

1

What a wonderful world!

Auxiliary verbs
Social expressions

Test your grammar

- 1 Make questions with *you* from the sentences.

Example

I come from Australia. (*Where?*)



- a I live in a flat near the centre of town. (*Where?*)
- b I speak three languages. (*How many?*)
- c I'm learning English because I need it for my job. (*Why?*)
- d I've been to France, Germany, Sweden, and the United States. (*Which countries?*)
- e I was born in Dublin in 1961. (*Where? When?*)
- f I've been learning English for three years. (*How long?*)
- g I have two brothers and a sister. (*How many?*)
- h I've got £10 in my pocket. (*How much?*)
- i I went to the cinema last night. (*Where?*)
- j I'm wearing jeans and a jumper. (*What?*)

In pairs, ask and answer the questions about *you*.
Tell the class about your partner.

- 2 Make the statements negative.

Example

I smoke.

I don't smoke.

- a My mother works in a bank.
- b It's raining.
- c I went out last night.
- d I'm learning Russian.
- e We've got a dog.
- f I had a shower this morning.
- g English is spoken in every country in the world.

PRESENTATION

Auxiliary verbs

- 1 Answer the questions in the quiz.

General knowledge

QUIZ

- 1 When did the modern Olympic Games start?
a 1876 b 1888 c 1896
- 2 How long does it take for the sun's rays to reach Earth?
a 8 minutes b 8 hours c 8 days
- 3 What was Neil Armstrong doing when he said, 'That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind'?
- 4 What doesn't a vegan eat?
- 5 If you are buying things with rupees, which country are you in?
- 6 Where were the first books printed?
a Germany
b Egypt
c China



2 T.1 Listen and check your answers.

3 Find an example of the following tenses in the quiz.

Present Simple	Past Simple
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Simple passive	Past Simple passive
Present Perfect Simple	

● Grammar question

– When do we use the auxiliary verbs *do*, *be*, and *have*? Think of tenses, negatives and questions.

4 Write some general knowledge questions. Ask the class.

7 In which religion are the gods Brahma, Vishnu and Siva worshipped?



8 Which record album has sold more than any other?

9 What does VIP stand for?

10 Why didn't Ben Johnson get the gold medal for the 100 metres at the Seoul Olympics?

11 What was Abraham Lincoln doing when he was assassinated?

12 How many times has Brazil won the World Cup?

13 How many wings does a butterfly have?

14 If you are eating *sushi*, what exactly are you eating?



PRACTICE

1 Grammar and pronunciation

1 Correct the factual mistakes in sentences a–k and give the right information.

T.2a First listen to the sentence stress in the example.

Example

The sun rises in the west.

It doesn't rise in the west!
It rises in the east!

- a The Pope comes from Australia.
- b The teacher's wearing a swimming costume.
- c People drive on the right in Britain.
- d My mother has got ten sisters and brothers.
- e We went to Iceland on holiday last summer.
- f I had a huge breakfast.
- g It'll snow tomorrow.
- h We're learning Chinese.
- i I live in a palace.
- j Champagne is made in Scotland.
- k Cats and dogs can swim.

T.2b Listen and check your answers.

2 Write questions for the answers.

Example

How many books *did you read* on holiday?

Four.

- a What _____ last night?
I stayed in and watched television.
- b What sort of books _____ reading?
I like horror stories and science fiction.
- c _____ been to America?
Yes, I have. I went there last year. I really enjoyed it.
- d What _____ the teacher _____?
She's helping Maria with this exercise.
- e _____ your father do?
He works in a bank.
- f Why _____ your homework last night?
Because I didn't feel well.
- g How long _____ it take you to come to school?
It takes me about twenty minutes. I come by bus.
- h What _____ doing next weekend?
I don't know. I haven't got any plans yet.
- i _____ you _____ a CD player at home?
No, I haven't. Just a tape recorder.

In pairs, ask and answer the questions about *you*.

