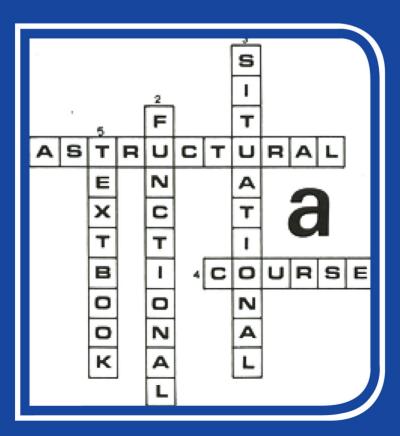


# AN APPROACH TO ENGLISH FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Γ. Σ. Μουζακίτη

ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΟΥ Α.Σ.Ε.Τ.Ε.Μ. / Σ.Ε.Λ.Ε.Τ.Ε.





## ΙΔΡΥΜΑ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΔΟΥ ΧΡΥΣΟΥΝ ΜΕΤΑΛΛΙΟΝ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑΣ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ



#### ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΣ ΙΔΡΥΜΑΤΟΣ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΔΟΥ

Ο Ευγένιος Ευγενίδης, ο ιδρυτής και χορηγός του «Ιδρύματος Ευγενίδου», πολύ νωρίς πρόβλεψε και σχημάτισε την πεποίθηση ότι η άρτια κατάρτιση των τεχνικών μας, σε συνδυασμό με την εθνική αγωγή, θα ήταν αναγκαίος και αποφασιστικός παράγοντας της προόδου του Έθνους μας.

Την πεποίθησή του αυτή ο Ευγενίδης εκδήλωσε με τη γενναιόφρονα πράξη ευεργεσίας, να κληροδοτήσει σεβαστό ποσό για τη σύσταση Ιδρύματος που θα είχε σκοπό να συμβάλλει στην τεχνική εκπαίδευση των νέων της Ελλάδας.

Έτσι το Φεβρουάριο του 1956 συστήθηκε το «Ίδρυμα Ευγενίδου», του οποίου τη διοίκηση ανέλαβε η αδελφή του κυρία Μαριάνθη Σίμου, σύμφωνα με την επιθυμία του διαθέτη.

Από το 1956 μέχρι σήμερα η συμβολή του Ιδρύματος στην τεχνική εκπαίδευση πραγματοποιείται με διάφορες δραστηριότητες. Όμως απ' αυτές η σημαντικότερη, που κρίθηκε από την αρχή ως πρώτης ανάγκης, είναι η έκδοση βιβλίων για τους μαθητές των τεχνικών σχολών.

Μέχρι σήμερα εκδόθηκαν εκατοντάδες τόμοι βιβλίων, που έχουν διατεθεί σε πολλά εκατομμύρια τεύχη. Τα βιβλία αυτά κάλυπταν ή καλύπτουν ανάγκες των Κατωτέρων και Μέσων Τεχνικών Σχολών του Υπ. Παιδείας, των Σχολών του Οργανισμού Απασχολήσεως Εργατικού Δυναμικού (ΟΑΕΔ) και των Δημοσίων Σχολών Εμπορικού Ναυτικού.

Μοναδική φροντίδα του Ιδρύματος σ' αυτή την εκδοτική του προσπάθεια ήταν και είναι η ποιότητα των βιβλίων, από άποψη όχι μόνον επιστημονική, παιδαγωγική και γλωσσική, αλλά και από άποψη εμφανίσεως, ώστε το βιβλίο να αγαπηθεί από τους νέους.

Για την επιστημονική και παιδαγωγική ποιότητα των βιβλίων τα κείμενα υποβάλλονται σε πολλές επεξεργασίες και βελτιώνονται πριν από κάθε νέα έκδοση.

Ιδιαίτερη σημασία απέδωσε το Ίδρυμα από την αρχή στην ποιότητα των βιβλίων από γλωσσική άποψη, γιατί πιστεύει ότι και τα τεχνικά βιβλία, όταν είναι γραμμένα σε γλώσσα άρτια και ομοιόμορφη αλλά και κατάλληλη για τη στάθμη των μαθητών, μπορούν να συμβάλλουν στη γλωσσική διαπαιδαγώγηση των μαθητών.

Έτσι με απόφαση που πάρθηκε ήδη από το 1956 όλα τα βιβλία της Βιβλιοθήκης του Τεχνίτη, δηλαδή τα βιβλία για τις Κατώτερες Τεχνικές Σχολές, όπως αργότερα και για τις Σχολές του ΟΑΕΔ, ήταν γραμμένα σε γλώσσα δημοτική με βάση τη γραμματική του Τριανταφυλλίδη, ενώ όλα τα άλλα βιβλία ήταν γραμμένα στην απλή καθαρεύουσα. Η γλωσσική επεξεργασία των βιβλίων γίνεται από φιλολόγους του Ιδρύματος και έτσι εξασφαλίζεται η ενιαία σύνταξη και ορολογία κάθε κατηγορίας βιβλίων.



Η ποιότητα του χαρτιού, το είδος των τυπογραφικών στοιχείων, τα σωστά σχήματα και η καλαίσθητη σελιδοποίηση, το εξώφυλλο και το μέγεθος του βιβλίου, περιλαμβάνονται και αυτά στις φροντίδες του Ιδρύματος.

Το Ίδρυμα θεώρησε ότι είναι υποχρέωσή του, σύμφωνα με το πνεύμα του ιδρυτή του, να θέσει στη διάθεση του Κράτους όλη αυτή την πείρα του των 20 ετών, αναλαμβάνοντας το 1978 και την έκδοση των βιβλίων για τις νέες Τεχνικές και Επαγγελματικές Σχολές και τα νέα Τεχνικά και Επαγγελματικά Λύκεια, σύμφωνα με τα Αναλυτικά Προγράμματα του Π.Ι.

#### ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΩΝ ΙΔΡΥΜΑΤΟΣ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΔΟΥ

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Γεώργιος Σταματίου, Σχολικός σύμβουλος Δευτεροβάθμιας Εκπαιδεύσεως ειδικότητας Π.Ε.17. Σύμβουλος επί των εκδόσεων του Ιδρύματος Κων. Μανάφης, καθηγ. Φιλ. Σχολής Παν/μίου Αθηνών. Γραμματέας της Επιτροπής, Γεώργιος Ανδρεάκος.

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## AN APPROACH TO **ENGLISH**FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

 $\Gamma$ . Σ. MOYZAKITH ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΟΥ Α.Σ.Ε.ΤΕ.Μ. / Σ.Ε.Λ.Ε.Τ.Ε.

