

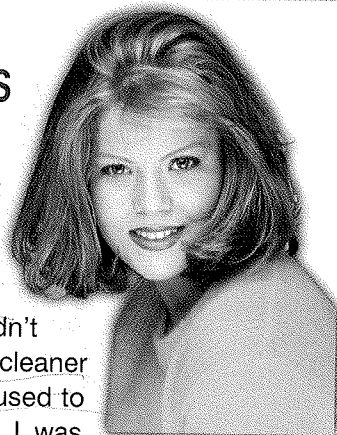
• Reading & Listening

22 Read the sentences, then listen and mark them as T (true) or F (false).

- 1 "Eight years ago I lived in a big terraced house."
- 2 "I used to work as a cleaner at the local hospital."
- 3 "I didn't use to go to clubs."
- 4 Today Liza lives in a large block of flats.
- 5 She looks very elegant in her chic designer clothes.
- 6 She enjoys going to the cinema.

23 Read the article and number the paragraphs in the correct order, then explain the words in bold.

From Rags to Riches



A2 However, life used to be very different for this **bright** young star from Liverpool. "Eight years ago," says Liza, "I lived in a small **terraced house** with my parents and three brothers. It was very **cramped**! We didn't have a lot of money, so I used to work as a cleaner at the local hospital to **make ends meet**. I used to buy my clothes from second-hand shops. I was quite plump back then, because I liked eating chips and chocolate. In my free time I used to sing in the college **choir** or go for walks on the beach. I didn't use to go to clubs because they were very expensive. I used to listen to the radio a lot, though. I learnt all the words to every pop song and people **hired** me to sing at parties. My friends liked my voice a lot, so they **persuaded** me to send a cassette to a record company. That's how it all started for me. Three weeks later, I received a phone call from the company and my life changed completely."

B2 Liza's lifestyle has changed a lot since those days in Liverpool. "I think I'm very lucky to **lead the life** I do today. It's not easy, though, because I don't have the **privacy** that I used to have. Still, I have a lovely family and a very **promising career**. What else could I ask for?" she says.

C4 Liza Smythe is a successful British singer. Her smiling face appears on the covers of international magazines, and every year she travels to many different parts of the world to **perform concerts** for millions of fans.

D7 Today, Liza lives in a large house with a big garden just outside London with her husband and young daughter. She is much **slimmer** now, and looks very **elegant** in her chic designer clothes. She is **constantly on a diet** and goes to the gym every day to keep her body **in shape**. In her free time she enjoys going to the theatre or to parties.

• Speaking

Read the article again and take notes under the headings **THEN** and **Now**. Then, talk about Liza's **home, work, appearance, eating habits and free-time activities**.

24 Read the dialogue and put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Then, in pairs, act out similar dialogues about yourselves.

- J: Hi! I'm John.
 T: Hello! I'm Tony, Tony Badero.
 J: Where 1)
 (you/come) from?
 T: I 2) (come) from Italy.
 J: What 3) (you/study)?
 T: Medicine. I 4) (want) to become a doctor.
 J: Where 5) (you/study)?
 T: At Glasgow University, in Scotland.
 J: 6)
 (you/go) to lectures every day?
 T: Yes. They 7) (start) at 9:30 and 8)
 (finish) at 2:30.
 J: How 9)
 (you/travel) to and from university?
 T: By bus.
 J: What 10)
 (you/do) this evening?
 T: I 11) (study) for a test, then I 12)
 (meet) some friends. We 13)
 (go) to a new club in town.

• Vocabulary Revision Game

25 In teams, use the words/phrases below to make sentences. Each correct sentence gets one point.

in orbit, space walks, short break, crew, aboard a space shuttle, admire, receive a phone call, look elegant, cramped, have privacy, in shape, make ends meet, promising career, take over for the night, persuade, perform concerts, terraced house

26 The picture shows life in ancient Egypt. Spot four mistakes in it, then use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.



