



Modules	Topics	Grammar	Vocabulary
1 <sub>page 5</sub> Cultures & customs	Culture Language Customs Lifestyles	Present Simple - Present Progressive Stative verbs Questions and Question words Indirect questions Past Simple used to - be/get used to	Words easily confused     British and American English     Verbs + prepositions     Negative prefixes and suffixes
2 page 21 People to admire	History     Superheroes     Adventure     Everyday heroes	<ul> <li>Past Progressive</li> <li>Past Simple vs Past Progressive</li> <li>Relative clauses</li> <li>Adjectives - Adverbs of manner</li> <li>Comparisons</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Phrasal verbs with on and off</li> <li>Collocations with say and tell</li> <li>Adjectives formed from nouns - Nouns formed from adjectives</li> <li>Similes</li> <li>Words related to natural disasters</li> </ul>
3 page 37 Everyday life	Free-time activities, hobbies     Leisure facilities     Job applications and interviews     Job qualifications     Careers	Present Perfect Simple - Present Perfect Progressive  must, have to, need, would rather, had better  may, might, could  must, can't	Lexical set (sports) Strong adjectives Expressions with make and do Words easily confused Nouns deriving from verbs
4 page 53 Mother Nature	Geography     Environmental problems     Conservation projects     Eco-tourism     Endangered species     Sources of energy	Future tenses     Time clauses     Conditional sentences     (Types 1, 2)     Articles - Nouns - Determiners	Lexical set (geographical features) Words easily confused Lexical sets (animals, units of measurement)
5 <sub>page 69</sub> Fact or fiction	Mystery     Strange events     Places, buildings, landmarks     Crimes and criminals	Past Perfect Simple - Past Perfect Progressive     Reported Speech (statements)     Reported Speech (questions, commands and requests)	<ul> <li>Reporting verbs</li> <li>Phrasal verbs with up</li> <li>Lexical set (words related to crime)</li> <li>Expressions with the word time</li> <li>Be + prepositions</li> </ul>
6 page 85 Pack your bags	Travelling Means of transport Travel arrangements Space travel Holiday destinations	Passive Voice I     Clauses of reason, concession, purpose     Passive Voice II	Words easily confused     Compound nouns     Nouns describing occupations     Prepositional phrases with at and in     Adjective suffixes
7 <sub>page 101</sub> Life in the 21 <sup>st</sup> century	Modern life     Technology     Fashion     Education     Devices	<ul> <li>Infinitives and -ing forms</li> <li>Causative form</li> <li>Modal verbs + have + past participle</li> </ul>	Adjectives and prepositions     Lexical set (appearance and fashion)     Expressions / Collocations with keep and hold     Collocations with lose and miss     Expressions with the word way
8 page 117 We're only human!	People Relationships Health Superstitions Telepathy	Conditional sentences (Type 3) Wishes and Unreal Past all / both / neither / none both and / neither nor / either or	Phrases / Expressions with most and least Idioms Lexical set (parts of the body) Words easily confused Phrasal verbs

Culture pages p. 133 Grammar Reference p. 137 Extra Grammar Practice p. 147 Tasks p. 155 Irregular Verbs p. 167 Appendix I p. 168 Appendix II p. 170 Word List p. 171

Reading	Listening	Speaking	Writing	
<ul> <li>A magazine article about the Window of the World theme park</li> <li>A magazine article about what colours mean</li> </ul>	Part of a radio programme about English used as an international language     People talking in different situations	Comparing photographs –     Discussing language learning     Discussing different lifestyles	Developing a paragraph     An e-mail based on prompts     (informal)	
novel Ivanhoe book super-heroes  • Three short texts • A conversation between two friends		Discussing different kinds of heroes and expressing opinion     Speculating about the missing parts of a comic strip and narrating a story	A description of a person     An informal letter including a narrative	
<ul> <li>Four short texts about young people's free-time activities</li> <li>A magazine article giving advice about job interviews</li> </ul>	Six short conversations     A job interview     People talking in different situations	<ul> <li>Speculating and making a decision (Choosing activities and facilities to be offered by a youth centre)</li> <li>Speculating and making a decision (Choosing the most suitable applicant for a job)</li> </ul>	An informal letter giving news     A letter of application	
Four advertisements about volunteering for the environment     A magazine article about endangered species	<ul> <li>People talking in different situations</li> <li>People talking about different aspects of life in the future</li> <li>A conversation between a student and his science teacher about global warming</li> </ul>	Speculating and making a decision (Choosing an eco-tourism holiday)     Comparing photographs – Discussing environmental problems and sources of energy	An e-mail based on prompts (informal)     An article	
<ul> <li>An extract from the book <i>The Phantom of the Opera</i></li> <li>A newspaper article about an unusual burglar</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>A tour guide giving information</li> <li>A radio play</li> <li>A radio programme about the Bermuda Triangle</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Speculating and making a decision (Choosing which landmark to visit)</li> <li>Talking about a strange event by expanding on input given</li> </ul>	A description of a place     A story	
<ul> <li>An advertisement for a guided bicycle tour</li> <li>A magazine article about 'beaming', the transport of the future</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>People talking in different situations</li> <li>Six short conversations</li> <li>People talking in different situations</li> </ul>	Comparing means of transport and discussing advantages and disadvantages     Comparing photographs – Discussing holiday destinations and holiday types	A paragraph expressing opinion     An essay expressing opinion	
A magazine article about learning English by using new technology     A magazine article about high-tech dining	<ul> <li>A radio interview about a project called 'One Laptop Per Child'</li> <li>A conversation between two people about a computer-animated film</li> <li>A conversation between two people about fashion technology</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Discussing different aspects of modern life</li> <li>Speculating and making a decision (Choosing which devices to take on a backpacking trip)</li> </ul>	A letter (to the editor) expressing opinion     A semi-formal letter / e-mail based on prompts	
Four short texts about superstitions     A magazine article about telepathy between twins	A telephone conversation between a girl and her aunt     People talking about their horoscopes     People talking in different situations	<ul> <li>Discussing problems - Asking for and giving advice</li> <li>Speculating and making a decision (Choosing which books to read)</li> </ul>	A letter giving advice     A book review	



# Fact or fiction

# Discuss:

- Do you like reading about mysteries and unexplained events? Why / Why not?
- Do you believe that there is always a logical explanation for mysterious and strange events?

