

New Edition

Malcolm Mann
Steve Taylore-Knowles

Laser

**Student's Book
with eBook**

B1+

with CD-ROM



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Student's Book


MACMILLAN

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Listening



Speaking



Use of English



Writing

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identifying location, Soundbite: /æ/ and /e/	comparing	<i>would, used to, be used to,</i> word patterns	presenting an argument, essay
understanding attitude, Soundbite: /ʌ/	making suggestions	articles, synonyms	awareness of target reader, informal letter/email
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listening for gist, Soundbite: /ʒ:/	talking about experiences	countable and uncountable nouns, homonyms	using descriptive language, story
listening for specific information, Soundbite: weak forms (1)	speculating	question tags, connectors	selecting appropriate style, article
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Listening



Speaking



Use of English



Writing

listening for specific information, Soundbite: /s/ and /ʃ/	talking about hopes	<i>unless, in case, as long as</i> , word patterns	paraphrasing, informal letter/email
predicting, Soundbite: /ə/	expressing attitude and opinion	parts of speech, word formation: prefixes	cohesion, essay
predicting, Soundbite: stress (1)	prioritising	relative pronouns and prepositions, word patterns	selecting correct register, informal letter/email
listening for gist, Soundbite: /ɑ:/, /ɔ:/ and /u:/	discourse management	infinitives of purpose, word patterns	awareness of purpose, report
identifying relationships, Soundbite: silent letters (2)	talking about interests	gradable and ungradable adjectives and adverbs, synonyms	making recommendations, review
listening for specific information, Soundbite: stress (2)	comparing	the unreal past, common mistakes	selecting correct register, article
understanding purpose, Soundbite: /ɒ/ and /əʊ/	expressing attitude and opinion	transferred negation, word formation	using prompts, formal letter/email
listening for specific information, Soundbite: weak forms (2)	seeking clarification	wishes and regrets, parts of speech	paraphrasing, story

Family Ties



Start thinking!

Do you have a large or small family?
How many of you live together?
How many cousins/uncles/aunts do you have?



Reading

- 1  **1.01** Read the post and comments on a social networking site. Whose family sounds most like yours?
- 2 Read the post and comments again, and decide if the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not stated (N).
 - 1 Jenny has a very large family. _____
 - 2 Gokhan has brothers and sisters. _____
 - 3 Masha is younger than her sister. _____
 - 4 Pete regularly stays with his biological father. _____
 - 5 Alicia wants to meet her biological parents. _____
 - 6 Alex's biological father lives in Greece. _____
- 3 Write a word or short phrase from the comments to the post to answer each question.
 - 1 Who says that they have a pet?

 - 2 Why doesn't Angie live with her father?

 - 3 What's Alex's sister like?

 - 4 When does Pete stay with his real dad?

 - 5 What do some of Gokhan's friends do?

 - 6 What is Masha also doing right now?



Jenny

Hi all my MyFace friends around the world! We're doing a project at school on families at the moment and I need your help. Do you have a large or small family? Who do you live with? Do you all get on? I'd love to know what your family's like! Comments please!

 17 people like this.



Gokhan

Hi from Ankara, Turkey! Jenny, my family's quite small because I'm an only child. In the flat where we live, there's just me and my mum and dad. But my grandparents (my mum's parents) live in the flat upstairs, and my dad's parents live nearby too, so it's not too lonely! To be honest, I sometimes wish I had a brother or sister to play with, but at least I have a bedroom to myself! Some of my friends have to share a room with their brother or sister. I wouldn't like that!



Masha

We're doing a project on families at school at the moment too, Jenny! I live with my parents and my older sister, Natalia, in Novosibirsk in Siberia, Russia. Natalia and I love each other (of course!), but we don't always get on. She's always complaining that I play my music too loud! I often get annoyed with her, though, because she borrows my things without asking! (Natalia, if you're reading this, I want that magazine back!)



