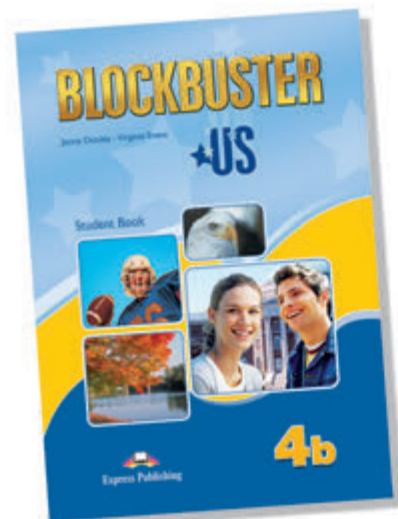


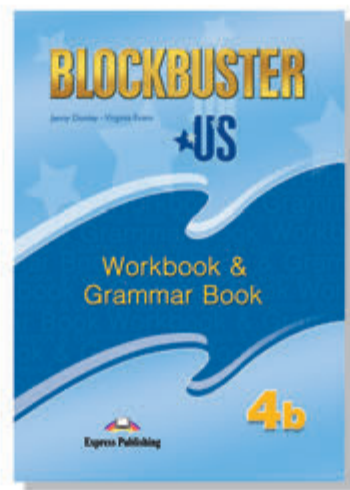
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BLOCKBUSTER

Jenny Dooley - Virginia Evans

★ US

Student Book



Irregular Verbs

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Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle	Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	was,were	been	lend	lent	lent
bear	bore	born(e)	let	let	let
beat	beat	beaten	light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
become	became	become	lose	lost	lost
begin	began	begun	make	made	made
bite	bit	bitten	mean	meant	meant
blow	blew	blown	meet	met	met
break	broke	broken	pay	paid	paid
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
build	built	built	read	read	read
burst	burst	burst	ride	rode	ridden
buy	bought	bought	ring	rang	rung
can	could	(been able to)	rise	rose	risen
catch	caught	caught	run	ran	run
choose	chose	chosen	say	said	said
come	came	come	see	saw	seen
cost	cost	cost	sell	sold	sold
cut	cut	cut	send	sent	sent
deal	dealt	dealt	set	set	set
dig	dug	dug	sew	sewed	sewn
do	did	done	shake	shook	shaken
draw	drew	drawn	shine	shone/shined	shone/shined
drink	drank	drunk	shoot	shot	shot
drive	drove	driven	show	showed	shown
eat	ate	eaten	shut	shut	shut
fall	fell	fallen	sing	sang	sung
feed	fed	fed	sit	sat	sat
feel	felt	felt	sleep	slept	slept
fight	fought	fought	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	stand	stood	stood
forbid	forbade	forbidden	steal	stole	stolen
forget	forgot	forgotten	stick	stuck	stuck
forgive	forgave	forgiven	sting	stung	stung
freeze	froze	frozen	swear	swore	sworn
get	got	gotten	sweep	swept	swept
give	gave	given	swim	swam	swum
go	went	gone	take	took	taken
grow	grew	grown	teach	taught	taught
have	had	had	tear	tore	torn
hear	heard	heard	tell	told	told
hide	hid	hidden	think	thought	thought
hit	hit	hit	throw	threw	thrown
hold	held	held	understand	understood	understood
hurt	hurt	hurt	wake	woke	woken
keep	kept	kept	wear	wore	worn
know	knew	known	win	won	won
lead	led	led	write	wrote	written
leave	left	left			

BLOCKBUSTER



4b

Student Book

Jenny Dooley – Virginia Evans



Express Publishing

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37 Memory matters (pp. 106-107)	memory	conditionals, wishes	<i>In living memory</i> (article)	express wishes/ regrets	a list of your biggest regrets/wishes
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39 It was a nightmare! (pp. 110-111)	dreams	descriptive verbs	<i>My worst nightmare</i> (story)	retell a story	a story about a scary dream you had
40 Think Green (pp. 112-113)	sounds & noise		<i>Decibel Madness</i> (article), identify sounds	ask about noise pollution	checking sound levels in your school
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- Irregular Verbs**

Spending

◆ Before you start

- What's your favorite color? How does it make you feel?
- What stresses you the most? What do you do to calm down?
- What are your plans for the future?
- What do you think you will have achieved by the age of 30?

◆ Look at Module 5

Find the page numbers for pictures 1-4.

