 The service was superb and the food  
delicious!

4 We hope to visit your hotel again  
soon.

5 I would like to ask you a favour.

6 I have lost a pair of brown trousers,  
which I think I left in the wardrobe of  
my room.

7 Could you possibly check if this is so?

8 I would be most grateful.

9 I look forward to hearing from you.

## UNIT 11

1 2 was started 3 was spent 4 was  
tested 5 was introduced 6 was  
achieved 7 is reduced 8 is used  
9 have been built 10 is produced

2 2 was spent on its development  
3 planes have been built altogether  
4 were the Houses of Parliament built  
5 people were hurt in the train crash  
6 is champagne produced  
7 was she fined for speeding  
8 are school teachers paid a year  
9 is your post delivered  
10 were three teenagers given an award  
yesterday

3 2 President Kennedy wasn't killed in  
New York. He was killed in Dallas.  
3 Coffee isn't grown in Scotland. It's  
grown in South America/Africa.  
4 *Sunflowers* wasn't painted by Renoir.  
It was painted by Van Gogh.  
5 Walkman cassette players weren't  
developed by the Russians. They were  
developed by the Japanese.  
6 The Berlin Wall wasn't knocked down  
in 1982. It was knocked down in 1989.  
7 The 2000 Olympic Games weren't  
held in New Zealand. They were held  
in Australia.  
8 Rolls-Royce cars aren't made in Japan.  
They're made in Britain.  
9 Coca-Cola hasn't been produced for  
over 200 years. It's been produced for  
over 100 years.

4 1 No, it wasn't. 2 Yes, it was.  
3 Yes, it is. 4 Yes, they have.



# Extra ideas Units 9–12

## Reading and speaking

### The dream game

1 Work in small groups and discuss the following:

- 1 Did you dream last night? Can you remember what you dreamt about?
- 2 Do you often dream? Do you often have the same dream? Describe your memorable dreams.
- 3 Do you think dreams are important? If so, why?

2 Playing the dream game

- 1 Play the dream game in pairs or small groups. Take turns to read the questions aloud. Make a note of your answers, then compare them. Use a dictionary if necessary.
- 2 Read the interpretation.
- 3 Discuss with the whole class. Do you agree or disagree with the interpretation of your personality?

#### Play the dream game

- 1 You are asleep and you are dreaming. In your dream you find yourself in your perfect house. What is it like? Describe it in detail.
- 2 Now you are walking along a narrow path. Suddenly you find a cup/glass/drinking vessel on the ground in front of you. What is it like? What is in it?
- 3 Now the path ends and you are walking in a wood. You walk quite a long way until you find a clearing. In the middle of the clearing is a building. What sort of building is it?
- 4 Around the building is a garden. Describe the garden.
- 5 You walk out of the garden and through the wood. At the edge of the wood there is a wall. The wall is too high to climb over, and it is too long to walk round. Suddenly you notice a small door in the wall. It slowly opens as you watch. What do you do? Do you go through the door?
- 6 On the other side of the wall is water. What does it look like? Do you want to swim in it?

#### Interpretation

Now read about what the images represent and try to analyse your answers.

##### ★ The house

The house is your idea of yourself. If your house is old, you probably do not like change, you like traditional things. If your house is large, it means you are quite confident, with a high opinion of yourself. If it is filled with light, you are optimistic. If it is dark, you are pessimistic. The number of rooms is the number of people you want in your life.

##### ★ The cup

The cup is your idea of love. The more beautiful and valuable the cup, the more important love is in your life. You are a romantic person. The contents of the cup show what your experience of love has been so far.

##### ★ The building

The building is your idea of religion and God. A strong building is a strong belief. A ruin would mean a lack of belief.

##### ★ The garden

This is your idea of the world around you, your country, or the whole world. If the plants and flowers in your garden are dying, this might mean that you are worried about the environment and pollution in the world.

##### ★ The wall

This is your idea of death. Is it the end or is there something after it? Do you go straight through the little door? Do you look and check before you go? Or don't you want to go through at all?

##### ★ The water

The water is your idea of your future. If there is a sea with big waves, you feel positive and excited about your future. If you want to swim, you feel confident and want to take risks. If the water is a stagnant pool, you might fear your future and the future of the world.

- C A single, please.  
 R OK. Yes, that's fine. I have a room for you.  
 And your name is?  
 C Robert Palmer. Can you tell me how much it is?  
 R Yes. That's £95 a night. Can I have a credit card number, please?  
 C Yes, sure. It's a Visa. 4929 7983 0621 8849.  
 R Thank you. And could I have a phone number?  
 C Uh huh. 01727 489962.  
 R That's fine. We look forward to seeing you on the thirteenth. Bye-bye.  
 C Thanks a lot. Goodbye.

## Unit 10

### T 10.1 Don't look down

**Paul Lay dances with death in the mountains of southern Spain**

I have always enjoyed walking. When I was a boy, I used to go walking at weekends with my father. We went camping and climbing together.

I try to visit a new place every year. Last year I decided to walk a path in Spain called *El Camino del Rey*, which means the King's Way. It is one of the highest and most dangerous footpaths in Europe. It used to be very safe, but now it is falling down.

I took a train to the village of El Chorro and started to walk towards the mountains. I was very excited.

Then the adventure began. The path was about three feet wide and there were holes in it. It used to have a handrail, but not any more. I didn't know what to do – should I go on my hands and knees, or stand up? I decided to stand up and walk very slowly. At times the path was only as wide as my two boots. I stopped to have a rest, but there was nowhere to sit.

I began to feel very frightened. It was impossible to look down or look up. I was concentrating so hard that my body started aching. There was no thrill of danger, no enjoyment of the view. I thought I was going to die.

I finally managed to get to the end. I was shaking, and I was covered in sweat from heat and fear. I fell to the ground, exhausted.

### T 10.2

- Now I usually go shopping on Saturday, and on Sunday morning I play tennis. When I was a child, I used to go to school on Saturday morning. On Sunday all the family used to get together for Sunday lunch.
- In the evening I used to watch TV and do my homework. Now I read, or go out with friends.
- We go to a hotel somewhere hot and just do nothing. When I was young, we used to go camping in Europe. We went everywhere – France, Italy, Austria, Germany.
- I was very sporty. I used to play everything. Rugby, tennis, swimming, hockey. Now I just play tennis. Oh, and walk the dog!
- I like documentaries and sport. When I was a kid, I used to like cartoons, comedies, action films, you know, like James Bond.
- I liked all the things that kids like. Beans, pizza, fizzy drinks. I used to love chips. Still

do. Now I eat everything. Except peppers. Really don't like peppers.

### T 10.3

- 'I'm hungry. I need something to eat.'
- 'Have a sandwich.'
- 'I'm going to a posh party, but I don't know what to wear.'
- 'I think you should wear your black dress.'
- 'My CD player's broken. Can you show me how to repair it?'
- 'I'm sorry. I haven't a clue.'
- 'Don't talk to me. I have nothing to say to you.'
- 'Oh, dear! What have I done wrong?'
- 'Do I turn left or right? I don't know where to go.'
- 'Go straight on.'
- 'I'm bored. I haven't got anything to do.'
- 'Why don't you read the dictionary?'
- 'Can you get some meat?'
- 'Sure. Tell me how much to buy.'
- 'A kilo.'
- 'I feel lonely. I need somebody to talk to.'
- 'Come and talk to me. I'm not doing anything.'

### T 10.4

frightened	terrified
excited	bored
surprised	exhausted

### T 10.5

- I met a famous film star today.
- I spent four hours going round a museum.
- I haven't heard from my parents for two months.
- Wow, Maria! What are you doing here?
- I failed my exam. I worked ...
- A man started to follow me home last night.
- My computer's broken, and ...

### T 10.6 It was just a joke

I = Interviewer J = Jamie

- So you decided to kidnap this boy, Tom, for his eighteenth birthday?
- Yeah, just for a joke. We wanted to give him a real scare.
- So how did you organize it?
- About eight of us planned it. Tom thought he was going round to Richard's house, and Dave was driving him there. They came to a place which is quite dark, and there in the middle of the road was this body, this ... dead body.
- And this was one of you?
- Yeah, it was Andrew. Dave stopped the car and got out, and then said to Tom, 'Hey, Tom, come and help. This looks really serious.' So Tom got out. I was hiding behind a tree, and I jumped on him. There were about six of us, all dressed in black with balaclavas on our heads. And I had this gun, well, a toy gun, and I put it in his face and started screaming at him to lie on the ground. Then we tied him up, put a blindfold on him, and threw him in the back of the car.
- Did anyone see you doing this?
- Well, yeah, but I'll tell you about that later.
- And how was Tom? Wasn't he terrified?
- Yeah, it was all so real. Tom started to say things like 'Please, I haven't seen your faces. Please let me go.' We were all so worried ...

you know, that it was getting too real, but we couldn't stop. 'Please,' he said, 'don't kill me!' Anyway, we got him to Richard's house and put him in a room with just a chair in the middle and all these lights pointing at him, so we could see him but he couldn't see us, and then we all started singing Happy Birthday.

- That's amazing!
- Tom tried to say that he knew it was us from the start, but that's just not true. He was so terrified.
- So what about these people who saw the kidnap?
- Well, someone saw what was happening from a bedroom window and called the police, and soon there were police cars and armed police everywhere, dogs, and a police helicopter all looking for terrorists. And that was us!
- And they found you?
- We were driving past later that evening, and the police were stopping everyone and asking if they knew anything about a kidnap, and we had to confess that it was just a joke.
- Weren't they angry with you for wasting so much police time?
- Yeah, well. We're still waiting to hear if we're going to be taken to court.
- And has Tom forgiven you?
- Oh, yeah. He'll never forget his eighteenth birthday, though.

### T 10.7 see p85

### T 10.8

- Their house is such a mess! I don't know how they live in it.
- There were so many people at the party! There was nowhere to dance.
- I'm so hungry! I could eat a horse.
- Jane and Pete are such nice people! But I can't stand their kids.
- I've spent so much money this week! I don't know where it's all gone.
- A present! For me? You're so kind! You really didn't have to.
- We've had such a nice time! Thank you so much for inviting us.
- Molly's such a clever dog! She understands every word I say.

## Unit 11

### T 11.1 Questions and answers

- When was the first hamburger made?  
In 1895.
- When was the first McDonald's opened?  
In 1948.
- Where were the first hamburgers made?  
In Connecticut.
- Who were they made by?  
Louis Lassen.
- Why were they called hamburgers?  
Because the recipe came from Hamburg.
- How many McDonald's restaurants have been opened since 1948?  
25,000.
- How many hamburgers are eaten every day?  
35 million.



## Unit 10

### 10.1 Verb patterns 2

Verb patterns were first covered in Unit 5. There is a list of verb patterns on p143.

- Verb + *to* + infinitive  
They **managed to escape**.  
I **try to visit** somewhere new.  
We **decided to go** abroad.
- go* + *-ing* for sports and activities  
Let's **go skiing**.  
We **went dancing**.
- Verb + *sb* + infinitive without *to*  
My teachers **made me work** hard.  
My parents **let me go out** when I want.

### 10.2 *used to*

#### Form

*used to* + infinitive

*Used to* is the same in all persons.

#### Positive and negative

I	used to	smoke.
She	didn't use to	like cooking.
We		
They		

#### Question

What did you use to do?

