


10


Obsessions

Present Perfect Continuous
Time expressions
Complaining

Test your grammar

1 For each pair, match a line in **A** with a line or picture in **B**.

- | A | B |
|--|---|
| a What do you do
What are you doing | on your hands and knees?
for a living? |
| b She smokes
She's smoking | twenty cigarettes a day.
a Russian cigarette. |
| c He has
He's having | a bath. He can't come to the
phone.
a lot of money. |
| d You're stupid.
You're being stupid. | You always are.
You aren't usually. |
| e Someone fired a gun.
Someone was firing
a gun. |  |
| f The cat drowned.
The cat was drowning | so I jumped into the water
and saved it.
It was terribly sad. |
| g What have you done
with my headphones?
What have you been
doing | I can't find them.
since I last saw you? |
| h Who has drunk my
beer?

Who has been
drinking my beer? |  |

2 Look at the second sentence of each pair. What do the verbs have in common?

PRESENTATION (1)

Present Perfect Continuous

- 1 Look at the newspaper headline and the picture of Peter.
- What's Peter's job?
 - What has he passed?
 - 'L' stands for *Learner*. What are L-plates on a car for?
 - What is he tearing up? Why?
 - Can you explain the play on words in the headline?

Here endeth

Young vicar passes driving test after 632 lessons over 17 years

VICAR Peter Newman is celebrating success — he has finally passed his driving test. He has been learning to drive for the past 17 years, and he has had a total of 632 lessons.

Peter, 34, has spent over £9,000 on tuition, he has had eight different instructors, and he has crashed his car five times. Then, one week ago he changed to an automatic car — and he passed his test immediately. He said last night, 'I've been praying for a driving-licence for over half my life, and at last my prayers have been answered.'



2 T.68 Read and listen to the article. Then answer the questions.

- Why is Peter celebrating?
- Was it easy?
- What helped him to pass his test?
- What was his first accident?
- What was his big problem with driving?
- What has happened to his instructors? Why?
- Why hasn't he seen some of his relatives for so long?

3 Here are the answers to some questions. Write the questions using *he*. They all contain either the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

- a Seventeen years. (How long has he ...?)
- b 632. (How many ...?)
- c Over £9,000. (How much ...?)
- d Eight. (How many ...?)
- e Five times. (How many times ...?)
- f For over half his life. (How long ...?)
- g That he would never pass. (What ...?)
- h Fifty-six times. (How many ...?)
- i By visiting relatives and people in the remote villages. (How ...?)

T.69 Listen and check your answers.

● Grammar questions

- Find the examples of the Present Perfect Simple and Continuous in the text.
- What is the difference between the Present Perfect Simple and Continuous?

He has been learning to drive for 17 years.
He has had 632 lessons.

- Which describes a *completed action*?
- Which describes an *activity over a period of time*?

PRACTICE

1 Questions and answers

1 T.70 Listen to two people talking about driving and cars. Complete the questions.

- a _____ drive?
- b How long _____ ?
- c _____ a car?
- d How long _____ ?
- e How much _____ pay _____ ?
- f How many kilometres _____ ?
- g _____ ever _____ ?
- h Whose fault _____ ?

Ask and answer the same questions across the class.

2 Write a question with *How long ...?* Use either the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous. If both are possible, use the Continuous.

- a I live in the country. How long _____ ?
- b I play a lot of tennis. How long _____ ?
- c I know Jack well. How long _____ ?
- d I work in Prague. How long _____ ?
- e I have an American car. How long _____ ?

3 Make statements about yourself using the same verbs. In pairs, ask and answer questions with *How long ...?*

4 For each of the sentences in Exercise 2, write another question in the Past Simple.

- a When _____ move there?
- b How old _____ when _____ started _____ ?
- c Where _____ meet _____ ?
- d Why _____ decide _____ ?
- e How much _____ pay _____ ?

the Lessons

Peter, of St Andrew's Church, Repton in Nottinghamshire, began driving at the age of 17.

'It was in the country,' he said, 'and I was doing quite well until one morning, in a narrow lane, I saw a tractor coming towards me. I panicked and drove into a ten-foot hedge.'