AOHNA 1990



#### I. Key to the phonetic symbols

#### (a) Vowels

1. /i/ 2. /i/ see sit 3. /e/ ten /æ/ hat 5. /a/ arm 6. /o/ 7. /o/ 10/ got all 8. / v / put 9. /u/ too

10. / A / cup 11. /3/ fur 12. /ə/ ago

#### (b) Dipthongs

13. / ei / take 14. / ev / home 15. / ai / five 16. / av / now 17. / oi / toy 18. / ie / near 19. / ee / hair 20. / ve / poor

#### (c) Consonants

21.

22. /r/

23. /j/

24. /w/ wet

1. /p/ 2. /b/ pen book 3. /t/ ten 4. /d/ do 5. /k/ cat 6. /g/ 7. /tʃ/ get /tʃ/ /d3/ child June 9. /f/ fall 10. /v/ voice 11. / 0 / think 12. /δ/ this 13. /s/ six 14. /z/ **ZOO** 15. / / / she 16. /3/ vision 17. /ħ/ how 18. /m/ man 19. /n/ no 20. /ŋ/ sing

leg

red

yet

#### 25. / n / seven

II. Examples of words with phonetic transcription:

> 1. see / si / 2. sit / sit / 3. take / teik / 4. home / heam / 5. now / nav / 6. book / bok / child / tſaɪld / 8. think / θιη /

III. Phonetic symbols compari son table

	In this book	EPD	Simplified
1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.0.1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.0.1.1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.0.1.1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.0.1.1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.19.	In this book  i e e e c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	i: i e æ c: c c u u. A :: ei ou ai au ci e	i:
20. 21.	<del></del>	90 90 90	eə uə 0 <del>0</del>





## 1.1. A... An...

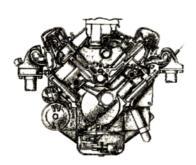
magnet airplane bridge engine a car an air-hostess scooter escalator building operator



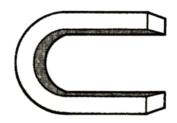
1. a car.



2. an operator.



3. an engine.



4. a magnet.



5. a scooter.



6. a bridge.

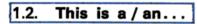


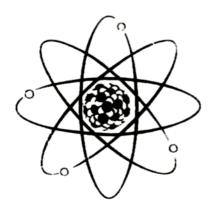


7. a building.



8. an air-hostess.

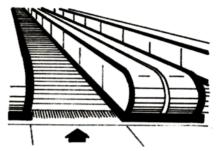




11. This is an atom.



9. an airplane.



10. an escalator.

		factory derrick
		egg
	а	magazine
This is		atom
	an	envelope
		kiosk
		model
		optician
		hammer



12. This is an egg.





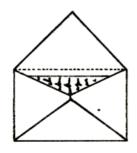
13. This is an optician.



14. This is a model.



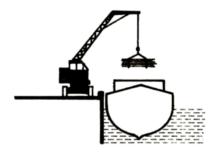
15. This is a kiosk.



16. This is an envelope.



17. This is a factory.



18. This is a derrick.



19. This is a magazine.



20. This is a hammer.

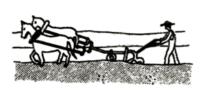


#### 21. Who is this man?.



He is Mr Howard.

#### 22. What is Mr Howard?



He is a farmer.

#### 23. Who is this woman?



She is Miss Brown

#### 24. What is Miss Brown?



She is a typist.

#### 1.3. Who...? What...?

who what	is this	man? woman? boy? girl?
-------------	---------	---------------------------------

#### 25. Who is this man?



He is Mr Green.

#### 26. What is Mr Green?



He is a doctor.

#### 27. What is he?.



He is an oculist.

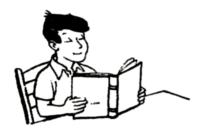


#### 28. Who is this boy?.



He is Tim.

29. What is Tim?



He is a school-boy.

30. What is she?



She is a nurse.

#### 31. He is Tom.



32. | am Mr Marks.



33. | am Helen.



34. She is Mrs Spencer.



1.4.	I am		we are
		you	are
	he she it	is	they are



#### 1.5. Numbers - Alphabet.



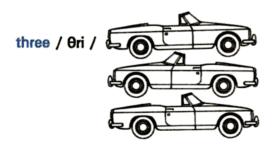






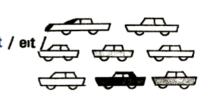
two/tu/

B C Six / Siks / N P Q



seven / sevn /





nine / nain /



thirteen / θ3'tin / MARCH APRIL MAY

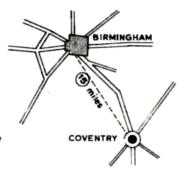
ten /ten/



eleven / i'levn /



fifteen / fiftin /



twelve / twelv /



/ siks'tin /



## 17 seventeen / sevntin /

thirty-one / 'θatı wʌn / MARCH

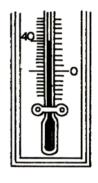


40°F



nineteen / naintin /





twenty / tw'enti /





twenty-five / tw'enti faiv /



thirty

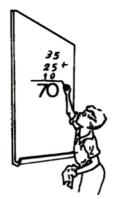


sixty / 'sıkstı /





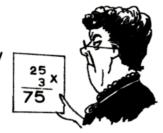




ninety / nainti /



seventy-five /'sevntı faıv/



/ 'nainti-siks /

ejghty / eiti /



a hundred / O O

125 MILES

eighty-nine / 'eiti-nain / 89

one hundred and thirty-five / wwn 'handrid and'0sti faiv /

#### Vocabulary

car / ka / αὐτοκίνητο operator / 'opereite / τηλεφωνητής - τρια engine / 'endʒin / μηχανή magnet / mægnit / μαγνήτης scooter / skuta / σκοῦτερ bridge / bridz / γέφυρα building / 'bildin / κτίριο air-hostess / 'eə həʊstis / ἀεροσυνοδὸς airplane / 'eeplein / ἀεροπλάνο escalator / 'eske'leite / κυλιόμενη σκάλα hammer / 'hæme / σφυρί egg / eg / αὐγὸ atom / ætem / črouo factory / 'fæktərı / ἐργοστάσιο derrick / 'denk / γερανὸς kiosk / 'kiosk / περίπτερο, τηλεφ. θάλαμος envelope / 'envələup / φάκελος magazine / mægə'zin / model / modl / μανεκέν optician / o'ptι∫en / ὀπτικὸς man / mæn / ἄντρας farmer / 'fame / ἀγρότης woman / wuman / yuvaika what / wot / тí; who/ hu / ποιός - ιά this / διs / αὐτός - ή - ό *is*/ ız / ∈Ĩvαı Mr (Mister) / 'mistə / κύριος *she* / ∫i / αὐτὴ Miss / mis / δεσποινίδα typist / 'taipist / δακτυλογράφος oculist / 'okiolist / ὀφθαλμίατρος he / hi / αὐτὸς doctor / 'doktə / γιατρὸς boy / boι / ἀγόρι school-boy / 'skul-boi / μαθητής nurse / nas / νοσοκόμα *am* / æm / ϵἶμαι / / aı / ἐνὼ we / wi / ¿ueïc *it* / ιt / αὐτὸ *you* / ju / ἐσεῖς are / α / εἴμαστε, εἴσαστε, εἶναι number / 'nʌmbə / ἀριθμὸς alphabet / 'ælfəbet / άλφάβητο



