

Lesson 2A

GRAMMAR | narrative tenses

VOCABULARY | adjectives for feelings; *-ed/-ing* adjectives

PRONUNCIATION | weak forms of: *was, were* and *had*

VOCABULARY

adjectives for feelings; *-ed/-ing* adjectives

1 A Choose the correct adjectives.

 **Kat**

As you can see from this really ¹**embarrassed** / **embarrassing** photo, my surprise birthday party was very ²**surprised** / **surprising**! I was ³**exciting** / **excited** to see you all.





Rich

I was ⁴**disappointed** / **disappointing** that I couldn't be there. I asked my boss for the evening off, but he said no. He can be ⁵**annoyed** / **annoying** like that! It was a really quiet and ⁶**boring** / **bored** night of work, too. I hope you all had a great time.



Kat

We did! Inna said she was ⁷**frightened** / **frightening** for weeks that she was going to say something. It's ⁸**amazed** / **amazing** that she didn't because she can't usually keep a secret!

B Complete the adjectives in the sentences.

- I was w that I'd give a bad presentation, but I didn't.
- Your home is so nice. I'm j l
- I want to go to bed. I'm s p
- This is a s y idea that won't work at all.
- Felipe was really u s when he lost his job.
- Stay c m everyone. It's not a real fire alarm.
- I was n s before the exam, but once it started, I relaxed.
- I'm not just scared. I'm t r !
- Lola's worked so hard on her singing. You must be really p u of her.
- I didn't sleep well. I'm e h

C  Complete the conversation using words from the box.

angry bored calm exhausted nervous proud
silly terrified

Mari: How was your drama competition?

Adi: Good. I was scared at first – ¹ in fact! But once we started, I wasn't ² I felt relaxed.

Mari: Great! Were you tired after?

Adi: Yes, ³! My group didn't win, but I wasn't ⁴ We did well and I'm ⁵ of that.

GRAMMAR

narrative tenses

2 A  Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

- I didn't go out last night because I out the night before.
a go b was being c 'd been
- When we got to the hotel, we that there was a problem with our room.
a found b had found c were finding
- I stopped and had a chat with Naomi while I in town.
a shopped b had shopped c was shopping
- I couldn't call you because my phone at home.
a I'd left b I've left c I was leaving
- We in a tent in the middle of a field when the storm hit.
a had slept b were sleeping c slept
- When Jack got to college, he realised that he to bring his laptop.
a forgot b was forgetting c had forgotten

B Complete the text with the past simple, past continuous or past perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

About a year ago, I ¹ (sit) at home watching TV when the doorbell rang. It was a neighbour to say that my car had a flat tyre. I went outside and ² (see) he was right. Someone ³ (put) a hole in the tyre during the night. I had it fixed, but when I got up a few mornings later, I discovered it ⁴ (happen) again, and then a third time. I was really angry and wanted to know who ⁵ (do) it each time. So, I got a security company to put some cameras on the side of my house. A few mornings later, the tyre was flat again so I ⁶ (watch) the video the camera ⁷ (record) from the night before. Do you know what I found out while I ⁸ (do) my research? It wasn't a person who ⁹ (do) all the damage. It was a neighbour's dog. I ¹⁰ (not can) believe it!

PRONUNCIATION

3  2.01 | weak forms of: *was, were* and *had* | Listen and write the word you hear in each sentence: *was, were* or *had*.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |

LISTENING

4A  **2.02** | Listen to a man called Richie telling a story about the time he became famous. Number the events (a–f) in the order they happen.

- Strangers came to visit Richie.
- People became interested in a different meme.
- Richie had an accident.
- People shared a photo of Richie.
- People shouted at Richie in the street.
- Richie's manager took a photo of him.

B  **2.02** | Listen again. Choose the correct option (a–c) to complete the sentences.

- The accident happened because
 - Richie held the glasses with one hand.
 - a colleague of Richie wasn't careful.
 - a customer moved in front of Richie.
- After dropping the drinks, Richie felt
 - annoyed by what a customer did.
 - embarrassed about his poor skills.
 - unhappy about the mess he had made.
- When Richie's photo was seen by a lot of people, he was
 - surprised by the interest.
 - upset that he looked silly.
 - angry about his boss's actions.
- When people came to see Richie at the restaurant, his boss was
 - disappointed that the visitors didn't spend any money.
 - pleased at the increase in interest in Richie's photo.
 - worried that Richie would leave his job.
- The whole experience made Richie feel
 - sad because of the bad things that people said about him.
 - glad that people recognised him in the street.
 - happy that he had had the experience.