◆ Find the page number(s) for

- unusual carvings
- dictionary entries
- an online catalog
- labels

◆ Practice ...

- forming words with *over-*, *under-*
- the passive
- quantifiers
- order of adjectives
- comparatives/superlatives
- *some – any – every – no & compounds*
- phrasal verb: *pay*

◆ Write ...

- a short article on how to manage your money when you are on vacation
- a recipe for a typical dish in your country
- a dialogue in a store
- a letter thanking a friend of yours for a present

◆ Listen, read, and talk about ...

- money
- food & drinks
- stores & products
- patterns & shapes
- labels

◆ Learn how to ...

- offer food & drinks
- pay compliments

Culture Corner: With compliments

Cross-Curricular Cut: (Media Studies) Marketing tricks

1

2

3

4

21 I'm broke!

Vocabulary

Money

- 1 What do you spend your money on when you're on vacation (*souvenirs, food, tips, phone calls, accessories, books, etc.*)? What is the currency in your country? Have you ever been on vacation in a place with a different currency? Discuss in groups.
- 2 Use the words in the correct tense/form to complete the sentences. Compare with a partner.
 - spend • waste • break • leave • afford • pay • pay off
 - borrow • lend • owe
 - 1 We \$100 on souvenirs when we were on vacation last year.
 - 2 He his vacation savings on things he didn't need.
 - 3 She the waiter a huge tip.
 - 4 He always in cash. He just hates credit cards.
 - 5 They can't a vacation abroad this year.
 - 6 We don't have any money. We're completely
 - 7 The danger of using a credit card is that you can run up a debt that takes years to
 - 8 Could you please me \$100?
 - 9 He still \$10,000 to the bank.
 - 10 He has \$50 from Ann to buy some new T-shirts.

Words often confused

- 3 Choose the correct word in bold. Check your dictionary. Make a sentence using the other word.
 - 1 Could you please pay the electricity **bill/account** on your way home?
 - 2 This is a ten-dollar **coin/bill**.
 - 3 The new computer **charged/cost** \$1,000.
 - 4 The hotel was reasonably **priced/worth**.
 - 5 The **value/standard** of living is high in Norway.
 - 6 The vacation cost them a lot, but they could afford it because they are **well-off/generous**.

Word formation

- 4 Use the words and the prefixes *over-* or *under-* to complete the sentences.
 - heat • developed • estimate • do • charge

We can add **over-** or **under-** to an adjective or verb to indicate that a quality exists or an action is done to too great/poor an extent.
charge → *overcharge* ≠ *undercharge*



- 1 Do not the food or you'll destroy its vitamins.
- 2 A news report claims that dishonest cab drivers often tourists by as much as 200%.
- 3 countries face serious health problems.
- 4 You shouldn't his knowledge on this. He's an expert on computers.
- 5 Tom it with work. He spends 12 hours a day in the office!

Reading & Listening

- 5 a) Look at the title, the headings, and the pictures in the text. What is the text about? Listen, read, and check.

The great vacation overspend

Vacations are fun, especially if you have money to spend. However, the great majority of vacationers are far from wealthy, and 'recharging their batteries' proves to be a very stressful experience as soon as the bills arrive. Four people give their own personal accounts on the art of going broke during a vacation, setting the perfect example of what to avoid.

Shopping frenzy

It's a shame, but this year I spent most of my vacation money before I even left for my **dream destination!** How come? Instead of following **smart tips** about what to pack, I got all worried about stuff I might need and didn't have.

Eventually, I wasted so much money on clothes, shoes, and accessories that I was **short of money** during my stay in Greece!
Monica (36) New York



Five-star debt

"I work so hard that I **deserve to treat** myself to a great vacation," I said to myself last summer. Of course, there was not enough money in my **bank account** to pay for the \$2,000 trip to Barbados, so I charged it to my **low rate** credit card. I make \$10 an hour working as a hairdresser's assistant. A year later, I still haven't managed to pay off my **debt**.

Amanda (32) Chicago



Homesickness is not free

Last year I decided to combine work with travel, and I joined a 4-week conservation program in China. After the first six days, I started feeling **incredibly homesick**. I didn't get along with the rest of the team on the project, and I missed my friends and family. I **ended up** spending my time making endless long-distance phone calls, moaning about everything, and wasting a fortune on international calling cards!