#### Exercises

#### I. Put "a,, or "an,, in the following blanks:

- magazine
   car
   operator
   axe
   letter(2)
   pencil(3)
   engine
   record(4)
- axe record(4)
   bill(1) distance(5)
- atom factory
   hammer model
   escalator glass(6)
   airplane button(7)

— optician

- 1. bill / bil / λογαριασμός
- 2. letter / 'letə / γράμμα, ἐπιστολὴ
- 3. pencil / pensil / μολύβι
- 4. record / 'rekod / δίσκος 5. distance / 'distens / ἀπόσταση
- 6. glass / glas / ποτήρι
- 7. button / batn / κουμπί

#### II. Fill in the blanks in the following with "this,, "is,, "a,, or "an,,:

bridge



#### 1. This is — typewriter(\*).



2. This — a bicycle(\*).



3. This is — diary(.10).



4. This is - train(").



5. This is - waiter(12).

- 8. typewriter / taip'raite / γραφομηχανή
- 9. bicycle / 'baisikl / ποδήλατο
- 10. diary / 'dαιθει / ἡμερολόγιο
- 11. train / trein / τραΐνο
- 12. waiter / weita / σερβιτόρος





6. — is — air-hostess.



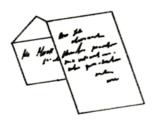
7. — is — girl(1).



8. This is — camera(2).



9. This is — bus(3).



10. — is — letter and (4) this is - envelope.



11. This is - van(5).



12. - is - lorry( $^{6}$ ).



13. — is a radio( $^{7}$ ).



14. This is — armchair(\*).

- 1. girl / gsl / 2. camera / kæmre / 3. bus / bas / 4. and / end / ænd /

- 5. van / væn / 6. lorry / 'lori / 7. radio / 'reidieu /
- 8. armchair / am't see /



#### III. Respond in the following as in the examples:

#### A. 1. WHAT IS HE?

2. He is a doctor.





4. He is a mechanic(4).



5. ..... 6. (A dentist)(5).



B. 3. What is she?

4. (An air-hostess)

SHE IS AN AIR-HOSTESS.



9. What is she? 10. (A teacher)(1).



11. What is he? 12. (A driver)(2).



13. What is he? 14. (A teacher).

- 1. teacher / 'titse /
  2. driver / 'drawe /
  3. butcher / 'butse /
  4. mechanic / me'kænık /

- 5. dentist / 'dentist /

#### V. Write the following in figures:

two --- six --- seven --- eight --- nine ten — twenty — eleven — twelve — fifteen

#### **DRILLS**

1. Respond as in the example:

What's this?

It's a bicycle.



2. Respond as shown:

What is he?

He is a policeman.



Number 1.



Number 1.



Number 2.



Number 2.



Number 3.



Number 3.



Number 4.



Number 4.



Number 5.



Number 5.



Number 6.





#### 3. Respond as shown:



What's this? It's a radio.

What is it? It's a radio.



Number 1.



Number 2.



Number 4.

Number 3.



Number 5.



- 4. Complete the following sentences as the first one:
- a. Mr Howard is a mechanic. I. b. Mr Green ...... c. Mr Marks ...... d. Mr Spencer ......
- II. a. Mr Howard is a doctor. b. ..... a teacher. ..... a scientist. d. ..... a dentist. ..... an air-hostess. ..... a model. Mr Green is ..... Mrs Green is ...... ....a typist. ..... an optician. m. Mr Marks is ...... n. ..... a farmer.
- III. a. He is a policeman. b. . . . . . . . . . a driver. She is . . . . . . . . . . . . ..... a typist. Helen is..... Peter is ..... ..... a nurse. Anne is . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . m. .....an operator.

n. Jane is ......

o. . . . . . . . . . a model.

### 2.1. The... is...



1. The basket is full.



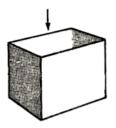
3. The child is young.



5. The motorcycle is new.



7. The restaurant is open.



2. The box is empty.



4. The man is old.



6. The shoe is old.



8. The counter is closed.





9. The girl is slim.



10. The man is fat.



11. The book is thick.



12. The book is thin.



13. The mountain is high. 14. The hill is low.





15. The man is tall.



16. The boy is short.



#### 2.2. This is a... These are...



1. This is a lamp-post.

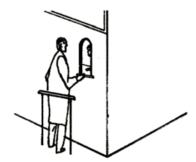


5. These are knobs.



2. This is a parking-meter. 6. These are traffic-lights.





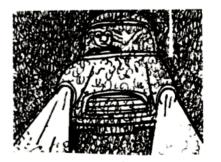
3. This is a booking-office.



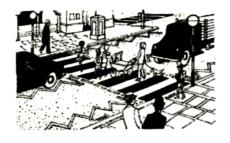
7. These are petrol pumps.



4. This is a ticket machine.



8. These are headlights.



9. This is a zebra crossing.



13. These are double-deckers.



10. This is a pillar-box.



14. These are sockets.



11. This is a radio set.



15. These are tins of paint.



12. This is a TV set.



16. These are brushes.

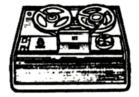




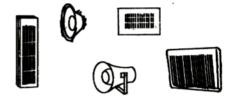
17. This is a record-player.



21. These are screws.



18. This is a tape recorder.



22. These are loud speakers.



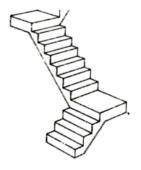
19. This is a number plate.



23. These are nails.



20. This is a box-office.



24. These are stairs.



2.3.

Where is...? / Where are...? The... is here. It's here.



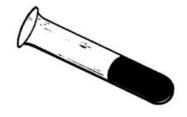
1. Where is the dish washer? The dish washer is here. It's here.