# Flick through the module and find...

- a short text about some mythical creatures
- a description of a legendary castle
- a newspaper article about an unusual criminal
- an extract from a novel set in the Paris Opera House
- an unbelievable story
- a dialogue between two friends

# In this module you will...

- talk about mysterious and strange events
- talk about interesting buildings and landmarks
- learn how to sequence past actions and events
- learn how to report statements, questions, commands and requests
- learn to write a description of a place and a story
- acquire skills and strategies that will help you in exams

# 5a reading

### A Discuss

- · Do you believe in ghosts? Why / Why not?
- · Have you heard of The Phantom of the Opera? If yes, what do you know about it? If not, what do you think it is about?
- B. Read the text quickly and choose the most appropriate title a, b or c for the extract from the book.
- Music sweet music!
- b Wherever you go I will follow!
- c A mysterious disappearance



The beautiful singer Christine Daae becomes an overnight success at the famous Paris Opera House. However, behind her success lies a mystery; she has been receiving singing lessons from the Opera House ghost, Erik, who calls himself the 'Angel of Music'. Raoul, who is Christine's childhood friend, is in love with her, and he is worried that someone is trying to harm Christine.

Christine sighed, then took Raoul's hand in hers. 'I asked you to come here tonight because I wanted to say goodbye. I am leaving, Raoul. You will never see me again.

Raoul was shocked. 'What? Where are you going? Why don't you tell me what's going on Christine? Explain yourself, I

'Perhaps some day,' Christine murmured. 'I must go now, beg you!

Christine unlocked the door and Raoul watched her leave. Raoul. Do not follow me. A few minutes later he was back in the foyer, but Christine had

Raoul went to Christine's dressing room to look for her, disappeared. but he found it empty. He searched the room, hoping to find a clue as to who the man Christine had been talking about the other day was. Then he heard footsteps in the passageway. He quickly hid behind the curtain and watched as Christine came in and sat down at her dressing table. 'Poor Erik,' she said softly. Just then, a sound filled the little dressing room. It was the sound of a man singing. The voice was beautiful and clear and Christine seemed to be hypnotised by it. Raoul watched as Christine stood up in front of the enormous mirror that covered one wall of the room.

'Here I am, Erik. I am ready,' she said.

Suddenly, the mirror swung open and the room was filled with a dazzling light. The light was so bright Raoul had to look away. When he looked back again, the mirror had closed and Christine had vanished.

Raoul couldn't believe what he had seen. He rushed forward and tried to push the mirror open, but it wouldn't move. Confused and frustrated, Raoul sat down on the chair and buried his face in his hands. 'Who is this Erik?' he wondered aloud.

The next day, Raoul returned to Madame Valerius' apartment. To his great astonishment, he found Christine sitting at her bedside. It seemed that the two women had been talking to each other for quite some time. Christine looked fresh and radiant and Raoul was so stunned to see her he could hardly speak.

In this scene, Christine and Raoul meet at the Opera House. Because she is afraid that someone is following them, they enter a room and she locks the door.

- C. Read the text again and answer the following questions. Choose a, b, c or d.
- 1. Why did Christine ask Raoul to meet her at the Opera House?
  - a. to tell him to stop following her
  - b. to tell him that she was leaving
  - c. to tell him who was following her
  - d. to tell him why she was going away
- 2. Why did Raoul go to Christine's dressing room?
  - a. to hide
  - b. to find Erik
  - c. to find her
  - d. to listen to Erik sing
- 3. What happened in Christine's dressing room?
  - a. The music hypnotised Raoul.
  - b. Raoul got up and stood in front of the mirror
  - c. A dazzling light made Christine look away.
  - d. Christine disappeared mysteriously.
- 4. What did Raoul do when Christine disappeared
  - a. He wondered where she went.
  - b. He tried to follow her.
  - c. He rushed to Madame Valerius' apartment.
  - d. He didn't move.
- 5. Why was Raoul surprised when he went to Madame Valerius' apartment?
  - a. Because Christine was not alone.
  - b. Because Christine was sick in bed.
  - c. Because he did not expect to see Christine
  - d. Because Christine did not speak to him.