Ed (19) Los Angeles



The currency riddle

I'm not a **spendthrift**. However, my trip to London cost me a fortune! It may sound unbelievable, but it was purely a matter of poor math skills! To put it simply, I had trouble calculating exchange rates, and during my stay I **tended** to treat pounds like dollars. I left big tips, **dined** at expensive restaurants, and bought **pricy** souvenirs for friends and family. I returned home broke.

Maria (24) Tampa



b) Read again and mark sentences (1-6) *T* (true) or *F* (false). Explain the words in bold. Mime or draw their meanings.

- 1 Monica spent a lot of money on clothes in Spain.
- 2 Ed complained about everything on his trip.
- 3 Amanda believes she was overcharged on her vacation.
- 4 Amanda has a low income job.
- 5 Maria had difficulty working out the value of foreign currency.
- 6 Amanda doesn't owe money to the bank anymore.

Speaking

- 6 Work in pairs. Imagine you are one of the people in the text. Act out short exchanges telling the person what he/she should have done differently. Use the ideas below, as well as your own.

- get a currency converter
- get to know them better
- choose a cheaper vacation
- make a list of things needed

A: *I didn't get along with the other members of the group.*
B: *You could have tried to get to know them better.*

Writing (an article)

- 7 **Portfolio:** Write a short article for a students' magazine, with tips on how to manage your money when you are on vacation. Use the experiences described in the text for ideas.

22 Art fit to eat!

Fruity beauties

Perhaps you have heard about pumpkins being **carved** for Halloween. But if you've never seen a professional fruit carving, nothing can prepare you for it! Believe me, until you've seen a watermelon **transformed** into a floral display, you haven't seen anything!

Watermelons, papayas, and pineapples are just some of the fruits that can be turned into **elaborate** flowers, **impressive** castles, or **intriguing** containers. A small, sharp-pointed knife in the fruit carver's **skilled**



hands makes all the difference.

The art of carving fruits and vegetables is an Eastern custom.

In Thailand, where it began, food carving is considered to be an important part of the presentation of the meal. The **stunning** designs that can be created make the food the **center of attention** when you serve your guests. In Thailand, this art was passed down from mother to daughter over many generations.



Today it is taught all over the world to anyone who wants to learn. Be warned, though – some of the best carvings require a high level of skill, and it can take hours to get one just right.

So next time you organize a dinner party, why not spend a little money on a special work of art for your dining table? There are **catering companies** that can provide you with some stunning fruit **sculptures**. Or why don't you spend a little time making your own masterpiece? That way, even if your cooking skills fail you, nobody is going to notice!

Vocabulary

Food & drinks

- 1 List the words under the headings: *vegetables, cooking methods, meat & fish, fruit, drinks*. In pairs add more words.

peas, salmon, potatoes, coffee, pineapples, beef, boil, chicken, bake, oranges, apples, beans, bananas, steam, tuna, pears, onions, grill, tea, lamb, cabbage, water, fruit juice, milk, fry

Reading & Listening

- 2 a) Look at the pictures. How are they related to the text? Read and listen to find out.
b) Answer the questions. Then explain the words in bold.

- 1 What is fruit carving?
- 2 Where did it start?
- 3 What tool does the artist use?
- 4 What types of sculptures are popular?

Speaking

- 3 Tell your partner three things about fruit carving that you found interesting.

Exploring Grammar

Grammar Reference

The passive

- 4 Look at the examples and complete the rule. Find examples in the text. When do we omit the agent?

Active The hotel serves dinner at 6:00./John **cooked** lunch.

Passive Dinner is **served** at 6:00./Lunch **was cooked** by John.

We use the passive when the action is more important than the person who did it. We form the passive by using the appropriate tense of the verb + of the main verb.

- 5 a) Put the verbs in parentheses into the passive form.

- 1 A: There aren't any recipes for grilled food in this book!
B: Actually, a lot of Chinese food (**steam**).
- 2 A: Did you enjoy your meal, ma'am?
B: Yes, thank you. The fish (**cook**) perfectly.

- 3 A: That fruit doesn't look very nice.
B: That's because it
(not/peel) yet.
- 4 A: So when can we start cooking?
B: You'll have to wait till the vegetables
..... (prepare).

b) Turn the following sentences into the passive. Omit the agent where necessary.

- They grow coffee in Hawaii.
- Jill hasn't washed the dishes yet.
- Children can't open these bottles easily.
- They are opening a new restaurant.
- Her secretary will organize the party.

Quantifiers

- 6 a) Read the dialogue. Which of the words in bold go with countable/uncountable nouns? Are there similar words in your language?