Pete

Hello from California, USA! My family's a bit complicated. My parents are divorced, and I live with my mum and my stepfather. My dad

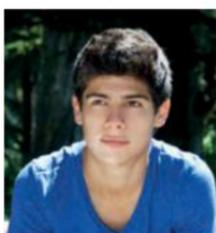
also remarried after the divorce, and I spend almost every weekend with him and his wife (my stepmum). I've got a stepsister called Angie. That's my stepfather Alan's daughter from a previous marriage, but she's older and works in New York, so she doesn't live with us. I've also now got a half brother because my dad and my stepmum have just had a baby! I told you it was complicated! It's great, though. We all get on really well. My parents are still good friends, and my stepfather and stepmother like each other too. It's actually a really loving family, and I'm really grateful for that.



Alicia

Hi, Jenny! My parents adopted me just after I was born, and I live with them and my brother and sister and our dog, Cassie. Even though I'm adopted and my brother and

sister aren't, our parents treat us all the same. I totally feel part of the family, and don't want or need to find my biological parents. As far as I'm concerned, my mum and dad are my real parents! (By the way, I live in Lublin, Poland.)



Alex

Hi from Australia! I'm Greek-Australian, so most of my family live on the other side of the world. Here in Brisbane, there's me, my mum and my younger sister, Georgia.

Georgia's a bit spoilt, to be honest. Anything she asks for, my mum gives it to her! The rest of my mum's family all live in Greece. That's more than 15,000km away! I've got three aunts, two grandparents and loads of cousins there, and I've never met any of them in person. My mum keeps in touch with them by phone and email, and I've spoken to them (of course!), but it would be lovely to meet them. I'm sure I will, one day!

WORD BOX

4 Use words or phrases from the post and comments to complete the sentences. You've been given the first letter to help you.

- 1 It would be fun to have a brother, instead of being an
o_____ c_____.
- 2 Lisa gets what she wants. She's becoming very selfish and I think she's a bit
s_____.
- 3 My parents are d_____ and I see my dad every weekend at his house.
- 4 My mum met a man last year and she
r_____.
- 5 My dad married Sarah's mum last month so Sarah's my s_____.
- 6 It's important to grow up as part of a
l_____ family.
- 7 I didn't know you were a_____.
Do you want to find your real parents?
- 8 Kevin and I have the same mother but different fathers, so he's my h_____
b_____.



Have your say!

- What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of being an only child?
- Is it better to share a room with a brother or sister, or have your own room? Why?



Present tense review

👁 Look at *Grammar database* pages 166–168 before you do the exercises.

1 Read these sentences and phrases from the comments to the post on pages 6 and 7. Match each one with an explanation.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 That's more than 15,000km away! _____ | a This is a regular habit. |
| 2 Natalia and I love each other (of course!), but we don't always get on. _____ | b This is an annoying habit. |
| 3 I spend almost every weekend with him and his wife ... _____ | c This is a temporary situation. |
| 4 We're doing a project on families at school at the moment ... _____ | d This is a general, scientific truth. |
| 5 She's always complaining that I play my music too loud! _____ | e This is a feeling or situation, not an action. |

2 Circle the correct tense in each sentence.

- Our family *goes/is going* on holiday to Spain every year.
- Did you say you *stay/are staying* with friends until your house is ready?
- My sister doesn't have a car because she *doesn't drive/is not driving*.
- People *live/are living* in many different kinds of family.
- Brothers and sisters often *argue/are arguing* about unimportant things.

3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in the box. You may need to use a negative form.

try • go • learn • see • live • like

- My brother and I _____ to the local secondary school.
- We _____ here until the new house is ready.
- I _____ French for my trip to Paris next month.
- My grandparents _____ milkshakes, but I do!
- 'Wait a second. I _____ to find my keys.'
- We _____ our cousins every Christmas.

4 Use the notes to make complete sentences.

- My brother/always/complain about/me to my parents.
- In our house,/we/always/eat dinner together/and I/like it.
- My stepsister/play/the piano and she/know/hundreds of songs.
- I/think/Mum/have a shower. She/usually/have a shower at this time.
- My relationship with my sister/get/better.
- I/not believe/everything my brother/tell/me.