C  **2.03** | Listen and complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- A few years _____, I was working in a restaurant.
- _____ I was walking to the table with the drinks, another waiter pushed into me.
- One glass fell over and it pushed another glass over ... and _____ all the glasses were falling on the floor.
- A couple of hours _____, my manager showed me a photo he'd taken on his phone.
- _____ just a few hours, 20,000 people had shared the image.
- The _____ day, people came into the restaurant to get a photo with me.

WRITING

a personal story

5A Choose the correct linking phrases.

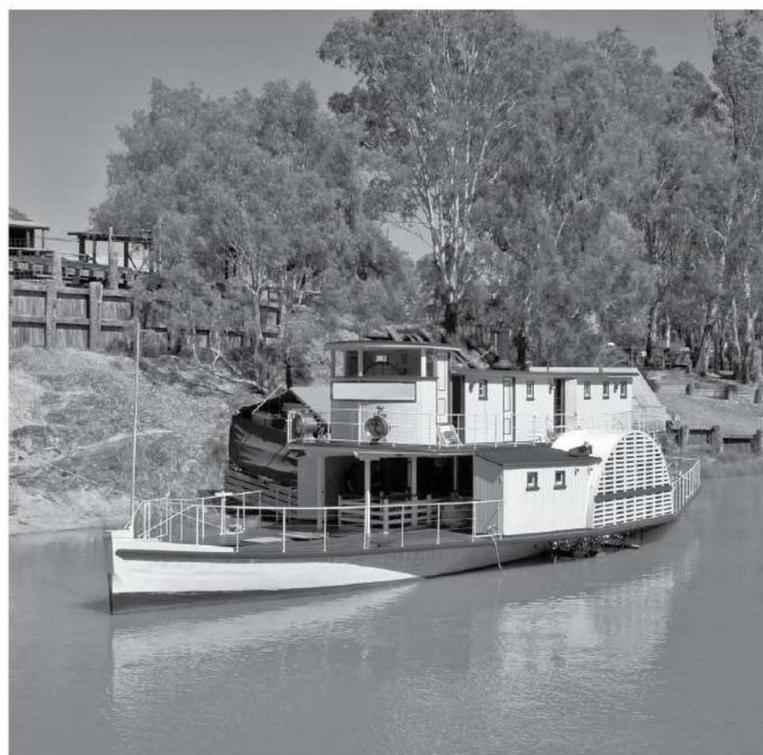
- After that / While** we were looking at the view on our right, the boat suddenly hit a rock under the water and turned on its side.
- As soon as / By the time** I got to the side of the river, I was exhausted and lay on the ground for a few seconds before I checked everyone else.
- At first, I froze. **After that, / In the end,** I started swimming like crazy.
- One day, / While** we were travelling to our next destination by boat.
- Some people needed help to get out of the water, but **by the time / in the end,** everyone was safe.
- As soon as / While** it happened, we all fell into the water.
- After that / When** we had all calmed down from our terrible experience, someone told us the river was full of crocodiles. We decided to travel the rest of the way by bus.

B Put the events in Ex 5A in the correct order (1–7).

6A You are going to write a story about a problem on a journey. Answer the questions with your own ideas.

- Who is the story about? Where was this person?
- Where was the person travelling to? How?
- What happened?
- What did the person do?
- How did the person feel?
- What happened at the end of the story?

B Write your story in 100–140 words. Use linking phrases from Ex 5A.



Lesson 2B

GRAMMAR | past simple and present perfect

VOCABULARY | story words; types of film

PRONUNCIATION | contracted *have* in the present perfect

VOCABULARY

story words

1 A Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

characters ending hero performances
plots show

A: I saw a good TV ¹..... last night.

B: What was it about?

A: It was a drama. The ²..... was a police boss who was trying to find out who'd stolen some money.

B: What were the ³..... like? I hate bad acting.

A: They were good. The ⁴..... were interesting, too. We learnt something about the personal lives of all the officers in the team. I only saw the first episode, but it has a good story. It was different from the ⁵..... of other crime dramas, which usually tell the same type of story. The first episode had a surprising ⁶....., too. I really want to know what happens next!

B Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 My grandad used to read me old **fairytale** / **plots** / **performances** when I was a child.
- 2 A good **ending** / **storyteller** / **TV show** keeps listeners interested from beginning to end.
- 3 The **fairytale** / **performance** / **plot** in the film had some different events to the one in the book.
- 4 There aren't many films where the **ending** / **hero** / **plot** dies, but this one did.
- 5 The film was really good until the **ending** / **hero** / **storyteller**, when it became really silly.

types of film

2 Complete the descriptions with the correct types of film. The first letter is given.

- 1 There was no silly love story and I laughed all the way through. c.....
- 2 It was full of interesting facts about the environment and how we need to look after it. d.....
- 3 It was the same old story. Two people meet, fall in love and do silly things. r..... c.....
- 4 The actor looked just like the real-life woman that she played. b.....
- 5 It was full of guns, fights and fast cars. Boring! a..... f.....
- 6 It wasn't true, but it was a serious story about the relationship between a mother and her son. d.....
- 7 A man had disappeared and no one knew where he was. m.....
- 8 A couple travelled around the world searching for some secret gold. a..... f.....

GRAMMAR

past simple and present perfect

3 A The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.

- 1 We only walk one kilometre today, but the day isn't finished so we have time to do more.
 - a We only walked
 - b We're only walking
 - c We've only walked
- 2 I'm never seeing anything as beautiful as this view.
 - a I've never seen
 - b I never saw
 - c I was never seeing
- 3 I'd turned the heating up last night, but it's still very cold this morning.
 - a I turned
 - b I was turning
 - c I've turned
- 4 Eri and Pete move to a new flat down the road, so they're our neighbours now.
 - a were moving
 - b have moved
 - c had moved

B Complete the blog post with the verbs in brackets in the past simple or present perfect form.

A life full of films

I love films. I

¹..... (see) over a thousand in my lifetime.

Some ².....

(be) pretty bad, but I ³..... (not see) a film that I hated. I watch most films online, but I enjoy the cinema, too. Last month, I ⁴..... (go) seven times. I still remember the first time I ⁵..... (visit) a cinema.

My dad ⁶..... (take) me to see an animation when I was four. I ⁷..... (feel) very excited. I

⁸..... (sit) in a cinema seat hundreds of times during my life, but I still get excited like that first time.



PRONUNCIATION

4 2.04 | contracted **have** in the present perfect | Listen and write what you hear. Include contracted forms where appropriate.

- 1
- 2
- 3

READING

5A Read the title of the article. Choose three things that the article includes.

- 1 where to get story ideas from
- 2 the richest writers in the world
- 3 popular films at the moment
- 4 how to plan a story
- 5 ways to write an ending
- 6 the best poems ever written

B Read the article. Match the headings (a–e) with the paragraphs (1–5).

- a Checking your work
- b Decide how the story begins and finishes
- c It's all in the planning
- d Adding details
- e Getting ideas

C Read the article again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 You should use the plots from other people's stories.
- 2 Your story should only come from things you have experienced in your life.
- 3 It's important to begin by writing down as many details as possible.
- 4 You can sometimes imagine a story well when you draw it.
- 5 It can be helpful to start with the story ending, and then plan the story beginning.
- 6 Noting down lots of points helps you to stop describing a character differently during a story.
- 7 It's important to spend more time on the story ending than the beginning.
- 8 Every reader enjoys stories more when the endings are open.
- 9 The only time you should focus on the grammar is when you read it the first time.
- 10 It's not enough to read your story twice when checking it.

Steps for writing a good story

Not everyone is an amazing writer, but we can all write interesting stories if we follow a few simple steps.

- 1 It's not a good idea to copy other people's stories, but it can be useful to think about why you liked a story when you think of your own. Was it the plot? The characters? How it made you feel? Or did the ending surprise you? Don't just use your own experiences to imagine a story. Look at and listen carefully to the things around you, too. Watch people, listen to bits of their conversations and read the news.
- 2 Now you've got an idea, make a plan. Some people start noting down a lot of details from the start, but it's best to write just a few important things such as who, where, when, what and how. Making some simple pictures of the things or people in your story can help you to see it more clearly in your mind. It can often help to begin with the ending of your story and then go back to the start, too.
- 3 Now you can think about smaller pieces of information in your story. What do the places look like? What are the characters like? What connects them all? What happens to them and when? Keep a note of everything so you don't forget it when writing. It's not good if the hero has black hair at the start and brown hair at the end!
- 4 The ending of a story might be what people remember, but it's the start that gets people interested, so this is just as important and often takes just as much time to write. When you write your ending, think about how you want people to feel. For example, should they be terrified and then calm, or calm and then terrified? Remember you don't have to tell the reader everything. An open ending lets the reader imagine what happened. Not everyone likes this kind of ending, though.
- 5 Always leave time to go back and read your story. Read it to make sure everything is clear, and everything you say is important. Then, read it again and think about the language you have used. Are there better words? Or any errors to correct? And don't just read your story twice. Come back to it a few days later and read it again.