- A: We have **a little** sugar but very **few** apples.
B: That's OK. We can buy **some** apples. **How much** milk is there?
A: There isn't **any** left. There's **no** tea, either.
B: Are there **any** cookies?
A: Yes, there are **a few**. Could we buy **some** ice cream? There's very **little** left.
B: Of course. How about tomatoes?
A: We have **a lot**. We don't need **any**.

b) Fill in the blanks with (how) much, (how) many, (a) few, (a) little, some, any, no, a lot (of).

- A: milk did the baby drink?
B: Not He wasn't hungry.
- A: We have oranges.
Don't buy
B: OK. But there's only
cheese left. I'll buy
- A: There's cheese left in the fridge.
B: We should buy, then.
There aren't tomatoes, either.
- A: eggs do you want?
B: I don't need We have
..... eggs in the fridge.
- A: I'd like to ask you things.
B: Sorry, I don't have time
right now.
- A: There's tea left.
B: That's OK. Can I have coffee,
please?

Some - any - every - no & compounds

- 7 a) In pairs, write down as many compounds as you can think of that are formed with *some, any, no, every*. Which are used for people, places, things? Check the Grammar Reference section.

b) Fill in the blanks with *some/any/no/every* and their compounds.

- Does know where Mrs. Smith is?
- Look! is waving at you!
- There's absolutely problem between us.
- This room is a mess! Your clothes are!
- There's to park on the street.
- Would you like to eat?
- I need for art class is in that box.

Everyday English

Offering food and drinks

- 8 Work in pairs. You are at a buffet party. Use the prompts and language in the box to act out short exchanges.



- A: *Would you like some potatoes?*
B: *Yes, I'd like a few. Thank you.*

Offering

- Would you like ...?
- How about (a) ...?
- May I offer you ...?

Accepting/Refusing

- I'd like ..., please.
- Yes, please./No, thanks. I'm fine.
- I'll have ...

Writing (a recipe)

- 9 **Portfolio:** Write a recipe for a typical dish in your country. Write:
- ingredients
 - time needed to cook
 - how many people it serves
 - how to prepare it

23 Retail therapy

Vocabulary

Stores & products

- 1 a) Look at the pictures. What kind of stores can you see?



b) In one minute, list as many types of stores as possible. What can you buy in each? Listen to the short exchanges. Where does each take place?

- 2 a) Think of the area where you live. Where do you go to:
- buy a magazine? • rent a DVD? • get some detergent?
 - have a snack? • have your hair cut? • send flowers to someone? • get some medicine? • mail a letter? • buy a pair of jeans?

b) In pairs, act out short exchanges as in the example.

A: Is there a newsstand around here? I want to buy a magazine.
B: Sure, there's one around the corner.

Reading

- 3 Read the sentences. Where could you hear them? Which ones would be said by a customer? a salesperson?

- Can I help you? • I'd like these, please.
- What size are you? • I'm just looking, thanks.
- Here's your change and your receipt.
- How do they feel? • The dressing rooms are over there.
- How would you like to pay? • Could I try them on, please?
- They look great on you. • They're a bit small.
- I think I'll take them. • I'm afraid it's too expensive.

- 4 a) Read the first exchange. Where's Tom? What does he want to buy?

Sp*: Hello, 1)
Tom: Yes, please. I like these sneakers in the window. If you have them in blue, I'd like to try them on.
Sp: Let me check. 2)?
Tom: Well, usually I'm a 9.
Sp: Wait a second, I'll get them for you. ... Here you are.
Tom: Hmm ... They're a bit small.
Sp: Then you must be a size 9½. Here, try this pair.
Tom: Yes, they feel better. 3)
Sp: OK. Could you come to the cash register, please?
Tom: Yes, of course.
Sp: That's \$52.99, please. 4)
Tom: Cash, please.
Sp: 5) Thank you very much.
Tom: Goodbye.

*Sp = salesperson

b) Use the sentences from Ex. 3 to complete the dialogue. Compare answers with your partner. Listen and check.