The

vocabulary & grammar

vocapacarg	of a grammar
D. Match the underlined words in the sentences 1-8	
with the words highlighted in the text.	Commen
The aeroplane <u>disappeared</u>	Grammar
in the Bermuda Triangle.	PAST PERFECT SIMPLE -
I was so <u>disappointed</u> when     I got my exam results; I had	PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
studied really hard.	A. Look at the extracts from the text and answer the
3. The police are looking for	questions that follow.
some sort of sign that will	1. When he looked back again, the mirror had
lead them to the killer.	closed
4. Diana turned around and	Which action happened first and which
whispered something to her classmate.	happened next?  • Which tenses are used?
5. I was shocked when	2. It seemed that the two women had been talking
I heard my neighbour	to each other for quite some time.
was in a serious accident.	How long had the two women been talking?
6. The bright light made	Which tense is used?
everyone shut their eyes.	B. Read about the uses of the Past Perfect Simple
7. The actress looked <u>happy</u>	and the Past Perfect Progressive and find more
as she accepted her award.	examples in the text.
8. The doctors thought Peter	The Past Perfect Simple (had + past participle)
would die but, to their amazement, he lived.	is used for an action which was completed before
amazement, he nved.	a specific time or another action in the past.
E. Discuss.	The Past Perfect Progressive (had + been + -ing form)
What do you think happens at the end	is used for an action which had been going on for
of the story?	some time before a specific time or another action
Would you be interested in reading or	in the past.
watching The Phantom of the	Go to Grammar Reference
Opera? Why / Why not?	do to dialilliar Reference
	<b>n</b>
Vocabulary	Practice
	Complete the text with the Past Simple, the Past Perfect
REPORTING VERBS	Simple or the Past Perfect Progressive of the verbs in
A. Look at the following extracts from the text. What do	brackets.
you think the verbs in bold mean?	My wife and I (1) (think) of buying a new
Explain yourself, I beg you!	house for quite some time. We (2) (look) for
a. ask eagerly b. promise c. order	months when we finally (3) (come) across
'Who is this Erik?' he wondered aloud.	a house at an incredibly low price. When we asked the
a. answered b. thought c. cried	estate agent why the price was so low, he told us that it was because the house was haunted! My wife and I
B. Read the sentences below and match the verbs in bold	(4) (not believe) in ghosts so we bought
with their meanings a-f.	the house. However, from the moment we moved in, the
Sally <b>refused</b> to help me with the washing-up.	ghost let his presence be known. We could hear strange
2. Ian apologised for all the trouble he had given us.	noises in the hallway and footsteps going up and down
3. I admit that I broke the window and I'm terribly	the stairs. We (5) (think) it was all very
sorry about it.	strange so we (6) (call) a friend who knew
4. Perhaps I should <b>remind</b> you that your term test	how to communicate with spirits. After he
is next Monday.	(7) (talk) with the ghost, our friend
5. The captain <b>ordered</b> the soldiers to blow up the	(8) (tell) us that there was nothing to fear.
building.	The ghost (9) (live) in the house all his life and simply (10) (want) to continue to care
6. He denied stealing the money but the police	for that house. One night, my wife and I went out for
didn't believe him.	dinner and it (11) (start) raining. We
	(12) (remember) that we (13)

a. agree that something is true

b. say that something is not true

c. tell someone to do something

e. make someone remember

d. say that you are sorry

f. not accept

(leave) all the windows open as it was a beautiful warm

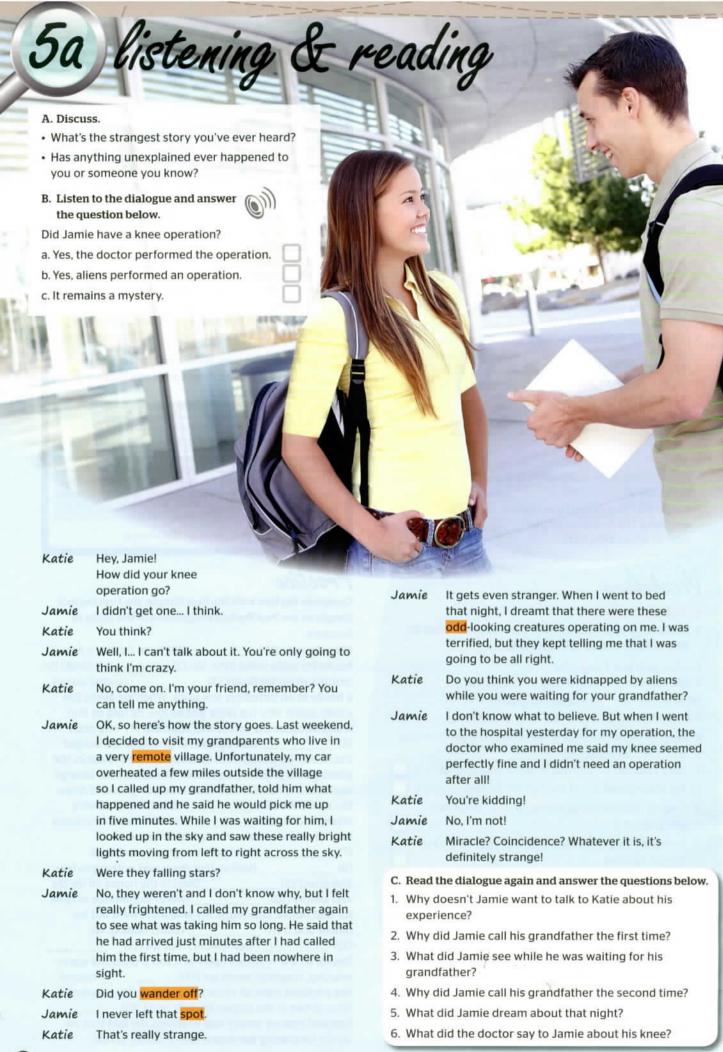
evening. However, when we (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (return),

the windows were all closed and locked. There wasn't a

(decide) that we simply had to accept the fact that we

would be sharing our house with a caring ghost!

drop of rain in the house! My wife and I (15)



# vocabulary & grammar

D.	Look at the words/phrases highlighted in
	the dialogue and choose the correct meaning
	a, b or c.

- 1. remote
  - a. near
  - b. distant
  - c. unusual
- 2. wander off
  - a. feel strangeb. leave the place
  - c. remain in one place
- 4. odd

3. spot

a. strange

a. place

b. village

c. spaceship

- b. friendly
- c. happy

# E. Discuss.

- How do you explain what happened to Jamie?
- What would you do if you saw a UFO?

# Vocabulary

### PHRASAL VERBS WITH 'UP'

- A. Look at the following extracts from the dialogue. What do the phrases in bold mean?
- ...I called up my grandfather, told him what happened and he said he would pick me up in five minutes.
- B. Match the phrasal verbs in bold with their meanings a-h.
- I'm thinking of taking up painting; I've heard it's very relaxing.
- Would you be able to put me up for the night? I have nowhere to stay.
- I can't believe Trevor turned up at the meeting with his hair dyed green.
- The robbers held up the bank and escaped with £300,000.
- Many people believe that he made up the story but he claims it is the truth.
- Edward-was brought up by his grandmother.
- The government announced that the price of electricity will go up by 25% next year.
- The story is about a young girl growing up in South Africa in the 1960s.
  - a. rob
- e. offer accommodation
- b. invent
- ent f. appear
- c. increase
- g. gradually become an adult
- d. start
- h. raise a child

# Grammar

# REPORTED SPEECH (STATEMENTS)

Read the following extracts from the dialogue and complete the speech bubbles with the speakers' exact words.