Peter said, 'My big problem was confusing the clutch and the brake. I was absolutely hopeless. My instructors have been telling me for years that I would never pass, but I was determined to prove them wrong. Many of them have turned grey because of me!'

The turning-point came when Peter tried an automatic, and took his test again — for the fifty-sixth time.

He said, 'When I was told I'd passed, I went down on my knees and thanked God.'

So how has he been celebrating? 'I've been visiting all my relatives and people who live in the remote villages around here. I haven't seen some of them for years because I haven't been able to get to them. Now I can go anywhere!'

2 Dialogues

T.71 Work in pairs and make dialogues. Listen to the example.

Example

A tired – what ... doing?

B exhausted – getting ready to go on holiday

A done everything?

B packed cases ... been to the bank ... haven't booked the taxi yet

A *You look tired. What have you been doing?*

B *I'm exhausted! I've been getting ready to go on holiday.*

A *Have you done everything?*

B *Well, I've packed the cases and I've been to the bank, but I haven't booked the taxi yet.*

a A covered in paint – what ... doing?

B decorating the bathroom

A finished yet?

B painted the door ... haven't put the wallpaper up yet

b A oil on your face – what ... doing?

B servicing the car

A done it yet?

B mended the lights ... haven't changed the oil yet

c A dirty hands – what ... doing?

B filthy – working in the garden

A finished now?

B cut the grass ... haven't watered the flowers yet

d A your eyes are red – what ... doing?

B exhausted – revising for my exams

A finished yet?

B done my chemistry and history ... haven't done any English yet

3 Discussing grammar

There is something wrong with the following sentences! Talk to a partner. Why are they strange? What would be better?

a Ouch! I've been cutting my finger.

b I've read Tolstoy's *War and Peace* this afternoon. It was a nice little read.

c 'Why is your hair wet?' 'I've swum.'

d I'm terribly sorry, but I've been crashing into the back of your car.

e You've got tears in your eyes. Why have you cried?

PRESENTATION (2)

Time expressions

- 1 Joanna Hardy is a writer. Look at the chart of events in her life. Answer the questions.



Age	Events
0	Born 1950
5	Started school
6	Wrote short stories about animals
8	Collection of poems published April 1958; visit to France and Germany
11	16 Sept. 1961 mother died; visit to Italy
15	Wrote a novel (unpublished)
18	Went to Cambridge University for three years to read English literature
19	Met her first husband
20	Got married spring 1970
21	Graduated 20 June 1971
	First novel, <i>Chains</i> , published autumn 1971
22	Daughter born 14 June 1972
25	Novel <i>Strangers in the Night</i> published; won <i>The Times Literary Award</i> for best fiction
29	Divorce; visit to India and the Far East
31	Bought a house in north London
33	Novel <i>The Cry at Dawn</i> published
35-37	Made a series of TV programmes over a two-year period; met Jack, a BBC producer
38	Got married 10.30, 3 August 1988 to Jack; moved to her present address in Paris
40	Won <i>The Whitbread Trophy</i> for literary merit
46	Began her autobiography 1996
Now	Still writing her autobiography

- a Joanna has had an interesting life. What are some of the things she has done?
- b How long has she been writing?
- c What sort of things has she written?
- d How many novels has she written?
- e Has she won any prizes for her writing?
- f How long has she been married to Jack?
- g How many times has she been married?
- h How long has she been writing her autobiography?

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

while she was at university	at the age of six
since she married Jack	until she married Jack
After the publication	between 1968 and 1971
two years after she	while she was making
got married	

- a She wrote her first stories _____.
- b _____ of a collection of poems in 1958, she went to France and Germany.
- c She was at Cambridge University _____.
- d She met her first husband _____.
- e Her daughter was born _____.
- f She met Jack _____ a series of TV programmes.
- g She lived in north London _____.
- h She has been living in Paris _____.

PRACTICE

1 Questions and answers

Ask and answer the questions about Joanna Hardy.

