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Third Edition **Solutions**

Intermediate

Workbook



Explore interactive features

Third Edition **Solutions**

Intermediate

Workbook

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I

Introduction

Vocabulary

A

Holidays

You can talk about what you did in the school holidays.

- 1 Label the pictures with the words below.

castle harbour monument open house ruins
square statue sea



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

- 2 Where can you do these things? Complete the words.

- see animals from places like Africa or natural, open spaces
in _____ or _____
- see unusual fish in _____
- buy fruit, vegetables, etc. in _____
- find a wide variety of shops in _____ or _____
- see beautiful countryside in _____ or _____
- see where things and systems have been in _____
- see ships and boats in _____
- see a play in _____
- see a lot of beautiful old buildings
in _____ or _____
- see interesting exhibits, old objects, etc. in _____
- climb up high and get a good view in _____
- grow roses in _____ or _____

- 3 Complete the paragraph with the verb/infinitive. Use the past simple.

swim sail buy go go home
play sunbathe visit want

Hi Mike,

After having a great time in Italy, I've spent the
first day on the beach. I _____ sunbathing.
Geri _____ to the beach with me – he
_____ on the beach, enjoying the
weather. _____ great at it.
I _____ to the shopping centre in the
evening, but we _____ any shopping.
After lunch, we _____ cards and board
games. Last night, we _____ dinner in a
great restaurant. I had an lovely surprise!
Love,
Anna

AMM 1



You write
A Chat Road
English
UK

- 4 Complete the dialogue with the verb/infinitive. Use the past simple.

We do go go go away from
here stay stay visit visit

Geri: I _____ you _____ a good holiday?
Lary: Yes, it I _____ good. We _____ my
cousin in Germany.
Geri: Good. What _____ you _____?
Lary: We _____ on the Baltic coast. We
_____ lakes and we _____ on
a boat trip. What about you?
Geri: I _____ home. I _____ on
a couple of occasions with my family and
I _____ a theme park with kids.

- 5 What did you do in the summer? Write three sentences. Use the past simple.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

Present tense contrast

Learn to use different tenses to talk about the present and future.

1 Circle the correct tense.

- What **do** you **do** / **are** you **doing** tonight? 'I **stay** / **am staying** at home.'
- Europe **beat** me when you **get** / **are getting** home?
- The suitcase / **is** **doing** in the end and **sits** / **is sitting** in the road.
- Why **do** you **laugh** / **are** you **laughing**? 'I **laugh** / **am laughing**.'
- My dad **knows** / **is** **knowing** home every day at night at last.
- My sister **always** **borrows** / **is** **always** **borrowing** my clothes. It's really annoying!
- What time **does** your train **arrive** / **is** your train **arriving**?

2 Match sentences 1–F to scenarios 1a–f. Use the tense or tenses you believe.

Present simple

- for habits and routines ☐
- for spontaneous situations or facts ☐
- for timetables and schedules ☐
- in future time clauses (starting with when, as soon as, after, if, etc.) ☐

Present continuous

- for something happening now or about now ☐
- for describing annoying behaviour (with always) ☐
- for future arrangements ☐

3 Complete the dialogue with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.



- Maria** 'I hurry up! The film?' _____ (start) in ten minutes.
- Ramona** 'I' _____ (look for) my phone.
'_____ you _____ (find) where it is?'
- Maria** 'No. Why?' _____ you always _____ (lose) things? It's so annoying!
- Ramona** 'I usually' _____ (bring) it in my handbag today, but it isn't there.
- Maria** '_____ you _____ (remember) when you last used it?'
- Ramona** 'No – that's' the problem.
- Maria** 'You' _____ (not) need your phone at the cinema, look for it when we' _____ (get) home.
- Ramona** 'I won't have time when we get back.
'_____ (go) straight out again... it's OK, I don't let it was in my pocket!'