5 Work in pairs. You want to buy a pair of pants. Act out a dialogue similar to the one in Ex. 4a.

Listening

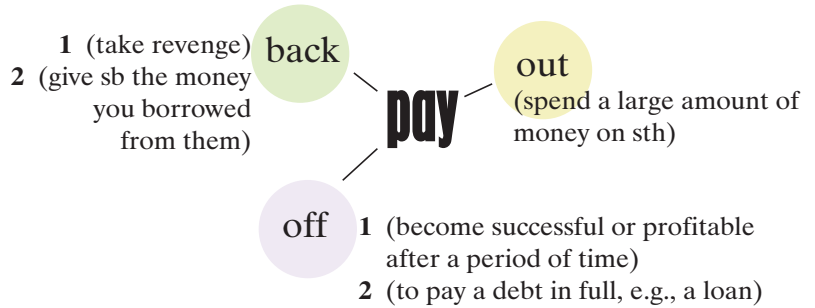
6 Read the statements below. What are the people talking about? Listen and check. Then mark the sentences (1-6) T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Paula is getting married.
- 2 Sally hasn't decided what to wear.
- 3 The long blue dress isn't in style.
- 4 Sally bought her top in Morocco.
- 5 Paula likes Sally's high heels.
- 6 Sally's sandals are uncomfortable.

b) Work in pairs. Use the language in the box to compliment each other on your clothes and appearance.

Phrasal verbs

8 Use the phrasal verbs in the spidergram to fill in the blanks. Use them in sentences of your own.



- 1 Can you lend me \$50? I'll pay you tomorrow.
- 2 Football teams pay millions of dollars for players.
- 3 It would take him the rest of his life to pay that loan.
- 4 Some day I'll pay you for embarrassing me in front of my friends.
- 5 Sarah's efforts paid when she got her degree in management.

Everyday English

Paying compliments

7 a) Read the sentences in the box. Then listen to the dialogue in Ex. 6 again. Which of the sentences did you hear?

Paying compliments

- That's a nice/great ...!
- It looks great on you.
- Your ... looks wonderful!
- This ... really suits you!

Responding

- Do you really think so?
- Oh, you like it?
- Oh, really?
- Well, I just got it. It was on sale.
- Thanks – a friend of mine gave it to me as a present.
- Thanks – so is/does yours!
- It's nothing special.

Speaking

Making decisions

9 It's your friend's birthday next week. You have \$45 to spend on his present. In pairs, decide what to buy him.



10 Think of the phrases that you have learned in this lesson. Close your book and tell a partner.

Writing (a dialogue)

11 In pairs, choose one of the pictures (2, 3, or 4) in Ex. 1 and write a dialogue to go with it.

24 Super presents

@ Internet Explorer

Unbeatable Prices Fall Offers



\$45.00

leather wallets



\$19.50

embroidered woolen bags



\$35.00

1) cotton dresses



\$190.00

2) rings



\$58.00

leather shoes



\$100.00

marble chess boards

3) shirts



\$18.50

\$10.00

silk ties

old-fashioned chest of drawers

\$20.00

5) pots



\$190.00



\$9.99

6) striped balls



\$15.00

floral cotton hats



\$25.00

checked cotton skirts

Vocabulary

1 Look at the online catalog. Which category does each product belong to?

- womenswear • jewelry
- menswear • toys • accessories
- sports & leisure • childrenswear
- home & furniture • footwear

What else can you find in each category? Decide in pairs.

2 a) Read the words in the table. What are they in your language?

Material: plastic, leather, silk, wool, cotton, nylon, denim, wood, silver, gold, steel, ceramic, marble

Shape: square, round, oval, triangular, rectangular

Pattern: checkered, striped, floral, polka-dot, plain

Size: large, small, medium, extra large

b) Look at the online catalog. Complete the descriptions with adjectives from the table.

Exploring Grammar

Grammar Reference

Order of adjectives

3 a) Read the theory. Are there similar rules in your language?

- Opinion adjectives go before fact adjectives. *a cheap leather bag*
- When there are two or more fact adjectives in a sentence, they usually go in the following order:

Size	Age	Shape	Color	Origin	Material	Noun
small	new	round	red	Moroccan	woolen	rug

- We do not normally use more than three adjectives to describe a noun.
It's a small plastic toy.

b) Choose an object from the online catalog and describe it.

It's a black leather wallet.

4 Put the adjectives in the correct order. Compare answers with a partner.

- 1 a **ceramic round Chinese** vase
- 2 a(n) **expensive blue silk** tie
- 3 a(n) **old-fashioned wooden square** frame
- 4 a **checkered woolen long** shirt
- 5 a(n) **orange big rubber** ball

Reading

5 Read this part of a letter from a girl named Joanne to her friend, Angela. Answer the questions.

... we're leaving for Florida, so I won't be able to visit you this summer. I really wanted to be there for your birthday! Anyway, I'm sending you a present in the mail. I hope you like it. Please let me know if it arrives safely – and tell me all about your birthday party, too!