- a When ... born?
- b When ... collection of poems published?
- c When ... mother die?
- d When ... get married for the first time?
- e When ... graduate?
- f When ... daughter born?
- g When ... India and the Far East?
- h When ... for the second time?
- i How long ... first marriage last?
- j How long ... in Paris?

T.72 Listen and check your answers.

2 How long are you here for?

- 1 Joanna is on a two-week tour of the United States. Look at her itinerary.

	Week 1	Week 2
Sun	New York	Kansas City
Mon	New York	Kansas City
Tues	Boston	Dallas
Wed	Boston	Denver
Thurs	Cleveland	Los Angeles
Fri	Chicago	Los Angeles
Sat	Chicago	Fly home

2 It is Monday of the second week, and she is at a press conference. How does she answer these questions?

How long are you in the States for?	How long have you been in the States?
When do you go back to England?	Where were you the day before yesterday?
Where were you this time last week?	Where will you be the day after tomorrow?

T.73 Listen and check your answers.

- 3 Imagine you are on tour for two weeks. Write your itinerary. Decide what day it is and where you are. In pairs, ask and answer the same questions.

3 Discussing grammar

Work in pairs.

- 1 Correct the mistakes in the questions.
 - a What time did you go to bed at last night?
 - b What did you do the last weekend?
 - c What are you doing this night?
 - d When this lesson begin?
 - e When ends this lesson?
 - f Are you going to study English the next month?
 - g When you born?
 - h What's today date?
- 2 Ask and answer the questions above.

LANGUAGE REVIEW

Present Perfect Continuous

The Present Perfect Continuous relates past activities to the present. It has two main uses.

- 1 To express unfinished past.
 - I've been working here for fifteen years.*
 - How long have you been learning English?*
 - Remember the verbs that rarely take the continuous.
 - I've known Jack for years and years.*
 - How long have you had your car?*
- 2 To express the present result of past activities.
 - You look tired. What have you been doing?*
 - I've been doing my homework.*

Time expressions

See the Grammar Reference section, page 154.

 Grammar Reference: page 153.

Pre-reading task

1 Work in pairs. Which of the following do you think is the riskiest?

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| playing Russian roulette | hang-gliding |
| taking cocaine | smoking tobacco |
| riding a motorbike at 200 kph | |
| crossing the road with your eyes closed | |

- 2 Read the quotations about smoking. What view of smoking does each quotation express?
- a 'Out of a thousand smokers of 20 cigarettes a day, one will be murdered, six will be killed on the roads, and about three hundred and thirty will die prematurely because of their smoking.'
 - b 'If you decide to give up smoking and drinking, you don't actually live longer; it just seems longer.'
 - c 'Teenagers begin to smoke because they think it's cool and because they think they look grown-up. The cigarette is a symbol of defiance and an attack on authority.'
 - d 'I have every sympathy with the American who was so horrified by what he had read about the effects of smoking that he gave up reading.'
 - e 'The world spends \$150 billion a year on smoking-related illnesses.'
- 3 Have attitudes to smoking changed in your country over the past few years? How? Do as many people smoke?
- 4 You are going to read an interview with a man called B J Cunningham. Look at the pictures and read these facts about him.

He's a chain smoker.
 He wears black leather cowboy clothes.
 He rides a Harley-Davidson motorbike.
 He has a weak chest.
 He returned to his true love after six months.
 He has started his own tobacco company.
 His company is not very successful.
 He smoked fifteen cigarettes during the interview.

- How old do you think he is?
- What do you know about his way of life?
- What kind of a man do you think he is?
- What nationality do you think he is?
- Would you like to meet him?

Reading

Read the text.

Were your ideas about B J Cunningham correct?
 Did you learn anything about him that surprised you?



**'Here!
 Have one of mine!'**
'Death cigarettes?
You must be joking!'

David Andrews meets B J Cunningham, a dedicated smoker who loyally puffs his own cigarettes called *Death*.



OK. So here are the facts. There's an Englishman called B J Cunningham who has been smoking since he was eleven. He's a chain smoker who's in love with smoking. He smokes between two and three packets a day, and already, at the age of 30, has a weak chest. He was in hospital for six days when his lungs collapsed. 'It was at that point that I did actually give up cigarettes for six months.' But then he returned to his true love. He wears black leather cowboy clothes and has a fondness for classic Harley-Davidson motorbikes, which he has been riding for the past fifteen years. 'I've had about ten of them,' he says coolly.