4 Some of the sentences are incorrect. Rewrite them correctly. Tick the correct sentences.

- Mel is belonging to the drama club. ☐
- Do you prefer beach holidays or adventure holidays? ☐
- Celine is come at your evening. ☐
- Just is having spaghetti. ☐
- Why are you always interrupting? ☐
- I'm not understanding this maths calculation. ☐

5 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the same verb in each pair of sentences. Use the present simple and present continuous.

have look think

- a 'That food' _____, delicious!
b 'What' _____ you _____, all?
- a 'What' _____ you _____ about?
b 'What' _____ you _____, well and the market?
- a 'Where's Tom?' 'He' _____, unknown.'
b 'Oop' _____, goodness of small!

6 Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or present continuous. Then write true answers, in complete sentences.

- When _____ you usually _____, on Saturday morning? (go)

- What _____ you usually _____, on Saturday morning? (do)

- What time _____ school _____, and _____, I (start / finish)?

- What _____ your parents _____, now? (do)

Adjectives

I can form and use a variety of adjectives correctly

1 Complete the definitions with the adjectives below.

anxious ashamed bored confused cross
delighted disappointed anxious proud
relieved shocked terrified upset

- _____ angry
- _____ sad because something is worse than you hoped or expected
- _____ happy because something is better than you hoped or expected
- _____ not able to understand what is happening
- _____ wanted
- _____ not interested in what is happening
- _____ very pleased
- _____ very frightened
- _____ feeling bad because you did something wrong
- _____ unhappy because you want something that belongs to somebody else
- _____ happy about something you have achieved
- _____ very surprised and upset
- _____ unhappy about something that happened

2 Read the speech bubbles. How's each speaker feeling? Choose the best adjective from exercise 1.

- Have you seen Molly's new coat? She's so happy. I wish I felt as happy for that.

- It's OK, I've found my bag. They were in my bag. That's good!

- Stop taking my pen, I mean. You're being really annoying!

- How strange. I'm sure I got a text from him, but I can't see it on my phone.

- I really needed more than 50% in my test, but I only got 50%. I worked hard for it.

- I feel really bad because I lied to my parents about where I was last night.

3 Complete the sentences with personality adjectives from below. There are six extra adjectives.

brave confident flexible hardworking
honest kind loyal organised outgoing
patient punctual reliable sensitive shy

- She's _____, nothing frightens her.
- He's _____ for his job during the week and another at weekends.
- She's really _____, all the books in her bookcase are in alphabetical order.
- He's very _____, he's hardly ever late.
- She's _____, she always tells the truth.
- He's _____ for teaming with people and making new friends.
- She's _____, she's always careful not to upset anyone.
- He's very _____, he always supports his friends, whatever the situation.

4 In your opinion, what are the two most important personal qualities for these people? Choose two adjectives from exercise 3.

- A teacher should be _____ and _____.
- A doctor should be _____ and _____.
- A fire person should be _____ and _____.
- A police officer should be _____ and _____.

5 Circle the correct adjective.

- When I took part in my first school play, I was terrifying / terrified, but it was amazing / amazed experience.
- I enjoy gymnastics, but it's being / fiend.
- When my dad was ill last month, it was a surprising / surprised time for all the family.
- When you found the shocking / shocked news!
- My brother was disappointing / disappointed about losing his driving test.

6 Complete the questions with a negative prefix. Then write four answers.

- Are you patient or _____ patient?
- Are you enthusiastic about your school work or _____ enthusiastic?
- In general, are you organised or _____ organised?
- Are you generally reliable or _____ reliable about social arrangements?

Articles, will and going to

Learn our articles and talk about plans and predictions.