...he said he would He said that he had arrived just minutes.

pick me up in five minutes.

I \_\_\_\_\_ pick
\_\_\_\_ up in
five minutes.

He said that he had arrived just minutes after I had called him the first time, but I had been nowhere in sight.

l arrived just minutes after \_\_\_\_\_ the first time, but \_\_\_\_\_ were nowhere in sight.

...they kept telling me that I was going to be all right.

going to be all right.

...the doctor who examined me said my knee seemed perfectly fine and I didn't need an operation after all!

knee \_\_\_\_\_ perfectly fine. \_\_\_\_ need an operation after all.

B. Study the examples above and circle the correct words to complete the rules below.

We use Reported Speech when we report what someone said without using their exact words. We usually use the verbs say and tell to introduce reported statements. We use say / tell when there is an indirect object (eg. me, him, etc.) but we use say / tell when there is no indirect object.

When we change from Direct to Reported Speech:

- Pronouns and possessive adjectives change according to the meaning of the sentence.
- Tenses and modal verbs change as follows:
   Present Simple → Past Simple / Past Perfect Simple

   Present Progressive → Past Progressive
   Past Simple → Present Perfect Simple / Past Perfect Simple
   Present Perfect Simple → Past Perfect Simple
   Present Perfect Progressive → Past Perfect Progressive
   can → could
   will → should / would
   may → might

IOTE

The Past Perfect and the modal verbs *should*, *could* and *might* do not change.

Go to Grammar Reference

# Practice

Rewrite the following sentences using Reported Speech.

- 'I am thinking of taking a foreign language course,' Becky said to Tom. Becky told
- 'I don't know what time Jack will arrive at the party,' Alex told me. Alex told me that
- 'I'm going to buy a holiday home in Spain,' Philip said to me.
   Philip told
- 'It may rain at the weekend,' Paul said.
  Paul said

# 5a listening & speaking

# Listening 🕥

A. Discuss.

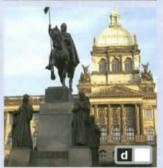
Have you ever been on a guided city tour? If yes, did you like it? If not, would you like to go on one?

B. You will hear a tour guide taking tourists on a tour of Prague. Listen and tick the buildings/landmarks that she mentions.

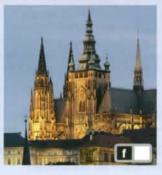








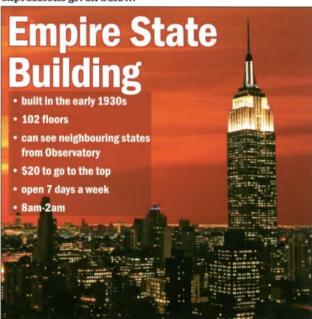


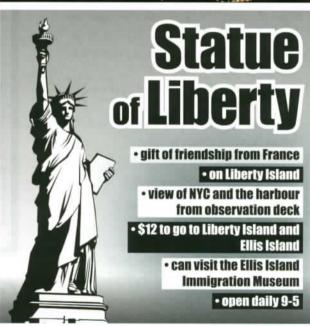


- C. Listen to the tour guide again and decide if the statements below are True or False. Write T or F in the boxes.
- A prince ordered his people to build the city of Prague in the 7th century.
- 2. King Wenceslas murdered his brother.
- Visitors can go to the top of the Old Town Hall and enjoy the view.
- In the legend about the prisoner and the Astronomical Clock, a bird is swallowed by Death.
- Prague Castle is bigger than any other medieval castle in Europe.
- Dalibor was sentenced to death for helping some peasants.

# Speaking

Talk in pairs. Imagine that you and your partner are in New York City and have enough time to visit only one of the two landmarks, the Empire State Building or The Statue of Liberty. Decide which one to visit using the information you have and some of the words and expressions given below.





huge spectacular/magnificent/breathtaking views exciting impressive attractive historic long queues crowded get seasick

I think we should go to... because...

I disagree. I think we would enjoy going to... more... because...

If we go to... we can see/enjoy...

# Writing a description of a place/building

# writing E

### A. Discuss.

- What places or landmarks attract visitors in your country? What is special about them?
- If you had the opportunity to visit a famous landmark, which would you choose? Why?
- B. Read the description of Bran Castle below. Is it a place you would like to visit? Why / Why not?

DRAGULAS	
CASTLE	
If you travel deep into the Carpathian mountains to the heart of Romania, you will find the legendary Transylvania.  In this mysterious place, you will see an ancient	

With its four impressive towers, the castle was originally used as a fortress to protect the inhabitants from enemy armies. It is now a museum where visitors can see art and furniture collected by the Queen of Romania, Marie, who lived there for many years. At the bottom of the hill, in an open-air museum park, there are examples of traditional

castle on top of a hill; this is Bran Castle.

peasant homes.

One of the people associated with the castle was Prince Vlad III, who was famous for his unbelievable cruelty. Many people believe that the character of Count Dracula is based on him, and that is why the castle is commonly known as Dracula's Castle. This has given the castle a spooky reputation.

Bran Castle offers visitors an exciting glimpse into Romanian history. In addition, its link with the legend of Dracula makes it an attractive tourist destination. A trip to this impressive castle is definitely worth the time.

C. Each of the following phrases corresponds to one of the paragraphs in the description. Write the numbers 1-4 in the boxes.

In this paragraph the writer:

- a. says why the place is worth visiting and makes a general comment about it.
- b. says what makes the place special and describes the atmosphere.
- c. mentions the important features of the place and what you can see and do there.
- d. says where the place is and gives general information about it.

