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support

Third Edition **Solutions**

Advanced

Workbook

Tim Falla Paul A Davies
Jane Hudson with Alex Raynham



Ebook interactive features

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I

Introduction

Grammar

A

Past simple and present perfect

I can use the past simple and present perfect tenses.

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or present perfect simple of the verbs below. Sometimes you need a passive verb.

be be change come invent live prove rule see start tell

- Come quickly! The film _____!
- She _____ a lot since I last _____ her. I hardly recognised her.
- '_____ paper _____ by the Chinese or the Egyptians?'
'By the Chinese.'
- Queen Victoria _____ for 63 years, until her death in 1901.
- Tom _____ very busy this week.
- As a child I _____ in Oxford for a number of years.
- 'When _____ you first _____ to the UK?'
'In 2012, so I _____ here for about five years.'
- Ever since he was little he _____ that he wasn't very bright. Now he _____ them wrong!

- 2 Choose the correct tense. Sometimes both answers are possible.

- 'What's **happened** / **been happening**?'
'I've **cut** / **been cutting** my finger.'
- How long have you **known** / **been knowing** Jason?
- Haven't you **finished** / **been finishing** your essay yet?
You've **worked** / **been working** on it for days!
- I wonder why we haven't **heard** / **been hearing** from Kate.
I've **expected** / **been expecting** her to phone for a while now.
- How long have you **lived** / **been living** in France?
- Who's **used** / **been using** my phone? The battery's dead.

- 3 Write suitable responses. Use the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

- Your hands are covered in mud!
Yes, I've *been working* in the garden.
- I wonder why Ben hasn't been at school lately.
I guess _____.
- The floor in the kitchen is slippery.
That's because Dad _____.
- Harry and Jess aren't speaking to each other.
I know. _____.
- You're looking very slim!
Thanks. _____.
- Why aren't you going to the football match.
Didn't you know? It _____.
- Why are you so tired?
_____.
- Look outside. The road is all wet.
Yes, _____.

- 4 Complete the email with the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple, present perfect simple and present perfect continuous.



To: sally@email.com

Hi Sally,

I'm so sorry I ¹ _____ (not be) in touch for a while.
I ² _____ (try) phoning you a couple of times last week but you ³ _____ (not pick up). Anyway, I ⁴ _____ (hardly / have) a moment to myself these past few weeks – I ⁵ _____ (revise) for my exams, which ⁶ _____ (start) on Monday. I ⁷ _____ (have) three already: French, maths and history. Maths and history ⁸ _____ (be) awful, but French ⁹ _____ (go) well, which was a bit of a surprise as I ¹⁰ _____ (only / learn) it for two years.

As soon as I ¹¹ _____ (finish) my exams I plan to go to France. I ¹² _____ (apply) for quite a few jobs and I ¹³ _____ (receive) a couple of offers. But I ¹⁴ _____ (not hear) back yet from the one I really want – working as an au pair in Bordeaux.

Anyway, give me a ring when you have a spare moment.

Love, Hannah



Past tenses

I can use different past tenses correctly.

- 1 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

argue borrow get not listen not seem revise spend think

- Jake didn't want to come to the park with me because he _____ for his exam.
- I noticed the sad look in Lucy's eyes and knew she _____ about her grandfather.
- After retiring, our neighbour _____ two years travelling around the world.
- As the teacher gave the instructions, she could tell some of the students _____.
- Outside, it was a miserable day: the sky was grey and the rain _____ heavier.
- My cousin _____ my bike a year ago and has never returned it.
- Kelsie woke up suddenly; in the street outside, two men _____ loudly.
- Even though their holiday was about to start, the children _____ excited.

- 2 Tick (✓) the correct verb form to complete the sentences. Tick (✓) both if both are correct.

- By the age of eighteen, Ben _____ his university degree.
a had completed b had been completing
- Her face was pale, as though she _____ a ghost.
a had seen b saw
- As we _____ in Spain for several years, we all spoke good Spanish.
a had lived b had been living
- Lucy wasn't at home when I called for her; she _____ into town.
a had gone b went
- He _____ a shower when we arrived, so he hadn't heard us knock at the door.
a had had b had been having
- I wish I _____ more attention when we studied this grammar point in class.
a had paid b had been paying
- His eyes were red, as though he _____.
a had cried b had been crying
- As soon as _____ his dinner, he went out.
a he'd finished b he finished

- 3 Look at the timeline. Then write sentences using the prompts and the correct past tense.