So far, not a very remarkable life. But then, B J Cunningham (no one actually knows what B J stands for) had an idea one night in a bar in LA. 'Let's market a cigarette called *Death*,' he said to a business partner. 'Why?' said the partner.

'It's obvious,' he explains to me. 'When you take a packet of cigarettes out of your top pocket and put it on the bar in front of you, you're making a statement about yourself, exactly as you do with the clothes you wear, the music you like, and the newspaper you read. You're saying, "These cigarettes are a part of me."' "

'So, if you take out a packet of Benson and Hedges, you're saying, "I'm classy — gold packet — part of high society." If you take out a packet of Marlboro, you're saying, "I'm an outdoor type, I like wearing a cowboy hat and riding horses ..."' "

'Now, if you produce a packet of *Death* cigarettes,' he continues, producing a packet of *Death* cigarettes to illustrate his point, 'what you're saying is ...'

He looks at me to make sure that I'm going to write down what you're saying about yourself if you smoke *Death* cigarettes. But do I need to? We all know what *Death* cigarettes are about. B J Cunningham has been telling us about them since he started his Enlightened Tobacco Company (ETC) in 1991.

Everyone has now got the joke, thank you very much. We've seen the black packets with their death's head on the front and the white packets which are called *Death Lights*; and we've heard about the coffin-shaped vending machines in pubs and clubs.

However, for anyone who has managed to avoid B J's publicity, here goes. *Death* cigarettes are for the smoker who wants to say, 'Yes, I'm killing

myself, but at least I know it, and I smoke a brand which doesn't try to hide the fact.' '*Death* cigarettes,' concludes B J, 'say, "Don't you dare tell me to stop!"'

B J Cunningham, now on his ninth cigarette of the interview, says he wants to expose the hypocrisy behind the tobacco industry. Governments can't afford to ban smoking because they receive huge amounts of money in tax. Tobacco companies try to improve their image by sponsoring sports events such as motor racing, rugby, football, cricket, and tennis, at vast expense. 'What everybody wants to forget is that smoking kills. That's why I'm here, to remind people that smoking and death are linked.'



The ETC hoped to win a good share of the UK market. 'Cigarettes in Britain are a £12 billion industry in which four companies control 95% of the market. The question is: How do we get a share?' He knows the question but he can't afford the answer. The ETC can't afford to advertise like the big companies. It has been losing about £1 million a year.

Personally, I have a very different opinion as to why so few people choose to smoke a brand of cigarette called *Death*. B J Cunningham has misunderstood human psychology. Of course smokers *know* that their habit is probably going to kill them, but they prefer not to think about it. The only people who are going to smoke his cigarettes are people like himself. When I offered one to a friend recently, his reaction was, 'You must be joking.' And this is what *Death* cigarettes are all about. It's a joke that was funny, but isn't funny any more.

But B J is still obsessed by fags. 'Do you know the main reason I love my job?' he says. 'It's because it gives me a chance to attack the anti-smoking killjoys! Those puritans who try to control our lives. I've met many people who don't smoke, but who tell me that if smoking were made illegal, they would fight it. You just can't have laws which control every aspect of the way people live.'

I finally started to warm to this character B J Cunningham. It was the end of the interview, and the number of fag ends in the ashtray had increased to fifteen. Perhaps he had something important to say after all. Not just, 'Hey, everybody! Look at me! I'm weird, and I'm killing myself!'

Comprehension check

Read the text more carefully. Complete the sentences with the best ending, a, b, or c.