D	Dind	mordel	abracac	4	the	tout	which	moan
υ.	rinu	words/	pmases	ш	me	text	willCir	mean

a.	having many stories told about it (para 1)
b.	a well-protected place that is difficult for enemies to enter (para 2)
c.	a poor person who earns a living

- from the land (para 2)
- d. connected to (para 3)
- e. known for its frightening atmosphere (para 3)
- f. a place where someone is going to (para 4)
- E. When you are writing a description of a place, follow the outline below.

# **OPENING PARAGRAPH**

· Give some general information about the place.

# MAIN PART (2 paragraphs)

- Describe the place, the atmosphere and its special features.
- · Say what there is to see and do there.

# CONCLUSION

- · Summarise your points.
- Make a general comment or say how you feel about the place.

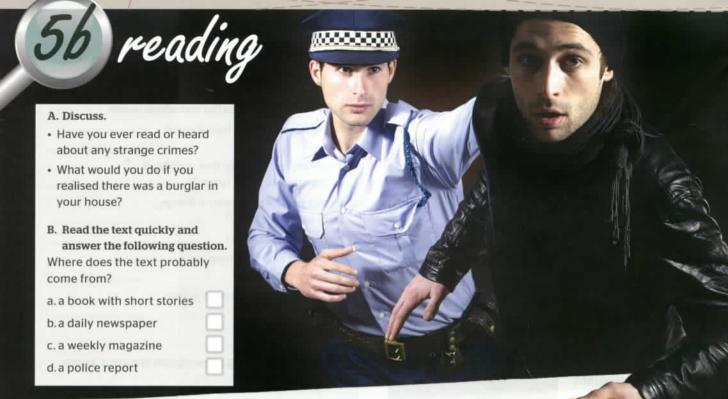
### WRITING TASK

Write a description of a famous landmark or building in your country using the outline above. (100-150 words)

# TIP

When you are writing a description of a place:

- write about a place you are familiar with, for example one you have been to.
- use the Present Simple to describe the place and the Past Simple to talk about its history.
- write about the most important and interesting features of the place.
- don't include unimportant details in your description.
- use a variety of adjectives to make your description more vivid.



# HUNGRY BURGLAR CAUGHT RED-HANDED

Last night, the police finally caught the well-known 'hungry' burglar in action in the house of Barbara Fitzpatrick, a Montville, New Jersey native. The burglar was known in the area for breaking into houses when the owners were either gone or asleep, and simply eating or taking whatever food he could find. Many victims simply woke up or returned home to find their cupboards and fridges completely empty.

That was not the case for Barbara, however. She was asleep when she heard strange noises coming from the kitchen. She quietly went downstairs and saw a chubby man, of about 40, eating her chicken leftovers. She immediately called the police and asked them to come to her house as quickly as possible. The police told her not to panic and said that they would be there in no time. They also told her to stay in her room for safety reasons.

'I had heard stories of the hungry thief from friends and some neighbours who had been victims of his food raiding, so I was prepared,' Barbara says. 'Thankfully, the police arrived before the thief had time to finish my roast chicken. They also found about ten bags of food he was ready to take with him before he left.'

10. The burglar will go to prison for at least two years.

People like Tim and Miranda Jones were not so lucky. They returned home once to find one of their front windows broken and their kitchen a mess. They said that it looked like a hurricane had passed through their house. There were scraps of food everywhere and pots and pans scattered on the floor. 'It was very bizarre,' says Miranda. 'The police asked us if anything else was missing. We checked to see if our money and jewellery were gone, but they were intact. It was just the food he was after. We asked our neighbours if they had heard or seen anything but nobody had. I had never encountered anything like this. We simply didn't know how to react.'

The police confirmed the identification of the man by matching his fingerprints with some that had been left on food containers from his previous burglaries. After the burglar confessed, the police asked him why he had committed those crimes. He said that he was a homeless man who was simply hungry and preferred eating home-cooked meals to stealing from supermarkets. He also said that he never stole anything apart from food. He was charged with burglary and can face up to two years in prison.

C. Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true, false or not mentioned in the text Write T, F or NM in the boxes.  1. The burglar is a New Jersey native. 2. Barbara Fitzpatrick caught the thief herself and held him in her house until the police came. 3. The burglar was preparing to take food from Barbara's house. 4. The burglar's favourite food was chicken. 5. The burglar entered Tim and Miranda's house by breaking their front window. 6. No jewellery or money was taken from the Jones' house. 7. The police arrived at Tim and Miranda's house in no time. 8. The police matched the burglar's fingerprints with those left on food containers.		256
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8. The police matched the burglar's fingerprints with those left on food containers.	6. No jewellery or money was taken from the Jones' house.	
	7. The police arrived at Tim and Miranda's house in no time.	£ 88
O The boundary and admitted by a single	8. The police matched the burglar's fingerprints with those left on food conta	ainers.
9. The burglar never admitted his crimes.	9. The burglar never admitted his crimes.	