5. Where is the screwdriver? The screwdriver is here. It's here.

• TIME TABLE •		
9.00 - 9.40	GREEK	
9.40 - 10.10	40 - 10.10 MATHS	

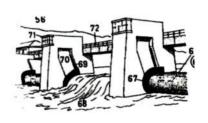
2. Where is the time table?



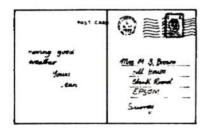
6. Where is the test-tube? The time table is here. It's here. The test-tube is here. It's here.



3. Where is the driving-wheel? The driving-wheel is here. It's here. The dam is here. It's here.



7. Where is the dam?



4. Where is the postcard? The postcard is here. It's here.



8. Where is the microscope? The microscope is here. It's here.



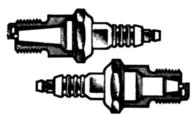
#### The... are here. They're here.





9. Where are the screwdrivers? 11. Where are the newspapers?

The screwdrivers are here. They're here.



The newspapers are here. They're here.



10. Where are the sparking plugs?

The sparking plugs are here. They're here.

12.	The	tubes	are	here.
	They	r're he	re.	

2.1a	The	basket restaurant box	is	full empty open
		station		closed

2.1b		child man		young
	The	girl bov	is	slim fat

2.3	Where	is the	microscope? postcard? test-tube? driving-wheel? time table? screwdriver? washing machine? dish washer? pressure cooker? dam?	lťs	here
		are the	newspapers? sparking plugs? valves? nut-crackers?	They're	



## 2.4. These are...



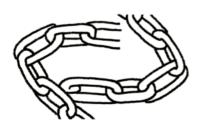
1. These are bricks.



2. These are houses.



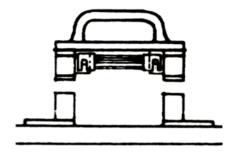
3. These are churches.



4. These are chains.



5. These are garages.



6. These are fuses.



7. These are boxes.

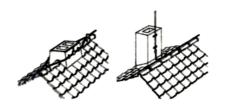


8. These are glasses.





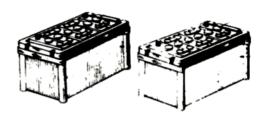
9. These are diamonds.



13. These are chimneys.



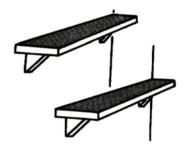
10. These are cargoes.



14. These are batteries.



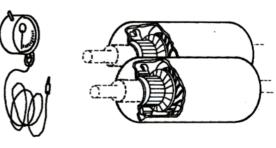
11. These are feet.



15. These are shelves.



12. These are gauges.



16. These are dynamos.





17. These are men.



19. These are women.



18. These are knives.



20. These are children.

This is a	parking-meter booking-office ticket machine zebra crossing pillar box radio set TV set number plate
-----------	--

lemn-noet

These are

valves
traffic-lights
petrol-pumps
knobs
double-deckers
brushes
stairs
nut-crackers
stations

These are	bricks houses churches dams chains fuses garages gauges	These are	glasses boxes chimneys batteries shelves men women children feet
-----------	---	-----------	--

#### Vocabulary

where / wee(r) / ποῦ: full / fol / γεμάτο *here* / hιθ(r) / ἐδῶ box / boks / kouti brush / brʌʃ / βούρτσα, πινέλο empty / 'emptι / ἄδειο child / t∫aild / παιδί young / jʌŋ / véoς tin / tin / KOUTI paint / peint/ μπογιά TV / tivi / τηλεόραση old / θυία / γέρος new / nju / καινούργιος set / set / συσκευή brick / brik / τοῦβλο shoe / ʃu / παπούτσι restaurant / 'resterent / ἐστιατόριο house / haus / σπίτι church / tʃɜʃt / ἐκκλησία open / 'eupen / avoiktòc garage / 'gærαζ / γκαράζ fuse / fjuz / ἀσφάλεια counter / kαυπτe(r) / θυρίδα closed / kleuzd / κλειστός chain / tſeɪn / άλυσίδα slim / slim / ἀδύνατος gauge / geidz / μετρητής fat / fæt / παχὺς diamond / 'dαιemend / διαμάντι book / bok / βιβλίο glass / glas / ποτήρι cargo / 'ka geo / φορτίο thick / θιk / χοντρὸς thin / θιη / λεπτὸς chimney / 'tʃımnı / καμινάδα battery / 'bætrı / μπαταρία mountain / magntın / βουνδ high / hai / ψηλός shelf / ∫elf / ράφι hill / hil / λόφος low / leσ / χαμηλός let / tol / ψηλός dynamo / 'dainemeo / δυναμό knife / naıf / μαχαίρι *foot* / fʊt / πόδι short / ∫ot / κοντὸς motorcycle / 'meutesaiki / μοτοσυκλέττα box-office / boks-'ofis / ἐκδοτήριο θεάτρου record player / 'rekɔd 'pleie(r) / πίκ-ἄπ loud speaker / 'laud 'spike(r) / μεγάφωνο
tape recorder / teip n'kode(r) / μαγνητόφωνο
zebra crossing / 'zibre 'krosin / διάβαση πεζών μὲ ραβδώσεις
double decker / 'dʌbl 'dekə(r) / διόροφο λεωφορεῖο pillar box / 'pile(r) boks / γραμματοκιβώτιο lamp-post / læmp-peust / στύλος ήλεκτρικοῦ traffic-lights / 'træfik laits / φωτεινοί σηματοδότες parking-meter / 'pακιη-'mite(r) / παρκόμετρο petrol pump / 'petrl pλmp / ἀντλία βενζίνης booking-office / 'bʊkiŋ-'ofis / ἐκδοτήριο head lights / 'hedlαιts / προβολεῖς αὐτοκινήτου ticket machine / 'tıkıt mə' fin / αὐτόματη μηχανή εἰσιτηρίων microscope / 'maikreskeup / μικροσκόπιο nut-cracker / 'nʌt 'krækə / καρυοθραύστης newspaper / njuz'peipa(r) / έφημερίδα sparking plug / 'spαkin plag / μπουζί postcard / 'peostkad / ταχυδρομικό δελτάριο test-tube / test tjub / δοκιμαστικός σωλήνας driving-wheel / draiving wil / τιμόνι
time table / taim teibl / ωρολόγιο πρόγραμμα screwdriver / 'skru 'drawe / κατσαβίδι
washing machine / 'wofin me' fin / πλυντήριο
dish washer / dif 'wofe(r) / πλυντήριο πιάτων
pressure cooker / 'prefe(r) 'kuke(r) / χύτρα ταχύτητος number plate / nambe(r) pleit / πινακίδα (αὐτοκινήτου κ.λπ.)