2 is or has?

T.3 Listen to the sentences. They all contain 's. Say if 's = *is* or 's = *has*.

Example

She's got a BMW. *has*

Peter's waiting near the door. *is*

3 Short answers

1 T.4a Read and listen to the breakfast conversation.

Dad Morning! Did you sleep well?

Emma Yes.

Dad Do you want any breakfast?

Emma No. I'm not hungry.

Dad Oh. Have you fed the cat?

Emma Yes.

Dad Has the post come?

Emma No.

Dad OK. Are you going to be late tonight?

Emma No. I'll be back at the usual time.



2 T.4b Listen to a similar dialogue. What's the difference?

We use short answers in spoken English because *yes* or *no* on its own can sound impolite.

Practise the dialogue using short answers.

3 T.5 Answer the questions you hear with a short answer.

4 Stand up! Ask three students the following *yes/no* questions. Add one or two questions of your own. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗) in the columns. Give short answers in your reply.

	S1	S2	S3
Do you play a musical instrument?			
Does anyone in your family smoke?			
Have you got any pets?			
Can you cook?			
Are you going out tonight?			
Did you watch TV last night?			
Have you been to the cinema recently?			
...			
...			

4 Reading and tenses

Read the text about *The Times* newspaper. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. There are examples of active and passive sentences.

Example

The Times is printed (print) six days a week, from Monday to Saturday.





The Times, symbol of tradition and establishment

THE TIMES is one of Britain's oldest and most influential newspapers. It (a) _____ (begin) its life in 1785. It (b) _____ (start) by John Walter. In those days it (c) _____ (cost) two and a half old pennies.

In the nineteenth century, *The Times* (d) _____ (develop) a reputation for accurate reporting and independent editorial views. Now it (e) _____ (sell) over 650,000 copies a day. It (f) _____ (publish)

in London, along with its sister newspaper, *The Sunday Times*, which (g) _____ (have) at least ten sections and takes all week to read!

'*The Times* (h) _____ (have) an excellent reputation for over 200 years,' said its editor, who (i) _____ (work) for the paper since 1980, 'and now we (j) _____ (try) our best to continue that tradition in order to produce a newspaper for the twenty-first century.'

5 Speaking

Work in pairs. Your teacher will give you some information about a journalist called Charles Hendrickson, who has worked for *The Times* and other newspapers. You will not have the same information as your partner.

Ask and answer questions to complete the information.

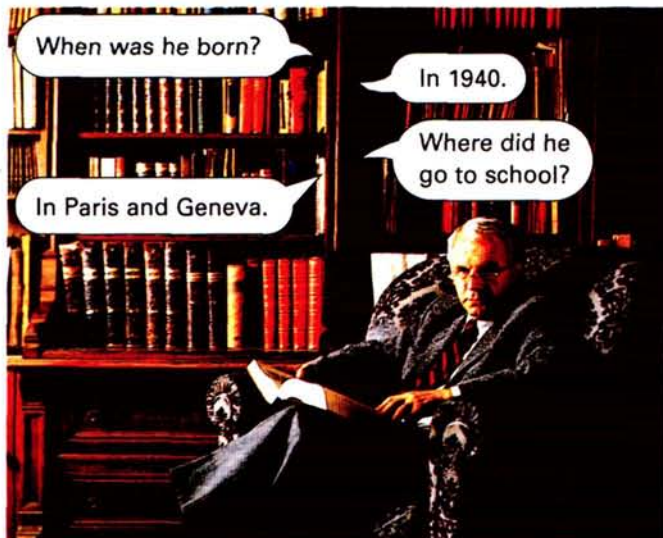
Example

Student A

Charles Hendrickson was born in ... (When?).
He went to school in Paris and Geneva.

Student B

Charles Hendrickson was born in 1940. He went to school in ... (Where?).