# vocabulary & grammar 5b

		0	
). Match the words/p	ohrases highlighted	in the text with	2. EXPRESSIONS WITH THE WORD 'TIME'
their meanings a-h			Read the sentences 1-6 and match the expressions in
. in no time			bold with their meanings a-f.
2. thankfully	a. very strange	Annual Makes	They told us that the show would start on time.
	b. experienced		2. Make sure you arrive at the port in time to
3. scattered	c. except for	And the second	catch the last ferry back to the city.
1. bizarre	d. very quickly	A particular of the	From time to time, I go to a spa and have     a facial treatment.
5. intact	e. thrown and spr	ead around	
5. encountered	f. luckily	act damaged	4. The children are quiet, for the time being.  5. Once upon a time, there was a brave man
7. confessed	g. complete and r	something wrong	called Hercules.
3. apart from	n. admitted doing	something wrong	6. By the time I can afford to buy that house,
$\langle Y Y \rangle$	$\vee$		the price will have gone up.
E. Discuss.		)	No. other
What makes the hu		from other	a. occasionally
criminals who breal			b. at the correct time c. just for now
Do you think this th not? If yes, what do			d. a very long time ago
not? If yes, what do	you tillink would be	a fair punisinnent?	e. before
	$\checkmark \lor \lor$		f. not late
	11	A	
XXX			American Appendix and a second
$\wedge \wedge \wedge$			3. 'BE' + PREPOSITIONS  A Look at the following outract from the text What
			A. Look at the following extract from the text. What does the phrase in bold mean?
			It was just the food he was after.
			a. ate b. cooked c. tried to get
1/ / /			B. Dood the contenses I C and match the physics in
Vocabulary			<ol> <li>Read the sentences 1-8 and match the phrases in bold with their meanings a-h.</li> </ol>
I. WORDS RELATED	TO CRIME		A romantic comedy is on at <i>The Rex</i> tonight.
A. Complete the table	e with the missing w	ords.	2. Melissa is usually up at seven o'clock in the
ACTION (VERB)	CRIME	CRIMINAL	morning.
steal	theft		3. I was about to leave home when I heard
	robbery		a strange noise.
	murder	murderer	4. Are you for the government's decision to
hand la linta	muruei	burglar	spend five million pounds on the protection
break in/into	4.5.4		of endangered species?
	kidnapping	kidnapper	5. We must <b>be off</b> now. We have to catch the
			8:30 train.
B. Complete the sent	ences with words fr	om the table above.	6.1 am definitely against the mayor's plan to build a zoo in our town.
7	change the form of th		
1. There was a	at the	bank yesterday.	7. I hope this boring lecture will <b>be over</b> soon.
•			8. What is that boy up to? Is he trying to steal
2. Someone			something?
and	an ancient vas	E.	a. to leave
3. The knife which w	as used to kill the w	oman led the police	b. to support
to the			c. to end
4. The	asked for one	million pounds in	d. to be ready to
cash to release th			e. to be awake and out of bed

g. to do (usually something wrong)

h. to not support

# 5b) vocabulary & grammar

# Grammar

# REPORTED QUESTIONS, COMMANDS AND REQUESTS

A. Read the following extracts from the text in the Reading section and complete the speech bubbles with the speakers' exact words.

She **asked them to come** to her house as quickly as possible.

Please,	
house as quickly as possible.	

The police told her not to panic.

	madam!
--	--------

We asked our neighbours if they had heard or seen anything.

	hear or
see anything?	

The police asked him why he had committed those crimes.

	commit
these crimes?	

B. Study the examples above and complete the rules below by circling the correct words.

# Reported commands and requests

- Commands are usually introduced with the verb tell and requests with the verb ask.
- The imperative changes to: to + base form and the negative imperative changes to: don't / not + to + base form.

# Reported questions

- They are usually introduced with the verbs ask / tell, wonder and want to know.
- If a direct question begins with a question word (eg. who, what, why), the reported question begins with the same question word.
- If a direct question does not begin with a question word, the reported question begins with if / that or whether.
- The verb in a reported question is in the question / affirmative form.
- When we change questions from Direct to Reported Speech, pronouns, tenses, etc. change in the same way as when we report statements.

Go to Grammar Reference

# Practice

Rewrite the following sentences using Reported Speech.

# English in use

Read the text below and decide which answer a, b or c best fits each gap.

# leprechauns 🚕



Ireland, which is believed by many to be the land of magic, is commonly associated (1) \_\_\_\_\_ leprechauns. Legend has it that leprechauns are tiny, red-haired (2) \_\_\_\_, usually dressed in green clothes and pointy shoes. They live in (3) \_\_\_\_ areas of Ireland and although they are not bad, they have a reputation for behaving badly and sometimes causing trouble to the people they (4) \_\_\_\_.

Here is one of the many stories	known to Irish people about
leprechauns. A man was walking	g in the woods when
suddenly he noticed a(n) (5)	light in the distance.
He went closer, and to his (6)	, he saw a leprechaun
sitting next to a pot of gold. The	leprechaun was
(7) with joy, but as soon a wasn't alone, he murmured som and (8)! The man, who wa	nething angrily
by the incident, rushed back ho	me to
tell his wife. Strange, isn't it?	

1. a. in	b. with
2. a. aliens	b. clues
3. a. unexplained	b. enormous

4. a. encounter

7. a. frustrated

8. a. wondered

5. a. intact

6. a. fear

b. scatter
b. dazzling
b. miracle

c. by
c. creatures
c. remote
c. confess
c. clear
c. astonishment

b. radiant c. committed b. kidnapped c. vanished

# listening & speaking

Listening 🕥

A. You will hear part of a radio programme called *Unbelievable but True*, which features strange short stories in a dramatised form. Listen and answer the question below.

- · Who was responsible for the mess in Amy's house?
- B. Listen again and complete the sentences below.
- When Amy saw her house, the first thing she thought was that there had been a
- When Amy came home, the door was \_\_\_\_
- 3. Only Amy's \_\_\_\_\_ have a key to her house.
- Amy's \_\_\_\_\_ is on the same alarm system as the windows.
- 5. The detective thought that the thief was still
- 6. Amy forgot to give the detective some very important



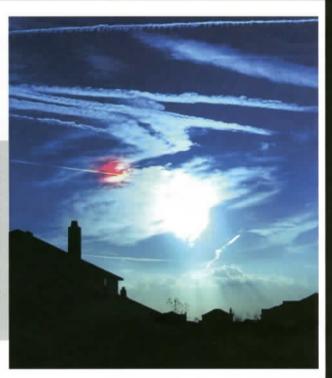
# Speaking

Talk in pairs. Imagine that you both witnessed the strange event described in the news report below. Ask each other questions to find out more information and answer using your imagination and some of the vocabulary given.