- 1 B J Cunningham smokes two or three packets of cigarettes a day ...
 - a even though he has a weak chest.
 - b because he has to for his job.
 - c to prove that smoking is safe.
- 2 He wears cowboy clothes and rides a Harley-Davidson motorbike because ...
 - a he plays in a rock 'n' roll band.
 - b he likes everything that comes from the States.
 - c it is part of the image he wants to create for himself.
- 3 B J Cunningham says that smokers choose a certain brand of cigarettes ...
 - a because it shows the kind of person they are.
 - b to go with the clothes they are wearing.
 - c because they want to be sporty or part of high society.
- 4 We get the impression that the interviewer ...
 - a likes and admires B J Cunningham.
 - b is bored and irritated by B J Cunningham.
 - c is very angry with B J Cunningham.
- 5 B J Cunningham says *Death* cigarettes are for people ...
 - a who want to be honest and aggressive.
 - b who want to prove that smoking cigarettes doesn't kill.
 - c who want to expose the hypocrisy of governments and the tobacco industry.
- 6 B J Cunningham says that his job ...
 - a is to get sponsorship for sports events.
 - b is to sell as many cigarettes as he can.
 - c is to be honest about the dangers of smoking.
- 7 The interviewer thinks that the ETC hasn't been successful because ...
 - a the big tobacco companies spend £12 billion on advertising.
 - b everybody thinks that *Death* cigarettes are just a joke.
 - c smokers don't want to be reminded that smoking kills.
- 8 B J Cunningham ...
 - a wants to defend people's right to smoke.
 - b wants to control the lives of smokers.
 - c thinks that smoking will one day be made illegal.
- 9 The interviewer warms to B J Cunningham at the end of the interview ...
 - a when B J Cunningham gives his main reason for selling *Death* cigarettes.
 - b because he realizes that he is just a weird eccentric.
 - c when he finally puts out his last cigarette.

Language work

Here are the answers to some questions. Write the questions.

- 1 _____ ?
Since he was eleven.
- 2 _____ ?
Between forty and sixty.
- 3 _____ ?
Yes, he has. He gave up for six months after his lungs collapsed.
- 4 _____ ?
For fifteen years.
- 5 _____ ?
About ten.
- 6 _____ ?
In 1991.
- 7 _____ ?
About £1 million a year.
- 8 _____ ?
Fifteen.

Discussion

Discuss the following in small groups. Then report back to the whole class.

- 1 How much is a packet of cigarettes in your country? How much of that is tax? What sort of health warnings are there? Do tobacco companies sponsor any sports events?
- 2 Why is it that drugs such as nicotine and alcohol are legal in many countries, while other drugs are illegal?
- 3 Do you think smoking should be banned in all public places? Or, should smokers be allowed to smoke when and where they want?



VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Compound nouns

1 The following are definitions of words from Unit 10. What are the words?

Example

What you wear if you want to listen to your Walkman.

Headphones.

- a The piece of paper that means you can drive a car.
- b What you have to pass to get the piece of paper!
- c What you put on the walls of your house when you decorate a room.
- d An interview given to a lot of journalists to make an announcement.
- e Someone who smokes one cigarette after another.
- f Someone that you run a business with.
- g Where smokers put out their cigarettes.

What do you notice about these words?

2 Nouns can be combined to make a new word. These are called **compound nouns**. They are written in different ways.

postcard
postbox
postman
postcode

One word.

post office

Two words.

Occasionally the words are hyphenated (*window-shopping*). There are no rules, and English people themselves often have to go to a dictionary to check the spelling.

T.74 Listen to the words. Where is the stress?

