

## Grammar

## 1 For each situation below, tick (✓) the correct consequence.

- a) *Emma's English teacher was ill.*  
Emma didn't have to go to school that day. ✓  
Emma couldn't go to school that day.
- b) *It was a holiday yesterday.*  
She didn't have to go to work.  
She couldn't go to work.
- c) *She wanted to go out, but her telephone wasn't working.*  
She didn't have to telephone anyone.  
She couldn't telephone anyone.
- d) *Her best friend was in America on holiday.*  
She didn't have to go and see her.  
She couldn't go and see her.
- e) *It was too late to go to the cinema.*  
She didn't have to go and see a film.  
She couldn't go and see a film.
- f) *She had a lot of food in the fridge.*  
She didn't have to buy any food.  
She couldn't buy any food.
- g) *Her flat was very clean and tidy.*  
She didn't have to clean it.  
She couldn't clean it.

## 2 Rewrite the sentences so that they refer to past time.

- a) All men have to do two years' military service.  
All men had to do two years' military service.
- b) Women don't have to do military service.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) New soldiers have to take a medical examination.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) You can't have long hair in the army.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) You can train to be an engineer in the army.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f) Married men can't live with their wives.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- g) Men with university degrees can become officers.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Tick (✓) the past or present sentences that are true for your country.

## 3 Complete the short answers.

- a) Did he have to take the exam again?  
Yes, he did. No, he didn't.
- b) Could they use a dictionary?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . No, \_\_\_\_\_ .
- c) Do they have to study a lot?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . No, \_\_\_\_\_ .
- d) Can you speak during the exam?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . No, \_\_\_\_\_ .
- e) Did she have to do much homework?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . No, \_\_\_\_\_ .
- f) Does he have to sit at the front?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . No, \_\_\_\_\_ .

## 4 Match sentences a-h with sentences 1-8.

- a) I think it's a bad idea for you to leave school.  
b) I think it's a good idea for you to leave school.  
c) I think it's a very bad idea for you to leave school.  
d) I think it's a very good idea for you to leave school.  
e) I think it's a bad idea for you to cook for him.  
f) I think it's a good idea for you to cook for him.  
g) I think it's a very bad idea for you to cook for him.  
h) I think it's a very good idea for you to cook for him.
- 1 You must cook for him.  
2 You must leave school.  
3 You mustn't cook for him.  
4 You mustn't leave school.  
5 You should cook for him.  
6 You should leave school.  
7 You shouldn't cook for him.  
8 You shouldn't leave school.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
8							



**5 Correct the mistake in each sentence.**

- a) You must to learn ten new words every day.  
*You must learn ten new words every day.*
- b) Your best friend shoulds speak to you in English for one hour every day.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- c) You shouldn't worrying about making mistakes.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- d) You musn't try to be perfect too soon.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- e) You are must study every lesson two or three times.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- f) You should to enjoy your studies as much as possible.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- g) You should use not a dictionary too often.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- h) You must'nt translate everything.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Look at the sentences again.**

- Which are the four best pieces of advice for someone studying a language?
  - Add three more pieces of advice.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**6 For each question, finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.**

- a) Smoking is not permitted in the restaurant.  
*You can't smoke in the restaurant.*
- b) It isn't a good idea to play your music so loud.  
 You \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Is it necessary for us to wear a seatbelt?  
 Do \_\_\_\_\_
- d) It was necessary for everyone to take an entrance exam.  
 Everyone \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Is it OK for me to bring some friends home after school?  
 Can \_\_\_\_\_
- f) When were you permitted to leave school?  
 When could \_\_\_\_\_
- g) It wasn't necessary for me to lose weight.  
 I \_\_\_\_\_
- h) I think it's good idea for you to come home early.  
 You \_\_\_\_\_

**Pronunciation**

**1 36 Listen and tick (✓) the words you hear.**

- a) shoes ✓      choose  
 b) wash          watch  
 c) cash            catch  
 d) share          chair  
 e) search         church