>Springfield News

# Strange Lights in the Sky!

The citizens of Springfield were treated to a very bizarre light show on Sunday night. Witnesses say that at around nine o'clock last night, a red light suddenly appeared in the sky forming different shapes and lighting up the entire night sky. It was then quickly followed by an orange, a yellow and a green light and all this happened several times. Some witnesses said that they also heard strange sounds. So far scientists have no explanation as to what those lights could have been.



spectacular

impressive

frightened

stunned

curious

weird

Where exactly / you / be / what / you / do?

How / you / describe / sight?

What / you / think / when / first see / lights?

What kind / shapes / lights / form?

What kind / sounds / you / hear?

How / you / feel?

Where / you / think / lights / come from?

# 56) writing Writing a story

- · Have you ever had a dream that was so real that you thought it had actually happened? If yes, tell the others about it.
- B. Read the rubric and the story that follows. Has the writer ended the story appropriately? How do you explain what happened that night?

An international magazine has organised a short story competition and you have decided to enter. The competition rules say that the story must end with the following words:

Peter wasn't sure what had really happened.

Late last Friday night, Peter was watching TV when the phone rang. It was his cousin Kevin and he asked Peter to meet him at the old theatre. Before Peter had time to say anything, Kevin said, 'Don't ask me why, just get here quickly. It's urgent!

Peter grabbed his jacket and ran to the old theatre. Someone had left the door open so Peter walked in. It was dark in the theatre and while Peter was trying to find his cousin, he tripped and cut his hand. Suddenly, a bright light appeared on the stage. Peter approached and saw Kevin standing there, dressed in black. There were some other people standing on the stage too, but he couldn't make out who they were.

Kevin knelt down and spoke to Peter in a deep voice. He said, 'Come with us.' Then, the lights went out and Peter felt a cold wind blowing through the theatre. He could hear Kevin's voice fading away, telling him to follow them. The next thing he knew, he was back home in front of the TV again.



- C. Read the story again and answer the questions.
- 1. What tenses does the writer use to set the scene of the story in the first paragraph?
- 2. What tenses does the writer use throughout the story?
- 3. Look at the words/phrases highlighted in the story.
  - a. Which two link two past actions and indicate that one action 'interrupted' the other?
  - b. Which two link past actions that happened one after the other?
  - c. Which one indicates the specific time something happened?



D. Look at the table below. Then read the story that follows and circle the correct words/phrases.

### Time words/phrases

linking two past actions one of which happened earlier than the other

after, when, before, until, as soon as, by the time

linking two past actions that were happening at the same time or linking two past actions one of which 'interrupted' the other

while, when, as

# indicating when something happened

yesterday, then, after that, ago, next, last week, etc.

It was a cold winter night and Chloe had just finished doing some shopping in the city centre. (1) While / As soon as she was walking towards her car, she saw a tall, elegant woman

who reminded her a lot of her mother. (2) Until / By the time Chloe turned around to look at her again. the woman had left. (3) Then / When Chloe moved to the suburbs, her mother was left alone, but Chice visited her every weekend. She also talked to her on the phone every day (4) until / after she could see her again. Chloe forgot about the incident, but (5) before / after half an hour she started feeling that something was wrong. (6) As soon as / As she got home, she tried to call her mum, but there was no answer, so she decided to drive to her house. (7) As / When she arrived, she found her mother on the floor; she had fallen down the stairs and broken her leg. Immediately, Chloe called an ambulance which took them to the hospital. Although Chloe didn't know who that woman was, she was thankful she had seen her.



### WRITING TASK

Read the rubric below and complete the outline for the story.

An international magazine has organised a short story competition and you have decided to enter. The competition rules say that the story must begin with the following words:

It was a day Anna would never forget.

# INTRODUCTION

- · How must you begin your story?
- · Where was Anna?
- · What time was it? / What was the weather like?
- · Was anyone with Anna? Who?
- · What was Anna's relationship to the others?

## MAIN PART

- · What happened on that day?
- What did Anna (and the other people involved) do?
- How did Anna (and the others) feel?
- · What were they expecting to happen?

# CONCLUSION

- · What happened in the end?
- · How did Anna feel afterwards?
- · Did the experience change her life in any way?

# TIP

When you are writing a story:

- do not change the prompt sentence given to begin or end your story.
- use Past tenses (Past Simple, Past Progressive, Past Perfect).
- use Direct Speech to make a situation seem real.
- use questions or exclamations to make the story more exciting.
- use linking words / phrases to indicate the sequence of events, chronological order, etc.
- use expressions / phrases like:

It was too good to be true!
(Un)fortunately, ...
I couldn't believe my eyes!
I was in / out of luck...
All of a sudden / Suddenly...
It was a real shock.
To my surprise, ...
The next thing I knew...



A.	Choose the word or phrase	that most appropriately comp	pletes each sentence.		
1.	Emma her good	news into David's ear while th	ney were in class.		
	a. confirmed	b. promised	c. admitted	d. whisper	ed
2.	Lisa up at the pa	rty in a Wonder Woman costu	ume, but nobody else had	l come in fa	incy dress.
	a. turned	b. took	c. put	d. went	
3.	The thief was to	two years in prison.			
	a. ordered	b. sentenced	c. encountered	d. charged	1
4.	, dinosaurs inhab	ited the Earth.			
	a. From time to time	b. For the time being	c. On time	d. Once up	oon a time
5.	A performance of Swan La	ike is at the Nationa	I Theatre tonight.		
	a. about	b. on	c. off	d. over	
6.	A: What are you two	to? You look very suspici	ous.		
	B: Oh, nothing, sir.				
	a. about	b. for	c. on	d. up	
7.	, I like to go for I	ong walks in the countryside.			
	a. For the time being	b. By the time	c. On time	d. From tir	ne to time
8.	. Keith was by the	spectacular view from the to	p of the volcano.		
	a. radiant	b. overheated	c. stunned	d. curious	
9.	The man handed me the e	nvelope and then he	_ into the fog.		
	a. vanished		c. scattered	d. swallow	red
10.	When the realise	ed he was surrounded by the	police, he agreed to give	the child ba	ack to his parents.
			c. burglar	d. thief	
	By the time I got there, Pe	that produces a grammatical ter the party. b. had already been leaving		,	d. already left
•	150				an amedia y rene
2	a. had been giving	nm paper, I realised that I had b. given	c. had given	e on it.	d. was giving
1		because she had be	9223 15	or an hour	a. mas giving
3.	a. had arrived	b. had been arriving	c. arrived	an mour.	d. was arriving
		on the project for t			
4	a. worked	b. working	c. had been working		d. works
_		ould cook dinner the next day			
0	a. told	b. said	c. asked		d. wondered
•			c. danca		al monacion
6	. The police officer a. said me	b. told to	c. said me to		d. asked me to
-					al ablica me to
/.		the book belonged b. did	c. if		d. was
	a. had		C. II		u. was
8	. I asked my mum	b. where was my T-shirt	c whether was my T-	chirt	d. where is my T-shirt
-					a. Where is my 1-sillit
9	a. told us	t a guest speaker would be co b. asked us	c. said us	nuay.	d. told
10			c. said us		a. 1010
Ю	. I told my friend	b not talking	c not to talk		d. to not talking