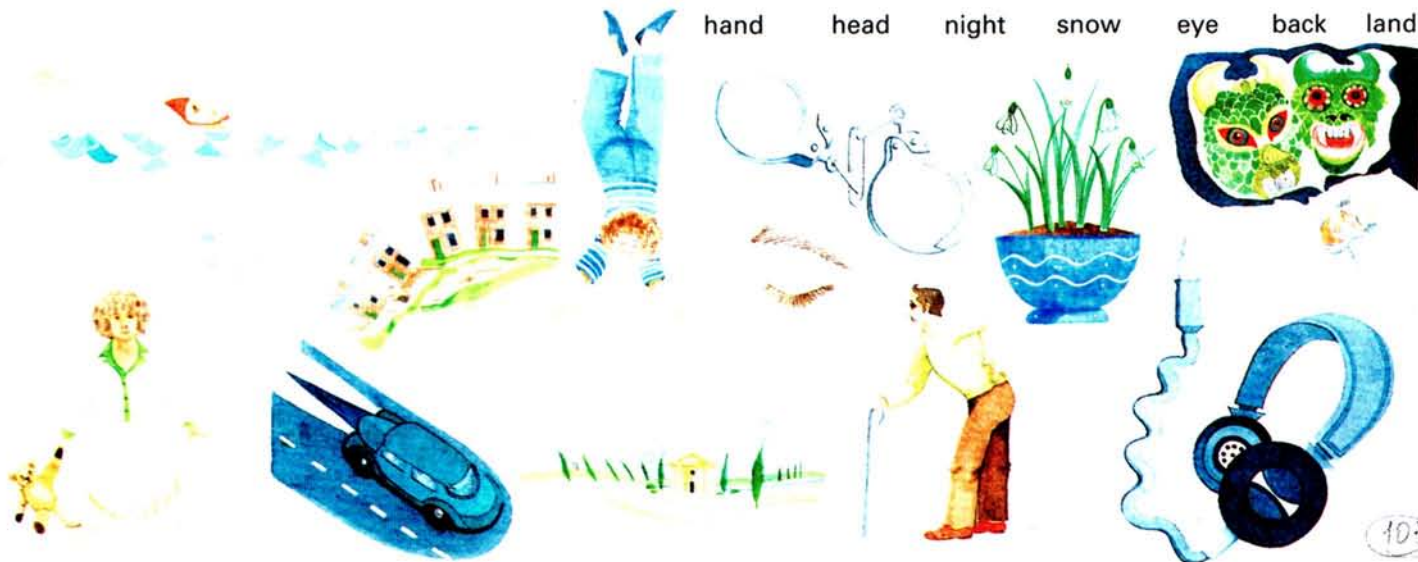
3 Put one word in each box to form three compound nouns. Look at the example. Check the spelling in a dictionary.

a	<u>tooth</u>	ache brush paste	i	_____	conditioning mail port
b	dining living changing	_____	j	_____	cup spoon pot
c	_____	lights warden jam	k	_____	glasses bathing set
d	_____	way racing bike	l	news travel estate	_____
e	cookery telephone note	_____	m	wrapping writing toilet	_____
f	_____	engine place works	n	chair fire dust	_____
g	birthday credit get-well	_____	o	_____	centre basket spree
h	_____	dresser brush cut	p	_____	case shop worm

4 Work in pairs.

Look up the words below in your dictionary and find more compound nouns. Write some sentences like those in Exercise 1 to test the other students in the class.

hand head night snow eye back land



● LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Collectors

Pre-listening task

- 1 What kinds of things do people often collect?
- 2 Do you collect anything? Did you use to when you were younger?