#### Exercises

#### I. Complete the following sentences:





1. The — is —.



6. The man is —.



2. The — is —.



7. The — is —.



3. The — is —.



8. The — is —.



4. The man is -.



9. The hill is -.



10. The washing machine is -..





#### II. Read aloud the following:

The car	The operator	The derrick
The engine	The nurse	The bridge
The factory	The alphabet	The atom
The model	The mechanic	The camera
The axe	The air-hostess	The armchair
The box	The counter	The shoe
The headlights	The stairs	The dam

## III. Give the opposite of the adjectives:

full — open — young fat — thin — high dam / φράγμα basket / καλάθι valve / λυχνία stairs / σκάλα

#### IV. Give the plural of the words:

pencil basket box child man boy hill machine office	bill pump bus tube dish valve brick house church	bicycle fuse garage glass brush battery dam foot shelf	farmer dynamo chimney knife wheel bridge engine woman magnet
office axe	church factory	shelf nurse	magnet atom
ano	idotory	Hulse	atom

## V. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word:



1. These are -



2. These are -.



3. These are -..



4. These are -..









5. These are -.

10. These are —.





6. These are --.

11. These are -.





7. These are -.

12. These are —.

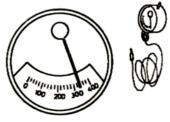




8. These are —.

13. These are -.





9. These are -.

14. These are —.



#### **DRILLS**

# 1. Complete the sentences:

Number one: The basket is -..



Number eight: The - is short.



Number two: The man is --.



Number nine: The tree is —.



Number three: The — is young.



Number ten: The — is old.



Number four:



Number eleven: The — is new.



Number five: The - is closed.



Number twelve: The bottles are -.



Number six: The shoe is -..



Number thirteen: The boy is -..

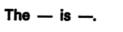


Number seven:





Number fourteen:





# 2. Respond as shown:



What's this?

## It's a motorcycle

Number one:



.

What are these?

They're children

Number six:



Number two:



Number seven:



Number three:



Number eight:



Number four:



Number nine:



Number five:



Number ten:



# 3. Respond as indicated:



Number one:

The (basket) is (full)

## Number two:



Number five:



The — is —.

Number three:



The — is —.



The - is -.

Number four:

The - is -.

# Number seven:





The — is —.

The — is —.

# 3.1. That is... / Those are...

1. That is the sun.

That's the sun.









2. That is the moon.

That's the moon.

3. That is a bird.

That's a bird.







4. That is a helicopter.

That's a helicopter.

5. That is a ship.

That's a ship.







6. Those are clouds.



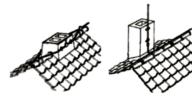




7. Those are ships.

8. Those are chimneys.









9. Those are birds.

10. Those are pupils.







# 11. This is a bird.









12. That is a bird.

13. This is a scooter.









14. That is an airplane.

15. This is a ship.









16. That is a ship.



#### 17. These are birds.



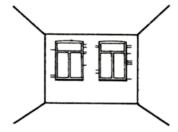


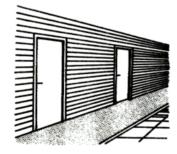


18. Those are birds.

19. These are windows.

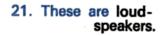




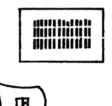




20. Those are doors.











22. Those are loud-speakers.

# 23. This is a typewriter



and [



that is a typewriter.

#### 24. This is a book



and [)



that is a book.

#### 25. This is a stone wall

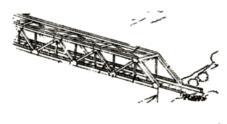


and [

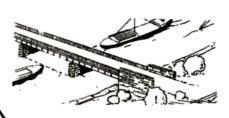


that is a brick wall.

# 26. This is a steel bridge



and



that is a stone bridge.

# 3.2. It's there / They are there



Where is the typewriter?
 It's there, on the table.



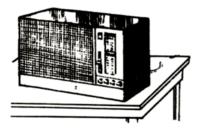
5. Where is the pillow? It's there, in the armchair.



2. Where is the car? It's there, in the garage.



6. Where is the train? It's there, in the station.



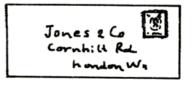
3. Where is the radio? it's there, on the table.



7. Where is the shelf? It's there, on the wall.



4. Where is the bird? It's there, in the cage.



8. Where is the stamp? It's there, on the envelope.





9. Where is the milkman? He's there, at the gate.



13. Where are the cars?
They're there, in the garage.



10. Where is the man?
He's there, at the counter.



14. Where are the nails? They're there, in the box.



11. Where is Mary? She's there, at the door.



15. Where are the ice-cubes? They're there, in the ice-tray.



12. Where is Jane? She's there, at the table.



16. Where are the pupils?
They're there, in the class-room.



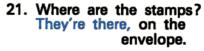


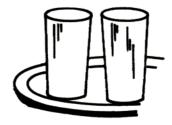
A.S. B. Brown P.O. Box 2139 LONDON W3



Messrs Jones & Co Cornhill Rd LONDON W1

17. Where are the shelves? They're there, on the wall.

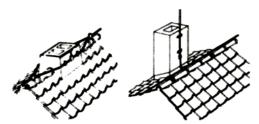




18. Where are the glasses? They're there, on the tray.



22. Where are the tins of paint? They're there, at the wall.



19. Where are the chimneys? They're there, on the roofs.



23. Where are the children?
They're there, at the wash-basins.



20. Where are the bottles? They're there, on the tray.



24. Where are Tom and Brian? They're there, at the table.



## 3.3. There is a... / There are...





1. There is a train in the station. 5. There is a hill in this picture.





2. There is a bird in the cage.

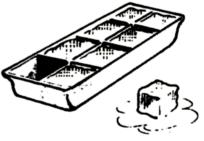
6. There is a house up the hill.



3. There is a TV set in the room.



4. There is a mountain in this picture.



7. There is an ice cube by the ice tray.



8. There is a cat on the road.







9. There is a radio on the table. 13. There are three bottles on the shelf.





There is a record player on the shelf.
 There are two glasses and one bottle on the table.



11. There are six books on the table.



15. There are four persons at the corner.



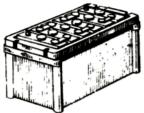
shop window.



12. There are three hats in the 16. There are four pumps in the petrol station.



#### Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. 3.4.