1 Read the dialogues. Tick the correct answers.

Fred: What are you doing at 7 ... weekend?**Ella:** I'm going skiing. There's a ... great place for it in the mountains near my uncle's house.**Fred:** It's a ... dangerous hobby. Is it?**Ella:** Not really. My uncle is a ... real climbing instructor. He says it's ... easier to safer than ... climbing.**Fred:** Follow to learn how to climb.**Ella:** My uncle could teach you, but he charges 120 ... hour.**Fred:** Isn't it a bit that flat I think there's a ... indoor climbing wall in town. I could practice there.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | ☐ a | ☐ the |
| 2 | ☐ a | ☐ no article |
| 3 | ☐ a | ☐ the |
| 4 | ☐ a | ☐ no article |
| 5 | ☐ the | ☐ no article |
| 6 | ☐ the | ☐ no article |
| 7 | ☐ an | ☐ no article |
| 8 | ☐ an | ☐ the |

2 Complete the text with a (an), the, or no article (—).

This man is inside a cave. He's a ... professional caver, but he's still feeling nervous. Why? Because a ... cave is much bigger than books. In fact, it's a ... (deepest-cave in the world) it's called a ... Krutson-Cave, and it's near a ... Black Sea. It is a ... only-cave on Earth that is more than 2 km deep. Caves like this are fascinating places for a ... exploration because there are always new parts to discover. In 2005, a ... Ukrainian caver called Alexander Klimchuk organized a ... expedition into the cave. A ... expedition involved 60 people and went deeper than 2 km. In 2010 a Ukrainian diver called Oksana Samoilina went even deeper by diving down through the muddy water at a ... bottom.

3 Circle the ending that is most natural.

- There's somebody at the door? O.K.
a. I'm going to answer it.
b. I answer it.
- These buses are too busy. Look out –
a. I'm going to stop them.
b. I stop them.
- Would you like something to drink? Yes,
a. I'm going to have a glass of water, please.
b. I'll have a glass of water, please.
- Show me your picture I promise
a. I'm going to laugh.
b. I can't laugh.
- What are your plans for the afternoon?
a. I'll stay in and watch TV.
b. I'm going to stay in and watch TV.
- We're going to the Caribbean this year.
a. It will be my first visit.
b. It's going to be my first visit.
- The hotel on my phone's not ... too lovely.
a. I'll send you a pic.
b. I'm going to find you a pic.
- That's a fantastic goal!
a. They'll score again!
b. They're going to score a goal!
- I'm going to the cinema tonight. Really?
a. What will you see?
b. What are you going to see?

4 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of will or going to and the words in brackets.

- Jack:** I'm ... (go) ice skating on Saturday evening with Luke. Would you like to come?
- Annie:** Yes, please. When?
(you, I mean) (At the ice rink?)
- Jack:** No, at the ice-dip near my house.
- Annie:** I like really sports (be) ice skat, isn't it?
... (don't) you there. It's a bit cold!
- Jack:** The ice-dip is in the evening. I think it's
... (be) quite busy.
- Annie:** Yes, definitely. It's more expensive on Saturday evenings, isn't it?
- Jack:** Don't worry. I'm ... (go) to
... (take) for you. But get some sweaters, as it's
... (be) cool (not) too much.
- Annie:** Thanks! I'm ... (see) you on
Saturday then.
- Jack:** At six o'clock.
- Annie:** I'm ... (see) (be) late. I promise.

Vocabulary

A

Ages and stages

People talk about the different stages of people's lives.

- 1 Label the pictures with the life stages below.

senior/citizen elderly infant infant/toddler young child
 (teen)/teen twenties middle-aged toddler young child



1 She's a _____.

2 He's _____.



3 _____.

4 _____.



5 _____.

6 _____.



7 _____.



8 _____.

- 2 Complete the life events with the words below. Use all the words.

for her wedding fall get get get start
 from move split start

- 1 _____ born 7 _____ responsibility
 2 _____ adulthood 8 _____ house
 3 _____ in love 9 _____ your first job
 4 _____ (money, etc.) 10 _____ engaged
 5 _____ to drive 11 _____ brought up (by)
 6 _____ up 12 _____ from abroad

away a change of career changed close

a family from work a grandparent home a house or flat
 married school school up

- 13 get _____ 36 become _____
 14 leave _____ 37 grow _____
 15 start _____ 38 join _____
 16 write _____ 39 buy _____
 17 leave _____ 40 go _____
 18 start _____ 41 retire _____
 19 from _____

- 3 Write six true sentences about you or members of your family using different phrases from exercise 2.