**2 Look at the words in the box. Is the underlined sound /f/ or /tʃ/? Put the words in the correct column.**

accommodation    child    choose  
each    finish    permission  
research    rich    special    sure

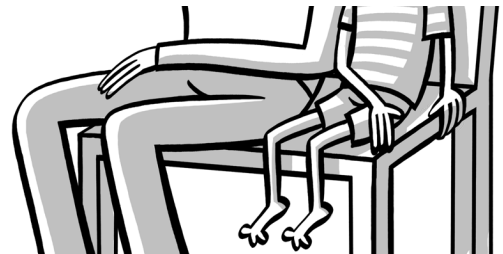
/f/	/tʃ/
<i>accommodation</i>	<i>child</i>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**37 Listen and check. Repeat the words.**

**3 38 Repeat the following sentences five times as fast as you can!**



She chose some cheap shoes at the shops.



She said the short child should share her chair.



She chatted with a teacher in a special checked shirt.

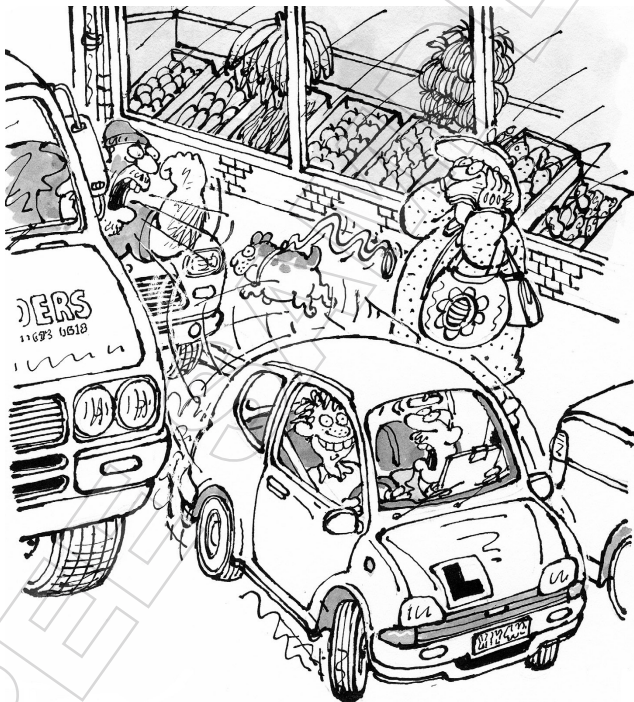
# Vocabulary

## 1 Underline the correct alternative.

- a) It often costs / had / needs a lot of money to go to university.
- b) He is getting / training / working to be an IT technician.
- c) I want to become / do / make an architect when I leave school.
- d) It's not easy to get a place to learn / make / study medicine.
- e) English students often move / pass / take into student accommodation when they go to university.
- f) It usually takes three or four years to become / qualify / stay as a teacher.
- g) Teachers are / do / play an important role in the lives of young people.

## 2 Complete the conversation with *pass, take or fail* in the correct form.

- A: I (1) took my driving test yesterday.  
 B: Oh, yes? Did you (2) \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A: Unfortunately, no. But I'm going to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ it again next month.  
 B: How many times have you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
 A: Seventeen.  
 B: Why do you (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it every time?  
 A: Lots of different reasons. But this time, I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ because I didn't look in the mirror.  
 B: Well, good luck next month. I'm sure you'll (7) \_\_\_\_\_ next time.  
 A: I hope so. I can't afford to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ it another seventeen times!



