

Practice

Discussing grammar

1 Choose the correct tense.

- Before he died, **Groucho Marx** said / has said, 'This is no way to live!'
- 'Thank you for having us. We've had / 've been having a wonderful evening.'
- 'I've planted / 've been planting three trees today.'
- 'I've found maths lessons hard recently. We've learned / 've been learning algebra.'
- 'I'm really sorry. I've crashed / 've been crashing the car.'
- 'I'm out of breath. I've run / 've been running.'
- 'Cara and I fell out / have fallen out, but we're friends again now.'
- 'I've eaten / 've been eating biscuits all afternoon. I've eaten / 've been eating a whole packet!'



2 Use the verbs in the Past Simple, Present Perfect Simple and Present Perfect Continuous.

Discuss the reasons for using each tense with your partner.

drive

- We _____ over 500 miles yesterday.
- We _____ nearly 200 miles already today.
- We _____ for hours without a break.

try

- _____ you ever _____ Korean food?
- _____ you _____ kimchee when you were in Seoul?
- I _____ to eat five portions of vegetables every day for the past month.

live

- My mother _____ in the same house since she was born.
- I _____ there until I left school and went to university.
- I _____ with her for the past month while I'm looking for a job.

go

- I can't find Sean. _____ he _____ out?
- He _____ out in his car just before you arrived.
- He'll be in Mario's restaurant. He _____ there often recently.

Simple and Continuous

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- Simple verb forms see actions as complete and/or permanent.
He **works** in London.
It **rained** all night.
I've **run** six miles.
- Continuous verb forms see actions as 'in progress' and/or temporary.
I'm **working** in Rome this week.
It **was raining** when I got up.
I've **been running** for nearly an hour.
- State verbs are not usually used in the continuous.
I **know** Peter well, and I've always **liked** him.
Give other examples of state verbs in different tenses.

Grammar reference 2.1–2.2

pp152–153

3 Match the lines in A and B.

A	B
1 Martina comes	a from Slovakia.
2 Martina is coming	b round at 8.00 tonight.
3 I painted the kitchen this morning.	a I'll finish it this afternoon.
4 I was painting the kitchen this morning.	b I'm going to paint the bathroom this afternoon.
5 What have you done	a since I last saw you?
6 What have you been doing	b with the scissors? I can't find them.
7 I've had	a a headache all day.
8 I've been having	b headaches for weeks now.
9 I've known	a my new neighbours.
10 I've been getting to know	b Anna for over ten years.
11 I've cut	a my finger. It's bleeding.
12 I've been cutting	b wood all morning.



Writing p131 A formal email – An email of complaint

The story of TripAdvisor

- 4 Work with a partner and discuss the questions.
 - 1 How do you plan trips and holidays?
 - 2 Have you ever used *TripAdvisor*?
 - 3 What are the advantages and disadvantages of reviews written by hotel guests?
- 5 Work with your partner.

Student A read the story of TripAdvisor on this page.

Student B turn to page 164.

Ask and answer questions to complete the missing information in the text.

How long has Steve Kaufer been running the company?

Since its birth, in 2000.
Why did he start it?

Because he couldn't ...
Who ... ?

- 6 Read *TripAdvisor Trivia*.
Did anything surprise you?

What do you think?

- Can you think of ways to solve the problem of fake reviews on *TripAdvisor*?
- Which reviews do you take most notice of – the positive or the negative ones?
- Go on *TripAdvisor* and find out which are the top ten restaurants in your hometown. Do you agree?