LANGUAGE REVIEW

Auxiliary verbs

The auxiliary verbs *do*, *be* and *have* are used to express various grammatical functions, for example to form questions and negatives, and to form tenses.

do

Do, *does* and *did* are used to form the question and negative in the Present Simple and the Past Simple.

Where *do* you work?

I don't like the rain.

What *does* she do?

He *doesn't* want to go home.

Why *did* you go to Paris?

We *didn't* buy anything.

be

Be is used with *-ing* forms and past participle forms to make continuous and passive verb forms.

She's *wearing* new shoes.

The Times is *published* in London.

What *were* you *doing* this morning?

I was born in India.

I've been learning English for three years.

My money's been stolen.

have

Have is used to make perfect verb forms.

Have you ever seen a ghost?

She's *been* waiting for two hours.

Grammar Reference: page 142.

● READING AND LISTENING

Pre-reading task

1 In the 2nd century BC a list was made of the most impressive and beautiful man-made objects in the world. These were called **The Seven Wonders of the World**.

Match each picture in the box with its name.
How many can we still see today?

- The Pharos, lighthouse of Alexandria
- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- The Statue of Zeus at Olympia
- The Colossus of Rhodes
- The Pyramids of Egypt
- The Tomb of Mausolus
- The Temple of Diana

2 What do you think are some of the greatest wonders of the twentieth century? Don't just think of buildings!

Reading

1 In the text, the journalist, Ann Halliday, describes what are for her the seven wonders of the modern world. Read about them.

2 In what way does she say modern wonders are different from ancient wonders?

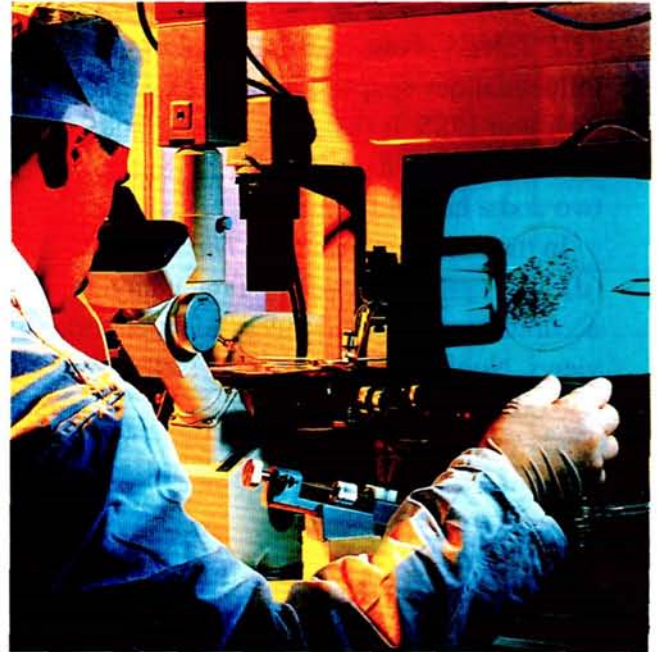
Put them in order, 1 – 7, according to which *you* think is the most important (1 = the most important, 7 = the least important).

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> computers | <input type="checkbox"/> space travel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> medical science | <input type="checkbox"/> holidays |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the Olympic Games | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> we are still here | |

Discuss your decisions as a class.

Wonders of the modern world

by Ann Halliday



I DON'T believe that today's wonders are similar in kind to the wonders of the Ancient World. They were all buildings and statues. In the last two centuries we have seen unprecedented technical and scientific achievements. These are surely our modern wonders. Here is my list.

1 Computers

They have already revolutionized the way we live and work. But it is early days for computers. We don't know how much they are still changing the world. More computer wonders are yet to come.

2 Space Travel

Only a few years before men were walking on the moon, reputable scientists declared that it was impossible. But in 1969 Neil Armstrong stepped out of his space capsule and made his famous statement: 'That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind!'