#### Short answer

Did you use to smoke a lot? Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

#### Note

- The question form is not often used. We ask a question in the Past Simple, and reply using *used to*.  
Where **did you go** on holiday when you were young?  
We **used to go** camping in France.
- Never* is often used.  
I **never** used to watch TV.
- Be careful not to confuse *to use* (e.g. *I use a knife to cut an apple*.) and *used to*.  
The pronunciation is also different.  
*to use* /ju:z/ *used to* /ju:st/ or /ju:stə/

#### Use

*Used to* is used:

- to express a past habit.  
He **used to** play football every Saturday, but now he doesn't.
- to express a past state.  
They **used to** be happy together, but now they fight all the time.

### 10.3 *used to* and the Past Simple

- The Past Simple can also be used to express a past habit or state.  
He **played** football every Sunday when he **was** a boy.  
They **were** happy together when they **were** first married.
- Only the Past Simple can be used for actions which happened once in the past.  
We **used to go** to France every summer, but once, in 1987, we **went** to Greece.  
Last night I **drank** champagne.

#### Note

*Used to* has no equivalent in the present. The Present Simple is used for present habits and states.

She **lives** in New York.

She sometimes **comes** to London on business.

### 10.4 Infinitives

- Infinitives are used to express purpose. They answer the question *Why ... ?* This use is very common in English.  
I'm learning English **to get** a good job.  
She's saving her money **to buy** a car.  
I'm going to Scotland **to visit** my parents.

#### Note

Some languages express this idea of purpose with a translation of *for* + infinitive. English does not use *for*.

I came here **to learn** English.

NOT I came here ~~for~~ to learn English.

I came here ~~for~~ learn English.

- Infinitives are used after certain adjectives.

I'm	pleased	to see you.
	surprised	
It's	hard	to learn Chinese.
	important	
	impossible	

- Infinitives are used after the question words *who*, *what*, *where*, *how*, etc.  
Can you tell me **how to get** to the station?  
I don't know **who to speak** to.  
Show me **what to do**.
- Infinitives are used after the compounds *something*, *nothing*, *nowhere*, *anybody*, etc.  
Have **something to eat**!  
I've got **nothing to do**.  
There's **nowhere to hide**.  
Is there **anyone to talk** to?

## Unit 10

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Have **something to eat**!  
I've got **nothing to do**.  
There's **nowhere to hide**.  
Is there **anyone to talk** to?



## Unit 10

ache *v* /eɪk/  
 adventure *n* /əd'ventʃə/  
 alive *adj* /ə'laɪv/  
 alone *adj* /ə'ləʊn/  
 amazing *adj* /ə'meɪzɪŋ/  
 armed police *n pl* /,ɑ:md pə'li:s/  
 at peace *adj* /ət 'pi:s/  
 background *n* /'bækgraʊnd/  
 balaclava *n* /bə'lə'kla:və/  
 beans *n pl* /bi:nz/  
 beg *v* /beg/  
 berries *n pl* /'berɪz/  
 blindfold *n* /'blaɪndfəʊld/  
 brave *adj* /breɪv/  
 burn *n* /bɜ:n/  
 bush *n* /bʊʃ/  
 cake *n* /keɪk/  
 can't stand (sth) (= hate) *v*  
 /,kɑ:nt 'stænd/  
 cartoon (on TV) *n* /,kɑ:'tu:n/  
 circumstances *n pl*  
 /'sɜ:kəmstænsɪz/  
 confess *v* /kən'fes/  
 comedy *n* /'kɒmədi/  
 comfortable *adj* /'kʌmfətbəl/  
 concentrate *v* /'kɒnsəntreɪt/  
 confession *n* /kən'feʃn/  
 contact *v* /'kɒntækt/  
 contain *v* /kən'teɪn/  
 covered in sweat /,kʌvəd ɪn 'swet/  
 crawl *v* /kro:ɪ/  
 crazy *adj* /'kreɪzi/  
 dark (at night) *adj* /dɑ:k/  
 diary *n* /'daɪəri/  
 duck *n* /dʌk/  
 efficiently *adv* /ɪ'fɪʃəntli/  
 emergency services *n pl*  
 /ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ 'sɜ:vɪsɪz/  
 ending (of a book) *n* /'endɪŋ/  
 exhausted *adj* /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/  
 fail an exam *v* /,feɪl ən ɪg'zæm/  
 fall down (= break) *v* /,fɔ:l 'daʊn/  
 feel sorry *v* /,fi:l 'sɒri/  
 film star *n* /'fɪlm 'stɑ:/  
 fizzy drink *n* /,fɪzi 'drɪŋk/  
 food poisoning *n* /'fu:d ,pɔɪzənɪŋ/  
 footpath *n* /'fʊtpæθ/  
 for a while /,fər ə 'waɪl/  
 forgive *v* /fə'gɪv/  
 freedom *n* /'fri:dəm/  
 frightened *pp* /'fraɪtənd/  
 get rid of (sth) *v* /get 'rɪd əv/  
 go climbing *v* /,gəʊ 'klaɪmɪŋ/  
 go on hands and knees *v* /gəʊ ɒn  
 'hændz ən(d) 'ni:z/  
 God bless all /,gɒd ,bles 'ɔ:l/  
 graduate *v* /'grædʒueɪt/  
 ground (= the floor) *n* /graʊnd/  
 haircut *n* /'heəkʌt/  
 hairdresser *n* /'heədresə/  
 handrail *n* /'hændreɪl/  
 hear from (sb) *v* /'hɪə frəm/  
 helicopter *n* /'helɪkɒptə/  
 high *adj* /haɪ/

hitchhike *v* /'hɪtʃ,hɑ:k/  
 hobby *n* /'hɒbi/  
 hole *n* /həʊl/  
 horror film *n* /'hɒrə ,fɪlm/  
 hunter *n* /'hʌntə/  
 instructor *n* /ɪn'strʌktə/  
 invent *v* /ɪn'vent/  
 investigate *v* /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/  
 joke *n* /dʒɔ:k/  
 kidnap *v* /'kɪdnæp/  
 let (sb) go (= release) *v* /,let 'gəʊ/  
 library *n* /'laɪbrəri/, /'laɪbri/  
 lose consciousness *v*  
 /,lu:z 'kɒnʃənsəs/  
 lose weight *v* /,lu:z 'weɪt/  
 manage to do (sth) *v*  
 /'mænɪdʒ tə 'du:/  
 manual *n* /'mænjʊəl/  
 meat *n* /mi:t/  
 moose *n* /mu:s/  
 narrow *adj* /'nærəʊ/  
 nature *n* /'neɪtʃə/  
 petrol station *n* /'petrəl ,steɪʃn/  
 plan *v* /plæn/  
 poisonous *adj* /'pɔɪzənəs/  
 posh *adj* /pɒʃ/  
 possessions *n pl* /pə'zeʃnz/  
 recipe *n* /'resəpi/  
 report (from school) *n* /rɪ'pɔ:t/  
 roller coaster *n* /'rəʊlə ,kəʊstə/  
 row (= argument) *n* /raʊ/  
 scared *adj* /skeəd/  
 scream *v* /skri:m/  
 seed (of a plant) *n* /si:d/  
 shake *v* /ʃeɪk/  
 shelter *n* /'ʃeltə/  
 simple life /'sɪmpl ,laɪf/  
 sleeping bag *n* /'sli:pɪŋ ,bæg/  
 spider *n* /'spaɪdə/  
 spy novel *n* /'spai ,nɒvəl/  
 squirrel *n* /'skwɪrəl/  
 starve *v* /stɑ:v/  
 steep *adj* /sti:p/  
 stove *n* /stəʊv/  
 strength *n* /streŋθ/  
 stuck in a lift /,stʌk ɪn ə 'lɪft/  
 survive *v* /sə'vaɪv/  
 sweat *n* /swet/  
 take (sb) to court *v* /,teɪk tə 'kɔ:t/  
 terrified *adj* /'terɪfaɪd/  
 terrorist *n* /'terərɪst/  
 thin *adj* /θɪn/  
 thrill *n* /θrɪl/  
 tie (sb) up *v* /,taɪ 'ʌp/  
 total *n* /'təʊtl/  
 trapped *pp* /træpt/  
 view *n* /vju:/  
 village *n* /'vɪlɪdʒ/  
 weak *adj* /wi:k/  
 wild (place) *adj* /waɪld/  
 wild mushrooms *n pl*  
 /,waɪld 'mʌʃru:mz/  
 witness *n* /'wɪtnəs/  
 woods *n pl* /wʊdz/

## Unit 11

addict *n* /'ædɪkt/  
 addictive *adj* /ə'dɪktɪv/  
 advertise *v* /'ædvətaɪz/  
 advertisement *n* /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/  
 American Indians *n pl*  
 /ə,merɪkən 'ɪndiənz/  
 ancient *adj* /'eɪnfənt/  
 Arctic Circle *n* /,ɑ:ktrɪk 'sɜ:kl/  
 ban *v* /bæn/  
 banana *n* /bə'nɑ:nə/  
 beard *n* /biəd/  
 billboard *n* US /'bɪlbɔ:d/  
 bottle *n* /bɒtl/  
 briefcase *n* /'bri:fkeɪs/  
 can *n* /kæn/  
 cargo *n* /kɑ:gəʊ/  
 chain-smoke *v* /'tʃeɪn ,sməʊk/  
 chef *n* /ʃef/  
 chew *v* /tʃu:/  
 chewing gum *n* /'tʃu:ɪŋ ,gʌm/  
 commercially *adv* /kə'mɜ:ʃəli/  
 complaint *n* /kəm'pleɪnt/  
 cotton *n* /'kɒtən/  
 cry (= call/shout) *v* /kraɪ/  
 death *n* /deθ/  
 drive-in restaurant *n*  
 /,draɪvɪn 'restərɒnt/  
 empty *adj* /'empti/  
 export *v* /ɪk'spɔ:t/  
 fabric *n* /'fæbrɪk/  
 factory *n* /'fæktəri/  
 feed *v* /fi:d/  
 freshen *v* /'freʃn/  
 gallon *n* /'gælən/  
 genius *n* /'dʒi:nɪəs/  
 grass *n* /grɑ:s/  
 harm *v* /hɑ:m/  
 harvest *n* /'hɑ:vɪst/  
 hire *v* /haɪə/  
 history *n* /'hɪstri/  
 honey *n* /'hani/  
 ill-effect *n* /,ɪl ɪ'fekt/  
 industrial *adj* /ɪn'dʌstriəl/  
 industry *n* /'ɪndəstri/  
 inhale *v* /ɪn'heɪl/  
 invent *n* /ɪn'vent/  
 joke *n* /dʒɔ:k/  
 keep off *v* /,ki:p 'ɒf/  
 leaves *n pl* /li:vz/  
 lie *n* /laɪ/  
 lift (give a lift to sb) *n* /lɪft/  
 lose weight *v* /,lu:z 'weɪt/  
 lung cancer *n* /'lʌŋ ,kænsə/  
 luxury *n* /'lʌkʃəri/  
 match (sport) *n* /mætʃ/  
 motorway *n* /'məʊtəweɪ/  
 mouth *n* /maʊθ/  
 out of order /,aʊt əv 'ɔ:də/  
 overseas *adv* /,əʊvə'si:z/  
 packet *n* /'pækɪt/  
 partner *n* /'pɑ:tənə/  
 passenger *n* /'pæsɪndʒə/  
 pineapple *n* /'paɪnæpl/