 Go online for more grammar practice



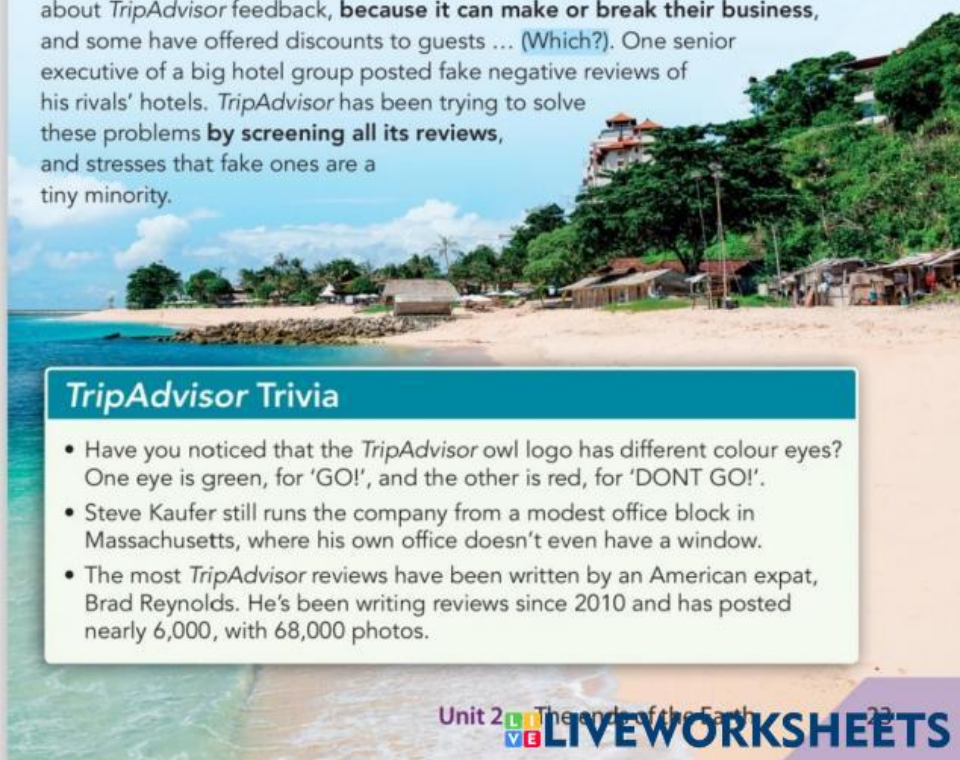
TripAdvisor – the traveller's friend

TripAdvisor was founded in a small office above a pizza shop in Massachusetts, US.

The CEO is Steve Kaufer, and he's been running the company ... (How long?). He started it **because he couldn't find reliable hotel reviews** when planning a trip to Mexico – they were all by hotel owners and travel agents, saying how wonderful the hotels were. ... (Who?) suggested starting a website with reviews written by real hotel guests. She told him to 'keep it easy to use', and *TripAdvisor* has always tried to **follow that advice**. It has become ... (How big?), reviewing hotels, restaurants and tourist attractions, and is now worth \$3 billion. It has **over 3,000** employees, and has received reviews from ... (Where?).

TripAdvisor has shown **that success can come by accident**. The original site had only professional reviews, and it was ... (How long?) before reviews from users appeared. Someone thought it might be fun to have a button on each page saying 'Add your own review', and it's this **user-generated content** that has attracted 450 million users.

Success has brought ... (What?), however. Hotel owners have become anxious about *TripAdvisor* feedback, **because it can make or break their business**, and some have offered discounts to guests ... (Which?). One senior executive of a big hotel group posted fake negative reviews of his rivals' hotels. *TripAdvisor* has been trying to solve these problems **by screening all its reviews**, and stresses that fake ones are a tiny minority.



TripAdvisor Trivia

- Have you noticed that the *TripAdvisor* owl logo has different colour eyes? One eye is green, for 'GO!', and the other is red, for 'DONT GO!'.
- Steve Kaufer still runs the company from a modest office block in Massachusetts, where his own office doesn't even have a window.
- The most *TripAdvisor* reviews have been written by an American expat, Brad Reynolds. He's been writing reviews since 2010 and has posted nearly 6,000, with 68,000 photos.

2 Complete the story. Use the words in the box.

ago ago already already before
during during for from since since
since still until while yet

Flying home

A couple of months ⁽⁰⁾ ...ago..., Charles was in Athens on his way back to the States from a business trip. It had been ages ⁽¹⁾ he had felt so angry. He had been at the airport ⁽²⁾ seven o'clock in the morning ⁽³⁾ the evening, waiting for a flight to New York. An announcement had ⁽⁴⁾ been made to say that the plane was delayed due to 'technical problems'. Half an hour ⁽⁵⁾ that, another announcement had said that there was going to be a delay because of air traffic congestion. Now the plane had been sitting on the runway ⁽⁶⁾ at least an hour and it was ⁽⁷⁾ not ready to board.