TOM WOODWARD

- ▼ 1984 – born in Liverpool
- ▼ 1991 – moves to London, changes school
- ▼ 1993 – moves to Bristol, changes school again
- ▼ 1995 – starts secondary school in Bristol
- ▼ 2001 – leaves school but is unable to find work
- ▼ 2003 – gets a job in London, moves there
- ▼ Today – continues in the same job and home

- in 1986 – live in Liverpool
In 1986, Tom was living in Liverpool.
- by 1992 – move to London

- in 1994 – live in Bristol

- by 1997 – go to secondary school – two years

- between 2001 and 2003 – not have a job

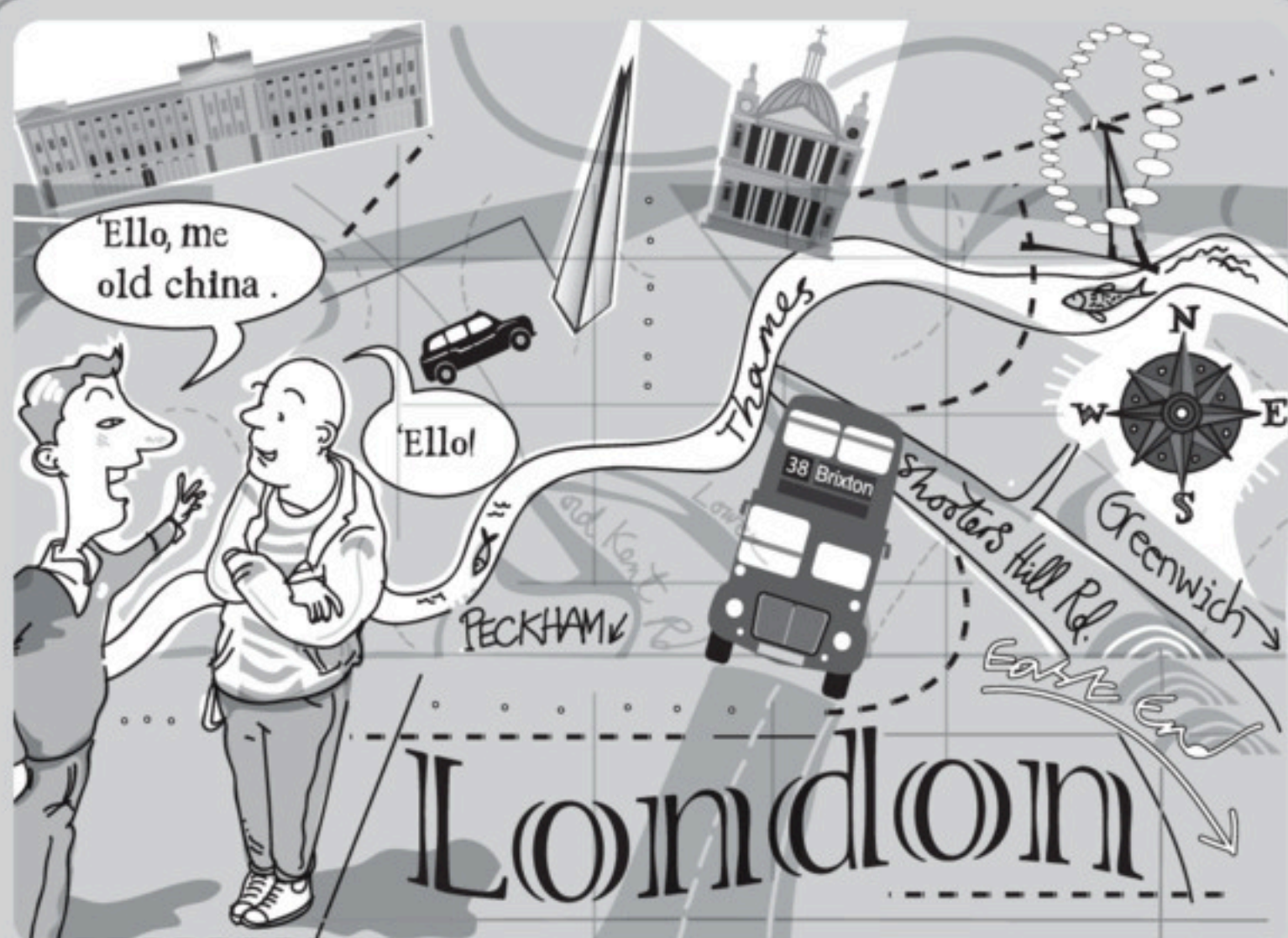
- by 2013 – work in London – ten years

- 4 Complete the blog post using the correct past tense of the verbs in brackets.

Two years ago, I ¹ _____ (decide) to move to Japan for six months. I ² _____ (always / want) to learn Japanese and I ³ _____ (even / try) a few online lessons, but without much success. The only answer, in my opinion, ⁴ _____ (be) to live there for a while. During the the eight years since leaving university, I ⁵ _____ (work) non-stop in a well-paid job, so taking six months off ⁶ _____ (seem) financially possible. Three months after making the decision, I ⁷ _____ (sit) on a flight to Tokyo! Finally, my dream ⁸ _____ (become) a reality. Before leaving the UK, I ⁹ _____ (find) an apartment to rent in a quiet part of the city. I remember waking up on my first morning there and thinking how beautiful everything looked. The sun ¹⁰ _____ (shine) and the birds ¹¹ _____ (sing) in the trees. I ¹² _____ (go) out to buy some food from the nearest shop – and that's when my problems ¹³ _____ (begin).



1 Choose the correct articles to complete the text.



COCKNEYS

Cockneys are ¹ / **the** working-class Londoners, especially those born in ² **an** / **the** East End of ³ - / **the** city. Cockneys have ⁴ **a** / **the** distinctive accent when they speak, and they also use ⁵ - / **a** particular kind of slang. ⁶ **An** / **The** accent includes dropping the 'h' sound from ⁷ - / **the** start of words like 'have' and 'house' and replacing ⁸ **a** / **the** sound 'th' with 'f' or 'v'. So 'I think his brother has a house in Hampstead,' would become, 'I fink 'is bruvver 'as an 'ouse in 'amstead.' The slang traditionally associated with Cockneys is ⁹ - / **an** unusual form of rhyming slang in which the rhyming word itself is usually omitted. 