- 1 (they/wear sandals) *They used to wear sandals.*
- 2 (they/ride motorbikes)
- 3 (they/listen to Walkmans)
- 4 (men/wear suits)
- 5 (women/wear bracelets)
- 6 (they/have mobile phones)

Pronunciation

27 Listen and underline the silent letters. Listen again and repeat.

know - listen - write - often
 talk - walk - hour - comb

Writing (an article about someone's lifestyle and how it has changed)

When we write an article about **someone's lifestyle and how it has changed**, we can divide it into **four** paragraphs. In the **first paragraph**, we write his/her **full name**, where he/she **comes from** and what he/she **does for a living**. In the **second paragraph**, we write how his/her **life used to be** years ago. We write about his/her **home, appearance, eating habits** and **free-time activities**. In the **third paragraph**, we write about his/her **lifestyle nowadays**. In the **last paragraph**, we write how he/she **feels** about these changes. We use **used to** or the **past simple** to talk about the person's past habits, and **present tenses** to talk about his/her lifestyle nowadays.

28 Listen and complete the notes in the table, then, in pairs, ask and answer questions about Bill Newton, as in the example.

SA: Did Bill use to live in a large house?

SB: No, he didn't. He used to live in a flat.

THEN	NOW
HOME	
a f..... in the middle of Bristol	a large h..... with a garden in the countryside
APPEARANCE	
long hair, quite p....., blue j.....	slim, handsome, s..... hair, expensive s.....
EATING HABITS	
hamburgers, c.....	f....., salads, orange juice
FREE-TIME ACTIVITIES	
football, c....., rock concerts	parties, nightclubs, t.....

29 You have been asked to write a magazine article about Bill Newton. Use the information from Ex. 28, and the plan below, to write your article (100 - 150 words). Use the text in Ex. 23 as a model.

Plan

Introduction

Para 1: Bill Newton is Britain's most successful film star. However, things were not always easy for the boy from Bristol.

Main Body

Para 2: past lifestyle

Para 3: present lifestyle

Conclusion

Para 4: Bill's life has changed a lot since those days in Bristol. "I enjoy my success and hope it will continue for many years to come," he says.

Words of Wisdom

Read these sentences. What do they mean?

- He lives long who lives well.
- As you make your bed, so you must lie upon it.

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency (always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, never) usually come **before** the **main verb** but **after** the **auxiliary verb** (do, does, etc) and the verb **to be**. Adverbs of frequency tell us how often something happens.

*I **never** work on Saturdays.*

*She **rarely** takes the train.*

*He **sometimes** goes to the cinema.*

*Do you **often** watch TV in the evening?*

*Tom is **usually** late for school.*

Past Simple: regular verbs

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I worked	Did I work?	I didn't work
you worked	Did you work?	you didn't work
he worked	Did he work?	he didn't work
she worked	Did she work?	she didn't work
it worked	Did it work?	it didn't work
we worked	Did we work?	we didn't work
you worked	Did you work?	you didn't work
they worked	Did they work?	they didn't work

Short answers

Did I/you/he, etc
work ...?

Yes, I/you/he, etc **did**.
No, I/you/he, etc **didn't**.

Form

- We form the affirmative of most regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb.
*I work - I **worked***
- Other verbs have irregular affirmative forms.
*I sing - I **sang***
(see list of irregular verbs at the back of the book)
- We form the interrogative of the past simple with **did** + **subject pronoun** + **base form of the verb**.
*Did he **play** football yesterday?*
*Did he **go** swimming last week?*
- We form the negative of the past simple with **didn't** + **base form of the verb**.
*I **didn't play** football yesterday.*
*I **didn't go** swimming last week.*
- We form positive short answers with **did** and negative short answers with **didn't**.
*"Did you get up early?" "Yes, I **did**."*
*"Did he watch TV?" "No, he **didn't**."*

Spelling

- We add **-d** to verbs ending in **-e**.
*I live - I **lived***
- Verbs ending in a **consonant** + **y** drop the **y** and add **-ied**.
*I try - I **tried***
- Verbs ending in one **stressed vowel** between two consonants double the last consonant and add **-ed**.
*I stop - I **stopped***

Use

We use the **past simple** for:

- actions which happened or finished at a definite time in the past.
*Lisa **bought** a house last year. (When? Last year.)*
- actions which happened repeatedly in the past but don't happen anymore. In this case we can use adverbs of frequency (always, often, usually etc).
*He **usually played** football in his free time. (but he **doesn't play** football anymore.)*

Time expressions we use with the past simple:

yesterday, last night/week/year/month, etc, a month/two years/three years, etc ago, in 1964, etc.
*Fleming **discovered** penicillin in 1928.*

Used to

Used to is used to talk about past habits or things that do not happen anymore. It has the same form in all persons, singular and plural and it is followed by infinitive.