2. Is this a refrigerator? 3. Is this a ticket Mes, it is.



Yes, it is.



4. Is this an electric cooker?



5. Is this the sun? Yes, it is.



6. Is this a window? Yes, it is.



7. Is this man young? 8. Is this box full? No, he isn't. He's old.



No, it isn't. It's empty.



9. Is this box empty? No, it isn't. It's full.



10. Is this woman pretty? No, she isn't. She's ugly.



11. Is this boy old?
No, he isn't. He's young.



12. Is this girl ugly? No, she isn't. She's pretty.



No, it isn't.



What is it? It's a record player.

Is this a record player?
 No, it isn't.



What is it? It's a portable cassette recorder.

13. Is this a tape recorder? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

17. Are these doors?



Yes, they are.

18. Are these scooters?



Yes, they are.

15. Is this a radio? No, it isn't.



What is it? It's a TV set.

16. Is this a TV set? No, it isn't.



What is it? It's a tape recorder.

19. Are these bicycles?



Yes, they are.

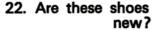
20. Are these books?



Yes, they are.



# 21. Are these bottles empty?



23. Are these glasses full?



No, they aren't. They're full.



No, they aren't. They're old.



No, they aren't. They're empty.

24. Are these books thin?

25. Are these pens? No, they aren't.

26. Are these nails? No, they aren't.



No, they aren't. They're thick.



What are they? They're pencils.



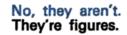
What are they? They're screws.

27. Are these figures? 28. Are these letters? 29. Are these bicycles?

# t <sup>S</sup> r <sub>X</sub>

No, they aren't. They're letters.

7 8 65 9 8 12





No, they aren't. They're motorcycles.





What are they? They're gears.



_	-	
•	-	
.,	_	١.

		the	sun moon
That	is	а	bird helicopter ship
Those		are	clouds ships chimneys pupils

3.2.

Where	is	the	typewriter? shelf? radio? stamp? train? milkman?	It's there	on in	the	table wall envelope station gate
	are		cars? nails? pupils? shelves? chimneys? children?	They're there	at		garage box roof classroom wash-basin

3.3.

•	There	is	a an	ice cube hill train bird	in by	by picture	station picture ice tray
	Inere	are	four persons glasses bottles three hats		on at		shelf corner shop window

3.4.

ls	this that	a an the	moon? sun? battery? refrigerator? electric cooker?	Yes	it is
Are	these	scooters? bicycles? books? women? doors?		res	they are



#### Vocabulary

*sun /* sʌn / ἤλιος *moon /* mun / Φεγγάρι bird / bad / πουλὶ
helicopter / 'helikopte(r) / ἐλικόπτερο
ship / ʃιp / πλοῖο
cloud / klaud / σύννεφο *pupil* / pjupl / μαθητής window / 'winder / παράθυρο *door* / do / πόρτα stone / steun / πέτρα you / low / llew steel / stil / χάλυβας, χαλύβδινος shelf / ſelf / ράφι on / on / ἐπάνω stamp / stæmp / γραμματόσημο *in |* ın / μέσα cage / keidz / κλουβί station / 'stein / σταθμός garage / 'gærαʒ / γκαράζ milkman / 'milkman / γαλατάς there / δeə(r) / ἐκεῖ at / et / + / æt / είς, σè gate / gert / έξώποστα ice-cube / αις kjub / παγάκι ice-tray / αις trei / δίσκος γιὰ παγάκια classroom / 'klasrom / αἴθουσα διδασκαλίας tray / trei / δίσκος roof / ruf / ὀροφή bottle / botl / μποτίλια wash-basin / wo∫ beisn / νιπτήρας blackboard / 'blækbod / μαυροπίνακας *picture / 'p*ιkt∫ə(r) / ϵἰκόνα *up /* ʌp / ϵπάνω by / bai / kovtà cat / kæt / γάτα road / revd / δρόμος person / pasn / πρόσωπο petrol station / 'petrl sterfn / σταθμὸς βενζίνης hat / hæt / καπέλο shop window / ∫op 'wındəʊ / βιτρίνα καταστήματος refrigerator / rι'fridʒəreitə(r) / ψυγεῖο electric cooker / ι'lektrik 'koke(r) / ηλεκτρική κουζίνα yes / jes / vai no / neυ / ὄχι portable / 'potebl / φορητός cassette recorder / kə'set rı'kɔdə(r) / κασετόφωνο ugly / 'λglι / ἄσκημος pretty / 'priti / δμορφος pen / pen / πέννα gear / giə(r) / γρανάζι figure / 'fige(r) / ἀριθμὸς



# Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks in the following with "this,, - "that,, - "a,, "an,, or "the,, - "these,, and "those,.







1. — is the sun.

2. That is — moon.

3. — is — airplane.







4. — is a helicopter.

5. This is — ship r. and ——— ship.

and ——— ship. 6. — are chimneys.







7. — is a boy.

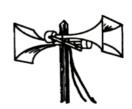
8. — are birds.

9. This is — ice-cube.









10. — are loudspeakers

and — are loudspeakers.



# II. Answer the following questions, looking at the pictures, as shown in the example:



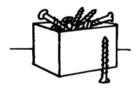
1. Where are the cars?



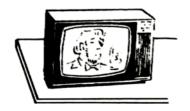
2. Where are the ice-cubes?



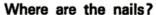
3. Where are the pumps?



4. Where are the screws?



5. Where is the TV set?





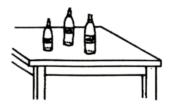
They're there, in the box.



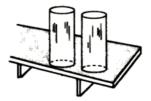
6. Where is the record player?



7. Where are Tom and Brian?



8. Where are the bottles?



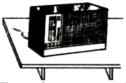
9. Where are the glasses?



III. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the appropriate words:



1. There is a — — table.



2. There is a — — the shelf.



3. There are — — the corner.



4. There are — — the box.



5. There are — — the tray.



There are two — — the beds.



7. There are — — and — — — the table.



8. There is a — — the



9. There is a — the room.



10. There are — — the road.



There is a — — the armchair.



12. There is a — — the table.



#### IV. Answer the following questions as in the example:

(a) Are these cars?



Yes, they are.

6 7	8 32	90
•	9	5

1. Are these figures?



2. Are these letters?



3. Is this the figure eight?



4. Are these scooters?

(b) Is this girl fat?



No, she isn't. She's slim.



1. Are these boxes full?



2. is the air-hostess old?



3. Is this girl thin?



4. Is this book thick?



#### **DRILLS**



Is this a window? Yes, it is.



Is this a letter?