Lesson 2D

GRAMMAR | prepositions of time
READING | places that have changed a lot

GRAMMAR

prepositions of time

1 A  The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.

- I didn't have time to have lunch until the break.
a between b on c during
- What are you going to do in New Year's Day?
a between b on c at
- I'll wait here before you're ready to go and then we can leave together.
a until b after c during
- We worked together during 2019 and 2021.
a on b between c until

B Complete the sentences with a preposition of time.

- Amy shared a flat with two of her friends from 2018 last year.
- I like to eat ice cream a film.
- I'll see you about three hours' time.
- Let's clean the kitchen we've eaten dinner, or our food will go cold.
- I was born the 2000s.
- We need to go to the bank we go shopping so we have some money to spend.

READING

2A Read the article. Decide which place each sentence is about: Shanghai (S), the Aral Sea (A) or Houtouwan (H).

- Only a small number of people live in this area.
- The buildings are not the same as forty years ago.
- It's greener here than in the past.
- The size of this place changed because of farming.
- There are double the number of people there today compared to the early 2000s.
- Local people can do an activity here that they couldn't do a few years ago.
- The area and population are increasing a lot.

B Complete the information with numbers from the article.

- The population of the Houtouwan area in the early 1990s:
- The percentage of water compared with the past that is still in the Aral Sea today:
- How many metres high the first tall building in Shanghai was:
- How many millions of dollars it cost to get more water into the Aral Sea:
- The number of hours it takes to get to Houtouwan from Shanghai:
- The number of millions of people who live in Shanghai today:

Three places that have changed a lot in the last forty years

Shanghai, China

Look at photos of Shanghai in the 1980s and you'll see a very different city to the one that's there now. There were no tall buildings along the river – no famous view that tourists come to take photos of. In 1996, the 632-metre-high Oriental Pearl Tower opened and was the only tall building in the area. Now there are tall buildings all around it. It's not just the buildings that have changed. Shanghai's size has changed, too. In 1984, the city was around 308 km² in area size. Today it's over 6,200 km². It has twice the population that it had around twenty years ago, with 26 million people, and is one of the fastest growing cities in the world.



The Aral Sea

The Aral Sea once was one of the largest lakes in the world. When water from two rivers was pushed into different directions to help grow food, the lake became smaller. By the 2010s, the lake was so small that the fishing industry died. The lake is now just 10 percent of its past size, with some water in the north near Kazakhstan, and a little in the west. The part in the east near Uzbekistan is now a desert. A plan to make the lake bigger near Kazakhstan has been successful. This is both by stopping water from leaving and helping water to enter the lake. The plan has cost \$87m dollars, but fishing near the city of Aralsk is now possible again.

Houtouwan, Shengshan Island, China

Off the coast of Shanghai is Shengshan Island, one of 400 islands in the area. On the island is the village of Houtouwan, which was once the home of over 2,000 people, but is now the home of just a few. People began leaving the village in the 1990s to look for work on other parts of the island. Today, their homes are still there, many with furniture still inside. However, nature is taking the village back. Plants are growing over and inside the buildings. That's why tourists take a three-hour journey from Shanghai to see this unusual place. And local people earn money by selling them water.

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the conversation with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

A: What do you do?

B: I'm a gardener. I ¹..... (love) cooking, too.

A: Oh really? ²..... you..... (grow) your own vegetables and cook with them?

B: No, but I ³..... (think) about doing that next year.

A: I ⁴..... (not grow) vegetables. I don't know how!

B: What do you do?

A: At the moment, I ⁵..... (learn) to be a plumber at college and I ⁶..... (work) part-time at a shop at the weekends, but being a plumber is what I ⁷..... (want) to do in the future.

2 Complete the sentences with the *-ing* or infinitive form of the verbs in the box.

clean come get have help walk

1 I miss..... lots of free time, like I had as a child.

2 We'd love..... and visit you next week.

3 I try to avoid..... outside on my own in the dark.

4..... the house is really boring!

5 Shall we get some food before..... the bus home?

6 Jack's agreed..... us tidy the garden.

3  The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.

1 It's quite a lot hard to see without the light on.

- a a lot b pretty c quite a

2 I'd like to practise my French quite often than I do at the moment.

- a relatively b a lot more c a bit

3 We were all quite a pleased with the way we played during the match.

- a fairly b quite an c a bit

4 The meal cost pretty less than we'd thought so we were happy!

- a reasonably b quite a c quite a lot

4 Complete the text with the past simple, past continuous or past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

When I ¹..... (work) in Tokyo for a month last year, I met up with a colleague and we ²..... (go) out for lunch. Later, we ³..... (walk) back to the train station when I saw someone that I ⁴..... (know) at school. I couldn't believe it! We ⁵..... (not see) each other for a really long time, and now we were in the same street, in the same country on the other side of the world. I ⁶..... (be) really surprised!