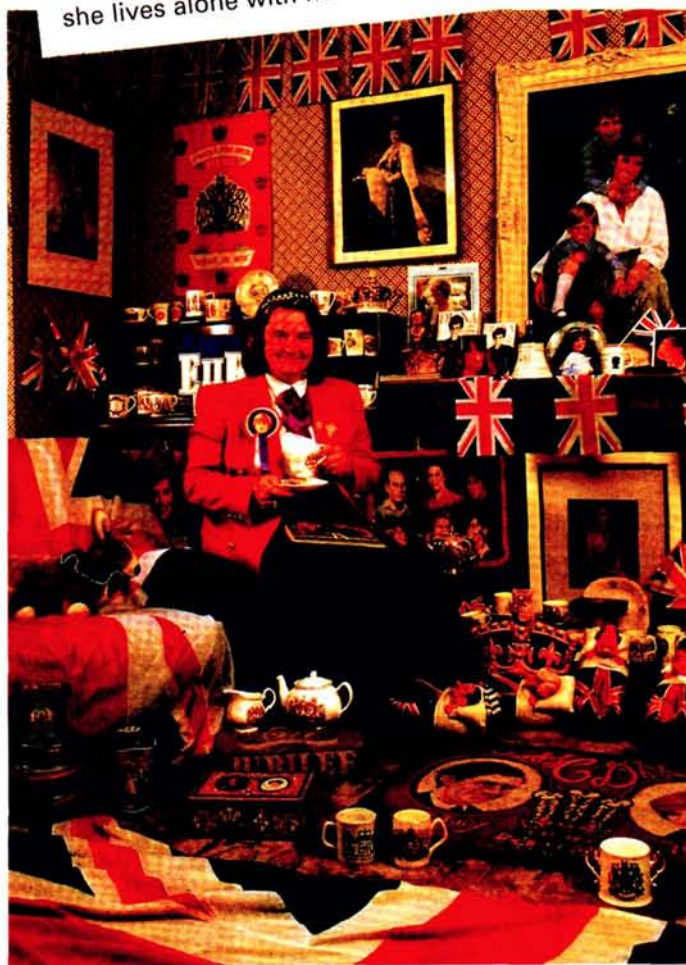
Listening

You are going to listen to two people who are both keen collectors. Divide into two groups.

Look at the picture about your person. What can you see? What does she/he collect? What questions would you like to ask her/him? Listen and answer the questions.

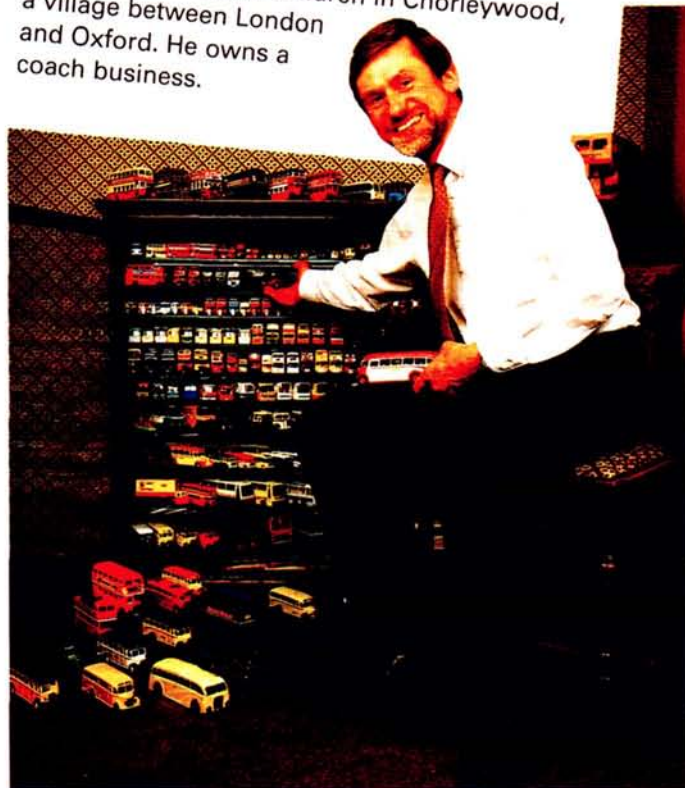
Group A

T.75a Listen to Margaret Tyler. She lives in Wembley, north London. Her children have now grown up and left home, and so she lives alone with her incredible collection.



Group B

T.75b Listen to Ted Hewitt. He lives with his wife and three small children in Chorleywood, a village between London and Oxford. He owns a coach business.



Comprehension check

- 1 Where does she/he live? Who with?
- 2 What does she/he do for a living?
- 3 How big is her/his collection?
- 4 How long has she/he been collecting?
- 5 How many rooms of the house are taken up with the collection?
- 6 What's her/his favourite piece?
- 7 How much has the collection cost?
- 8 Where do the pieces come from?
- 9 Is she/he in touch with other people who share the same hobby?
- 10 What ambitions does she/he have?

When you have answered the questions, find a partner from the other group. Compare and swap information.

Guessing game

Your teacher will tell one student what he or she collects. The others must ask questions to find out what it is.

How big are they?

Can you buy them?

When you've guessed what it is, ask some of the questions in the Comprehension check above.

How long have you been collecting?