5 Read Jenny's comment about her own family. Find six mistakes with verb tenses and correct them. Use contractions (*you're*, etc) where you can.

**Jenny**

Thanks for all your comments! You all have really interesting families! Masha,

you do a project on families too, so I thought I'd tell you about my family. There are five of us in my family – my mum and dad, me, my older brother, Alex and my younger sister, Lizzie. My mum's being a newsreader on TV and my dad works in an office (I'm not really knowing what he does!). I'm generally getting on very well with Lizzie and Alex, but they're always playing tricks on me, and that's very annoying! I've also got two sets of grandparents, and they often come to visit us. In fact, Grandma Mollie and Grandpa Doug stay with us at the moment, which is nice. I'm loving my family!

Vocabulary builder

Adjectives to describe people

1 Match the words in the box with the correct definitions.

selfish • popular • sensitive • arrogant • pessimistic
amusing • ambitious • considerate • generous
optimistic • modest

If you are ...

- 1 _____, you want to be very successful.
- 2 _____, you think the future is going to be bad.
- 3 _____, you have lots of friends.
- 4 _____, people think you are funny.
- 5 _____, you share what you have with other people.
- 6 _____, you get upset very easily.
- 7 _____, you think the future is going to be good.
- 8 _____, you only care about yourself.
- 9 _____, you care about other people's feelings.
- 10 _____, you don't like to talk about your achievements.
- 11 _____, you think you are better than other people.

Word formation: prefixes

2 Complete the sentences with the correct negative form of the word in bold. Use *in*, *un*, *im*, *dis*, *il* or *ir*.

- 1 I'm sure Nigel didn't mean to be _____ when he spoke to you this morning. **kind**
- 2 A lot of people think it is _____ to visit without calling first. **polite**
- 3 Nadine thinks she's _____, but I think she's quite pretty. **attractive**
- 4 Don't be _____! Let your sister play with you and your friends! **fair**
- 5 I think it's very _____ of you to lie to your brother like that. **honest**
- 6 My mum is _____ of being rude to anyone. **capable**
- 7 Jenny is in trouble after doing something _____. **legal**
- 8 Don't include any _____ points in your description. **relevant**

Phrasal verbs with up

3 Phrasal verbs with *up* often have meanings connected to making things appear or things suddenly appearing. Match the phrasal verbs in the box with the definitions.

makes up • turns up • comes up
thinks up • brings up

- 1 If a person _____, they arrive unexpectedly.
- 2 If a problem _____, it appears unexpectedly.
- 3 If a person _____ an idea, they have it before anyone else.
- 4 If a person _____ a story, they create it.
- 5 If a person _____ a subject, they mention it in a conversation.

Magic metaphors

4 When we talk about *people*, we sometimes use words or phrases that have a connection with *temperature*. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

warm • cool • icy • hot-tempered
cold-hearted

- 1 I thought John was very _____ when he said he didn't care about people who don't have enough money.
- 2 My grandfather was a very _____, kind man who would do anything for anybody.
- 3 Our head teacher is quite _____ and gets very angry about unimportant things.
- 4 Tony is really _____. He doesn't let anything worry him.
- 5 When I asked Mrs Brown how old she was, she didn't answer me; she just gave me a(n) _____ look instead!



Listening

1 You are going to listen to five people talking about members of their family. Before you listen, read the questions and talk about what each person might say in these situations.

2 **1.02** You will now hear five people talking about members of their family. For questions 1–5, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- You hear John talking to his friend. Why is his dad angry?
 - because John was late home
 - because John was not studying
 - because John broke something
- You hear this woman speaking on the radio. What job does her sister do?
 - doctor
 - teacher
 - architect
- You hear this conversation on a bus. Who does the boy miss?
 - his father
 - his brother
 - his uncle
- You hear this teenager speaking on the phone. Why is she upset?
 - because her sister uses her things
 - because her sister goes out a lot
 - because her sister is always annoyed
- You hear your friend on the phone inviting you to a family party. Whose birthday is it?
 - her cousin's
 - her brother's
 - her mother's



Soundbite /ɪ/ and /i:/

1.03 Listen to someone saying 10 words. Look at the list of words and write down the number of each word you hear. What is the secret 10-digit number?