3 Medical Science

Surely nothing has done more for the comfort and happiness of mankind than the advance of medical knowledge! How many millions of people have benefited from the humble aspirin? How many lives has penicillin saved? Average life expectancy in Europe has risen dramatically over the last hundred years, from about 50 years in 1906 to about 75 years today.

4 Holidays

Yes — holidays! In fact there have always been holidays — in ancient Rome there were more than 150 a year — but a holiday used to mean simply a day when you didn't work. Now holidaymakers travel to all parts of the world. Perhaps you don't like so many tourists in your country, but you must agree that a phenomenon which sees the population of Greece treble in summer, and which sends office workers and shop assistants to Spain, Turkey, or the Caribbean is a wonder of the world.



5 The Olympic Games

It is true that the Olympic Games are now commercialized and there is greed and drug abuse. However, it is a competition in which every country in the world takes part. Every four years, for a brief moment, we see these countries come together in peace and friendship. We feel hope again for the future of mankind.

6 Agriculture

In 1724, Jonathan Swift wrote, 'Whoever makes two blades of grass or two ears of corn grow where only one grew before serves mankind better than the whole race of politicians'. In Europe our farmers have done this. In 1709, whole villages in France died of hunger. Now, in Europe we can't eat all the food we produce. If only the politicians could find a way to share it with those parts of the world where there is still famine.



7 We are still here

The last wonder of the modern world is simply that we are still here. We have bombs that could destroy the world but we have not used them. This is surely the greatest wonder of all!

Comprehension check

Here are seven more statements made by Ann about her choice of wonders. Which statement goes with which wonder? Discuss your answers with a partner.

- a Surgeons can perform the most amazing operations.
- b We see people from warring countries shake hands.
- c Small children can program them, sometimes more easily than adults!
- d No government dares to use such weapons.
- e Maybe visiting one country a day is not your idea of the best way to see the world!
- f We produce enough to feed the world.
- g Progress in this area is slower now. Not as much money goes into research as in the 1960s.

Language work

Complete the following with the correct auxiliary verb in the positive or negative form. Check your answers with the text.

- 1 Computers _____ already revolutionized the way we live and work.
- 2 We _____ know how much they _____ still changing the world.
- 3 Only a few years before men _____ walking on the moon, scientists said that it was impossible.
- 4 How many lives _____ penicillin saved?
- 5 A holiday used to mean a day when you _____ work.
- 6 The Olympic Games _____ now commercialized.

Listening

T.6 You will hear three people giving their ideas of the wonders of the modern world.

- Make a list of the wonders they mention.
- What is good about each wonder?
- Are there any problems with it?

SPEAKING

Discussion

1 What machines are important in your life? In pairs, put the inventions in order. Which do you think is the most important? Which has changed the world the most? Mark them **1** for the most important down to **10** for the least important.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> the telephone | <input type="checkbox"/> the atom bomb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the car | <input type="checkbox"/> the space rocket |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the television | <input type="checkbox"/> the computer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the plane | <input type="checkbox"/> the fax machine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the space satellite | <input type="checkbox"/> the washing machine |

2 Work in groups of four. Try to persuade the others that your order is the right one!

3 Talk together as a class. What other machines would you add to the list?

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Sounds and spelling

1 English spelling, as you probably know, is not logical! Words which *look* as though they are pronounced the same *aren't* pronounced the same.

meat /mi:t/ and *great* /gret/
home /həʊm/ and *some* /sʌm/
know /nəʊ/ and *now* /naʊ/

2 In the following lists of words, three words rhyme, but one is different. Underline the one that's different. The two vowel sounds are given to help you. There is a list of phonetic symbols on the inside back cover of this book.

Example
 /u:/ or /ʊ/?
 boot foot shoot suit

- a /i:/ or /e/?
 bread head read (past) read (present)
- b /ɜ:/ or /ɔ:/?
 work fork talk walk
- c /ʌ/ or /əʊ/?
 done phone son won
- d /e/ or /ei/?
 paid made played said

- e /u:/ or /ʊ/?
 good food wood stood
- f /eɪ/ or /i:/?
 ache break take weak
- g /ɪə/ or /eə/?
 dear hear pear near
- h /əʊ/ or /aʊ/?
 cows knows owes rose

T.7 Listen and check your answers.