1. Respond as indicated:



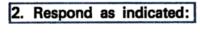
Is this a record player?



Is this a house?



Is this a dam?





Are these women?



Are these bottles? Yes, they are.



Are these children?





Are these gears?



Are these brushes?



No, he isn't; He's old.

3. Respond as indicated:



Is this girl ugly?



Is this girl fat?

Is this man young?



Is this book closed?



Is this man thin?





Are these bicycles old?





Are these brushes old?



Are these glasses full?



Are these mountains low?

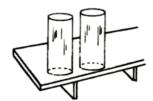


Are these bottles empty?

5\* Respond as indicated, but be very careful:



Where is the glass? It's on the shelf.



Where are the glasses?



Where are the houses?



Where is the bus driver?



Where are the girls?



## **UNIT 4**

# 4.1. Mr Richmond and Mr Powers / Have got.../



Mr Tim Richmond is a rich man. He's a millionaire.



He's got a Rolls Royce; he's got a driver for his car.



He has also got a yacht.



He's got superfine cigars.











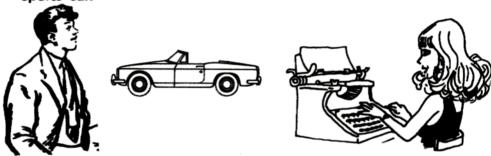
Mrs Julian Richmond is his wife. She's got an expensive fur coat and she has also got a golden ring with a diamond on it.



Peggie, Richmond's daughter, has got a fur collar. She's got a sports-car and she has also got an expensive watch.



Freddy is Mr Richmond's son. He's got a modern business office. He's got a clever secretary and typist. He's got a bank account with the Midland Bank, too. He has also got an expensive sports-car.



The Richmonds are a rich family. They've got a villa in the country. They've got modern furniture in it. They've got money, and they've got expensive clothes. But have they got real friends? Have they got kind relatives?







#### 4.2. Some / any / no







Mr Tom Powers isn't rich.

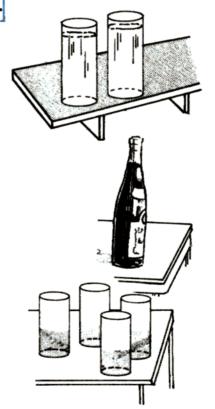
He hasn't got a Rolls Royce and a driver. He hasn't even got a bicycle. He hasn't got any money. He has got no money at all. He's got some clothes but they're not expensive.

He's got old shoes; he hasn't got expensive shoes.
He hasn't got a typist in his office either. Has he got any friends? Yes, he's got some real friends. He's got some kind relatives, too.

# 4.3. Countable (unit) and uncountable (mass) nouns

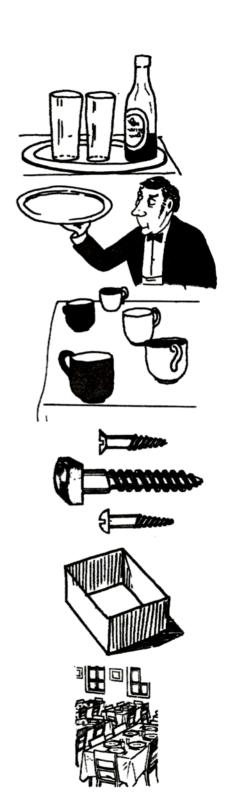
- There are two glasses on the shelf.
   There is beer in the glasses.
   The glasses are full.
- There is a bottle on the table.
   There is wine in the bottle.
   The bottle is full.

There are four glasses on the table.
 There is some water in the glasses, but the glasses are not full.



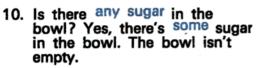


- 4. There are two glasses and a bottle on the tray. The bottle isn't empty. There's some wine in it. The glasses are empty. There isn't any wine in the glasses. There is no wine in the glasses.
- The waiter has got a tray, but he hasn't got any glasses on it. The tray is empty.
- There are five cups on the table. Some cups are full. Some cups are empty.
- 7. There are some screws in this picture. There are three screws. Are there any nails in this picture? No, there aren't any nails.
- There is a box in this picture. Are there any screws in the box? No, there aren't any screws in the box. There are no screws in it. It's empty.
- There is a restaurant in this picture. Are there any people in the restaurant? No, there aren't any people in the restaurant. It's empty.











11. Is there any sugar in the bowl? No, there isn't any sugar in the bowl. There is no sugar in it; it's empty.

4.1.

l've he's she's	got	а	yacht Rolls Royce villa sports car
we've you've they've		some	money friends cigars furniture

4.2.

l've he's she's		got	no	money friends cigars furniture
l have	en't asn't	got	any	money friends cigars furniture
have	we you they	got	any	money? friends? cigars? furniture?

4.3.

		a book on the table			
	is	some	milk water	in the	glass
Thorn	13	Some	beer		bottle
There	are	some	glasses	on the	shelf
			bottles		table



#### Vocabulary

*rich* / rit / πλούσιος millionaire / 'mılıə'neə(r) / ἐκατομμυριοῦχος he's (he has) got / hiz got (hi hæz) / exer for / fo / διά, γιὰ his / hız / δικός του also / 'olseυ / ἐπίσης yacht / jot / γιὼτ superfine / 'supefain / θαυμάσιος cigar / si'gα(r) / ποῦρο account / ə'kαυnt / λοναριασμός with / wi $\delta$  /  $\mu$ é,  $\mu$ aζì bank / bænk / τράπεζα pound / ραυπά / λίρα
balance / 'bælens / ὑπόλοιπο
fur / fs(r) / γούνα
coat / keut / παλτὸ golden / gəʊldn / χρυσὸς ring / rin / δακτυλίδι daughter / 'dote(r) / θυγατέρα collar / 'kolə(r) / γιακάς sports-car / 'spots'ka / αὐτοκίνητο σπὸο watch / wot / ρολόι son / san / yiòc modern / modn / σύγχρονος business / 'biznes / ἐπιχείρησις office / 'ofis / γραφεῖο clever / 'klevə(r) / ἔξυπνος secretary / 'sekretri / γραμματέας too / tu / ἐπίσης family / ˈfæmlı / οἰκογένεια villa / ˈvɪlə / βίλλα country / 'kʌntrɪ / ἐξοχὴ furniture / 'fɜnɪt∫ə(r) / ἔπιπλα money / 'mʌnɪ / χρήματα clothes / kləʊδz / ἐνδύματα but / bʌt / ἀλλὰ real / riəl / πραγματικὸς friend / frend / φίλος kind / kaınd / εὐγενικὸς relative / 'reletiv / συγγενής even / ivn / ἀκόμη any / 'enı / ὅποιος, κάθε, κανεὶς *no* / neʊ / καθόλου some / sam / κάποιος, λίγος beer / biə(r) / μπύρα wine / wain / κρασὶ water / 'wɔtə(r) / νερὸ cup / knp / φλυτζάνι people / pipl / ἄνθρωποι, λαὸς *purse* / p₃rs / πορτοφόλι *sugar* / ∫υgə(r) / ζάχαρη bowl / begl / μπὼλ



## Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the missing words using the appropriate form of "have got,.:



Mr Powers — — old shoes.