'Apples' is ¹⁰ - / **the** term for 'stairs' (apples and pears) while 'china' refers to ¹¹ **a** / **the** friend or 'mate' (china plate). ¹² **A** / **The** reason for omitting ¹³ **a** / **the** key word is not certain, but perhaps ¹⁴ - / **the** original intention was to make it more difficult for other people to understand – for example, if ¹⁵ - / **the** criminals wanted to confuse ¹⁶ - / **the** police.

2 Add definite articles to the sentences which are not generalisations. Tick (✓) the other sentences.

- The river is so polluted that _____ fish have died.
- Antarctica is so cold that _____ trees and _____ plants cannot grow there.
- We love skiing in the Alps because _____ scenery is beautiful there.
- Bengal tigers live in _____ rainforests of south-east Asia.
- I like _____ holidays in the countryside, but I find _____ beaches boring.
- This resort is very popular with tourists, and _____ beaches are often crowded.

3 Complete the sentences with *a, an, the* or *nothing* – (no article).

- _____ Red Crescent is _____ international organisation that provides _____ disaster relief in _____ Muslim countries such as _____ Afghanistan, _____ Iraq and _____ United Arab Emirates.
- _____ Mount Everest is _____ world's highest mountain, but _____ tallest is _____ Mauna Kea in _____ Hawaii, although half of it is submerged beneath _____ Pacific Ocean.
- _____ largest freshwater lake in the world is _____ Lake Baikal in _____ Russia, which contains about _____ fifth of the world's fresh water – more than _____ Great Lakes of _____ North America combined.
- In London, _____ Ritz Hotel is considered to be _____ place to have _____ afternoon tea, _____ traditional English meal which includes _____ sandwiches and _____ cakes.
- In 1957, six countries in _____ Europe, including _____ Germany and _____ Netherlands, formed _____ union for economic co-operation, which _____ United Kingdom, _____ Denmark and _____ Ireland joined in 1973.
- _____ Nile flows across _____ Sahara desert (which is almost the size of _____ USA) and into _____ Mediterranean sea.