Silent letters

1 There are many silent letters in English words.
 listen talk write knife

Cross out the silent letters in the following words.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| a sign | e receipt | i salmon |
| b honest | f knee | j cupboard |
| c half | g iron | k whistle |
| d comb | h lamb | l answer |

2 Here are some words in phonetics. Write the words. Careful! They all have silent letters.

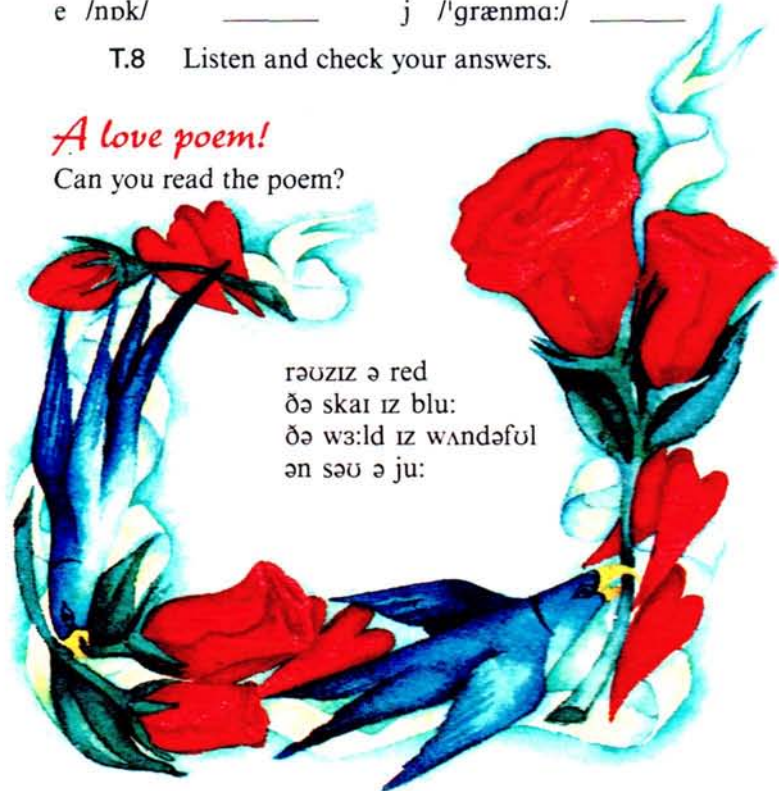
Example /klaɪmd/ = *climbed*

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| a /'kɑ:sl/ | _____ | f /'fɔ:rən/ | _____ |
| b /bɒm/ | _____ | g /hɑ:t/ | _____ |
| c /'sænwɪdʒ/ | _____ | h /'nɒlɪdʒ/ | _____ |
| d /'aɪlənd/ | _____ | i /sɑ:'kɒlədʒɪ/ | _____ |
| e /nɒk/ | _____ | j /'grænma:/ | _____ |

T.8 Listen and check your answers.

A love poem!

Can you read the poem?



rəʊzɪz ə red
 ðə skaɪ ɪz blu:
 ðə wɜ:lɪd ɪz wʌndəfʊl
 ən səʊ ə ju:

WRITING

Correcting mistakes

1 It is important to try to correct your own mistakes when you write. Look at the letter that a student has written to her friend. Her teacher has used symbols to show her the kind of mistakes she has made.