*Sarah **used to drink** a lot of coffee. (Sarah **doesn't drink** a lot of coffee anymore.)*

We form questions and negations with the auxiliary verb **did/did not (didn't)**, the **subject** and the verb **"use"** without **-d**.

*Did Sarah **use to drink** a lot of coffee?*
*Sarah **didn't use to drink** a lot of coffee.*

To talk about past habits that do not happen anymore we can use the past simple instead of "used to" with no difference in meaning.

*He **used to live** in a flat.*
*ALSO: He **lived** in a flat.*

Agreeing - Disagreeing - So - Neither/Nor

- We use **so** + **auxiliary verb** + **subject personal pronoun or noun** to agree with a positive sentence.
A: Jim lives in Warsaw.
*B: **So do I**.*
- We use **neither/nor** + **auxiliary verb** + **subject personal pronoun or noun** to agree with a negative sentence.
*A: Eve **doesn't like** going to the cinema.*
*B: **Neither/Nor does Ann**.*

- We use **subject personal pronoun** + **auxiliary verb** to disagree with what someone says.
*A: I **never** walk to school.*
*B: Oh really? I **do**.*
*A: I **often** go swimming at weekends.*
*B: I **don't**.*

Adverbs of Frequency

- Use the adverbs of frequency from the key to write sentences, as in the example.

Key

always	often	sometimes	rarely	never
****	***	**	*	0

- Jim/play tennis/after school. (0)
*Jim **never plays** tennis after school.*
- Mary/meet/her friends/at a café. (***)
.....
- I/be/late for school. (0)
.....
- They/make/their beds in the morning. (**)
.....
- He/go/to the cinema on Friday nights. (***)
.....
- I/brush/my teeth/before going to bed. (****)
.....
- Carla/cook/dinner/on Sundays. (*)
.....
- I/leave/for work/before 8 o'clock. (0)
.....

- Write five true sentences about yourself or your family using adverbs of frequency.

- I **always watch** TV in the evenings.*
- on Saturdays.
- in the summer.
- after school.
- in the morning.

- Put the words into the correct order.

- never/early/Paul/wakes up
.....
- we/go/on picnics/sometimes/in the summer
.....
- you/practise/do/the violin/every day?
.....
- Bob/does/the dog/every night/take/for a walk?
.....
- rarely/read/comic books/I
.....
- they/to the seashore/drive/often/during the weekend
.....

Past Simple

- Write the past simple of the verbs below in the correct box.

welcome, try, go, have, watch, admire, make, live, be, tidy, enjoy, sit, close, take, study, snow, cry, receive, carry, send

-d	
-ed	
-ied	
irregular	

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.

- A: Carlos 1) (fly) to Italy next week.
 B: Where 2) (he usually/stay)?
 A: When he 3) (go) there, he 4) (always/stay) with his cousin.
 B: Why 5) (he/go) there?
 A: He 6) (study) at University.
 B: 7) (he/come) back to England?
 A: Yes, after he 8) (finish) his exams next month.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple.

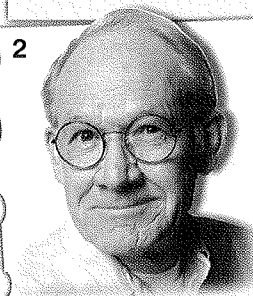
- 1 A: (you/go) on holiday last summer?
 B: Yes, I (go) to Hungary.
 2 A: Where (be) you last night?
 B: I (meet) a friend for dinner.
 3 I (call) her house but there (be) no answer.
 4 Yesterday, Sue (receive) a package in the post from Tom.
 5 A: What (you/do) when you (finish) school?
 B: I (travel) through Europe.
 6 I (send) an e-mail to Marie yesterday and she (write) back immediately.
 7 A: (they/go) to the football game on Saturday?
 B: No, they (watch) it on TV.
 8 A: (you/finish) the book I (give) you?
 B: Yes, I did.