⁽⁸⁾ this delay, Charles tried to complete his report, which he hadn't finished ⁽⁹⁾ even though his boss was expecting it on his return. There was a lot of noise going on around him ⁽¹⁰⁾ he was trying to put the finishing touches to his final paragraph, so in the end, he gave up.

It had been years ⁽¹¹⁾ Charles had travelled by plane. He avoided flying if he could, ⁽¹²⁾ a particularly unpleasant flight some years ⁽¹³⁾ He ⁽¹⁴⁾ hated flying but ⁽¹⁵⁾ that flight, he was convinced that it was the worst way to get around.



3 Complete the sentences. Use one word in each gap.

- 0 ..While.. I was getting ready for bed, Sean called.
- 1 The accident happened ten years
- 2 Some animals hunt the day and sleep at night.
- 3 I know this place – I'm sure I've been here but I can't remember when.
- 4 I haven't heard from Jenny ages.
- 5 The museum is open ...s..... 9.00 to 5.00.
- 6 I won't have a coffee, thanks. I've had one
- 7 I don't know the answer – I'll have to think about it. I'll let you know as soon as I can.
- 8 They haven't managed to find a solution to the problem.
- 9 Haven't you finished your shower?
- 10 I started learning English two years

4 Rewrite the sentences. Use the words in brackets in the correct position. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 0 I've asked her twice but she hasn't replied. (already, yet)
I've already asked her twice but she hasn't replied yet.
- 1 The design of the building is similar to others that have been built. (already)
.....
- 2 I'm sorry, your dry cleaning isn't ready. (yet)
.....
- 3 Lucy asked me to email the office in Vienna but I've done it. (already)
.....
- 4 Do you need my help? (still)
.....
- 5 I haven't told Sam about the accident. (still)
.....
- 6 It's raining, so there's no point in going to the beach. (still, yet)
.....
- 7 Has your uncle arrived? (yet)
.....
- 8 I've waited a whole hour and he hasn't come. (already, yet)
.....

1_e

Suffixes (1)

- We normally use suffixes to change a word to a different part of speech:
employ (verb) → *employment* (noun)
- Sometimes, the suffix does not change the part of speech but it changes the meaning:
neighbour (noun) → *neighbourhood* (noun)
- We use the following suffixes to make nouns:

Form/Suffix	Use	Example
verb + -er	forms a noun that describes sb's occupation or what sb does	<i>employ</i> → <i>employer</i> , <i>shop</i> → <i>shopper</i> , <i>teach</i> → <i>teacher</i> , <i>work</i> → <i>worker</i> , <i>write</i> → <i>writer</i>
	forms a noun that describes what sth does	<i>cook</i> → <i>cooker</i> , <i>grate</i> → <i>grater</i> , <i>dry hair</i> → <i>hair dryer</i> , <i>open tins</i> → <i>tin opener</i> , <i>sharpen pencils</i> → <i>pencil sharpener</i> , <i>wash dishes</i> → <i>dishwasher</i> , <i>wipe a windscreen</i> → <i>windscreen wiper</i>
verb + -or	forms a noun that describes sb's occupation or what sb does	<i>act</i> → <i>actor</i> , <i>invest</i> → <i>investor</i> , <i>operate</i> → <i>operator</i> , <i>sail</i> → <i>sailor</i> , <i>supervise</i> → <i>supervisor</i>
verb/noun + -ee	forms a noun that describes what sb does or who sb is	<i>employ</i> → <i>employee</i> , <i>pay</i> → <i>payee</i> , <i>interview</i> → <i>interviewee</i>
verb/noun + -ing	forms a noun that describes an example of something or an action	<i>draw</i> → <i>drawing</i> , <i>build</i> → <i>building</i> , <i>tube</i> → <i>tubing</i>
noun + -eer	forms a noun that says what activity sb does	<i>mountain</i> → <i>mountaineer</i>
verb/noun + -ist	forms a noun that expresses sb's belief or occupation	<i>type</i> → <i>typist</i> , <i>cycle</i> → <i>cyclist</i> , <i>art</i> → <i>artist</i> , <i>violin</i> → <i>violinist</i> , <i>anarchy</i> → <i>anarchist</i> , <i>Buddha</i> → <i>Buddhist</i>
adjective + -ity	forms an abstract noun	<i>equal</i> → <i>equality</i> , <i>flexible</i> → <i>flexibility</i>
adjective + -ness	forms an abstract noun	<i>good</i> → <i>goodness</i> , <i>great</i> → <i>greatness</i> , <i>happy</i> → <i>happiness</i> , <i>sad</i> → <i>sadness</i>
noun/adjective + -hood	forms an abstract noun	<i>brother</i> → <i>brotherhood</i> , <i>mother</i> → <i>motherhood</i> , <i>likely</i> → <i>likelihood</i>
noun + -ship	forms an abstract noun	<i>friend</i> → <i>friendship</i>
verb/adjective + -ance/-ence	forms an abstract noun	<i>admit</i> → <i>admittance</i> , <i>intelligent</i> → <i>intelligence</i>
verb + -ment	forms an abstract noun	<i>achieve</i> → <i>achievement</i> , <i>employ</i> → <i>employment</i> , <i>enjoy</i> → <i>enjoyment</i> , <i>excite</i> → <i>excitement</i>
verb + -tion/-ation/-ition/-sion	forms an abstract noun	<i>form</i> → <i>formation</i> , <i>alter</i> → <i>alteration</i> , <i>invent</i> → <i>invention</i> , <i>pollute</i> → <i>pollution</i> , <i>produce</i> → <i>production</i> , <i>complicate</i> → <i>complication</i> , <i>educate</i> → <i>education</i> , <i>occupy</i> → <i>occupation</i> , <i>qualify</i> → <i>qualification</i> , <i>oppose</i> → <i>opposition</i> , <i>omit</i> → <i>omission</i> , <i>profess</i> → <i>profession</i> , <i>revise</i> → <i>revision</i>

