

GRAMMAR

Circle a, b, or c.

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

VOCABULARY

a Complete with a preposition.

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

b Complete with make or do.

- 1 the shopping
- 2 a mistake
- 3 an exam
- 4 exercise
- 5 a noise

c Complete the missing words.

- 1 Dinner's ready. Please could you the table?
- 2 I'll cook if you do the -up.
- 3 Where are the changing rooms? I want to this sweater.
- 4 If you want to take something back to a shop, you need to have the .
- 5 These trainers don't me. They're too big.
- 6 The flight to Berlin is now leaving from G 12.
- 7 If you have a lot of luggage, you can find a over there.
- 8 If you don't have a boarding pass, you need to go to the ch -i desk.
- 9 International flights depart from T 2.
- 10 There are l to the first and second floors.

d Circle the correct adjective.

- 1 This exercise is really bored / **boring**.
- 2 I never feel relaxed / **relaxing** the day before I go on holiday.
- 3 It was a very excited / **exciting** match.
- 4 Jack is a bit depressed / **depressing**. He lost his job.
- 5 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.

1 de par tures	4 some bo dy
2 a rrive	5 ex ci ting
3 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.