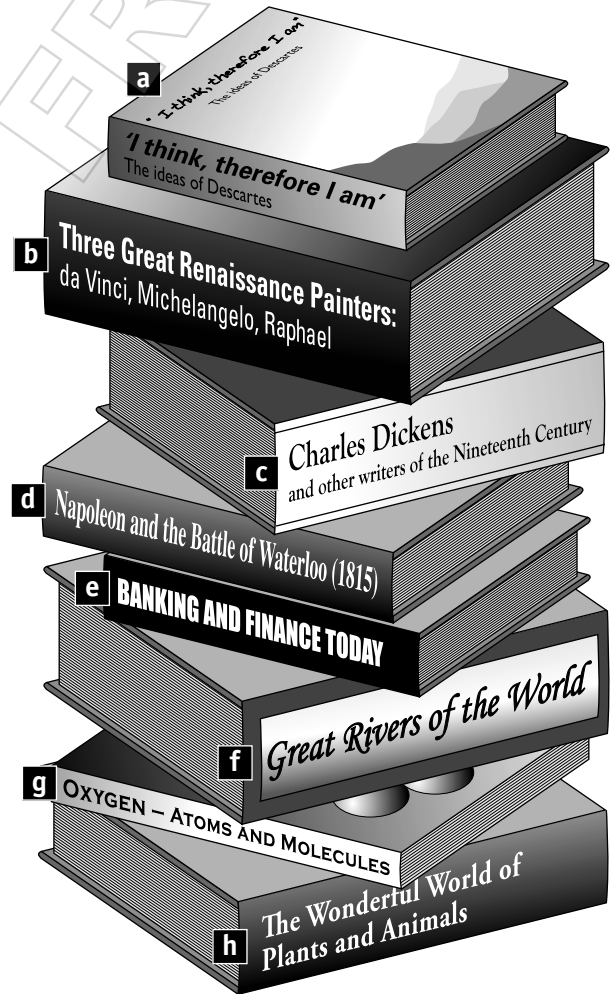
39 Listen and check.

## 3 Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb. The first letter of each verb is given.

- a) You have to a*pply* \_\_\_\_\_ for a place at university a few months before you want to begin.
- b) Could you please try to m \_\_\_\_\_ an effort to find a job?
- c) She wants to h \_\_\_\_\_ a career in politics.
- d) I want to work with people who s \_\_\_\_\_ my opinions.
- e) Unfortunately, we don't h \_\_\_\_\_ anything in common with our neighbours.
- f) I hate crowded places so I try to a \_\_\_\_\_ them if possible.

## 4 Match the school subjects in the box with the book titles below.

Art   Biology   Chemistry  
 Economics   Geography   History  
 Literature   Philosophy



- a) \_\_\_\_\_ *Philosophy* \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_



# Listening

1 40 Cover the listening script. Listen to the extract from a radio programme and tick (✓) the best summary of the talk.

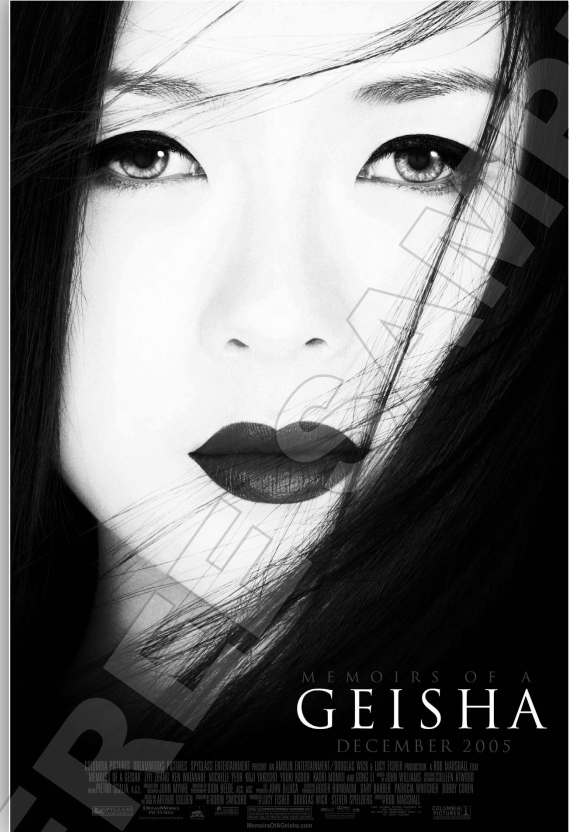
- a) Becoming a foreign geisha
- b) Learning to walk in a kimono
- c) Training to be a geisha in four weeks