0 bit 2 pill 4 seat 6 mill 8 still
1 meal 3 steal 5 sit 7 beat 9 peel

Now write down your secret number. Say the words and ask your partner to find your secret number! If they can, score a point!



Speaking

1 Read what Julie says about her family.



'There are five of us in my family. There's me, my two sisters, my mum and my dad. I go to the local comprehensive and I'm in the first year. I'm the eldest. My dad runs a shop and my mum's a lawyer. My ambition is to be a lawyer, like my mum, when I grow up.'

2 Choose the most natural way of expressing each idea.

Useful Phrases

- 'There are three of us in my family.'
 - 'My family consists of three members.'
- 'I go to the second year of the Second High School of my town.'
 - 'I'm in the second year at my local secondary school.'
- 'I have one sister and one brother and I am older than them.'
 - 'I've got a sister and a brother and I'm the eldest.'

3 In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Try to say as much as you can. Use the phrases below to help you.

- Do you come from a large family?
- Are you still at school?
- What do your parents do?
- Would you like to do the same job as they do?

My family's quite small/large.
There's me, ...

Yes, I'm only 14, so I'm still at school. I go to ...

My father's a ... and my mother works as a ...

Look at Speaking database - Giving personal information on page 165.



Use of English

Stative verbs

Look at *Grammar database* pages 167–168 before you do the exercises.

1 Circle the correct tense in each sentence.

- I *think/am thinking* that your family is the most important thing in life.
- My mum *can see/is seeing* my maths teacher tomorrow.
- Elaine *isn't looking/doesn't look* like her sister at all.
- The Robinson family *owns/is owning* a lot of the land around here.
- Living with all your cousins *sounds/is sounding* like chaos to me!
- You look unhappy. What *are you thinking/do you think* about?

3 For questions 1–10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Word patterns

2 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

look • accuse • deal • blame • care

- My sister is always _____ me for her problems.
- It's hard to _____ with people who won't listen to you.
- Mum _____ me of lying, but it was my brother's fault, really!
- I try to _____ about the feelings of the other members of my family.
- Auntie Pat usually _____ after us when my mum's at work.



Babysitting

Babysitting is a good (0) way for teenagers to earn some extra spending money, and it can teach you some valuable skills too. Looking (1) _____ young children – even for a few hours – isn't always easy. Problems (2) _____ up, and kids don't always do what they're told, especially when they know their parents are away. At times (3) _____ that, you have to stay calm – and that's an important lesson to learn. You mustn't let the situation (4) _____ out of control. However badly the kids behave, don't let them (5) _____ you – and don't get depressed! It's not your (6) _____ that they're misbehaving, but it is your responsibility to solve the problem. (7) _____ a solution to problems like this is an extremely important skill, so where better to begin than trying to get noisy kids to go to bed? The question is, how do you deal (8) _____ a problem like that? The secret is to be calm, but firm. Don't start shouting and (9) _____ them of destroying your evening. Just keep repeating in a calm, firm voice what you want them to do. It takes a bit of practice, but it (10) _____ work in the end! Good luck!

- | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------|-----------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 0 A path | B road | C way | D route | 6 A fault | B blame | C cause | D reason |
| 1 A about | B to | C for | D after | 7 A Doing | B Finding | C Making | D Getting |
| 2 A appear | B come | C go | D get | 8 A over | B about | C of | D with |
| 3 A like | B such | C as | D similar | 9 A accusing | B attacking | C criticising | D blaming |
| 4 A turn | B go | C get | D come | 10 A makes | B does | C is | D has |
| 5 A argue | B complain | C mind | D annoy | | | | |



Writing

An informal letter/email

👁️ Look at *Writing database - informal letters/emails* on page 154 before you do the exercises.