● WRITING

Beginning and ending letters

- 1 Match the correct beginning and ending for the five letters on the right. Which letter ...
... asks for information? ... accepts an invitation?
... invites? ... gives news?
... says that money has been received?
- 2 Which of these sentences continues each letter?
 - a Could you please send me your brochure and a price list? I would be most grateful.
 - b I've changed my job a few times since I last spoke to you, and as you know, I've moved, too.
 - c Unfortunately this amount did not include packing and postage, which is £7.50.
 - d June and I are having a barbecue with all our friends, and we were wondering if you could come.
 - e We'd love to come. I haven't been to your part of the country for ages.
- 3 Note the following points about formal and informal letters.

- We can write contractions (*I've, we're, I'll*) in an informal letter, but not in a formal one.
- All letters begin with *Dear ...*
- You can end an informal letter with *Best wishes* or *Love*.

Here are some useful phrases for informal letters:

Beginning

It was lovely to hear from you. I was pleased to hear that ...

Thank you for your letter. I was sorry to hear that ...

I'm sorry I haven't written before, but ...

This is just a note to say ...

Giving news

We're having a lovely time in ...

I've been very busy recently. Last week I ... and next week I'm going to ...

Ending

I'm looking forward to seeing you .../to hearing from you soon.

Give my regards to Robert ...

Write to me soon ...

I hope to hear from you soon ...

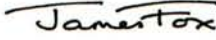


Write and tell me when ...

- 4 Write a letter to a friend who you haven't been in touch with for a long time. Give your news, describe some things that you have done recently, and say what your future plans are. Ask about his/her news and family. Try to arrange to meet somewhere. Remember to put your address and the date in the top right-hand corner of your letter.

Beginnings

- a Dear Mary
This is just a note to ask if you and Dave are free on the evening of July 11.
- b Dear Jane
Many thanks for your letter. It was lovely to hear from you after such a long time. You asked me what I've been doing. Well, ...
- c Dear Sir/Madam
I saw an advertisement in the Daily Telegraph for weekend breaks at your hotel.
- d Dear Peter
Thank you so much for inviting Dave and me to your summer party.
- e Dear Mr Smith
We received your order for the *World Encyclopaedia* on CD ROM, and your cheque for £75.

Endings

- 1 Many thanks. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.
Yours faithfully

James Fox
- 2 We will have pleasure in meeting your order as soon as we can.
Yours sincerely
Thames Valley Computer Software
- 3 It would be lovely to meet some time. Do you ever come to London? You must let me know.
Love

- 4 Do get in touch soon and tell me if you can make it.
Regards to you all.
Best wishes

- 5 We're really looking forward to seeing you again, and to meeting your friends.
Best wishes


Complaining

1 Choose a word or words from the box to complete the sentences. Some are used more than once.

too much	a few	any	How many
as much as	How much	some	too many
as many as	enough	a little	

- a ' _____ cigarettes do you smoke a day?'
'Forty.'
'That's _____ . You shouldn't smoke _____ at all.'
- b ' _____ alcohol do you drink?'
'About a bottle of wine a day.'
'That's _____ . You shouldn't drink _____ that.'
- c ' _____ do you weigh?'
'Sixteen and a half stone.'
'That's _____ . You should try to lose _____ weight.'
- d ' _____ do you earn?'
'Not _____ money to pay all my bills!'
- e ' _____ people are there in your class?'
'Forty.'
'I think that's _____.'
- f ' _____ aspirins do you take when you have a headache?'
'About ten or twelve.'
'That's _____ . You mustn't take _____ that!'
- g 'How old are you?'
'Seventeen. I'm old _____ to get married, but I'm not old _____ to vote!'
- h 'When did you last go to the cinema?'
'Quite recently. Just _____ days ago.'
- i 'Do you take sugar in your coffee?'
'Just _____.'

2 In pairs, ask and answer the same questions.

3 Write a dialogue of complaint, either in a restaurant, a hotel, or a clothes shop. Act it out to the rest of the class.

Example



Waiter

How was your meal, madam?

Lady

It was terrible. The soup was too salty, the steak wasn't cooked enough, and there weren't enough vegetables. The table was too noisy and the waiters were slow.

But apart from that?

It was fine, thanks.