C. Read the text below and decide which answer a, b or c best fits each gap. Yesterday, something very interesting as well as (1) happened in 1. a. dazzling 5. a. native our town. To everyone's (2) \_\_\_\_\_, Mr and Mrs Bob Sharp found some b. remote b. victim huge footprints outside their cabin in the woods and contacted the police. c. bizarre c. creature They told the police that they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ such big footprints before and 2. a. coincidence 6. a. so far that they were (4) because they believed that the footprints b. astonishment b. apart from belonged to Bigfoot. c. identification c. perhaps It is believed that Bigfoot is an enormous (5) that looks like an 3. a. had never seen 7. a. encountered ape and lives in the forests of northwestern USA and Canada, However, b. never saw b. confessed (6) the reports of local inhabitants, the authorities say that there c. have never seen c. searched isn't enough evidence to confirm that he is real. Many people claim that they have (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Bigfoot, but nobody can really prove it. In any case, 4. a. terrified 8. a. wondering the police assured everybody that the footprints belong to a big bear that b. scattered b. wandering in the area. c. haunted c. operating D. Read the text and complete the blanks with the correct form of the words in capitals. Michael is an ordinary man, and In the wrong place nothing (1) has ever BELIEVE happened to him. But one day, as at the wrong time he was reading his newspaper, he saw a job (2) **ADVERTISE** looked interesting. He already had a job, but just out of (3) , Michael called and **CURIOUS** arranged an interview. To his surprise, the taxi left him outside an enormous building he had never seen before. An elegant woman took his coat and then vanished. He was waiting for the (4) when a man walked in with a gun and told everyone INTERVIEW present to give him their money. Poor Michael was in the wrong place at the wrong time. However, by pure (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_, Michael was able to recognise the man. It was COINCIDE Steve Sanders, from school. He wasn't a (6) , but he was very CRIME because after he had lost his job, he was left homeless. As soon as he FRUSTRATE realised who Michael was, he started crying and (8) to everyone for the APOLOGY incident. As far as the gun is concerned, it turned out to be plastic. E. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. 1. 'Do you have any plans for the summer holidays?' Alicia asked me. wondered any plans for the summer holidays. 2. 'Don't leave the building,' the police officer told us. not The police officer told us building. 3. They sent the invitations and then they cancelled the party. had After they , they cancelled the party. I have never seen a koala before, said Michelle. had Michelle said a koala before. 5. 'Where did Karen buy that lovely dress?' Tricia asked. wondered that lovely dress. 6. We walked for five hours and finally we decided to stop for a while. been five hours when we finally decided to stop for a while. 7. 'I am sorry I took your dress without asking,' said Linda. for my dress without asking. 8. 'I did not take any money from your wallet,' said Sam. taking Sam my wallet.



# Listening 🕥

You will hear a radio interview about the Bermuda Triangle. For questions 1-6, choose the correct answer a, b or c.

- 1. Where is the Bermuda Triangle?
  - a, near the Devil's Triangle
  - b. in the northeastern Atlantic Ocean
  - c. between Miami, Bermuda and Puerto Rico
- 2. What strange incident did Christopher Columbus witness in the Bermuda Triangle?
  - a. he saw a ship disappearing
  - b. he saw natives setting fire to an island
  - c. he saw lights on the horizon
- 3. How many planes vanished in the famous navy training incident?
  - a. 19
  - b. 14
  - c. 5
- 4. What final explanation did the US navy give for the disappearance of Flight 19?
  - a. pilot error
  - b. reasons unknown
  - c. extra-terrestrials
- 5. Why would it be difficult to find a sunken ship in the Bermuda Triangle?
  - a. because the region has hurricanes
  - b. because there are deep trenches in the area
  - c. because it causes strange compass readings
- 6. What does Dr Brown say the Gulf Stream is similar to?
  - a. a high wave
  - b. a storm



Read the following and tick the appropriate boxes. For the points you are unsure of, refer back to the relevant sections in the module.

	NOW I CAN	
VOCABULARY	<ul> <li>use a variety of reporting verbs</li> <li>use lexical sets related to the topic of crime</li> <li>use phrasal verbs with 'up'</li> <li>use expressions with the word 'time'</li> <li>use the verb 'be' + prepositions</li> </ul>	
GRAMMAR	<ul> <li>use the Past Perfect Simple and the Past Perfect Progressive appropriately</li> <li>report statements, questions, commands and requests</li> </ul>	
READING	<ul> <li>skim a text to understand the gist and identify its origin</li> <li>understand details in a text</li> </ul>	
LISTENING	<ul> <li>understand specific information in a monologue</li> <li>understand specific information in a radio programme and complete gapped sentences</li> </ul>	
SPEAKING	talk about mysterious and strange events     speculate about which landmark to visit     and make a decision	
WRITING	write a description of a place     write a story	