- 1** Read this writing task. Why should your letter be informal?

Your cousin, who lives abroad, has recently written you a letter. In it, she asked you to tell her all the family news she has missed. Write a letter, telling her what she wants to know.

Write a **letter** of between **120** and **180** words in an appropriate style.

- 2** Match the formal language with the informal language.

formal language	informal language
1 Dear Mr Smith / Dear Sir/Madam,	a Let me tell you about ...!
2 I hope you are well.	b Tell me ...
3 I am writing to inform you ...	c All my love,
4 In addition, ...	d Can't wait to hear all your news!
5 I wonder if you could tell me ...	e Dear Tina,
6 I look forward to hearing from you.	f Oh, and another thing!
7 Yours sincerely, / Yours faithfully,	g Hope everything's okay.

Working model

- 3** Read the answer to the writing task.

Dear Tina,

It was great to hear from you! Hope everything's okay. Have you started your exams yet? Good luck!

Anyway, you asked me to tell you all the family news. Well, a lot's happened since you were here. The big news is that Uncle Tom got married! Can you believe it? His wife is lovely – she's a doctor and she's really beautiful. We all went to the wedding and had a wonderful time. Grandad danced! It was so much fun.

Oh, and another thing! Dad's got a new job. Do you know the old shopping centre in town? They've built new shops there and Dad applied for a job as a manager and he got it! He's really excited. He starts next week.

One last thing. Do you remember Fluffy, the cat? Well, we can't find her anywhere. We've got no idea where she's gone. It's a bit sad, really. We all miss her. We're hoping she'll come back soon.

We all miss you too. Everybody sends their love. Can't wait to see you in the summer.

All my love,

Martin

- 4** Find these informal words and phrases in the letter.

Anyway, ...

All my love,

Well, ...

It was great to hear from you!

One last thing.

Oh, and another thing!

Dear Tina,

5 Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

In informal writing,

- 1 we always use complete sentences.
- 2 we use exclamation marks (!).
- 3 we use contractions (*it's*, *we're*, etc).
- 4 we write as if we are talking to the person.
- 5 we use everyday vocabulary.

Ready to write!**6 Look at this writing task. Who are you writing to and why?**

You are staying with your pen friend in England. Write a letter to your brother, Dean, telling him all about the family you are staying with.

Write a **letter** of between **120** and **180** words in an appropriate style. Do not write any addresses.

7 Make a plan of your answer. Use your imagination.

- How are you going to start your letter?
 - a Dear Dean,
 - b Dear Brother,
 - c Dear Mr Jones,
- What's the name of the family you are staying with?
- Which town are you staying in?
- Do you like it? Why?
- Who are the members of the family?
- What are they like?
- What do they do?
- What do you want to ask your brother about home?
- How many paragraphs do you need?
- How can you end your letter?
- How can you sign your letter?

Now complete **Writing Planner 1** on page 155.

Now write!**8 You are now ready to write your letter. Use informal language and a conversational tone.****Check it out!****9 Check your work. Tick (✓) what you have done.**

I have started and finished the letter in the correct way.

I have used informal language.

I have told my brother about the members of the family.

I have used a friendly, conversational tone.

I have used paragraphs.

I have checked my spelling and my grammar.

My letter is between 120 and 180 words long.

Look Back

Can you answer these questions? If you can't remember, look through the unit for the answers.

- 1 What do we call someone who doesn't have any brothers or sisters?
- 2 What tense do we use to talk about general truths?
- 3 How would you describe somebody who gets upset easily?
- 4 What's the negative form of 'honest'?
- 5 What have you learned about stative verbs?

2

The Open Road



Start thinking!

- How fast do you think a horse can run?
- Do you know who invented the aeroplane?
- Do you know when people first landed on the Moon?



Reading



1 1.04 Read this extract from an encyclopaedia.

As you read, check your answers to the questions opposite.