- 1 What is Joanne sending Angela?
 - 2 What two things does she want Angela to tell her?
- 6 a) Read Angela's reply quickly, and check if she gives the information Joanne asked for.**

Dear Joanne,

1 ▶ How are you? I'm just writing to thank you for your letter and the beautiful glass chess set you sent me. It was a wonderful surprise!

2 ▶ I'm so sorry you couldn't come and stay with us on our Texas ranch this summer, like you did last year. I miss you, and my birthday party wasn't the same without you.

3 ▶ Still, I managed to have a great time. It was a perfect warm summer evening, and we had the party in the garden. All my friends were there, including Gloria – you know, the tall dark-haired Mexican girl who was visiting Maria last year. My mom made lots of snacks and a huge, fancy ice-cream cake.

4 ▶ Well, I have to go now. Thanks again for the super present, and I hope I'll see you next year. Write soon – I can't wait to hear all about your summer adventure!

Lots of love,
Angela

b) Read the letter again and answer the questions.

- 1 What did Joanne give Angela for her birthday?
- 2 Did Angela like the present? How do you know?
- 3 What is Angela sorry about?
- 4 What was the party like?
- 5 What does Angela want Joanne to tell her about?

7 Match the paragraphs to the headings.

a	<input type="checkbox"/>	the writer's feelings
b	<input type="checkbox"/>	closing remarks
c	<input type="checkbox"/>	details about the party
d	<input type="checkbox"/>	reason for writing, thanks

Study Skills

Using descriptive language

When you give news, use adjectives to make your descriptions as vivid as possible. This attracts the reader's attention.

8 Find the adjectives Angela uses in her letter to describe the chess set, the evening, Gloria, and the cake.

Speaking

- 9 Work in pairs. Turn the letter into a telephone conversation between Angela and Joanne.**
- 10 Think of ten words you have learned in the lesson. Make sentences using them. Close your book and tell a partner.**

Writing (a thank-you letter)

- 11 Portfolio:** Your pen pal has sent you a present for your birthday. Write a letter to thank him/her and say what your birthday party was like (100-120 words).



The EU Eco-label

FAQ

What is an Eco-label?

It is a label that shows that the product bearing it is friendly to the environment.

Why do we need Eco-labels?

Today we face more and more **environmental problems**. As **consumers**, the more we **control** our shopping habits, the more we help the environment. Eco-labels help us choose the safest products. Buying such products is the least we can do to save our planet.

Is the flower an Eco-label?

Yes, the Flower is the Eco-label of the European Union. It is as **widespread** as other eco-labels. You can find it on any part of a product.

What kinds of products bear the Flower?

Any product or service except food, drink, and medicine, i.e., such product categories as **tourist accommodation services**, **home appliances**, cleaning materials, and **office supplies**.

How does a product receive the Flower?

When it meets a set of **criteria** showing that it has less **impact** on the environment than similar products.

Reading & Listening

- 1 Look at the labels below. What are they for? Which one can you see on: *a food package? a beach? an electrical appliance?* Have you seen similar labels anywhere else?



- 2 a) Look at the title of the text. Which of the three labels does it refer to? How can you tell?
b) What do the initials *FAQ* mean? Where do you usually see them?
• frequently asked questions • fully automatic QuickLink
- 3 Look at the questions in the text and try to answer them in pairs. Read, listen, and check. How many did you get correct?
- 4 Use verbs from the text to complete the following phrases. Use them in sentences of your own. Explain the words in bold.
- 1 to a label
 - 2 to a problem
 - 3 to the criteria
 - 4 to an impact on
 - 5 to a habit

Speaking

- 5 Imagine you are an EU environmental advisor. Use the information in the text to give a short speech to the class about the EU Eco-label.

Exploring Grammar

Grammar Reference

Comparatives – superlatives

- 6 a) List the comparative and superlative forms in the examples. Which are irregular forms? Find examples in the text.

- 1 This skirt is more expensive than the other.
- 2 John is the friendliest boy in my class.
- 3 It's one of the worst places in the city.
- 4 The food tastes better here than at Peter's.
- 5 This is the most beautiful beach on the island.

- b) Use the table to compare the three cafés.

	Ruby	Eco	Jazz
Expensive	✓	✓✓	✓✓✓
Environmentally friendly	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓
Clean	✓✓	✓✓	✓
Crowded	✓✓	✓✓	✓

- 7 Read the examples.