5 Complete the college library sign with one preposition in each gap.

Important notice

The library will close ¹..... 24 June for the summer holidays. You have ²..... 5 p.m. on that day to return any books you have borrowed. We will close ³..... 6 p.m. ⁴..... returning your books, please check that you haven't left any papers or money inside them. You'd be surprised at what we find! If you want to borrow books ⁵..... the holidays, please use the city library.

Have a great summer. See you ⁶..... August when we open again (22 August).

6 For each question, write the correct answer. Write one word for each gap.

Seven stories

How many stories do you think you ¹..... heard in your lifetime? Hundreds? Thousands? Some people believe there are really only a few basic plots, and that these are repeated in all the stories we choose ²..... read, listen to or watch. ³..... the early 2000s, while author Christopher Booker ⁴..... doing research for a book on stories, he decided that there are just seven plots.

Booker suggests that one story is 'Rags to riches'. This is where the main character starts off poor and ends up rich. Another is 'The quest' where the hero goes on an adventure. If you ⁵..... reading a book at the moment, think about what type of story it is. You'll probably realise it's quite ⁶..... common one.



VOCABULARY

7 Complete the text with words from the box.

characters ending TV shows hero plots storytellers

Are fairy tales important today?

Fairy tales have been around for hundreds of years, so are they still useful today? Yes, I think so, although they're not perfect. Some of the ¹..... can be scary for children, especially when terrible things happen to the main ²..... But they teach children useful life lessons. For example, sometimes bad things happen to the ³..... of the story, but that person stays strong and later gets a happy ⁴..... This teaches children that bad things can happen to all of us, but good things happen too. Children can learn this lesson from films or ⁵..... but with fairy tales parents who read the story are the ⁶.....

8 Choose the correct options (a-c) to complete the sentences in each pair. You do not need one of the options.

- 1 I'm a financial consultant for a company, but I want to run
 - a in a full-time job.
 - b my own business one day.
 - c out of work soon.
- 3 I tried to get here on time, but I got
 - a held up on the way.
 - b a mistake with the address.
 - c the traffic was slow.
- 5 I'm a head teacher, so I'm responsible
 - a for the care of all staff and students.
 - b up to some of the teachers.
 - c with a lot of the other students.
- 7 I'm close to my brother, but I don't get
 - a in touch with him by social media mostly.
 - b after my sister all that much.
 - c on very well with my sister.

9 Complete the definitions with one word in each gap. The first letter is given.

- 1 If you have a p..... - job, you do not work the whole week.
- 2 If you do something silly and it makes you go red in the face, you feel e.....
- 3 A funny film about love is called a r..... comedy.
- 4 If you couldn't find your way to a place, you got l.....
- 5 If you have to call someone right now, you had to m..... an urgent phone call.
- 6 If you're really tired, you're e.....

10A Match the sentence halves.

- 1 Let's ask the shop
- 2 You two are always talking about food
- 3 I saw quite a good TV
- 4 I hate being frightened so I never watch horror
- 5 I don't think that I take
- 6 It looks like Amanda and Julio are in
 - a after either of my parents.
 - b assistant to help us.
 - c show yesterday evening.
 - d films on TV or at the cinema.
 - e or eating out!
 - f love with each other.

B Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bossy career colleagues mechanic proud upset

- 1 My sister's a and she helps me with all my car problems.
- 2 I'm sorry you were about the argument.
- 3 I'd love to have a in the fashion industry one day.
- 4 I usually go out with my after work on a Friday.
- 5 Stop being so and telling people what to do!
- 6 I'm really of Max for doing so well in his exams.

C Choose the correct words to complete the text.

How to make new friends

How do you make new friends these days? Do you sit on a park bench and start conversations about the ¹politics / weather / studies with strangers? Do you wait until you meet your friend's friends? Or go online?

Social media can make new friendships seem easy to make, but sometimes these sites are not ²helpful / kind / polite for making new friends. How do we know that we'll ³do / get / make on well with someone just from their profile and a few comments online? They might seem calm and ⁴bossy / crazy / patient at first, but they might actually be ⁵funny / rude / tidy and angry when we meet them.

Other ways to make friends include joining a club, or being a ⁶career / profession / volunteer for a local charity. We can ask people we work with to go out somewhere, and maybe get to know their friends. And of course, we can be ⁷bossy / friendly / tidy to strangers when we're in the park or at a bus stop as they might make a good friend. Just don't talk about what's happening in ⁸politics / wages / weather in your country. That's never a good way to try to start a friendship!