TRANSPORT (noun):

the activity or process of moving things or people from one place to another

Early humans dreamed of going faster and further than they could on foot. They probably first achieved this in northern countries before 3000 BC (before Christ) using skis. The wheel was invented around 3500 BC, but carts were very slow without roads. So for many centuries the fastest and most popular means of transport was the horse, which can run at about fifty-five kilometres an hour. This record for speed was unbroken until the end of the eighteenth century when the hot-air balloon and the railway both began to develop.

The hot-air balloon made its first free flight in 1783. Two Frenchmen, the Montgolfier brothers, were working as papermakers when they had the idea for the balloon. A fire heated the air, making the balloon rise. During the first flight, the two passengers were admiring the view when they suddenly

saw smoke! The balloon was burning but, luckily, they managed to put the fire out and land safely.

The railway developed gradually from carts on tracks. The first vehicle with an engine to run on tracks was developed in 1803 by an Englishman, Richard Trevithick. In 1804, he took the first passengers, although they didn't have to buy a ticket. Unfortunately, they were travelling in the train when it began to fall off the tracks and Trevithick realised that the tracks were not strong enough to take the weight of the train. The passengers escaped unharmed, but it was another example of how dangerous the development of transport can be.

Perhaps unexpectedly, the bicycle didn't appear until around 1840 when a Scotsman, Kirkpatrick Macmillan, created the first one to have pedals. People rode bicycles without pedals before then, but they were slow and not very popular. It took around 140 years for Macmillan's design to develop into modern mountain bikes.

2 Complete the sentences by writing a number in each gap. Look at the article again, but don't read it in detail.

- 1 People first skied around _____ BC.
- 2 People first travelled by rail in _____.
- 3 Bicycles with pedals didn't exist before _____.
- 4 Mountain bikes developed around _____.

3 Read the text again. For questions 1–5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 The wheel didn't lead to fast means of transport because
 - A people could already travel fast.
 - B they invented it after skis.
 - C good roads didn't exist.
 - D people preferred to use horses.

- 2 The passengers discovered the fire
 - A while they were checking the balloon.
 - B while they were in the air.
 - C before they left the ground.
 - D after they landed on the ground.
- 3 The invention of the train
 - A came as a complete surprise.
 - B grew out of things that came before.
 - C took longer than anyone expected.
 - D didn't make Trevithick much money.
- 4 The writer is surprised by the fact that
 - A the inventor of the bicycle was Scottish.
 - B nobody had invented the bicycle earlier.
 - C Macmillan's bicycle had pedals.
 - D we waited over a century for the mountain bike.
- 5 What can we say about the aeroplane?
 - A It had a great effect on people's attitudes.
 - B It wasn't as popular as the car was.
 - C It came to the Wright brothers in a dream.
 - D People didn't want to allow it at first.

The twentieth century saw the development of many other means of transport, including the hydrofoil and the hovercraft. The petrol-driven car (invented in 1885 in Germany) completely changed the way people thought about transport, and so did the aeroplane. People have always dreamed of flying. One day, in 1903, that dream became a reality. Two American brothers, Wilbur and Orville Wright, managed to make a short flight in their aircraft, the Flyer. From there, a huge industry grew that allowed, and still allows, people to visit the whole world, easily and cheaply.

The challenge for the twenty-first century is transport in space. Since the first Moon landing in 1969, technology has developed to give us the space shuttle (1981) and even the space tourist (2002). The future of transport will probably be as exciting as its past.

WORD BOX

4 Match the words from the text in the box with the correct definitions.

cart • tracks • hydrofoil • vehicle
pedal • hovercraft

- 1 This is a kind of fast ship that partly lifts out of the water.
- 2 This is a general word for a car, a bus, etc.
- 3 This floats on a cushion of air on land or on water.
- 4 Trains travel on two of these, made of metal.
- 5 This has four wheels and might be pulled by a horse.
- 6 You put your foot on this on a bicycle.



Have your say!

- Which form of transport has had the biggest influence on our lives?
- Explain what difference your chosen form of transport has made.

G Grammar clinic

Past tense review

Look at *Grammar database* pages 168–170 before you do the exercises.