plantation *n* /plɑ:n'teɪʃn/  
 popularity *n* /,pɒpjʊ'lærɪti/  
 produce *v* /prə'dju:s/  
 product *n* /'prɒdʌkt/  
 promise *v* /'prɒmɪs/  
 quantity *n* /'kwɒntəti/  
 queue *n* /kju:/  
 rare *adj* /reə/  
 refine *v* /rɪ'faɪn/  
 revolution *n* /revə'lju:ʃn/  
 rice *n* /raɪs/  
 sailor *n* /'seɪlə/  
 secret *n* /'si:kret/  
 seed *n* /si:d/  
 serve *v* /sɜ:v/  
 services (on a motorway) *n pl*  
 /'sɜ:vɪsɪz/  
 ship (to ship across the Atlantic) *v*  
 /ʃɪp/  
 silk *n* /sɪlk/  
 skeleton *n* /'skelɪtən/  
 slave *n* /sleɪv/  
 slavery *n* /'sleɪvəri/  
 smelly *adj* /'smeli/  
 soil *n* /soɪl/  
 southbound *adj* /'saʊθbaʊnd/  
 space (go into space) *n* /speɪs/  
 stock exchange *n*  
 /'stɒk ɪks,tʃeɪndʒ/  
 sugar cane *n* /'fʊgə ,kem/  
 sweeten *v* /'swi:tən/  
 technology *n* /tek'nɒlədʒi/  
 tobacco *n* /tə'bækəʊ/  
 top secret *adj* /,tɒp 'si:kret/  
 train track *n* /'treɪn ,træk/  
 tree sap *n* /tri:, sæp/  
 truth *n* /tru:θ/  
 unattended *adj* /ʌnə'tendɪd/  
 war *n* /wɔ:/  
 watch *n* /wɒtʃ/  
 wrap *v* /ræp/  
 zoo *n* /zu:/



# 10

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

## Test A

### 1 Circle the correct verb form in each sentence.

- 1 I try walk / (to walk) / *walking* to work every day.
- 2 Please let me *help* / *to help* / *helping* you.
- 3 I need a song that's easy *sing* / *to sing* / *singing*.
- 4 I go *to sail* / *sail* / *sailing* every weekend.
- 5 He's decided *buy* / *to buy* / *buying* a new car.
- 6 She's beginning *feel* / *to feel* / *feeling* nervous about her new job.

1 point for each correct answer

5

### 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *swim*.

- 1 They go swimming every morning.
- 2 My baby learned \_\_\_\_\_ before he could walk.
- 3 I used \_\_\_\_\_ every day when I was younger.
- 4 My grandmother still enjoys \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I tried \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea but the waves were too big.
- 6 Their instructor made them \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours.

1 point for each correct answer

5

### 3 Write sentences about the changes in Peter's life. Use *used to*/*didn't use to*.

- 1 He is married. (single) He used to be single.
- 2 He has got three children. (not any) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 He drives a family car. (motorbike) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 He washes the car on Sunday. (stay in bed until 12.00) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 His friends don't ring him now. (pub every evening) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 He works in a bank. (no job) \_\_\_\_\_

1 point for each correct answer

5

### 4 Write true answers. Use the correct form of *used to*.

- 1 What food did you like when you were a child?  
I used to like/didn't use to like chips.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.
- 2 Where did you go on holiday when you were a child?  
I \_\_\_\_\_ camping.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents.
- 3 What did you do after school when you were younger?  
I \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ a friend's house.

- 4 What activities did you do when you were a child?  
I \_\_\_\_\_ football.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ swimming.
- 5 What did you wear in summer when you were three?  
I \_\_\_\_\_ shorts.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ a jumper and jeans.
- 6 What games did you play when you were a child?  
I \_\_\_\_\_ chess.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ computer games.

1 point for each correct answer

11

### 5 Write sentences to say *why* you go to these places.

- 1 a library You go to a library to borrow books.
- 2 a bookshop \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a petrol station \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 a post office \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 a sports centre \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 a newsagent's \_\_\_\_\_

1 point for each correct answer

5

### 6 Write true sentences. Use the infinitive.

- 1 It's difficult to put your foot on your head.
- 2 It's easy \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I'm surprised \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 It's impossible \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I think it's important \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 My friend thinks it's interesting \_\_\_\_\_.

1 point for each correct answer

5

### 7 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the verbs.

I (1 do) am doing a charity bike ride from London to Brighton next year so I need (2 get) \_\_\_\_\_ fit. I decided (3 join) \_\_\_\_\_ a gym and now I (4 go) \_\_\_\_\_ every day. I don't like (5 get up) \_\_\_\_\_ early but I manage (6 go) \_\_\_\_\_ at lunch time. I enjoy (7 swim) \_\_\_\_\_ but I hate (8 use) \_\_\_\_\_ the running machines. I haven't smoked for six months – I (9 smoke) \_\_\_\_\_ 40 cigarettes a day. I have started (10 be) \_\_\_\_\_ careful about what I eat. Before I started training for the bike ride, I (11 eat) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of pizzas and chips but now I enjoy (12 eat) \_\_\_\_\_ fish and salad.

1 point for each correct answer

11



**8 Complete the adjectives.**

- 1 The children thought Madame Tussaud's was exciting but I was bored.
- 2 Most of the film was in \_\_\_\_\_ but the end was dis \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Please stop wo \_\_\_\_\_, I'm sure you'll get the job.
- 4 I'm wo \_\_\_\_\_ about my grandfather. He is getting very conf \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 The kidnap was a fr \_\_\_\_\_ experience for Tom.
- 6 I was interested in some of the classes but a lot of them were bo \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 'I thought *The Matrix* was a conf \_\_\_\_\_ film.' 'I'm not sur \_\_\_\_\_, it's a strange story.'
- 8 You must finish that book – the ending is sur \_\_\_\_\_!

1 point for each correct word

10**9 Read the text and circle the correct letter.**

Aron Ralston, 27, went out for a one-day walk in a US national park and was trapped when heavy rocks fell on him. An 800 lb (365kg) rock, or boulder, moved and fell on his right arm. He couldn't move his arm because it was trapped between the rock and the mountain. He stayed in this position for five days. He had very little food with him and only a few litres of water. After five days, he knew that to escape he had to cut off his arm. He thought about it carefully and then managed to amputate it with a small pocket knife. The operation took about an hour.

Mr Ralston then climbed down the mountain and walked 10 kilometres looking for help. Finally, he found some other walkers about three kilometres from a town. When he was rescued, he was very thirsty but calm.

After his ordeal, Mr Ralston said, 'I did what I had to do'. He also said that while he was trapped on the mountain, he sometimes felt at peace and at other times he felt depressed and very frightened.

Surprisingly, he wants to return to the wild when he has recovered.

- 1 Aron Ralston went for a walk ...  
a on his own. b with friends. c to have an accident.
- 2 A heavy rock fell ...  
a on the path. b on his arm. c on a boulder.
- 3 He ... move because his arm was trapped.  
a didn't use to b wouldn't c couldn't
- 4 He didn't move ...  
a because he had very little food.  
b for several days. c because he was lost.
- 5 He ... to cut off his arm.  
a asked someone b wanted c decided
- 6 He found help ...  
a three kilometres away. b on a cliff.  
c ten kilometres away.

- 7 He was ... when he was rescued.  
a angry b very unhappy c quiet
- 8 A boulder (paragraph 1) is ...  
a a mountain path. b a heavy tree. c a large rock
- 9 To amputate (paragraph 1) means to cut off ...  
a your clothes. b part of your body.  
c a piece of food.

2 points for each correct answer

18**10 Circle the odd-one-out.**

- 1 frightened terrified footpath scared
- 2 witness handrail terrorist hunter
- 3 thin weak starve joke
- 4 bush crawl berries woods
- 5 confess kidnap witness amazing

1 point for each correct answer

4**11 You are going to write an informal thank-you letter to a friend. Make some notes first, then write your letter.**

thank you for ... like/enjoy ... next time ...

1 point for salutations, 10 points divided between content and accuracy

11**12 Put words from the box in the correct place in each sentence.**

so so many so much such

- 1 Tom was <sup>so</sup> frightened.
- 2 I don't think this was a good idea.
- 3 Den and Linda are boring people.
- 4 There was food at the party.
- 5 People knew, I'm surprised no-one said anything.
- 6 The book was interesting, I read until 3 a.m.
- 7 She didn't go to work for a month because she was ill.
- 8 Hello! I haven't seen you for a long time!
- 9 That was a good meal.
- 10 You are annoying!
- 11 I can't pay €300 for a pair of shoes, it's money!

1 point for each correct answer

10

TOTAL

100

# 52 Verb + -ing (enjoy doing / stop doing etc.)

## A

Look at these examples:

- I enjoy dancing. (*not* 'I enjoy to dance')
- Would you mind closing the door? (*not* 'mind to close')
- Ian suggested going to the cinema. (*not* 'suggested to go')

After enjoy, mind and suggest, we use -ing (*not* to...).

Here are some more verbs that are followed by -ing:

stop	delay	fancy	consider	admit	miss	involve
finish	postpone	imagine	avoid	deny	risk	practise

- Suddenly everybody stopped talking. There was silence.
- I'll do the shopping when I've finished cleaning the flat.
- He tried to avoid answering my question.
- I don't fancy going out this evening.
- Have you ever considered going to live in another country?

Note the negative form not -ing:

- When I'm on holiday, I enjoy not having to get up early.

## B

We also use -ing after:

give up (= stop)  
put off (= postpone)  
carry on / go on (= continue)  
keep on keep on (= do something continuously or repeatedly)

- Paula has given up smoking.
- We must do something. We can't go on living like this! (or ...carry on living...)
- Don't keep interrupting me while I'm speaking. (or Don't keep on interrupting...)

## C

With some verbs you can use the structure *verb* + somebody + -ing:

- I can't imagine George riding a motorbike.
- You can't stop me doing what I want.
- 'Sorry to keep you waiting so long.' 'That's all right.'

Note the passive form (*being done/seen/kept* etc.):

- I don't mind being kept waiting. (= I don't mind people keeping me...)

## D

When you are talking about finished actions, you can say *having done/stolen/said* etc.:

- She admitted having stolen the money.
- But it is not necessary to use *having* (done). You can also use the simple -ing form for finished actions:

- She admitted stealing the money.
- I now regret saying (or having said) what I said.

For regret, see Unit 55B.

## E

After some of the verbs on this page (especially *admit/deny/suggest*) you can use *that*...:

- She denied that she had stolen the money. (or She denied stealing...)
- Ian suggested that we went to the cinema. (or Ian suggested going...)

For suggest, see also Unit 34.

## EXERCISES

## 52.1

Complete each sentence with one of these verbs:

~~answer~~ apply be be listen make see try use wash work write

- 1 He tried to avoid answering my question.
- 2 Could you please stop ..... so much noise?
- 3 I enjoy ..... to music.
- 4 I considered ..... for the job but in the end I decided against it.
- 5 Have you finished ..... your hair yet?
- 6 If you walk into the road without looking, you risk ..... knocked down.
- 7 Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on .....
- 8 I don't mind you ..... the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
- 9 Hello! Fancy ..... you here! What a surprise!
- 10 I've put off ..... the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
- 11 What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody ..... so stupid?
- 12 Sarah gave up ..... to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

## 52.2

Complete the sentences for each situation using -ing.