- 1 This dress is **as beautiful as** that one.
- 2 This book is **less interesting than** the previous one.
- 3 It's getting **colder and colder**.
- 4 **The sooner** we leave, **the earlier** we'll arrive.
- 5 Tony is **a bit/slightly/a little taller than** Sam.

Which shows that:

- sth is increasing/decreasing?
- two things change together?
- there is a difference between two people?
- there is a difference between two things?
- there is similarity between two things?

Are there similar expressions in your language?

- 8 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives in parentheses.

- 1 A: What's wrong with your computer?
B: It's much (slow) than usual.
- 2 A: How old is Kelly?
B: She's (old) as Jane. They are twins.
- 3 A: What did you think of the movie?
B: I almost fell asleep. It was
..... (exciting) movie I've ever seen.

- 4 A: It's getting and
(hot)!
- B: That's true! Let's go swimming!
- 5 A: How was your walk in the forest?
B: Scary! The (dark) it grew,
the (frightened) I got.
- 6 A: How's your new couch?
B: Unfortunately not
(comfortable) as my old one.
- 7 A: How was the seminar?
B: Great! The (much)
the professor talked, the
(interested) I was!
- 8 A: Thank you for your help.
B: Don't mention it. It's
(little) I can do for a friend.

Sentence transformations

- 9 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use up to three words.

- 1 Jeff has collected the same number of cans as Tanya.
Jeff has collected as Tanya.
- 2 I've never seen such a boring documentary.
This is
documentary I've ever seen.
- 3 They work hard so they get tired.
The harder they work,
they get.
- 4 Air pollution is increasing all the time.
The air is getting
polluted all the time.
- 5 Paper bags are environmentally friendlier than plastic ones.
Plastic bags are
than paper ones.

- 10 **Project: Work in groups. Look at the packaging of products in your country. Collect as many eco-labels as you can. Present them to the class. Say what each one is for and where you found it.**

Now I can...

- talk about money
- offer food & drinks
- write a short article about how to manage vacation money
- buy things
- pay compliments
- write a thank-you letter

in English

With compliments

You look lovely, dear!

“Your hair looks great!” “I love your new cell phone!” “You really did a good job!” These are some typical American compliments you might hear.

In the USA and many other Western countries, complimenting someone is a useful way to help break the ice and start a nice, positive conversation. It is normal to praise people for their clothes, hair, or taste in general. The most common compliments are on someone’s appearance (*You look good!*), possessions (*What a fantastic car!*), performance (*That was a really interesting speech.*), skills (*You speak French really well!*), and personality (*You’re so sweet!*).

If an American pays you a compliment, there are particular ways to reply. Some people may say “Thank you” but follow it with something like, “Do you really think so?” to avoid sounding arrogant. They may also return the compliment (*You look great too!*) or play it down (*This skirt? It’s really old.*).

No matter what the reaction might be, don’t be afraid to compliment someone in America. You’ll probably make their day!



1 a) Read the dictionary entries.

compliment (n) polite remark you say to someone to show that you like their appearance, appreciate their qualities, or approve of what they have done.

flattery (n) approving remarks made to someone in an exaggerated, insincere way

b) Now look at the cartoons. Which is a *compliment*? *flattery*?

2 What could someone pay a compliment on? Discuss it in pairs. Listen, read, and check.

3 Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 What is complimenting useful for?
- 2 What do Americans pay compliments on?
- 3 How do Americans reply to a compliment?

4 Make a list of the things people in the USA pay compliments on and the different ways in which to respond to them. Then use the information to talk to the class about complimenting people in America.

5 *Project:* Work in groups. How do you pay/return compliments in your country? Collect information, and then present it to the class.

Cross-Curricular Cut

Marketing tricks

Media Studies

Talk me into buying!

When was the last time an advertisement talked you into buying something? How did it achieve its goal? Advertisements use specific techniques to persuade people to buy products. Here are some of the more common ways they get their messages across.

- **generalities:** Ads use general statements to make people believe in something without thinking why they should believe it. For that reason, they use strong adjectives such as *remarkable, amazing, startling, revolutionary, best*, etc.
- **threats:** Certain ads suggest that something negative will happen to you if you don't buy a specific product.
- **leading questions:** Some ads use questions that guide the audience to give the answer the advertiser wants.
- **peer pressure:** Ads often advise you to buy a product because everyone else does.
- **compliments:** Ads may compliment the consumer – especially on their good judgment in choosing the product mentioned!
- **statistics:** Many ads mention specific numbers or research results in order to make the product sound more reliable by using 'objective' evidence.
- **celebrities:** Often, a celebrity appears in an ad, using their popularity to promote the product.