1 Read the sentences and phrases from the text on pages 14 and 15. Match each one to an explanation.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 The hot-air balloon made its first free flight in 1783. | a This describes a repeated action in the past that doesn't happen now. |
| 2 ... the two passengers were admiring the view when they suddenly saw smoke! | b This describes a past state. |
| 3 People rode bicycles without pedals ... | c This describes an action in progress when another action happened. |
| 4 ... the fastest means of transport was the horse ... | d This describes a single, completed action. |

2 Look through the text again and find examples of:

- a single completed action.
- a repeated action in the past.
- an action in progress when another action happened.
- a past state (a feeling or situation, not an action).

3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- We _____ (fly) by plane to Paris last year on holiday.
- We _____ (fly) over the sea when one engine suddenly stopped.
- The pilot _____ (tell) us that there was nothing to worry about.
- While he _____ (tell) us this, the second engine stopped.
- I had my eyes closed when somebody _____ (shout), 'Look!'
- I looked out of the window and _____ (see) that both engines had started again. Phew!

4 Correct the sentences that have mistakes in them. One sentence has no mistakes. Which one?

- As we were entering the train station, I was noticing the train was late.
- I sat in a taxi when the accident happened so I saw the whole thing.
- Mick was riding his bike almost every day over the summer.
- People were enjoying the journey when suddenly the ship hit an iceberg.
- When you called, I watched a programme about the history of transport.

5 Complete the text using the verbs in the box. Put the verbs into the past simple or the past continuous. You will use some verbs more than once.

be • do • fall • get • have • learn • push • ride • say
see • shine • start • take • teach • tell • want

Learning to ride!



I (1) _____ to ride a bike when I (2) _____ eight years old. My dad (3) _____ me. I remember one day in particular. The sun (4) _____ and Dad (5) _____ me to the local park

with my new bike. My old bike (6) _____ stabilisers (little wheels at the side, so you can't fall), but this one (7) _____. When we (8) _____ there, I (9) _____ some children who (10) _____ their bikes, and I (11) _____ to be just like them. I (12) _____ on my bike and Dad (13) _____ to push me. After a moment, I (14) _____ my dad he (15) _____ me too fast, and I couldn't believe his answer! 'I'm not pushing you! You're doing it by yourself!' he (16) _____. Of course, I (17) _____ off my bike many times after that, but that (18) _____ a very special day.

6 Do you remember learning to ride a bike? How did you learn? Who taught you? Tell the class.

V Vocabulary builder

Public transport

1 Match the words in the box with the correct definitions. There is one word you do not need to use.

cabin • taxi rank • fare • airline
underground • platform • terminal
ferry • coach

- This is where you stand to wait for a train.
- This is a company that flies passengers by plane.
- This is a building for passengers at an airport.
- This is a system of trains in tunnels in a large city.
- This is how much you have to pay for a ticket.
- This is where you sleep on a ship.
- This is where you find taxis waiting for passengers.
- This is a bus that runs between towns and cities.

Confusable words

2 Circle the correct word in each sentence.

- I think that *travel/journey* really teaches you about other people.
- Mr Carter has gone to Moscow on a business *trip/journey*.
- Hurry up, or we're going to *miss/lose* the bus!



- Don't get *on/in* the train unless you know where it's going!

Collocations: transport

3 Complete the table with the means of transport.

bicycle • bus • car • helicopter
horse • hot-air balloon • train
plane • motorbike • ferry • ship
rowing boat • taxi • trolleybus



get on / get off

get in (or into) / get out of

4 Match words in list A with words in list B to make compound nouns.

A

express
radio
double-decker
jet
sports

B

bus
car
plane
taxi
train

5 Decide which of the means of transport from exercise 4 each person is talking about.

- 'Wow! This is so cool! It's the latest model too! Let's see if we can do 200!'
- 'Come on! Let's go and sit upstairs so we can see everybody getting off.'
- 'Call one now – and don't forget to tell them we're going to the airport.'
- 'I'm afraid the Inter-city doesn't stop at Porton. You'll have to get a local one.'
- 'It's noisy during take-off, but you can't even hear the engines after that.'