- 1 What shall we do? We could go to the cinema. She suggested going to the cinema.
- 2 Do you want to play tennis? No, not really. He didn't fancy .....
- 3 You were driving too fast. Yes, it's true. Sorry! She admitted .....
- 4 Why don't we go for a swim? Good idea! She suggested .....
- 5 You broke into the shop. No, I didn't! He denied .....
- 6 Can you wait a few minutes? Sure, no problem. They didn't mind .....

## 52.3

Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the first sentence. Use -ing.

- 1 I can do what I want and you can't stop me. You can't stop me doing what I want.
- 2 It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour. It's better to avoid .....
- 3 Shall we go away tomorrow instead of today? Shall we postpone ..... until ..?
- 4 The driver of the car said it was true that he didn't have a licence. The driver of the car admitted .....
- 5 Could you turn the radio down, please? Would you mind .....?
- 6 Please don't interrupt me all the time. Would you mind .....?

## 2.4

Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use -ing.

- 1 She's a very interesting person. I always enjoy talking to her.
- 2 I'm not feeling very well. I don't fancy .....
- 3 I'm afraid there aren't any chairs. I hope you don't mind .....
- 4 It was a lovely day, so I suggested .....
- 5 It was very funny. I couldn't stop .....
- 6 My car isn't very reliable. It keeps .....



## Verb + to... (decide to do / forget to do etc.)

A

offer	decide	hope	deserve	attempt	promise
agree	plan	aim	afford	manage	threaten
refuse	arrange	learn	forget	fail	

If these verbs are followed by another verb, the structure is usually *verb + to...* (*infinitive*):

- It was late, so we decided to take a taxi home.
- Simon was in a difficult situation, so I agreed to lend him some money.
- How old were you when you learnt to drive? (or 'learnt how to drive')
- I waved to Karen but failed to attract her attention.

Note these examples with the *negative* not to...:

- We decided not to go out because of the weather.
- I promised not to be late.

With many verbs you cannot normally use to... For example, enjoy/think/suggest:

- I enjoy dancing. (*not* 'enjoy to dance')
- Ian suggested going to the cinema. (*not* 'suggested to go')
- Are you thinking of buying a car? (*not* 'thinking to buy')

For verb + -ing, see Unit 52. For verb + preposition + -ing, see Unit 61.

B We also use to... after: seem appear tend pretend claim. For example:

- They seem to have plenty of money.
- I like George but I think he tends to talk too much.
- Ann pretended not to see me as she passed me in the street.

There is also a *continuous* infinitive (to be doing) and a *perfect* infinitive (to have done):

- I pretended to be reading the newspaper. (= I pretended that I was reading)
- You seem to have lost weight. (= it seems that you have lost weight)

C We say 'decide to do something', 'promise to do something' etc. In the same way, we say 'a decision to do something', 'a promise to do something' etc. (*noun + to...*):

- I think his decision to give up his job was stupid.
- George has a tendency to talk too much.

D After dare you can use the infinitive with or without to:

- I wouldn't dare to tell him. or I wouldn't dare tell him.
- But after *daren't* (or *dare not*), you must use the infinitive without to:
- I *daren't* tell him what happened. (*not* 'I *daren't* to tell him')

E After the following verbs you can use a question word (what/whether/how etc.) + to...:






ask	decide	know	remember	forget	explain	learn	understand	wonder
We asked	how	to get	to the station.					
Have you decided	where	to go	for your holidays?					
I don't know	whether	to apply	for the job or not.					
Do you understand	what	to do?						

Also: show / tell / ask / advise / teach somebody what / how / where to do something:

- Can somebody show me how to change the film in this camera?
- Ask Jack. He'll tell you what to do.

## EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences for each situation.

- Shall we get married?  Yes, let's. They decided *to get married*.
- Please help me.  OK. She agreed.
- Can I carry your bag for you?  No, thanks. I can manage. He offered.
- Let's meet at 8 o'clock.  OK, fine. They arranged.
- What's your name?  I'm not going to tell you. She refused.

2 Complete each sentence with a suitable verb.

- Don't forget *to post* the letter I gave you. to the airport in time.
- There was a lot of traffic but we managed *to get* a car. it yet.
- Jill has decided not *to buy* a car.
- We've got a new computer in our office. I haven't learnt *to use* it yet.
- I wonder where Sue is. She promised not *to call* anything.
- We were all too afraid to speak. Nobody dared *to say* anything.

Put the verb into the correct form, to... or -ing. (See Unit 52 for verb + -ing.)

- When I'm tired, I enjoy *watching* television. It's relaxing. (watch)
- It was a nice day, so we decided *to go* for a walk. (go)
- It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy *going* for a walk? (go)
- I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind *waiting*. (wait)
- They don't have much money. They can't afford *to go* out very often. (go)
- I wish that dog would stop *barking*. It's driving me mad. (bark)
- Our neighbour threatened *to stop* the noise if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
- We were hungry, so I suggested *having* dinner early. (have)
- Hurry up! I don't want to risk *missing* the train. (miss)
- I'm still looking for a job but I hope *to find* something soon. (find)

4 Make a new sentence using the verb in brackets.

- He has lost weight. (seem) *He seems to have lost weight.*
- Tom is worried about something. (appear) Tom appears *to be worried*.
- You know a lot of people. (seem) You *seem to know* a lot of people.
- My English is getting better. (seem) *My English seems to be getting better.*
- That car has broken down. (appear) *That car appears to have broken down.*
- David forgets things. (tend) *David tends to forget things.*
- They have solved the problem. (claim) *They claim to have solved the problem.*

Complete each sentence using what/how/whether + one of these verbs:

- Do you know *how to get* to John's house? *how to get*
- Can you show me *how to use* this washing machine? *how to use*
- Would you know *whether there was a fire* in the building? *whether there was a fire*
- You'll never forget *how to ride* a bicycle once you have learned. *how to ride*
- I was really astonished. I didn't know *whether or not* the party was cancelled. *whether or not*
- I've been invited to the party but I don't know *whether to go* or not. *whether to go*

# Verb + -ing Or to... (2) (try/need/help)

## A Try to... and try -ing

Try to do = attempt to do, make an effort to do:

- I was very tired. I tried to keep my eyes open but I couldn't.
- Please try to be quiet when you come home. Everyone will be asleep.

Try also means 'do something as an experiment or test'. For example:

- These cakes are delicious. You must try one. (= you must have one to see if you like it)
- We couldn't find anywhere to stay. We tried every hotel in the town but they were all full. (= we went to every hotel to see if they had a room)
- If try (with this meaning) is followed by a verb, we say try -ing:

- A: The photocopier doesn't seem to be working.
- B: Try pressing the green button. (= press the green button – perhaps this will help to solve the problem)

Compare:

- I tried to move the table but it was too heavy. (so I couldn't move it)
- I didn't like the way the furniture was arranged, so I tried moving the table to the other side of the room. But it still didn't look right, so I moved it back again.

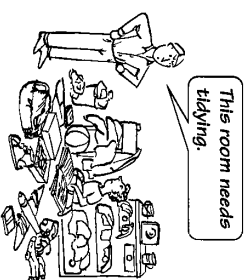
## B Need to... and need -ing

I need to do something = it is necessary for me to do it:

- I need to take more exercise.
- He needs to work harder if he wants to make progress.
- I don't need to come to the meeting, do I?

Something needs doing = something needs to be done:

- The batteries in the radio need changing. (= they need to be changed)
- Do you think my jacket needs cleaning? (= ...needs to be cleaned)
- It's a difficult problem. It needs thinking about very carefully. (= it needs to be thought about)



## C Help and can't help

You can say 'help to do' or 'help do' (infinitive with or without to):

- Everybody helped to clean up after the party. or Everybody helped clean up...
- Can you help me to move this table? or Can you help me move...

There is also an expression 'can't/couldn't help doing something'. 'I can't help doing something' = I can't stop myself from doing it:

- I don't like him but he has a lot of problems. I can't help feeling sorry for him.
- She tried to be serious but she couldn't help laughing. (= she couldn't stop herself from laughing)
- I'm sorry I'm so nervous. I can't help it. (= I can't help being nervous)

## EXERCISES

Make helpful suggestions. Each time write a sentence using try + one of the following suggestions: phone him at work move the aerial change the batteries turn it the other way take an aspirin

1 The radio isn't working. I wonder what's wrong with it.

2 I can't open the door. The key won't turn.

3 The TV picture isn't very good. What can I do about it?

4 I can't contact Fred. He's not at home. What shall I do?

5 I've got a terrible headache. I wish it would go.

Have you tried changing the batteries?

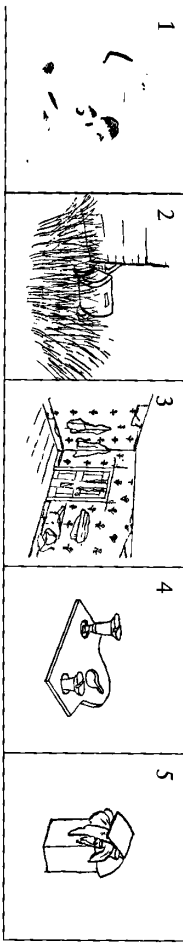
Try .....

Have you .....

Why don't you .....

Have you .....

For each picture write a sentence with need(s) + one of the following verbs: clean cut empty redecorate tighten



- 1 Her jacket is dirty. *It needs cleaning.*
- 2 The grass is very long. It .....
- 3 The room isn't very nice. ....
- 4 The screws are loose. ....
- 5 The bin is full. ....

Put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to...

- a I was very tired. I tried *to keep* (keep) my eyes open but I couldn't.
- b I rang the doorbell but there was no answer. Then I tried ..... (knock) on the door, but there was still no answer.
- c We tried ..... (put) the fire out but we were unsuccessful. We had to call the fire brigade.
- d Sue needed to borrow some money. She tried ..... (ask) Gerry but he was short of money too.
- e I tried ..... (reach) the shelf but I wasn't tall enough.
- f Please leave me alone. I'm trying ..... (concentrate).
- g I need a change. I need ..... (go) away for a while.
- h She isn't able to look after herself. She needs ..... (look) after.
- c The windows are dirty. They need ..... (clean).
- d Why are you leaving now? You don't need ..... (go) yet, do you?
- e You don't need ..... (iron) that shirt. It doesn't need ..... (iron).
- a They were talking very loudly. I couldn't help ..... (overhear) them.
- b Can you help me ..... (get) the dinner ready?
- c He looks so funny. Whenever I see him, I can't help ..... (smile).
- d The fine weather helped ..... (make) it a very enjoyable holiday.

A	like	love	hate	can't bear	enjoy	dislike	mind	can't stand
---	------	------	------	------------	-------	---------	------	-------------

These verbs and expressions all mean 'like' or 'not like'. They are often followed by -ing:

- Ann hates flying.
- Why do you dislike living here?
- I don't like people shouting at me. (= I don't like being shouted at.)