My grandad retired when he was thirty-eight.

- 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____

- 4 **EXERCISE** Helen is a teenage girl asking people in the street about the best age to do certain things in life. Complete the table.

Best age for teens to:	
1. Marry	
Best age for teens to drive	
2. Get	
Best age for teens to start a family	
3. Buy	
Best age for boys to leave at home	
4. Get	

Past tense contrast

Learn to talk about the past using a variety of past tenses.

- 1 Complete the table with the **ing form**, **past simple** and **past participle form** of the verbs.

Base form	ing form	Past simple	Past participle
1 worry			
2 fight			
3 die			
4 meet			
5 notice			
6 think			
7 stop			
8 rule			
9 fall			
10 swim			

- 2 Circle the correct answers.

- My parents **laughed** / **were laughing** a lot when I was just after they got married.
- I **isn't had got engaged** / **was getting engaged** before he left university.
- Sam inherited a lot of money and **was emigrating** / **emigrated** to Australia.
- Did Peter phone / **was** Peter phoned when you watched / **were watching** television?
- I **opened** the door and **stopped** / **had stopped** outside. It **rained** / **was raining**.
- I **didn't** know where you were because you **were sitting** / **sat** on the phone. I **didn't** phone.
- I **had** / **I'd** had this watch for two years when the battery **ran out**.

- 3 Some of the verb forms and tenses in the sentences are incorrect. Rewrite them correctly. Tick the correct sentences.

- Why did you be angry with Mary? ☐
- Had you eaten before you went out? ☐
- I couldn't go out until I had did my homework. ☐
- I wasn't able when we left the house. ☐
- I was sitting until this morning. ☐
- She was sitting when you phoned. ☐
- Where had you lived? ☐

- 4 Write the negative and interrogative form of the sentences.

- I finished ten o'clock.
I **wasn't** finished ten o'clock.
I **hadn't** finished ten o'clock.
- Sam grew up in London.

- Her parents left her last year.

- Mary was living in Scotland.

- Lilly had taken her A.

- 5 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the past simple, past continuous or past perfect.

- grow / leave / not know / see / arrive / cross
- I **couldn't** pay for the phone because I _____ my money at home.
 - I got on my coat and _____.
 - Couldn't I understand the question because you _____.
 - When we woke up, everything was white because it _____ during the night.
 - I **thought** my brother's jacket because I _____ mine.
 - It was a really cold day, but the sun _____.
- 6 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple, past continuous or past perfect.

'When Harold Kassar...' _____

28 December 1999, who ' _____

Pennsylvania, USA.

where she ' _____

Expected all her life.

At the time of her

death, only one person

before her ' _____

_____ longer. Harold

' _____ (died)

was standing, who

' _____ still

_____ (died)

where Harold died.



Family tensions

I can identify the attitude and intention of a speaker.

Readers: Student's Book page 11

- 1 Read the sentences. What is each speaker's attitude? Circle the correct answers.

- 1 'Could that be done, please?'
a aggressive b calm
c sarcastic d urgent
- 2 'This team was wonderful! What was a joy!'
a accusing b miserable
c nostalgic d optimistic
- 3 'How you things go? Well, better now!'
a bitter b grateful
c sympathetic d urgent
- 4 'Don't worry. Everything will be fine, for sure.'
a accusing b calm
c nostalgic d pessimistic
- 5 'I expect it'll come back in the end. I usually do.'
a arrogant b enthusiastic
c grateful d pessimistic
- 6 'I can't forgive him for how he behaved.'
a bitter b complimentary
c optimistic d sarcastic
- 7 'Your hair looks fantastic.'
a aggressive b complimentary
c grateful d urgent
- 8 'You left my phone outside in the rain! That was a really clever thing to do!'
a enthusiastic b grateful
c nostalgic d sarcastic

- 4 **2010** Listen. Which adjective below best describes each speaker's tone of voice? There are three extra adjectives.

angry enthusiastic grateful nostalgic
pessimistic sympathetic urgent

Speaker 1 _____

Speaker 2 _____

Speaker 3 _____

Speaker 4 _____

- 5 Match the intentions (1-4) with the tone of voice you are most likely to use.