Listening

- 1** Work in pairs. Make a note of words and phrases you know connected to these means of transport. Try to list as many as you can.

bus: *driver, ticket,* _____

plane: *airport, pilot,* _____

ship: *voyage, captain,* _____

train: *driver, ticket,* _____



- 2** **1.05** You are going to listen to extracts from three conversations. For each extract, choose the location where the conversation is taking place.

Conversation 1

a at a train station b on a bus c in a taxi

Conversation 2

a at a bus station b on a ship c at an airport

Conversation 3

a on a plane b on a train c in a taxi

- 3** Listen again and write a word or short phrase in each gap.

Conversation 1

The man wants a(n) (1) _____ return ticket to York. The woman tells him that he needs to catch the (2) _____ from Manchester.

Conversation 2

The man says it takes (3) _____ to get to France. The woman leaves the man to go to her (4) _____.

Conversation 3

The man explains that it's quicker to go (5) _____. The woman agrees, even though the fare will be (6) _____.



Soundbite /æ/ and /e/



- 1.06** Circle two words in each line which have the same vowel sound in them. Listen and check.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|--------|------|
| 1 | thank | bed | thirty | cat |
| 2 | head | had | said | paid |
| 3 | apple | ant | ape | arm |
| 4 | pet | hut | pat | send |



Speaking

- 1** Make notes of things that trains and buses have in common.

You have to buy a ticket to travel on them.

- 2** Make notes of things that are different between trains and buses.

A train travels on tracks, but/while/whereas a bus travels on the road.

- 3** Answer the questions.

Which means of transport do you prefer, the train or the bus? Why?

- 4** Work in pairs. One of you should read the instructions and the other should talk for one minute. Then swap.

Compare and contrast these photographs and say which means of transport you prefer.



Look at *Speaking database - Comparing and Expressing preferences* on page 165.



Use of English

Would, used to, be used to

👁️ Look at **Grammar database page 170** before you do the exercises.

1 Circle the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- 1 Our old car **would/was used to** break down all the time.
- 2 I **used to/am used to** going to school by bus every day.
- 3 There **would/used to** be an aircraft factory in this area.
- 4 I never **used to/wouldn't** like travelling by train.
- 5 Driving is complicated, but you soon **are/get** used to it.
- 6 I found flying frightening because I **didn't use to/wasn't used to** it.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the word in bold.

- 1 When he was a boy, my dad would watch the steam trains go past. **used**
- 2 Flying a helicopter is difficult at first, but you'll soon find it much easier. **get**



- 3 When she was four, my sister used to ride her bike around the house. **would**
- 4 My grandfather took me for rides in his old car when I was small. **used**

Word patterns

3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

work • insist • remind • complain • take

- 1 John _____ on going by bus as he's afraid of flying.
- 2 We decided to _____ about the delay to the ticket inspector.
- 3 We have to _____ into account the traffic at that time of day.
- 4 To _____ as a bus driver, you need a special licence.
- 5 This old bus _____ me of the time we travelled around India.

4 For questions 1–10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

THE SKY'S THE LIMIT!

Not so long (0) AGO, almost all pilots were men. Women working for airlines (1) _____ usually be part of the cabin crew, serving drinks and meals to passengers. And while it's still true that the majority of people who work (2) _____ pilots are men, more women are entering the field. Sara Milton is one of them. 'I (3) _____ to be afraid of flying when I was a child,' she says, 'but my parents insisted (4) _____ taking us on holiday abroad. I (5) _____ argue and cry, but it never made any difference, so I eventually (6) _____ used to it. Then, on one trip, we had a female pilot, which I wasn't used (7) _____ seeing, and I suddenly thought that I'd love to do that job! My mum reminded (8) _____ of my fear of flying and how I always complained (9) _____ going on planes, but from that moment on, I was determined to become a pilot. When you (10) _____ into account the long hours and all the training you have to do, it might seem like hard work, but it's worth it!'