After love, hate and can't bear, you can also use to... So you can say:

- I love meeting people. or I love to meet people.
- She can't bear being alone. or She can't bear to be alone.
- But after enjoy / dislike / mind / can't stand, we use only -ing (not 'to...'):
- I enjoy being alone. (not 'I enjoy to be')
- Tom doesn't mind working at night. (not 'mind to work')

## B Like

You can say 'I like doing something' or 'I like to do something'. Often it doesn't matter which you use, so you can say:

- I like getting up early. or I like to get up early.

In British English, there is sometimes a difference between 'I like doing' and 'I like to do'.

'I like doing something' means 'I enjoy it':

- Do you like cooking? (= do you enjoy it?)

- I like living here. (= I enjoy it)

'I like to do something' means 'I think it is good or right to do it':

- I like to clean the kitchen as often as possible. (This doesn't mean that I enjoy it; it means that I think it is a good thing to do.)
- Mary likes people to be on time.

## C Would like / would love / would hate / would prefer are usually followed by to... (infinitive):

- I would like to be rich.
- Would you like to come to dinner on Friday?
- I'd love (= would love) to be able to travel round the world.
- Would you prefer to have dinner now or later?

Compare I like and I would like:

- I like playing / to play tennis. (= I enjoy it in general)
- I would like to play tennis today. (= I want to play today)

Note that would mind is followed by -ing (not to...):

- Would you mind closing the door, please?

## D You can also say 'I would like to have done something' (= I regret now that I didn't or couldn't do something):

- It's a pity we didn't see Val when we were in London. I would like to have seen her again.
  - We'd like to have gone on holiday but we didn't have enough money.
- You can use the same structure after would love / would hate / would prefer:
- Poor old Tom! I would hate to have been in his position.
  - I'd love to have gone to the party but it was impossible.

## EXERCISES

### 57.1 Complete the sentences with likes... or doesn't like... + one of the following (in the correct form):

- |                  |            |                      |     |                 |
|------------------|------------|----------------------|-----|-----------------|
| be kept waiting  | do nothing | drive                | fly | solve mysteries |
| take photographs | take risks | work in the open air |     |                 |
- George is a detective. He enjoys his work. He likes solving mysteries.
  - Ann very rarely travels by plane. She doesn't like flying.
  - Rose always carries her camera with her. She likes taking photographs.
  - Christine doesn't use her car very often. She doesn't like driving.
  - Dave is a gardener. He likes his job. He likes working in the open air.
  - Jennifer is a very cautious person. She doesn't like taking risks.
  - Ted is extremely lazy. He doesn't like being kept waiting.
  - Helen is very impatient. She doesn't like being kept waiting.

### 2 Write sentences about yourself. Say whether you like or don't like these activities. Choose one of these verbs for each sentence: (don't) like love hate enjoy don't mind

- (flying) I don't like flying.
- (playing cards) I don't like playing cards.
- (doing the ironing) I don't like doing the ironing.
- (going to museums) I don't like going to museums.
- (lying on the beach all day) I don't like lying on the beach all day.

### 3 How would you feel about doing these jobs? In your sentences use one of these: I'd like / I wouldn't like I'd love I'd hate I wouldn't mind I wouldn't like to be a teacher.

- (a teacher) I wouldn't like to be a teacher.
- (a dentist) I wouldn't like to be a dentist.
- (a hairdresser) I wouldn't like to be a hairdresser.
- (an airline pilot) I wouldn't like to be an airline pilot.
- (a tourist guide) I wouldn't like to be a tourist guide.

### 4 Put in a suitable verb in the correct form, -ing or to... Sometimes either form is possible.

- It's nice to be with other people but sometimes I enjoy being alone.
- I'm not quite ready yet. Do you mind waiting a little longer?
- When I was a child, I hated writing letters. I can never think what to write.
- I don't enjoy standing here any more.
- I need a new job. I can't stand working to your wedding but I'm afraid it isn't possible.
- I would love to wear a hat. She doesn't like wearing hats.
- Caroline never wears a hat. She doesn't like wearing hats.
- 'Would you like to go down?' 'No, thanks. I'll stand.'
- When I have to catch a train, I'm always worried that I'll miss it. So I like standing to the station in plenty of time.
- Have you got a moment? I'd like to talk to you about something.

### 5 Write sentences like those in Section D. Use the verb in brackets.

- It's a pity I couldn't go to the wedding. (like) I would like to have gone to the wedding.
- It's a pity I didn't see the programme. (like) I would like to have seen the programme.
- I'm glad I didn't lose my watch. (hate) I don't like losing my watch.
- It's a pity I didn't meet Ann. (love) I would like to have met Ann.
- I'm glad I wasn't alone. (not/like) I don't like being alone.
- It's a pity I couldn't travel by train. (prefer) I would like to have travelled by train.



A If a preposition (in/for/about etc.) is followed by a verb, the verb ends in -ing. For example:

	preposition	verb (-ing)	for us?
Are you interested	in	working	languages.
I'm not very good	at	learning	
She must be fed up	with	studying.	
What are the advantages	of	having	a car?
This knife is only	for	cutting	bread.
How	about	playing	tennis tomorrow?
I bought a new bicycle	instead of	going	away on holiday.
Carol went to work	in spite of	feeling	ill.

You can also say 'interested in somebody (do)ing...', 'fed up with you (do)ing...' etc.:  
● I'm fed up with you telling me what to do.

B Note the use of the following prepositions + -ing:

<b>before -ing and after -ing:</b>
● Before going out, I phoned Sarah. ( <i>not</i> 'Before to go out')
● What did you do <b>after</b> leaving school?
You can also say 'Before I went out...' and '... <b>after</b> you left school'.
<b>by -ing</b> (to say <i>how</i> something happens):
● The burglars got into the house <b>by</b> breaking a window and climbing in.
● You can improve your English <b>by</b> reading more.
● She made herself ill <b>by</b> not eating properly.
<b>without -ing:</b>
● I ran ten kilometres <b>without</b> stopping.
● They climbed through the window <b>without</b> anybody seeing them. ( <i>or</i> ... <b>without</b> being seen.)
● She needs to work <b>without</b> people disturbing her. ( <i>or</i> ... <b>without</b> being disturbed.)
● It's nice to go on holiday <b>without</b> having to worry about money.

C To -ing

To is often part of the *infinitive* (to do / to see etc.):

- We decided to go out.
- Would you like to play tennis?

But to is also a *preposition* (like *in/for/about/from* etc.). For example:

- We drove from London to Edinburgh.
- I prefer tea to coffee.
- Are you looking forward to the weekend?

If a preposition is followed by a verb, the verb ends in -ing (in doing / about going etc. – see Section A). So, when to is a preposition and it is followed by a verb, you must say to -ing:

- I prefer driving to travelling by train. (*not* 'to travel')
  - Are you looking forward to seeing Ann again? (*not* 'looking forward to see')
- For *be/get* used to -ing, see Unit 60.

## EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the sentence(s) in brackets.

- 1 (Why is it useful to have a car?) What are the advantages of *having a car*?
- 2 (I don't intend to lend you any money.) I have no intention of .....
- 3 (Helen has a good memory for names.) Helen is good at .....
- 4 (Mark won't pass the exam. He has no chance.)  
Mark has no chance of .....
- 5 (Did you get into trouble because you were late?)  
Did you get into trouble for .....
- 6 (We didn't eat at home. We went to a restaurant instead.)  
Instead of .....
- 7 (Tom thinks that working is better than doing nothing.)  
Tom prefers working to .....
- 8 (They got married. They didn't tell any of their friends.)  
They got married without .....
- 9 (Our team played well but we lost the game.)  
Our team lost the game in spite of .....

Complete the sentences using by -ing. Use one of the following (with the verb in the correct form): borrow too much money ~~break a window~~ drive too fast

- 1 The burglars got into the house *by breaking a window*.
- 2 I was able to reach the top shelf .....
- 3 You start the engine of a car .....
- 4 Kevin got himself into financial difficulty .....
- 5 You can put people's lives in danger .....
- 6 We made the room look nicer .....

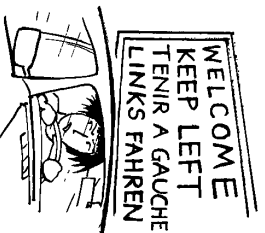
Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Use only one word each time.

- 1 I ran ten kilometres without *stopping*.
- 2 He left the hotel without ..... his bill.
- 3 It's a nice morning. How about ..... for a walk?
- 4 I was surprised that she left without ..... goodbye to anyone.
- 5 Before ..... to bed, I like to have a hot drink.
- 6 We were able to translate the letter into English without ..... a dictionary.
- 8 It was a very long journey. I was very tired after ..... on a train for 36 hours.
- 9 After ..... the same job for ten years, I felt I needed a change.

For each situation write a sentence with I'm (not) looking forward to.

- 1 You are going on holiday next week. How do you feel about this?  
*I'm looking forward to going on holiday.*
- 2 Diane is a good friend of yours and she is coming to visit you soon. So you will see her again soon. How do you feel about this? I'm .....
- 3 You are going to the dentist tomorrow. You don't like visits to the dentist. How do you feel about this? I'm not .....
- 4 Carol is a student at school. She hates it but she is leaving school next summer. How does she feel about this? .....
- 5 You've arranged to play tennis tomorrow. You like tennis. How do you feel about this? .....

## A Study this example situation:



Jane is American but she has lived in Britain for three years. When she first drove a car in Britain, she found it very difficult because she had to drive on the left instead of on the right. Driving on the left was strange and difficult for her because:

She wasn't used to it.  
She wasn't used to driving on the left.

But after a lot of practice, driving on the left became less strange. So:  
She got used to driving on the left.

Now after three years, it's no problem for Jane:  
She is used to driving on the left.

I'm used to something = it is not new or strange for me:

- Frank lives alone. He doesn't mind this because he has lived alone for 15 years. It is **not** strange for him. He is used to it. He is used to living alone.
- I bought some new shoes. They felt a bit strange at first because I wasn't used to them
- Our new flat is on a very busy street. I expect we'll get used to the noise, but at the moment it's very disturbing.
- Diane has a new job. She has to get up much earlier now than before – at 6.30. She **finds** this difficult because she isn't used to getting up so early.
- Brenda's husband is often away from home. She doesn't mind this. She is used to him being away.

## B After be/get used you cannot use the infinitive (to do / to drive etc.). We say:

- She is used to driving on the left. (*not* 'she is used to drive')

When we say 'I am used to...', 'to' is a *preposition*, not a part of the infinitive (see Unit 59C). So we say:

- Frank is used to living alone. (*not* 'Frank is used to live')
- Jane had to get used to driving on the left. (*not* 'get used to drive')

## C Do not confuse I am used to doing (be/get used to) and I used to do. They are different in structure and meaning.

I am used to (doing) something = something isn't strange or new for me:

- I am used to the weather in this country.
- I am used to driving on the left because I've lived in Britain for a long time.

I used to do something = I did something regularly in the past but no longer do it (see Unit 18). You can use this structure only for the past, *not* for the present. The structure is 'I used to do' (*not* 'I am used to do'):

- I used to drive to work every day, but these days I usually go by bike.
- We used to live in a small village, but now we live in London.