4 Each sentence contains one mistake with articles. Find the mistakes and write the sentences correctly.

- During his twenties, he moved from a job to another, trying to find a career that interested him.

- I only listen to radio when I want to hear the news.

- A Mr Ellis phoned; he says he's journalist.

- We arrived at the airport in the morning and spent one hour or two shopping.

- She earns €500 the week as a plumber.

- We're planning to go camping a weekend in July.

- She spent a week in the Lake District, staying in a hotel near the Lake Windermere.

Talking about the future

I can talk about predictions, plans, offers, routines.

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use *will* or *going to*.

apply carry come out have lend love travel vomit

- Did you know that Joseph _____ for a place at Oxford University?
- I _____ my car serviced next week. It's booked in for Tuesday.
- I _____ one of your suitcases, if you like.
- I feel terrible. I think I _____.
- Look! The clouds are beginning to break up. The sun _____.
- 'What are your plans for when you leave school?'
'I _____ around Asia for a year.'
- _____ you still _____ me in ten years' time?
- 'Oh dear. I've forgotten to bring any money.'
'Don't worry. I _____ you some.'

2 Choose the correct future forms. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- There's the doorbell. I'll answer / 'm answering it.
- I promise I'll text / text you as soon as I get / 'll get to the music festival.
- Chelsea will / are going to beat Manchester United in the final, for sure.
- Phone me tomorrow. I'll be / 'm / 'm going to be at home.
- We'll probably go / probably go / 're probably going to go to Italy next August. We usually go there in the summer.
- My sister isn't sure what she'll do / 's going to do / does / 's doing when she graduates from university.
- The bus leaves / will leave Manchester at seven, and as long as there are no / 'll be no / aren't going to be any delays, it'll arrive / arrives in London at ten.
- I visit / 'm visiting / 'm going to visit / 'll visit my grandparents on Saturday.

3 Four of these sentences would be better expressed with a different future form. Identify and rewrite them.

- Have you heard? Liam and Sarah will have a baby.

- 'When is the next episode of that drama on?'
'On Monday evening at nine.'

- If you don't work harder, you're certainly failing your exams.

- Watch out! That ladder will fall!

- You definitely aren't going to be able to use a calculator in your maths exam.

- 'What are your plans for when you leave school?'
'I'm going to take a gap year.'

4 Complete the conversation. Use *will*, *going to*, the present continuous and the present simple.

Henry ¹ _____ you _____ (go) to Jake's party on Friday?

Martha No, I ² _____. I ³ _____ (go) away this weekend with my mum and dad. We ⁴ _____ (head off) to Amsterdam. We ⁵ _____ (visit) the Van Gogh museum and the Rijksmuseum.

Henry Oh, that ⁶ _____ (be) interesting.

Martha Yes, I ⁷ _____ (look) forward to it.

Henry What time ⁸ _____ (be) your flight?

Martha It ⁹ _____ (leave) at six from Heathrow, so we ¹⁰ _____ (be) in Amsterdam by eight.

Henry Well, have a good time. I ¹¹ _____ (see) you some time next week.

Martha Thanks. I ¹² _____ (phone) you when I ¹³ _____ (get back).



Vocabulary

A

Memories

I can describe childhood memories.

1 Circle the words which mean 'remember'.

blot out call to mind evoke recall recollect remind

2 Choose the correct words to complete the text. If both are possible, choose both.



In general, people have surprisingly few ¹ _____ from their early childhood. They may be able to call to ² _____ a small number of vivid scenes, but most of what they experienced during those formative years can never be ³ _____. However, for a handful of individuals in the world, it is very different. For the fifty or so people in the world who have a condition called hyperthymesia, every single day is ⁴ _____.

Not only can these people ⁵ _____ everything that has happened to them; they can also pinpoint the exact date. Interestingly, their amazing memory only applies to details about their own life. They are no better than average at ⁶ _____ other information. While there are benefits to having hyperthymesia, there are also disadvantages. For example, people with the condition are unable to ⁷ _____ unhappy or embarrassing memories. Many people probably look back on their childhood with a sense of ⁸ _____ precisely because they have conveniently forgotten some of the bad bits!