2 Listen again. Put the topics below in the order in which they are mentioned.

- a) language problems
- b) singing and serving tea
- c) playing the shamisen
- d) standing up and sitting down
- e) the length of the training course  7
- f) walking with a kimono
- g) the teacher

3 Listen again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- a) The actors were preparing for a Hollywood movie.  T
- b) The actors began their lesson at six in the morning.
- c) The teacher's name was Ziyi Zhang.
- d) They had to keep their knees together when they walked.
- e) They had to repeat the exercises many times.
- f) The two most important actors in the film are Chinese.
- g) Learning English pronunciation was not difficult.
- h) The training was successful.



It usually takes years and years to become a geisha, but is it possible to do it in four weeks? The actors in the Hollywood film *Memoirs of a Geisha* had to do just that.

One month before the start of filming, the actors began their training course. They had to start each day at nine o'clock and worked until six in the evening and sometimes later. Their teacher was an American woman, Liza Dalby. In the 1960s she became the only foreign woman to train as a geisha.

The actors learnt how to dance and to play the shamisen, a Japanese musical instrument. They also had to learn to walk with a kimono. To help them, they had to put a piece of paper between their knees and they couldn't let it fall. It was also difficult for them to stand up and sit down because they couldn't use their hands. They had to do these exercises hundreds of times until they were perfect.

They also had to learn other skills, like singing and serving tea to their customers. But everything was especially difficult because they had to speak English – in the film and in their training.

The two main stars, Ziyi Zhang and Gong Li are Chinese. They speak some English, but other actors knew very little English. Some, like little Suzuka Ohgo, were complete beginners. Everyone had to learn English pronunciation – sounds, stress and intonation – and this is not always easy for people who speak Mandarin, Cantonese or Japanese.

Everyone had to make a big effort, but, in the end, everyone was ready and the film was a great success.

# Writing

## Written style (contractions) Writing a personal letter

1 Read the letter and say if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- a) Barbara has received a letter from Nicky. T
- b) Barbara has had a lot of things to do. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Barbara has finished college. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Nicky is going to get married to Henry. \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Henry was in a hurry to get married. \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Barbara is going to write another letter soon. \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Nicky,

(1) Thanks so much for writing. (2) It was good to hear your news. (3) I'm sorry I haven't written for so long, but I've been really busy.

My big news is that Henry and I have decided to get married. I wasn't in a hurry and wanted to finish college. But Henry didn't want to wait. He asked me so many times that I finally said yes. We don't have a date for the wedding, but it's going to be in the summer.

Anyway, (4) that's all for now, because (5) I have to go out. By the way, Henry sends his love. (6) Take care and write back soon.

(7) All the best,

Barbara

2 Read the letter again and replace the underlined phrases (1–7) with a phrase from the list below (a–g).

- a) Best wishes
- b) I have to leave
- c) I was really pleased to read your news
- d) I can't write anything else for the moment
- e) Look after yourself and keep in touch
- f) Many thanks for your letter  1
- g) Sorry I haven't been in touch for a long time

3 In informal writing, it is usual to use contractions. Circle all the different contractions in Barbara's letter. What are the uncontracted (full) forms?

<i>contracted form</i>	<i>full form</i>
<u>I'm</u>	<u>I am</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

4 Rewrite the paragraph below. Use contractions where possible.

I do not have much news. I am studying English in the evening and it is good fun. I have made lots of friends in the class and we are going to have a party at the end of the month. I have not made any plans for the summer, but I am definitely coming to your wedding.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Imagine that you are Barbara's friend. Write a reply to her letter. In the second paragraph, tell her your own personal news.