See also: [3e](#), [4e](#), [10e](#), [12e](#), [13e](#)

PRACTICE

- 1 Complete the table. The underlined words will help you.

Clue	Noun
0 the quality of being <u>patient</u>	<u>patience</u>
1 (s)he takes <u>photographs</u>	
2 (s)he plays the <u>guitar</u>	
3 it <u>washes</u> dishes	
4 the state of being <u>able</u> to do something	
5 the relationship you have with a <u>friend</u>	
6 the act of <u>exploring</u> a place	
7 something you <u>arrange</u>	
8 he <u>acts</u> in films or plays	
9 the thing we make when we <u>build</u>	
10 the quality of being <u>important</u>	
11 the period of time when you are a <u>child</u>	
12 the feeling of being <u>excited</u>	
13 the state of being <u>happy</u>	
14 (s)he is being <u>trained</u> for something	
15 the act of <u>dividing</u> something	
16 the act of <u>performing</u> a play, concert, etc.	
17 the thing we <u>open</u> tins with	
18 (s)he is forced to seek <u>refuge</u> in a new country	
19 the quality of being <u>kind</u>	
20 the state or fact of being <u>great</u>	

- 2 Complete the article. Use words formed from the words in CAPITALS at the end of some of the lines.

A challenge for Europe

Although recently there has been a small ⁽⁰⁾ reduction in the number of people out of work in Europe, finding ⁽¹⁾ is still the biggest and most serious problem facing society today. The economic crisis that began in 2008 made the situation even worse, especially for women. ⁽²⁾ of opportunity between men and women is still a problem that ⁽³⁾ in many countries have still not solved. Thus, in a number of ⁽⁴⁾ women are still noticeable by their absence. Many ⁽⁵⁾ still pay women less than men, even when their work and ⁽⁶⁾ are the same as those of men. When women complain about unfair ⁽⁷⁾ they are usually ignored or even punished by, for example, not being offered ⁽⁸⁾ This is just not fair. It would be a great pity if the impressive ⁽⁹⁾ of the European Union did not include an ⁽¹⁰⁾ in the working conditions of women.

REDUCE

EMPLOY

EQUAL

POLITICS

OCCUPY

EMPLOY

QUALIFY

TREAT

PROMOTE

ACHIEVE

IMPROVE

*'The roots
of education
are bitter
but the fruit
is sweet.'*
ARISTOTLE