- 1 persuading somebody _____
a enthusiastic b grateful c sarcastic
- 2 remembering something _____
a angry b nostalgic c sympathetic
- 3 thanking somebody _____
a accusing b bitter c grateful
- 4 praising somebody _____
a calm b complimentary c optimistic
- 5 complaining about something _____
a enthusiastic b miserable c optimistic

- 6 **2010** Listen to four monologues. Decide what tone of voice each speaker is using. Choose from the adjectives in exercise 5.

Speaker 1 _____

Speaker 2 _____

Speaker 3 _____

Speaker 4 _____

- 7 **2010** Listen again. Match speakers 1-4 with sentences A-E. There is one extra sentence. Use your answers to exercises 1 and 6 to help you.

Speaker	1	2	3	4
Sentences (A-E)				

- A The speaker is persuading people to buy something.
B The speaker is remembering a family tradition from when he / she was younger.
C The speaker is thanking his / her family for coming to a special family meal.
D The speaker is praising a family member for presenting a family argument.
E The speaker is complaining about a bad experience at a family reunion.

Listening Strategy

Sometimes, the words alone do not fully express the speaker's intention. You need to pay attention to the tone of voice as well. For example, an urgent tone of voice suggests that the speaker is giving a warning.

- 8 **2010** Read the Listening Strategy. Then listen and circle the tone of voice the speaker uses.

- 1 The next train leaves in half an hour.
a calm b urgent
- 2 That's much better what you did.
a grateful b sarcastic
- 3 This is going to be rather painful.
a aggressive b sympathetic
- 4 We were too poor to even go on holiday.
a bitter b nostalgic

- 9 Try reading aloud each sentence from exercise 8 using the other tones of voice.

used to

Learn to talk about things that were different in the past.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to*.

- I loved (love) football. I was (be) here a lot when I was younger.
- She was (be) swimming. Why don't you like it now?
- He used to (use) to go to football for play (play) school.
- She loved (love) to go to good sports facilities, but now there's a great sports centre.
- She wasn't (be) American, she was (be) in the USA?
- I was (be) a lot with my dad, but we got (get) on really well now.
- He speaks (speak) really well because he goes (go) to university in Madrid.
- I was (be) interested in film, but I go (go) to the cinema a lot now.
- My mum used to (use) to drink every night, but now my dad looks at numbers.
- My grandparents used to (use) to go abroad a lot, but these days, they often visit other countries.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to*. Use the word in brackets and any other necessary word.

- Sam didn't use to (be) near the sea, but he likes (like) it now.
- He wasn't (be) a teacher then, but he is (be) one now.
- He didn't use to (be) a teacher then, but he is (be) one now.
- He didn't use to (be) a teacher then, but he is (be) one now.
- He didn't use to (be) a teacher then, but he is (be) one now.
- He didn't use to (be) a teacher then, but he is (be) one now.
- He didn't use to (be) a teacher then, but he is (be) one now.
- He didn't use to (be) a teacher then, but he is (be) one now.
- He didn't use to (be) a teacher then, but he is (be) one now.
- He didn't use to (be) a teacher then, but he is (be) one now.

3 Complete the sentence in the different ways with *used to* (affirmative or negative) and the verb in brackets.

When I was eight, you're old, ...

- He used to (be) ...
- She wasn't (be) ...
- They used to (play) ...
- He didn't use to (be) ...
- He used to (be) ...

4 Look at the pictures of Iselle twenty years ago. Complete the questions with the correct form of *used to* and the verb in brackets. Then write the answers.

go have the play sleep wear work



- Did she use to (be) in Ireland?
No, she used to (be) in Paris.
- She used to (be) a teacher.
- She used to (be) a teacher.
- She used to (be) a teacher.