However, the most effective selling technique in advertising is the use of images. Specific images are associated with specific values, e.g., the cheetah represents speed, so it's likely to be seen in a car ad. Pictures appeal to people's emotions. As the saying goes, a picture is worth a thousand words!

A

Look Great
Feel Great



B

PALMTREES
HOTEL



You've got so many
reasons to stay

C

First there –



First everywhere!

- 1 Listen and match the radio commercials to the posters. What are they? What is their purpose?
- 2 Work in groups. Think of an ad that you consider successful. What makes you like it (*images, wording, music, etc.*)?
- 3 a) Look at the title of the text and the subheadings. What do you think the text is about? Read, listen, and check.
b) Read the text again. In pairs, match the slogans below with the techniques mentioned in the text.
 - a A shampoo for special people, like you.
 - b 70% of washing machine manufacturers recommend *Clean Fast*.
 - c Don't you want more flavor from your coffee?
 - d Stars relax with *Feel Fresh* shower gel.
 - e The most delicious nutrition bar you've ever tasted!
 - f Without *White*, your whites just won't get clean.
 - g *Power* is America's best-selling brand of jeans!
- 4 Explain the underlined words. What parts of speech are they?
- 5 Cover the text. How many techniques can you remember? Tell a partner.
- 6 **Project:** Work in groups. Think of three products you want to advertise. Write one slogan for each. Use the techniques mentioned in the text.

Self-Check 5

1 Fill in: *charged, rent, afford, homesick, waste, deserve, standard, pay, tip, owes.*

- 1 Don't your money on silly things.
- 2 Let's a DVD for the weekend.
- 3 She can't a vacation this year. She doesn't have enough money.
- 4 He started feeling after being away from his family for four months.
- 5 One day I'll him back for what he did.
- 6 They us \$1,000 for our new computer.
- 7 The of living is high in Finland.
- 8 You don't to be treated like that.
- 9 He left the waiter a huge
- 10 John still me \$100.

(Score: $\frac{\quad}{20}$)

2 Fill in: *credit, office, bill, priced, dressing, environmental, bank, electrical, pay, smart.*

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------|------------|
| 1 electricity | 7 | card |
| 2 reasonably | 8 | a |
| 3 rooms | | compliment |
| 4 problems | 9 | account |
| 5 appliance | 10 | tips |
| 6 supplies | | |

(Score: $\frac{\quad}{20}$)

3 Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice.

- 1 The hotel serves breakfast from 6:00 am.
- 2 He built a new fence.
- 3 The company has hired twenty employees.
- 4 She is making dinner.
- 5 The manager won't sign the contract.

(Score: $\frac{\quad}{10}$)

4 Underline the correct word.

- 1 I'm afraid we have only a **little/few** tomatoes left.
- 2 I've looked for my keys **somewhere/everywhere**.
- 3 Can I have **some/few** coffee, please?
- 4 There's **anyone/no one** in the garden.
- 5 We don't need **any/some** onions.

(Score: $\frac{\quad}{10}$)

5 Put the adjectives into the correct form.

- 1 The more you work, the (much) money you'll get.
- 2 This shirt is (expensive) than that one.
- 3 This is the (bad) restaurant in town.
- 4 It's getting and (warm).
- 5 He's (friendly) than his brother.

(Score: $\frac{\quad}{10}$)

6 Put the adjectives into the correct order.

- 1 a **white linen round** tablecloth
- 2 a **plastic red cheap** ball
- 3 a **woolen checkered small** skirt
- 4 a **wooden rectangular Chinese** table
- 5 a(n) **round old silver** frame

(Score: $\frac{\quad}{10}$)

7 Complete the exchanges.

- Would you like some coffee? • Can I help you?
- What size are you? • That looks great on you.
- How would you like to pay?

- 1 A:
B: Yes, please. I would like this T-shirt.
- 2 A:
B: Yes, I'd like a cup.
- 3 A:
B: Cash, please.
- 4 A:
B: Oh, you like it?
- 5 A:
B: I'm a size 9.

(Score: $\frac{\quad}{20}$)

My total score
Great Good Try harder