7 Read the following note and put the verbs into the correct form of the present simple, present continuous or past simple.

Dear Pam,
 I 1) (be) sorry I 2) (not/come) to your party yesterday. As you 3) (know) I 4) (go) skiing three days ago. It was fantastic but I 5) (catch) a terrible cold! I 6) (still/lie) in bed with a temperature! That's why I 7) (miss) your party. Julie 8) (tell) me it 9) (be) great.
 Call me as soon as you can.
 Love,
 Alison

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple.

- 1 A: Where (you/go) last weekend?
 B: I (visit) my grandparents on their farm.
 A: (you/enjoy) yourself?
 B: Oh, yes!
 A: What (you/do)?
 B: Well, on Saturday I (go) swimming and on Sunday I (help) my grandfather milk the cows.



- 2 A: Uncle Tom, how (you/spend) your time when you (be) young?
 B: First of all, we (not/have) a television so we (play) a lot of games.
 A: Really! What else (you/do)?
 B: Well, we (listen) to the radio and (read) books.

Used to

9 Ten years ago Jerry was a student. Now he is a lawyer. Use the prompts to ask and answer questions about Jerry, as in the example.

THEN	NOW
• study hard	• work hard
• live with his parents	• have his own house
• take the bus to university	• drive to work in his car
• wear jeans and pullovers	• wear suits
• shop at discount stores	• shop at expensive stores

- A: Did Jerry use to work hard?
 B: No, he didn't. He used to study hard.

10 Look at the prompts, then ask and answer questions, as in the example.



- long hair X A: Did Sally use to have long hair?
 B: No, she didn't.
- 1 glasses ✓ A:
 B:
 2 cat X A:
 B:
 3 dolls ✓ A:
 B:
 4 bicycle ✓ A:
 B:
 5 computer X A:
 B:

So - Neither/Nor

11 Make sentences using so or neither/nor, as in the examples.

- 1 A: I speak Italian.
 B: So do I. (I)
 2 A: Sue never goes to school by bus.
 B: Neither/Nor does Jo. (Jo)
 3 A: She goes to the gym every day.
 B: (I)
 4 A: Tom can't drive a car.
 B: (Fred)
 5 A: I don't like horror films.
 B: (I)
 6 A: We watched a great show last night.
 B: (we)
 7 A: Thomas didn't buy a computer.
 B: (Bob)
 8 A: Paul lives in France.
 B: (Pierre)
 9 A: Jane doesn't know how to ski.
 B: (I)
 10 A: Alex always does the shopping on Fridays.
 B: (Tim)

Revision: Units 1 - 2

12 Underline the correct word(s) in bold.

- 1 Dad 's **fixing/fixes** our car at the moment.
 2 Norwegians really **loving/love** the outdoors.
 3 **Has/Have** he got freckles?

- 4 The Japanese **is/are** friendly and kind people.
 5 Does he **know/known** Tom?
 6 **Did/Do** you do the washing-up last Tuesday?
 7 My mother used to **wear/wore** contact lenses.

13 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Excuse me, I'm for Mrs Smith.
 A looks B looking C look
 2 I cooking an hour ago.
 A finished B finish C finishing
 3 He to smoke but he doesn't anymore.
 A used B use C uses
 4 I come to the park with you?
 A Have B Do C Can
 5 They flying to Copenhagen in two hours.
 A are B can C have
 6 What you usually do in the evenings?
 A does B do C are
 7 I always drive to work but yesterday I the bus.
 A took B take C takes
 8 He got two brothers and a sister.
 A haven't B have C has
 9 I to go skiing but I don't anymore.
 A use B used C did
 10 I rarely fish.
 A am eating B eats C eat

14 Put the words into the correct order.

- 1 Pete/to/drives/never/work
 2 Tania/with/night/friends/usually/on/a Saturday/goes out
 3 They/in class/talking/are/always
 4 She/to go/used/once a week/the hairdresser's/to
 5 Mike/a beard/use/to have/didn't