## 1 Read the situations and complete the sentences. Use (be/get) used to as in the example.

- 1 Jane is American. She came to Britain and at first she found driving on the left difficult. When she arrived in Britain, she *wasn't used to driving* on the left, but she soon *got used to* it. Now she has no problems. She *is used to driving* on the left.
- 2 Juan is Spanish and came to live in England. In Spain he always had dinner late in the evening, but in England dinner was at 6 o'clock. This was very early for him. When Juan first came to England, he *wasn't used to* dinner so early, but after some time he *got used to* it. Now he finds it quite normal.
- 3 Julia is a nurse. A year ago she started working nights. At first she found it hard. At first Julia didn't like it. She *wasn't used to* nights and it took her a few months to *get used to* it. Now, after a year, she's quite happy. She *is used to* nights.

What do you say in these situations? Use I'm (not) used to...

- 1 You live alone. You don't mind this. You have always lived alone.  
FRIEND: Do you get a bit lonely sometimes? YOU: No, I'm *used to living alone*...
- 2 You sleep on the floor. You don't mind this. You have always slept on the floor.  
FRIEND: Wouldn't you prefer to sleep in a bed?  
YOU: No, I'm *used to* sleeping on the floor.
- 3 You have to work hard. This is not a problem for you. You have always worked hard.  
FRIEND: You have to work very hard in your job, don't you?  
YOU: Yes, but I don't mind that. I'm *used to* working hard.
- 4 You normally go to bed early. Last night you went to bed very late (for you) and as a result you are very tired this morning.  
FRIEND: You look tired this morning.  
YOU: Yes, I'm *used to* going to bed early.

Read the situation and complete the sentences using used to.

- 1 Some friends of yours have just moved into a flat on a busy street. It is very noisy.  
• They'll have to *get used to the noise*...
- 2 Jack once went to the Middle East. It was very difficult for him at first because of the heat. He wasn't *used to* the heat.
- 3 Sue moved from a big house to a much smaller one. She found it strange at first. She had to *get used to* living in a much smaller house.
- 4 The children at school had a new teacher. She was different from the teacher before her but this wasn't a problem for the children. The children soon *got used to* the new teacher.
- 5 Somebody from Britain is thinking of going to live in your country. Warn him/her! You would have to *get used to* the weather.

Section C) Complete the sentences using *only one word* each time.

- 1 Jane had to get used to *driving* on the left.
- 2 We used to *live* in a small village but now we live in London.
- 3 Tom used to *drink* a lot of coffee. Now he prefers tea.
- 4 I feel very full after that meal. I'm not used to *so much* food.
- 5 I wouldn't like to share an office. I'm used to *my own* office.
- 6 I used to *swim* a car but I sold it a few months ago.
- 7 When we were children, we used to *play* swimming every day.
- 8 There used to *be* a cinema here but it was knocked down a few years ago.
- 9 I'm the boss here! I'm not used to *being* told what to do.

## Verb + preposition + -ing (succeed in -ing/accuse somebody of -ing etc.)

**A** Many verbs have the structure *verb + preposition* (in/for/about etc.) + *object*. For example:

<i>verb + preposition</i>	<i>+ object</i>
You must apologise	about the problem. what you said.

If the *object* is another verb, it ends in -ing:

<i>verb + preposition</i>	<i>+ -ing (object)</i>
We talked	going to America. not telling the truth.
She apologised*	

Here are some more verbs with this structure:

<i>verb + preposition</i>	<i>+ -ing (object)</i>
Have you succeeded	in finding a job yet?
insist (on)	on paying for the meal.
think (of)	of buying a house.
dream (of)	of asking them for money.
I wouldn't dream	of gambling.
approve (of)	of moving to London.
She doesn't approve	of going out tonight?
decide (against)	against meeting her.
feel (like)	like
Do you feel	to
I'm looking forward	to

\* We say 'apologise to somebody for...':

- She apologised to me for not telling the truth. (*not* 'she apologised me')

**B** With some of the verbs in A, you can use the structure *verb + preposition + somebody + -ing*:

<i>verb + preposition</i>	<i>somebody</i>	<i>+ -ing</i>
She doesn't approve of	me	gambling.
We are all looking forward to	Liz	coming home.

**C** The following verbs can have the structure *verb + object + preposition + -ing*:

<i>verb + object + preposition</i>	<i>+ -ing</i>
I congratulated Ann	on passing the exam.
accuse (of)	me of telling lies.
suspect (of)	the man of being a spy.
prevent (from)	him from coming to see us?
stop (from*)	from leaving the building.
thank (for)	everyone for helping me.
I forgot to thank	them for not writing to you.
forgive (for)	me for buying the car.
They warned us	against

\* You can also say 'stop somebody doing' (*without from*). So you can say:

- You can't stop me doing what I want. *or* ...stop me from doing what I want.
- Some of these verbs are often used in the *passive*. For example:
- I was accused of telling lies.
- The man was suspected of being a spy.
- We were warned against buying the car.

## EXERCISES








**1** Complete each sentence using *only one word*.

- Our neighbours apologised for *making* so much noise.
- I feel lazy. I don't feel like *any* work.
- I wanted to go out alone but Joe insisted on *with* me.
- I'm fed up with my job. I'm thinking of *something else*.
- We have decided against *a new car* because we can't really afford it.
- I hope you write to me soon. I'm looking forward to *from* you.
- The weather was extremely bad and this prevented us from *out*.
- The man who has been arrested is suspected of *a false passport*.
- I think you should apologise to Sue for *so rude to her*.
- Some parents don't approve of their children *a lot of television*.
- I'm sorry I can't come to your party but thank you very much for *me*.

**2** Complete the sentences using a preposition + one of the following verbs (in the correct form):

- cause escape ~~go~~ help interrupt live play solve spend walk
- Do you feel *like going* out this evening?
  - It took us a long time but we finally succeeded *in* a small house by the sea.
  - I've always dreamed *of* the problem.
  - The driver of the other car accused me *of* the accident.
  - There was a fence around the lawn to stop people *from* on the grass.
  - Forgive me *for* you but may I ask you something?
  - Where are you thinking *of* your holiday this year?
  - The guards weren't able to prevent the prisoner *from* me.
  - I wanted to cook the meal by myself but Dave insisted *on*.
  - I'm sorry we've had to cancel our game of tennis tomorrow. I was really looking forward *to*.

**3** Complete the sentences on the right.

1  YOU GEORGE	It was nice of you to help me. Thanks very much.	George thanked <i>me for helping him</i> .
2  ANN TOM	I'll drive you to the station. I insist.	Tom insisted <i>on driving me to the station</i> .
3  YOU JIM	Congratulations!	Jim congratulated me <i>on my success</i> .
4  SUE MRS BOND	It was nice of you to come to see me. Thank you.	Mrs Bond thanked <i>me for coming to see her</i> .
5  JACK YOU	Don't stay at the hotel near the airport.	I warned <i>him not to stay at the hotel near the airport</i> .
6  YOU MARY	I'm sorry I didn't phone you earlier.	Mary apologised <i>for not phoning me earlier</i> .
7  YOU JANE	You're selfish.	Jane accused <i>me of being selfish</i> .



# 65 To... (afraid to do) and preposition + -ing (afraid of -ing)

## EXERCISES

### A Afraid to (do) and afraid of (doing)

I am afraid to do something = I *don't want* to do it because it is dangerous or the result could be bad. We use afraid to do for things we do intentionally:

- A lot of people are afraid to go out at night. (= they don't want to go out because it is dangerous – so they don't go out)
- He was afraid to tell his parents about the broken window. (= he didn't want to tell them because he knew they would be angry)

I am afraid of something happening = it is possible that something bad will happen (for example, an accident). We do not use afraid of -ing for things we do intentionally:

- The path was icy, so we walked very carefully. We were afraid of falling. (= it was possible that we would fall – *not* 'we were afraid to fall')
- I don't like dogs. I'm always afraid of being bitten. (*not* 'afraid to be bitten')

So, you are afraid to do something because you are afraid of something happening as a result:

- I was afraid to go near the dog because I was afraid of being bitten.

### B Interested in (doing) and interested to (do)

I'm interested in doing something = I'm thinking of doing it, I'd like to do it:

- I'm trying to sell my car but nobody is interested in buying it. (*not* 'to buy')

We use interested to especially with hear/see/know/read/learn. I was interested to hear it = 'I heard it and it was interesting for me':

- I was interested to hear that Diane has got a new job.
- Ask George for his opinion. I would be interested to know what he thinks. (= it would be interesting for me to know)

This structure is the same as surprised to / delighted to... etc. (see Unit 64C):

- I was surprised to hear that Diane has got a new job.

### C Sorry to (do) and sorry for (doing)

We usually say sorry to... to apologise when (or just before) we do something:

- I'm sorry to bother you, but I need to talk to you.
- I was sorry to hear that Fiona lost her job. (= I was sorry when I heard...)

You can use sorry for (doing something) to apologise for something you did before:

- (I'm) sorry for shouting at you yesterday. (*not* 'Sorry to shout...')

You can also say:

- (I'm) sorry I shouted at you yesterday.

### D Note that we say:

I want to (do) / I'd like to (do)	<i>but</i>	I'm thinking of (doing) / I dream of (doing)
I failed to (do)	<i>but</i>	I succeeded in (doing)
I allowed them to (do)	<i>but</i>	I prevented them from (doing)

For examples, see Units 53–54 and 61.

### 65.1 Read the situation and use the words in brackets to write a sentence with afraid.

- The streets are unsafe at night. (A lot of people are afraid to go out...)
- We walked very carefully along the icy path. (we / afraid / fall) ... We were afraid of falling...
- I don't usually carry my passport with me. (I / afraid / lose / it) ...
- The sea was very rough. (we / afraid / go / swimming) ...
- We rushed to the station. (we / afraid / miss / our train) ...
- In the middle of the film there was a particularly horrifying scene. (we / afraid / look) ...
- The glasses were very full, so Jane carried them very carefully. (she / afraid / spill / the drinks) ...
- I didn't like the look of the food on my plate. a (I / afraid / eat / it) ...  
b (I / afraid / make / myself ill) ...

### 65.2 Complete the sentences using one of these verbs:

~~buy~~ get go hear read start

- I'm trying to sell my car but nobody is interested in buying... it.
- Julia is interested... her own business.
- I was interested... your letter in the newspaper last week.
- Bill wants to stay single. He's not interested... married.
- You must tell me what you think. I'm always interested... your opinion.
- There's a party tonight but I'm not interested...

### 65.3 Complete the sentences using the verb in brackets.

- I'm sorry... for shouting... at you yesterday. (shout)
- Sorry... you but have you got a pen I could borrow? (disturb)
- Sorry... late last night. I didn't realise the time. (be)
- I'm sorry... what I said yesterday. I didn't really mean it. (say)
- 'I've just had my exam results. I failed.' 'Oh? I'm sorry... that?' (hear)

### 65.4 Complete the sentences using the verb in brackets.

- We wanted... to leave... the building. (leave)
  - We weren't allowed... the building. (leave)
- Fred failed... the problem. (solve)
  - Amy succeeded... the problem. (solve)
- I'm thinking... away next week. (go)
  - I'm hoping... away next week. (go)
- I'm looking forward... away next week. (go)
  - I'd like... away next week. (go)
- Mary wanted... me a drink. (buy)
  - Mary promised... me a drink. (buy)
  - Mary insisted... me a drink. (buy)
  - Mary wouldn't dream... me a drink. (buy)

## UNIT 46

## 46.1

- 2 He said that his father wasn't very well.
- 3 He said that Sharon and Paul were getting married next month.
- 4 He said that Margaret had had a baby.
- 5 He said that he didn't know what Fred was doing.
- 6 He said that he had / he'd seen Helen at a party in June and she had seemed fine. *or* He said that he saw Helen... and she seemed...
- 7 He said that he hadn't seen Diane recently.
- 8 He said that he wasn't enjoying his job very much.
- 9 He said that I could come and stay at his flat if I was ever in London.
- 10 He said that his car had been stolen a few weeks ago. *or* ...that his car was stolen...
- 11 He said he wanted to go on holiday but he couldn't afford it.
- 12 He said he would / he'd tell Ann he had / he'd seen me. *or* ...he saw me.