- She used to (be) a tennis player.
- She used to (be) a tennis player.



- She used to (be) a horse rider.
- She used to (be) a horse rider.

5 Put the correct phrase to complete the sentences.

- She used to (be) in Canada two years ago, but she isn't (be) there now.
- I used to (be) a lot, but I don't use to (be) now.
- They used to (be) the same music, but they don't use to (be) now.
- He used to (be) a teacher, but he isn't (be) now.
- He used to (be) a teacher, but he isn't (be) now.
- He used to (be) a teacher, but he isn't (be) now.
- He used to (be) a teacher, but he isn't (be) now.
- He used to (be) a teacher, but he isn't (be) now.
- He used to (be) a teacher, but he isn't (be) now.
- He used to (be) a teacher, but he isn't (be) now.

Phrasal verbs (1)

I can use three-part phrasal verbs.

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs below.

get up to go in for go through with live up to
put up with run out of sign up for

- 1 We _____ money two days after we arrived.
- 2 It's so annoying. He made me _____ him!
- 3 Personally, I don't _____ dangerous sports.
- 4 The owner's house is enough to _____ this place.
- 5 At the hotel reception, you can _____ some really interesting excursions.
- 6 What did you _____ on holiday?
- 7 Her job/chemistry could never _____ for it.

- 2 Complete the gist summary of the film *Big* with the correct form of the phrasal verbs below.

catch up with fit in with get away with get on with
get up go back make up work out as

- 3 Complete the sentences with one or two prepositions below.

away back for far in in on to up up up

- 1 Last _____ his address on the internet.
- 2 It was so dark inside the cave that horses afraid to _____.
- 3 He's always looked _____ my grandmother, she's a kind and intelligent person.
- 4 He's very reliable, he never _____ a promise.
- 5 I like sport, but I don't really _____ martial arts.
- 6 The beach was fantastic. It stands _____ the hotel, which wasn't great.
- 7 The police saw the burglar, but he still managed to _____.

VOCAB BOOST

When you come across a new phrasal verb, write down examples to show whether it is separable or inseparable. For example, 'come across' is inseparable.

Example across a new verb today

Example across fit today

Example 'write down' is separable

Example down two examples

Example three down

- 4 Rewrite the sentences replacing the underlined object with a pronoun (him, her, it, them, etc.).

1 She likes my friends and tries to get on with my friends.
She likes my friends and tries to _____.

2 I don't know where the restaurant is, let's look up the location on the internet.
I don't know where the restaurant is, let's _____.

3 They explained the robbery carefully, but didn't go through with the plan.
They explained the robbery carefully, but _____.

4 My house isn't taken care of before, we just came across the restaurant while we were walking around town.
My house isn't taken care of before, we just came across _____.

5 He's always so rude. I don't think I can put up with the situation much longer.
He's always so rude. I don't think I can put up with _____.

6 I know the answer, but I didn't have time to write down the answer.
I know the answer, but I didn't have time _____.

7 The flight was terrible, but the holiday made up for the journey.
The flight was terrible, but the holiday _____.



As a heady stream of water you will just finish a sandwich when he is the smallest one of the kids. He gets a car in a fascinating machine, which tells him to make a wish. "I can just wish for one day. When he?"

He just wishes, he wishes. But he wish for some time he is an adult, although only a child made. The machine thinks he is a failure, so he has to leave home. He tries to "_____ to the car," but it just left him.

On his own, Jack needs money, so he finds a job doing company. He doesn't really have the skills he needs for work, but he "_____". His boss is from his age, is first, he does well at work, but he finds it difficult. "_____ the other adults here. The only person he works "_____ a private colleague called Susan Lawrence.

One day, Jack's boss tells him that the company is back home. Jack "_____". Susan is the middle of an important meeting at work. When she "_____", he is at the fascinating machine. Finally, she makes him the old age "_____". The story about being a child. The last day goodbye before Jack gets under into the machine and becomes a child again.