

GRAMMAR

Circle a, b, or c.

- How long ____ to stay in Italy?
a do you go b are you going c you are going
- I think the party ____ be really fun this evening.
a is going b goes to c is going to
- He ____ to look for a job until next year.
a isn't going b doesn't go c not going
- ____ to the cinema after class this evening.
a I go b I'm going c I going
- A What time ____ tomorrow? B At 8.00.
a you leave b do you leaving c are you leaving
- He's the man ____ lives next door to Alice.
a who b which c where
- Is that the shop ____ sells Italian food?
a who b which c where
- A ____ your bed? B No, I'm going to do it now.
a Have you made b Have you make c Has you made
- A Has Anne arrived ____? B No, but she's on her way.
a yet b just c already
- ____ already seen this film! Let's watch something else.
a We're b We haven't c We've
- A ____ been to Africa? B No, never.
a Have you ever b Did you ever c Were you ever
- A When ____ those shoes? B Last week.
a do you buy b have you bought c did you buy
- I've never ____ this coat. It's too small.
a wear b worn c wore
- There's ____ at the door. Can you go and open it, please?
a something b someone c somewhere
- I don't want ____ to eat, thanks. I'm not hungry.
a nothing b anything c something

VOCABULARY

a Complete with a preposition.

- We arrived _____ Prague at 7.15.
- I'm coming! Wait _____ me.
- What did you ask _____, meat or fish?
- A Are you going to buy the flat?
B I don't know. It depends _____ the price.
- How much did you pay _____ those shoes?

b Complete with *make* or *do*.

- _____ the shopping
- _____ a mistake
- _____ an exam
- _____ exercise
- _____ a noise

c Complete the missing words.

- Dinner's ready. Please could you l_____ the table?
- I'll cook if you do the w_____ -up.
- Where are the changing rooms? I want to tr_____ o_____ this sweater.
- If you want to take something back to a shop, you need to have the r_____.
- These trainers don't f_____ me. They're too big.
- The flight to Berlin is now leaving from G_____ 12.
- If you have a lot of luggage, you can find a tr_____ over there.
- If you don't have a boarding pass, you need to go to the ch_____ -i_____ desk.
- International flights depart from T_____ 2.
- There are l_____ to the first and second floors.

d Circle the correct adjective.

- This exercise is really *bored* / *boring*.
- I never feel *relaxed* / *relaxing* the day before I go on holiday.
- It was a very *excited* / *exciting* match.
- Jack is a bit *depressed* / *depressing*. He lost his job.
- Are you *interested* / *interesting* in art?

PRONUNCIATION

a Practise the words and sounds.

Vowel sounds



clock phone cat train

Consonant sounds



girl yacht key house

b **P p.166-7 Sound Bank** Say more words for each sound.

c What sound in **a** do the **pink** letters have in these words?

- 1 trolley 2 guide 3 who 4 clothes 5 chain

d Underline the stressed syllable.

- de|par|tures 4 some|bo|dy
- a|rrive 5 ex|ci|ting
- o|ppo|site

CAN YOU understand this text?

- Read the article. How many different ways of making new words are mentioned in the text?
- Read the article again and answer the questions.
 - How often does the *OED* add words to its online dictionary?
 - How was the word *vlog* created?
 - What part of speech was *text* until the 20th century?
 - What language do *barista* and *latte* come from?
 - Why did we need to invent words like *wi-fi*?
 - Which came first: *brunch*, *newspaper*, or *café*?

▶ CAN YOU understand these people?

4.25 Watch or listen and answer the questions.



- Sean went to the airport to _____.
a travel to Tenerife b meet his mother
c drop off his brother
- Susie _____ tonight.
a isn't doing anything b is going to a family party
c is going out with friends
- The only thing Caroline doesn't mind doing is _____.
a cleaning the bathroom b cooking
c cleaning the kitchen
- The clothes which Albert bought online _____.
a were the wrong size b took a long time to arrive
c were the wrong colour
- Mick once missed a flight because _____.
a he went to the wrong gate
b he went to the wrong terminal c he woke up late

CAN YOU say this in English?

Tick (✓) the box if you can do these things.

Can you...?

- ☐ talk about three plans you have for next month using *going to*, and make three predictions
- ☐ say three arrangements you have for tomorrow using the present continuous
- ☐ use paraphrasing to explain these words:
a a tweet b a gastropub c a selfie stick
- ☐ say three things you have already done or haven't done yet today
- ☐ ask a partner three questions about his / her experiences using *ever*. Answer your partner's questions
- ☐ say three sentences using *something*, *anywhere*, and *nobody*

900 new words in 3 months

Everyone knows the English language is changing. Every three months the *OED* (Oxford English Dictionary) publishes updates to its online dictionary. One recent update contained 900 new words, new expressions, or new meanings for existing words. But where do they all come from?

New words are created in many different ways. We can make a new word by combining two words, like **gastropub** (*gastronomy* + *pub*) or **vlog** (*video* + *blog*). Sometimes we put two words together in a new way, for example **road rage** or **selfie stick**.

We also find that nouns can change into verbs. Take the word **text**. **Text** was always a noun (from about 1369, according to the *OED*), but it is now very common as a verb, **to text** somebody. Other new words already existed but with a different meaning. For example, **tweet** was the noise that a bird makes, but now we use it more often (as a verb or a noun) for a message that people put on the social networking site Twitter.

Another way in which we make new words is by 'adopting' words from foreign languages, like **barista** or **latte** (imported from Italian when coffee bars became really popular in the UK in the 1990s).

A lot of new words come from the names of brands or companies, for example we **Skype** each other and we **google** information. We also need more general words to describe new technology or new gadgets: **wi-fi**, **ringtone**, and **smartphone** are some examples.

The invention of new words is not a new phenomenon. The word **brunch** (*breakfast* + *lunch*) first appeared in 1896, **newspaper** (*news* + *paper*) in 1667, and English speakers started to use the word **café** (from French) in the late 19th century. The difference now is how quickly new words and expressions enter the language and how quickly we start to use and understand them.