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 a memories _____ | b recollections _____ |
| 2 a brain _____ | b mind _____ |
| 3 a recalled _____ | b reminded _____ |
| 4 a lasting _____ | b unforgettable _____ |
| 5 a recollect _____ | b reminisce _____ |
| 6 a recalling _____ | b remembering _____ |
| 7 a blot out _____ | b suppress _____ |
| 8 a nostalgia _____ | b recollections _____ |

3 1.02 Complete the questions about speakers 1–5 with the words below. Use each word once. Then listen and choose the correct answer (a–c).

evocative lasting recalling reminding reminiscing

- What made a _____ impression on Speaker 1?
 - A friend's act of kindness.
 - The unpleasantness of a house full of pets.
 - The feeling of walking to school alone.
- Why did Speaker 2's mother find their trip to Paris very _____?
 - It brought back memories of a holiday with her husband.
 - It reminded her of a visit to Paris with her own father.
 - It took her back to her days at university.
- What do Speaker 3's father and uncle spend hours _____ about?
 - The farm where they grew up.
 - Family get-togethers when they were young.
 - The adventures they had by the sea.
- What keeps _____ Speaker 4 about an embarrassing event?
 - A particular food at her work canteen.
 - Meeting the teachers from her primary school.
 - Eating in a restaurant.
- Which part of his childhood does Speaker 5 spend little time _____?
 - The time he spent living in Italy.
 - The first few months after returning to the UK.
 - The time he spent as part of a football team.

4 Complete the idioms with the words below. Then match them with the correct endings (a–f).

bell brains heart lane memory sieve

- I've been racking my _____ but ... _____
 - Your name rings a _____ but ... _____
 - It was a trip down memory _____ when ... _____
 - You jogged my _____ when ... _____
 - I've got a memory like a _____, so ... _____
 - I know my aunt's address by _____, so ... _____
- we visited my old primary school.
 - I'm always missing meetings and appointments.
 - I can't remember the name of my first teacher.
 - I don't need to look it up on my phone.
 - we've never met before.
 - you mentioned it was Frazer's birthday.

Question forms

I can use a variety of high-level question forms correctly.

1 Read the sentences. Then write questions for the answers.

- 1 Kylie ordered pasta for lunch.

_____?
Pasta.

- 2 Jake ordered a sandwich.

_____?
Jake.

- 3 Max's mother studied engineering at university.

_____?
Engineering.

- 4 A candle caused the fire alarm to go off at school.

_____?
A candle.

- 5 The police hadn't noticed the broken window.

_____?
The broken window.

- 6 Izzy wants Ryan to be team captain.

_____?
Izzy.

2 Identify the three subject questions in exercise 1. Rewrite them in a more emphatic way using an auxiliary verb (*does, did, etc.*).

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

3 Write reply questions for these sentences.

- 1 My brother spends two hours a day practising the piano.

Does he?

- 2 When I arrived, they'd already finished lunch.

- 3 It's snowing harder now than it was before.

- 4 Everybody knows at least one poem by heart.

- 5 Nothing interesting ever happens here.

- 6 My friends would never lie about me.

4 Write negative questions asking for confirmation that:

- 1 the next basketball match is on Friday.
Isn't the next basketball match on Friday?

- 2 Jack's brother used to live in China.

- 3 the school fees have to be paid online.

- 4 the exams start next month.

- 5 Maria's been late every day this week.

- 6 it's time we tackled global warming.

- 7 Pierre and Marie Curie discovered Radium.

5 Put the words in order to make questions. Then add them to the correct sentence below.

- a not / why / go / eat / we / out / before / ?

- b ~~why / so / bother / ?~~

- c complain / why / but / ?

- d all / why / fuss / the / ?

- e not / of / why / them / both / invite / ?

- f take / a / but / chance / why / ?

- 1 If I told him the truth, he wouldn't believe me. *So why bother?*

- 2 _____ They only asked you to work one extra hour!

- 3 'Anna says she can't come to the party because she's arranged to see Fiona.'

- 4 We've probably got enough petrol to get there. _____
Let's stop at the next service station.

- 5 The restaurants in town are so expensive. _____

- 6 It wasn't a great concert. _____ I got a free ticket!