## 46.2

*Example answers:*

- 2 I thought you said she wasn't coming. / ...she was going somewhere else.
- 3 I thought you said she didn't like him.
- 4 I thought you said you didn't know many people.
- 5 I thought you said you wouldn't be here next week. / ...you would be away...
- 6 I thought you said you were staying at home. / ...you weren't going out.
- 7 I thought you said you couldn't speak (any) French.
- 8 I thought you said you went to the cinema last week. / ...you had been to the cinema last week.

## UNIT 47

## 47.1

- 2 But you said you didn't like fish.
- 3 But you said you couldn't drive.
- 4 But you said Jane had a very well-paid job.
- 5 But you said you didn't have any brothers or sisters.
- 6 But you said you had never been to the United States.

- 7 But you said you were working tomorrow evening.
- 8 But you said Jane was a friend of yours.

## 47.2

- 2 Tell 7 tell ... said
- 3 Say 8 tell ... say
- 4 said 9 told
- 5 told 10 said
- 6 said

## 47.3

- 2 her to slow down.
- 3 her not to worry.
- 4 asked Tom to give me a hand.
- 5 asked me to open my bag.
- 6 asked him to repeat what he (had) said.
- 7 told her not to wait for me if I was late.
- 8 asked her to marry him.
- 9 I told him to mind his own business.

## UNIT 48

## 48.1

- 2 Where do you live now?
- 3 Are you married?
- 4 How long have you been married?
- 5 Have you got (any) children? *or* Do you have (any) children?
- 6 How old are they?
- 7 What does your husband do?
- 8 Does he enjoy his job?
- 9 Did he arrest anyone yesterday?
- 10 How often do you go on holiday?
- 11 Where are you going next year? *or* Where are you going to go...

## 48.2

- 3 Who gave you the key? *or* Who gave it to you?
- 4 What happened?
- 5 What did she tell you? *or* What did Diane tell you?
- 6 Who does it belong to? *or* Who does this book...?
- 7 Who lives in that house? *or* Who lives there?
- 8 What did you fall over?
- 9 What fell on the floor? *or* What does it mean?
- 10 What does it mean? *or* What does this word mean?
- 11 Who did you borrow it from? *or* ...borrow the money from?
- 12 What are you worried about?

## 48.3

- 2 How is cheese made?
- 3 When was the computer invented?

- 4 Why isn't Sue working today?
- 5 What time are your friends coming?
- 6 Why was the concert cancelled?
- 7 Where was your mother born?
- 8 Why didn't you come to the party?
- 9 How did the accident happen?
- 10 Why doesn't this machine work?

## 48.4

- 2 Don't you like him?
- 3 Isn't it good?
- 4 Haven't you got any? / Don't you have any?

## UNIT 49

## 49.1

- 2 Could you tell me where the post office is?
- 3 I wonder what the time is.
- 4 I want to know what this word means.
- 5 Do you know what time they left?
- 6 I don't know if/whether Sue is going out tonight.
- 7 Have you any idea where Carol lives?
- 8 I can't remember where I parked the car.
- 9 Can you tell me if/whether there is a bank near here?
- 10 Tell me what you want.
- 11 I don't know why Kay didn't come to the party.
- 12 Do you know if/whether you have to pay to park here?
- 13 I've no idea who that woman is.
- 14 Do you know if/whether Ann received my letter?
- 15 Can you tell me how far it is to the airport?

## 49.2

- 1 she has gone
- 2 when she'll be back / when she'll be back
- 3 if/whether she went out alone

## 49.3

- 2 He asked me where I had been. *or* ...where I'd been.
- 3 He asked me how long I had been back. *or* ...how long I'd been back.
- 4 He asked me what I was doing now.
- 5 He asked me where I was living.
- 6 He asked me why I had come back / ...why I'd come back / ...why I came back.

- 7 He asked me if/whether I was glad to be back.
- 8 He asked me if/whether I had any plans to go away again.
- 9 He asked me if/whether I could lend him some money.

## UNIT 50

## 50.1

- 2 doesn't
- 3 was
- 4 will
- 5 am ... isn't
- 6 should
- 7 won't
- 8 do
- 9 could
- 10 would ... could ... can't

## 50.2

- 3 Do you? I don't.
- 4 Didn't you? I did.
- 5 Haven't you? I have.
- 6 Did you? I didn't.

## 50.3

*Example answers:*

- 3 So did I. *or* Did you? I didn't.
- 4 Neither will I. *or* Won't you? Why not?
- 5 So do I. *or* Do you? I live in a village.
- 6 So would I. *or* Would you? I wouldn't.
- 7 Neither can I. *or* Can't you? I can.

## 50.4

- 2 I hope so.
- 3 I expect so.
- 4 I don't think so.
- 5 I'm afraid not.
- 6 I'm afraid so.
- 7 I suppose so.
- 8 I hope not.
- 9 I think so.

## UNIT 51

## 51.1

- 3 haven't you
- 4 were you
- 5 does she
- 6 isn't he
- 7 hasn't she
- 8 can't you
- 9 will he
- 10 aren't there
- 11 shall we
- 12 is it
- 13 aren't I
- 14 would you
- 15 will you
- 16 should I
- 17 will you
- 18 had he

## 51.2

- 2 It's (very) expensive, isn't it?
- 3 The film was great, wasn't it?
- 4 She has / She has got / She's got a lovely voice, hasn't she? *or* She has a lovely voice, doesn't she?
- 5 It doesn't look very good, does it?
- 6 You've had your hair cut, haven't you?
- 7 This bridge isn't very safe, is it?

## 51.3

- 2 Jack, you couldn't get me some stamps, could you?
- 3 Kate, you don't know where Ann is, do you? *or* ...you haven't seen Ann, have you?
- 4 Helen, you haven't got a bicycle pump, have you? *or* ...you don't have a bicycle pump, do you?
- 5 Robin, you haven't seen my keys, have you?

## UNIT 52

## 52.1

- 2 making 8 using
- 3 listening 9 seeing
- 4 applying 10 writing
- 5 washing 11 being
- 6 being 12 trying
- 7 working

## 52.2

- 2 playing tennis
- 3 driving too fast
- 4 going for a swim
- 5 breaking into the shop
- 6 waiting a few minutes

## 52.3

- 2 travelling during the rush hour
- 3 going away (until) tomorrow
- 4 not having a licence
- 5 turning the radio down
- 6 not interrupting me all the time

## 52.4

*Example answers:*

- 2 going out
- 3 sitting on the floor
- 4 having a picnic
- 5 laughing
- 6 breaking down

## UNIT 53

## 53.1

- 2 She agreed to help him.
- 3 He offered to carry her bag.
- 4 They arranged to meet at 8 o'clock.
- 5 She refused to tell him her name

## 53.2

- 2 to get
- 3 to buy / to have / to drive
- 4 (how) to use / (how) to operate
- 5 to be
- 6 say *or* to say

## 53.3

- 2 to go 7 to call
- 3 going 8 having
- 4 waiting 9 missing
- 5 to go 10 to find
- 6 barking

## 53.4

- 2 Tom appears to be worried about something.
- 3 You seem to know a lot of people.
- 4 My English seems to be getting better.
- 5 That car appears to have broken down.
- 6 David tends to forget things.
- 7 They claim to have solved the problem.

## 53.5

- 2 how to use
- 3 what to do
- 4 how to ride
- 5 what to say
- 6 whether to go

## UNIT 54

## 54.1

- 2 do you want me to lend you some
- 3 would you like me to shut it
- 4 would you like me to show you
- 5 do you want me to repeat it
- 6 do you want me to wait

## 54.2

- 2 to stay (with them) for a few days.
- 3 She wouldn't let him use her phone.
- 4 She warned him to be careful.
- 5 He asked her to give him a hand.

## 54.3

- 2 I didn't expect it to rain.
- 3 Let him do what he wants.
- 4 Glasses make him look older.
- 5 I want you to know the truth.
- 6 Remind me to phone my sister.
- 7 Sarah persuaded me to apply for the job.
- 8 My lawyer advised me not to say anything to the police.
- 9 I was warned not to believe everything he says.
- 10 Having a car enables you to travel round more easily.

- 54.4**
- 2 to go
  - 3 to do
  - 4 read
  - 5 to go
  - 6 to go
  - 7 eating
  - 8 cry
  - 9 to study

**UNIT 55****55.1**

- 2 driving
- 3 to go
- 4 to go
- 5 raining
- 6 to buy
- 7 asking
- 8 asking
- 9 to answer
- 10 breaking
- 11 to pay
- 12 eating
- 13 to shut
- 14 meeting ... to see
- 15 crying or to cry
- 16 to get

**55.2**

- 2 He can remember going to Paris when he was eight.
- 3 He can't remember falling into a river.
- 4 He can remember crying on his first day at school.
- 5 He can't remember saying he wanted to be a doctor. or He can't remember wanting to be...
- 6 He can't remember being bitten by a dog.

**55.3**

- 1 b lending
- c to phone
- d to give
- e leaving/putting
- a saying
- b to say or to tell you
- a to become
- b working
- c reading

**UNIT 56****56.1**

- 2 Try turning it the other way.
- 3 Have you tried moving the aerial?
- 4 Why don't you try phoning him at work?
- 5 Have you tried taking an aspirin?

**56.2**

- 2 It needs cutting.
- 3 It needs redecorating.
- 4 They need tightening.
- 5 It needs emptying.

**56.3**

- 1 b knocking
- c to put
- d asking
- e to reach
- f to concentrate
- a to go
- b looking
- c cleaning
- d to go
- e You don't need to iron ... It doesn't need ironing
- 3 a overheating
- b get or to get
- c smiling
- d make or to make

**UNIT 57****57.1**

- 3 likes taking / to take photographs.
- 4 doesn't like driving / to drive.
- 5 likes working / to work in the open air.
- 6 doesn't like taking / to take risks.
- 7 likes doing / to do nothing.
- 8 doesn't like being / to be kept waiting.

**57.2****Example answers:**

- 2 I don't mind playing cards.
- 3 I hate doing the ironing.
- 4 I enjoy going to museums.
- 5 I don't like lying on the beach all day.

**57.3****Example answers:**

- 2 I wouldn't like to be a dentist.
- 3 I'd like to be a hairdresser.
- 4 I'd hate to be an airline pilot.
- 5 I wouldn't mind being a tourist guide.

**57.4**

- 2 waiting
- 3 going / to go
- 4 writing
- 5 working/being
- 6 to come / to go
- 7 wearing / to wear
- 8 to sit
- 9 to get
- 10 to talk / to speak

**57.5**

- 2 I would like / I'd like to have seen the programme.
- 3 I would hate to have lost my watch.
- 4 I would love to have met Ann.
- 5 I wouldn't like to have been alone.