T Tense

WW Wrong word

P Punctuation

Gr Grammar

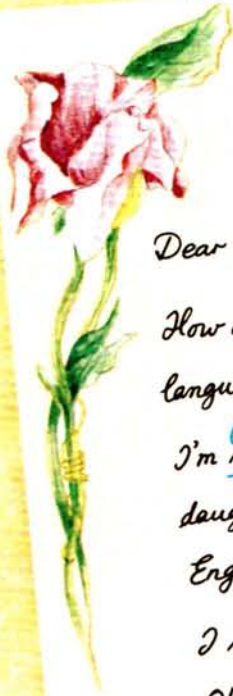
WO Word order

^ Word missing

Prep Preposition

Sp Spelling

Read the letter and correct the mistakes.



18 Greencroft Gardens
London NW6
Tuesday 10 May

Dear Stephanie

How are you? I'm very well. I came ^{Prep} in London two weeks ago ^{Gr} for to study at a language school. I want ^P learn english because [^] is a very important language.

I'm ^{Gr} stay with ^{Gr} a English family called Bennett. They have two ^{Gr} son ^{Gr} and a daughter. Mr Bennett is [^] teacher, and Mrs Bennett work ^{Gr} in a hospital. English people ^{Gr} is very kind, but they speak very quickly!

I study in the morning. My teachers ^P name is Ann. She ^{WW} said me my English is OK, but I ^{WW} do a lot of mistakes. Ann ^{Gr} don't give us too much homework, so in the afternoons I ^{WO} go ^{Gr} always sightseeing. London is much ^{Gr} more ^{Gr} big than my town.

I like ^{WO} very much painting, and I'm very interesting ^{Gr} ^{Prep} for modern art, so I visit galleries and museums. I have met a girl called Christina. She ^T came from Greece and she ^{Gr} have a lovely flat near Regent's Park. Last night we ^T go to the cinema, but the film wasn't very ^{Sp} exciting.

^{WW} Do you like to visit me in London? Why don't you come for a weekend?

Write to me soon. I'd love to see you.

Love

Kati



2 Write a similar letter. Imagine you are a student (of languages? of art? of music?) in another town. Write a letter to a friend giving some of your news.

Social expressions

1 When we're talking and chatting, we use a lot of idiomatic expressions!

Example

Hurry up, we're late!

Hang on a sec. I'm just going to the loo.

Match a line in A with a line in B.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| a _____ | e _____ | i _____ |
| b _____ | f _____ | j _____ |
| c _____ | g _____ | k _____ |
| d _____ | h _____ | |

A

- a Sorry I'm late. I got held up in the traffic.
- b Bye, Mum! I'm off to school now.
- c Have you heard that Jenny's going out with Pete Boyd?
- d How long did it take you to do the homework?
- e I don't know about you, but I'm fed up with this weather.
- f Who was that I saw you with last night?
- g I'm tired. I'm having next week off.
- h Right! Let's go for a ten-mile jog in the park!
- i Let me buy you a drink.
- j Shall we meet this afternoon at 3.00?
- k What a fantastic coat! Was it expensive?

B

- 1 No, no. It's my round. What would you like?
- 2 That's a good idea. The break will do you good.
- 3 Me, too. I'm just longing for some sunshine.
- 4 Never mind. You're here now. Come and sit down.
- 5 Ages. What about you?
- 6 It cost an absolute fortune!
- 7 Really? I don't know what she sees in him.
- 8 Sorry. I can't make it then. What about a bit later?
- 9 Take care, my love. Have a nice day!
- 10 You must be joking!
- 11 Mind your own business!

2 T.9a Listen and check your answers. Memorize some of the dialogues. Close your books and practise them in pairs.

3 T.9b Listen to the sentences. Reply, using one of the lines in column B. You will have to change some of them a little.

4 Choose some of the dialogues and continue them.



Example

- A *What a fantastic coat! Was it expensive?*
- B *It cost an absolute fortune. But the material's beautiful, and it's got a silk lining.*
- A *Where did you get it?*
- B *I saw it in the window of that new shop in town; you know, it's called 'Chic'.*
- A *Yes, I know it. They have some lovely stuff, don't they?*