Designer babies

I can understand a debate about gene editing.

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Listening Strategy

When you listen, you may need to distinguish facts from opinions and speculation. Listen out for phrases that indicate when somebody is voicing an opinion (e.g. 'The way I look at it...') or speculating (e.g. 'The likelihood is...').


1 Read the Listening Strategy. Then complete the phrases to introduce opinions and speculation using the words below.

are as for my no say


- a as far _____ I'm concerned ...
- b the chances _____ ...
- c to _____ mind ...
- d I dare _____ ...
- e _____ doubt ...
- f _____ me ...

2  **1.03** Listen to ten short extracts. For each speaker, decide whether they have stated a fact or expressed an opinion / speculation.


- 1 Speaker 1 fact _____ opinion / speculation _____
- 2 Speaker 2 fact _____ opinion / speculation _____
- 3 Speaker 3 fact _____ opinion / speculation _____
- 4 Speaker 4 fact _____ opinion / speculation _____
- 5 Speaker 5 fact _____ opinion / speculation _____
- 6 Speaker 6 fact _____ opinion / speculation _____
- 7 Speaker 7 fact _____ opinion / speculation _____
- 8 Speaker 8 fact _____ opinion / speculation _____
- 9 Speaker 9 fact _____ opinion / speculation _____
- 10 Speaker 10 fact _____ opinion / speculation _____

3  **1.03** Listen again. Which speakers express these opinions? Which phrase (a–f) from exercise 1 do they use?

- A '_____, cloning should be banned; it may have consequences beyond our control.' Speaker _____
- B '_____, scientists should not interfere at all with human genetics.' Speaker _____
- C '_____, the important thing is to welcome scientific progress, not fear it.' Speaker _____
- D 'If the technology exists to clone humans, _____ criminals will misuse it.' Speaker _____
- E '_____ scientists will one day use cloning to grow new organs, so they can cure diseases.' Speaker _____
- F '_____ the super-rich will try to clone themselves so they can live forever.' Speaker _____

4  **1.04** Listen to a man and woman discussing cloning. Who is in favour of it?

The _____ is more in favour of cloning.

5  **1.04** Listen again. For each question, choose the best answer: a, b, c or d.

- 1 The man and woman agree that the radio programme was
 - a a little confusing.
 - b not reassuring.
 - c very interesting.
 - d difficult to believe.
- 2 Which one of these points is stated as a fact rather than an opinion or speculation?
 - a There are regulations to control human cloning.
 - b There are more GM crops than there used to be.
 - c GM ingredients are in the food we eat but we don't realise it.
 - d One day soon, all our crops will be GM.
- 3 The man and woman agree that the super-rich are likely to
 - a achieve immortality by cloning themselves.
 - b use cloning to replace certain parts of their bodies.
 - c use their money to make cloning available for everyone.
 - d pay for further research into cloning.
- 4 The woman is unhappy about therapeutic cloning because she
 - a thinks it is unlikely to work.
 - b believes the body should be left to heal itself.
 - c thinks it would only work for less serious diseases.
 - d does not trust the scientists to stay within limits.
- 5 In the man's opinion, the woman's worries about cloning are
 - a based on good evidence.
 - b not necessarily justified.
 - c the result of inadequate regulations.
 - d influenced by science fiction.



Habitual actions

I can talk about habitual actions in the past and present.

1 Read sentences 1–6 and circle the word *would* where it is used incorrectly.

- 1 My grandma would live in France as a child.
- 2 Every summer, our family would go camping for a month in the mountains.
- 3 When I was at primary school, the school bus was unreliable and would often arrive late.
- 4 Before becoming a teacher five years ago, my uncle would have a job in a factory.
- 5 Before the age of five, I wouldn't be keen on swimming.
- 6 When I was in my first year at school, my favourite subject would be music.

2 Rewrite the sentences from exercise 1 which use *would* incorrectly. Use *used to* instead.

3 Rewrite the sentences using the present or past continuous with *always*, *constantly* or *forever*.

- 1 I hate playing my brother at chess because he will cheat!

- 2 Kyle is a good friend, but he will message me in the middle of the night!

- 3 I liked my primary-school teachers, but they would make us sing in the morning.

- 4 My dad will embarrass me in front of my friends.