- 6 I would prefer to have travelled by train.

**UNIT 58****58.1**

- 2 I prefer tennis to football. or ...football to tennis.
- 3 I prefer phoning people to writing letters. or ...writing letters to phoning people.
- 4 I prefer going to the cinema to watching films on TV. or ...watching films on TV to going to the cinema.
- 6 I prefer to phone people rather than write letters. or ...to write letters rather than phone people.
- 7 I prefer to go to the cinema rather than watch films on TV. or ...to watch films on TV rather than go to the cinema.

**58.2**

- 3 I'd prefer to listen to some music.
- 4 I'd rather go for a swim.
- 5 I'd rather wait a few minutes.
- 6 I'd prefer to eat at home.
- 7 I'd rather think about it for a while.
- 8 I'd rather stand.
- 9 I'd prefer to go alone.
- 11 I'd rather go for a swim than play tennis.
- 12 I'd rather wait a few minutes than leave now.
- 13 I'd prefer to eat at home rather than go to a restaurant.
- 14 I'd rather think about it for a while than decide now.

**58.3**

- 2 I told her
- 3 would you rather I did it
- 4 would you rather I answered it

**58.4**

- 2 stayed
- 3 stay
- 4 didn't

**UNIT 59****59.1**

- 2 lending you any money.
- 3 remembering names.
- 4 passing the exam.
- 5 being late?
- 6 eating at home, we went to a restaurant.
- 7 doing nothing.
- 8 telling any of their friends.
- 9 playing well.

**59.2**

- 2 by standing on a chair.
- 3 by turning a key.
- 4 by borrowing too much money.
- 5 by driving too fast.
- 6 by putting some posters up on the walls.

**59.3**

- 2 paying
- 3 going
- 4 saying
- 5 going
- 6 using
- 7 travelling / being
- 8 telling
- 9 doing / having

**59.4**

- 2 I'm looking forward to seeing her.
- 3 I'm not looking forward to going to the dentist.
- 4 She's looking forward to leaving school (next summer).
- 5 I'm looking forward to playing tennis (tomorrow).

**UNIT 60****60.1**

- 2 he wasn't used to having dinner so early, but after some time he got used to it ... He is used to having dinner at six o'clock. (or He is used to eating at six o'clock.)
- 3 She wasn't used to working nights ... to get used to it ... She is used to working nights.

**60.2**

- 2 No, I'm used to sleeping on the floor.
- 3 I'm used to working hard. / I'm used to hard work.
- 4 I'm not used to going to bed (so) late.

**60.3**

- 2 He wasn't used to the heat / ...to the hot weather / ...to living in a hot climate.
- 3 She had to get used to living
- 4 The children soon got used to her. / ...to their new teacher.
- 5 (example answers) You would have to get used to the weather / to the food / to speaking a foreign language.

**60.4**

- 3 drink
- 4 eating
- 5 having
- 6 have
- 7 go
- 8 be
- 9 being

**UNIT 61****61.1**

- 2 doing
- 3 coming / going
- 4 doing / trying
- 5 buying
- 6 hearing
- 7 going
- 8 having
- 9 being
- 10 watching
- 11 inviting / asking

**61.2**

- 2 in solving
- 3 of living
- 4 of causing
- 5 (from) walking
- 6 for interrupting
- 7 of spending
- 8 from escaping
- 9 on helping
- 10 to playing

**61.3**

- 2 Tom insisted on driving Ann to the station.
- 3 Jim congratulated me on getting married.
- 4 Mrs Bond thanked Sue for coming to see her.
- 5 I warned Jack against staying at the hotel near the airport.
- 6 Mary apologised to me for not phoning (me) earlier.
- 7 Jane accused me of being selfish.

**UNIT 62****62.1**

- 2 It's no use asking Tom.
- 3 There's no point in going out
- 4 it's no good phoning her now
- 5 it's not worth complaining (about what happened)
- 6 I think it's a waste of time reading newspapers.

**62.2**

- 2 repairing.
- 3 visiting.
- 4 It's worth considering.
- 5 It's worth reading.
- 6 They aren't / They're not worth keeping.

**62.3**

- 2 There's no point in eating if you're not hungry.
- 3 There's no point in working if you don't need money.
- 4 There's no point in studying if you feel tired.

**62.4**

- 2 I have difficulty remembering people's names.
- 3 She had no difficulty getting a job.
- 4 Do you have difficulty understanding him?
- 5 You won't have any difficulty getting a ticket for the concert.

**62.5**

- 2 reading
- 3 writing
- 4 watching
- 5 climbing / going / walking

**62.6**

- 2 go skiing
- 3 went swimming
- 4 goes riding
- 5 go shopping

**UNIT 63****63.1**

- 2 I had to go to the bank to get some money.
- 3 I'm saving money to go to Canada.
- 4 I went into hospital to have an operation.
- 5 I'm wearing two pullovers to keep warm.
- 6 I phoned the police station to report that my car had been stolen.

**63.2**

- 2 to read
- 3 to walk or to go on foot
- 4 to drink
- 5 to put / to carry
- 6 to discuss / to consider / to talk about
- 7 to buy / to get
- 8 to talk / to speak
- 9 to wear / to put on
- 10 to celebrate
- 11 to help / to assist

**63.3**

- 2 for
- 3 to
- 4 to
- 5 for
- 6 to
- 7 for
- 8 for ... to

**63.4**

- 2 We wore warm clothes so that we wouldn't get cold.
- 3 The man spoke very slowly so that I would understand what he said. or ...so that I could understand...
- 4 I whispered so that nobody else could hear our conversation. or ...would hear our conversation.
- 5 Please arrive early so that we can start the meeting on time.



- 6 She locked the door so that she wouldn't be disturbed.  
7 I slowed down so that the car behind could overtake.

## UNIT 64

## 64.1

- 2 This machine is quite easy to use.  
3 The window was very difficult to open.

- 4 Some words are impossible to translate.  
5 That chair isn't safe to stand on.  
6 A car is expensive to maintain.

## 64.2

- 2 It's an easy mistake to make.  
3 It's a nice place to live (in).  
4 It was a good game to watch.

## 64.3

- 2 It's careless of you to make the same mistake again and again.  
3 It was nice of Don and Jenny to invite me to stay with them.  
4 It wasn't very considerate of John to make so much noise (when I was trying to sleep).

## 64.4

- 2 am/was glad to hear  
3 were surprised to see  
4 am/was sorry to hear

## 64.5

- 2 Paul was the last (person) to arrive.  
3 Fiona was the only student / the only one to pass the exam.  
4 I was the second customer/ person to complain (to the restaurant manager about the service).  
5 Neil Armstrong was the first person/man to walk on the moon.

## 64.6

- 2 are bound to be  
3 is sure to forget  
4 is not / isn't likely to rain  
5 is likely to be

## UNIT 65

## 65.1

- 3 I'm afraid of losing it.  
4 We were afraid to go swimming.  
5 We were afraid of missing our train.  
6 We were afraid to look.  
7 She was afraid of spilling the drinks.  
8 a I was afraid to eat it.  
b I was afraid of making myself ill.

## 67.2

- 2 I fell asleep watching television.  
3 The man slipped getting off a bus.  
4 I got wet walking home in the rain.  
5 Margaret had an accident driving to work yesterday.  
6 Two firemen were overcome by smoke trying to put out the fire.

## 67.3

- 2 Having bought our tickets, we went into the theatre.  
3 Having had dinner, they continued their journey.  
4 Having done all her shopping, Lucy went for a cup of coffee.

## 67.4

- 2 Thinking they might be hungry, I offered them something to eat.  
3 Being a foreigner, she needs a visa to stay in this country.  
4 Not knowing his address, I wasn't able to contact him.  
5 Having travelled a lot, Sarah knows a lot about other countries.  
6 Not being able to understand English, the man didn't know what I wanted.  
7 Having spent nearly all our money, we couldn't afford to stay in a hotel.

## UNIT 68

## 68.1

- 3 a very nice restaurant  
4 *right* We heard Bill playing the guitar.  
5 We could smell the dinner burning.  
6 We saw Linda jogging.  
8 *right*  
9 *right*  
10 a petrol station  
11 a problem  
12 an interview for a job  
13 a necklace  
14 a very good game

## 68.2

- 3 a key  
4 a coat  
5 sugar  
6 a biscuit  
7 electricity  
8 a letter  
9 blood  
10 a question  
11 a moment  
12 a decision

## 68.3

- 2 days  
3 meat  
4 a queue  
5 letters  
6 friends  
7 people  
8 air  
9 patience  
10 languages  
11 countries  
12 space

## UNIT 69

## 69.1

- 2 a a paper  
b any paper  
3 a light  
b Light  
4 a time  
b a wonderful time  
5 advice  
6 very good weather  
7 bad luck  
8 job  
9 journey  
10 total chaos  
11 some  
12 doesn't  
13 Your hair is ... it  
14 the damage ... was

## 69.2

- 2 information  
3 chairs  
4 furniture  
5 hair  
6 progress  
7 job  
8 work  
9 permission  
10 experience  
11 experiences

## 69.3

- 2 I'd like some information about places to see (in this town).  
3 Can you give me some advice about which examinations to take? / ...some advice about examinations?  
4 What time is the news (on TV)?  
5 It's a beautiful view, isn't it? or It's a beautiful scenery, isn't it?  
6 What horrible weather!

## UNIT 70

## 70.1

- 3 It's a vegetable.  
4 It's a game.  
5 They're musical instruments.  
6 It's a (tall/nigh) building.  
7 They're planets.  
8 It's a flower.  
9 They're rivers.  
10 They're birds.  
12 He was a writer / a dramatist / a playwright.  
13 He was a scientist / a physicist.  
14 They were American presidents / presidents of the United States.  
15 She was an actress / a film actress / a film star.  
16 They were singers/musicians.  
17 They were painters/artists.

## 70.2

- 2 He's a waiter.  
3 She's a travel agent.  
4 He's a pilot.

- 11 a small flat near the city centre  
12 a small supermarket at the end of the street

## 71.4

Example answers:

- 3 Once or twice a year.  
4 Thirty miles an hour.  
5 About seven hours a night.  
6 Two or three times a week.  
7 About two hours a day.

## UNIT 72

## 72.1

- 2 a nice holiday ... the best holiday  
3 the nearest shop ... the end of this street  
4 listen to the radio ... I haven't got a radio  
5 to travel in space ... go to the moon  
6 go to the cinema ... a lot of films on television  
7 a nice day ... by the sea  
8 for breakfast ... eat breakfast  
9 where Room 25 is ... on the second floor  
10 the most expensive hotel ... a cheaper hotel

## 72.2

- 2 the ... the  
3 -  
4 The  
5 -  
6 the  
7 the information ... the top of page 15.  
8 a ... The

## 72.3

- 2 in a small village in the country  
3 The moon ... the earth  
4 the highest mountain in the world  
5 the same thing  
6 a very hot day ... the hottest day of the year  
7 have lunch ... eat a good breakfast  
8 live in a foreign country ... the language  
9 on the wrong platform. We were on Platform 3 instead of Platform 8.

## 72.4

- 2 the cinema  
3 the sea  
4 dinner  
5 Question 8  
6 the gate  
7 Gate 21