- 5 When our dog was a puppy, he would chew my trainers.

- 6 My mum will wake me up early for no reason at weekends.

4 USE OF ENGLISH Choose the correct words (a–d) to complete the text.

When I was a kid, I ¹_____ use to spend much time with my brother. Being eight years older than me, he ²_____ to go out with his friends rather than stay at home with his baby brother. I ³_____ asking him to play with me but usually he'd say no! He ⁴_____ never unkind to me; but the age gap was too wide. When I was ten, he went off to university and I only ⁵_____ to see him during the holidays. I had a ⁶_____ to follow him around all the time – perhaps because I'd missed him – and he was ⁷_____ to get annoyed with me. Now we're both adults, the age gap seems less important. We get on well and ⁸_____ often meet for a quick coffee in town.



- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 a didn't | b wouldn't | c won't | d wasn't |
| 2 a kept | b use | c would | d tended |
| 3 a tended | b was | c would | d kept |
| 4 a used | b was | c kept | d tended |
| 5 a used | b would | c wouldn't | d was |
| 6 a habit | b tendency | c prone | d use |
| 7 a apt | b used | c tendency | d habit |
| 8 a tend | b will | c keep | d forever |

5 Complete these sentences about things you regularly do now and things you often did in the past.

- 1 At weekends, I'll _____
- 2 I have a tendency to _____
- 3 I keep _____
- 4 I tend to _____
- 5 As I child, I'd _____
- 6 I often used to _____
- 7 I was always _____
- 8 I had a habit of _____

Phrasal verbs (1)

I can recognise and use phrasal verbs correctly.

- 1 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs below.

blend carry come go make stand turn

There can be many different reasons for changing your name. Singers and actors sometimes ¹ _____ up a 'stage name' because they don't think their real name is suitable. For Peter Gene Hernandez, changing his name to Bruno Mars certainly ² _____ out to be a good decision. Sometimes people with unusual names decide that they would prefer to ³ _____ in more. When these people change their name, they usually ⁴ _____ for something very normal, like John Smith. Others take the opposite approach: they change their names because they want to ⁵ _____ out more – like the British teenager who changed his name to Facebookdotcom Forwardslash-MountaindewUK after the company who make Mountain Dew drinks offered a cash prize for their biggest 'super fan'. Some women who get married choose to ⁶ _____ on the tradition of taking their husband's surname. But these days, you also ⁷ _____ across couples who combine their surnames to create a new name. For example, when Mr Pugh married Miss Griffin in 2012, they became Mr and Mrs Puffin.

- 2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Include a phrasal verb from below in the correct form.

account for bring about get away with go down look into put up with

- Police are investigating the cause of the fire.
Police _____ the cause of the fire.
- The crime rate has fallen since January.
The crime rate has _____ since January.
- Car crime represents half of all crime in this area.
Car crime _____ half of all crime in this area.
- New street lights have caused a fall in crime.
New street lights _____ a fall in crime.
- Most cybercriminals are not caught.
Most cybercriminals _____ it.
- People will not tolerate an increase in traffic noise.
People _____ an increase in traffic noise.

- 3 Complete the sentences by writing a suitable pronoun in ONE of the gaps.

- Her company offered her a promotion, but she turned _____ down _____.
- She inherited some paintings from her father, and later passed _____ on _____ to her daughter.
- I was disappointed to fail my Spanish exam, but my maths result made _____ up _____ for _____.
- A year after Kirstie and her husband moved to New York, she walked _____ out _____ on _____.
- She sometimes made fun of her brothers, but she always stood _____ up _____ for _____ too.

VOCAB BOOST!

When you come across new phrasal verbs, use a dictionary to find out not only their meaning but also whether they are separable or inseparable. If you record them in a vocabulary book, include an object (sth / sb) where appropriate, and add arrows if the position can change. For example:

to look down on sb = to believe sb is inferior to you

to give sth ↔ up = to stop doing a particular activity or eating a particular food

- 4 Read the *Vocab Boost!* box. Then find a phrasal verb in each sentence and record it using 'sth' or 'sb' and arrows if appropriate. Add a definition.

- 1 We signed up for after-school yoga classes.

- 2 I haven't seen this film. Don't give the ending away!

- 3 She dropped out of university in her second year.