2. Mr Richmond — — a Rolls Royce.



3. Mrs Richmond — — an expensive fur —.



4. Peggie — — a fur —.



5. Mr Richmond — — superfine —.



 Freddy — — a Rolls Royce; he's got a —.



7. Tim — — an airplane, he's got a yacht.



8. Also, he — — a bank —.



9. John — — a bicycle; he's got a —



The Richmonds — a house in the country; they've got a villa.



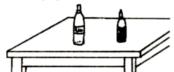
# II. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with some - any - no.



 There is — milk in the glass; the glass is empty.



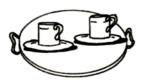
 There aren't — glasses on the tray; there are glasses on the tray. The tray is empty.



There are two bottles on the table. There is — beer in one bottle; the bottle is empty.
 There is — wine in the other bottle. That bottle isn't empty.



There are — books on the shelf.



5. Are there — cups on the the tray? Yes, there are two cups on the tray.



Is there — wine in the bottle?
 Yes, there's wine in the bottle. The bottle is full.



7. Are there — people in the bus?
No, there are — people in the bus. The bus is empty.



Are there — knives on the table?
 There are — knives on the table.



Are there — nails in the box?
 No, there are — nails in the box; it's empty.



Are there — children in the house? No, there aren't — children in the house. There is a man and a woman.



#### III. Turn the following into question form, as in the example:

# There is some bread on the table.

#### Is there any bread on the table?

- There is some money in the purse.
   There are some people in the bus.
   There are some children in the house.
- 4. There are some screws in the box.
- 5. There is some wine in the bottle

#### IV. Turn the following into negative form:

- 1. There are some tins by the wall.
- There are some villas up the hill.
   There are some TV sets in the shop window.
- There are some pupils in the classroom.
   There is some money on the table.

#### V. Which is correct in the following; a, b or c?

- 1. is the sun.
  - a. it
  - b. that
  - c. this
- 2. There isn't --- water in the bottle.
  - a. any
  - b. some
  - c. no
- 3. There is a driver the car.
  - a. on
  - b. at
  - c. in
- 4. That is moon.
  - a. the
  - b. a
  - c. an
- 5. There isn't milk in the bottle.
  - a. no
  - b. any
  - c. some

- 6. Are there people in the bus?
  - a. —
  - b. no
  - c. any
- 7. Peggie has got fur collar.
  - a. a
  - b. some
  - c. anv
- 8. She's also got expensive car.
  - a. the
  - b. a
  - c. an
- 9. Mr Powers hasn't got - money.
  - a. no
  - b. anv
  - c. some
- 10. He's got real friends.
  - a. some
  - b. the
  - c. any



#### **DRILLS**

- 1. Respond as in the examples:
- Respond as in the example.
- a. Has he got a pen?

(There are ... birds ... the sky)

#### No, he hasn't.

b. Have they got any money?

#### No, they haven't

There are some birds in the sky.

Has he got a Rolls Royce?
Has she got old shoes?
Has he got a cigar?
Has she got a driver?
Has he got a golden ring?
Have they got real friends?
Have they got kind relatives?
Have they got any bicycles?
Have they got fur coats?
Have they got expensive clothes?



#### 2. Respond as shown:

a. Has he got a scooter?

#### Yes, he has.

b. Have they got any letters?

## Yes, they have.

Has she got an expensive ring?
Has he got a modern office?
Have they got a villa?
Has he got a yacht?
Have they got any money?

3. Respond as indicated:

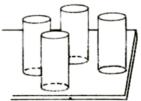
He's got a Rolls Royce.

# Has he got a Rolls Royce?

He's got superfine cigars. She's got an expensive watch. He's got a bank account. He's got a clever secretary. They've got modern furniture. 1. There are ... books ... the shelf.



2. There are ... cars ... the road.



3. There are ... glasses ... the table.



4. There are ... brushes ... the picture.



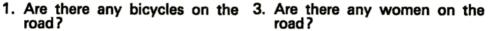
#### 5. Respond as indicated:

Are there any bottles on the table?

No, there aren't any bottles but there are some knives.



road?

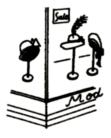




shop window?



2. Are there any TV sets in the 4. Are there any airplanes in the sky?





6. Respond as in the example:

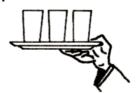
There's some sugar in the bowl.



- (a) Is there any sugar in the bow!?
- (b) There isn't any sugar in the bowl.
- 1. There's some milk in the bottle.



2. There're some glasses on the trav.





3. There're some cups in the picture.



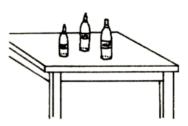
4. There're some people at the corner.



5. There's some wine in the bottle.



6. There're some bottles on the table.



7. There're some books on the shelf.





#### Advertising! . . .

5.1 Whose is this?
5.2 Imperatives and Possessives.

Look at this picture!
There's a man in this picture.
His name is Tom. Look at him.
He's got a newspaper.
Whose is this newspaper?
It's his newspaper. It's his.
There's some interesting news in the newspaper. There're also some attractive advertisements in it.
Look at them!





Say Happy Breakfasts with a MODERN Automatic Toaster. Make your decision now.



Brighten his or her bedroom with this gay Westlox alarm clock. Choose yellow, purple or blue.



Wake up your kids with this superb alarm clock.



Make it yours for just 56 p.

Enjoy your free time with

pop classical or jazz.

His FELT PEN No 444 Her BALL POINT No 904 Your everlasting gifts.

Don't forget it!

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

Inspire confidence amongst those you love

REAL SCOTCH
YOUR VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Take a break from routine now!
Go cruising!
Ours are the helpful ideas!
Yours is the relax and joy
Fill in the coupon and get
our brochure\_\_FREE!

NAME AND ADDRESS	CODE NUMBER
	273

Special Christmas Offer to our readers
GIVE A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION AND
GET A HANDSOME FREE GIFT



For your friends!

Choose these the right cigars! They're their favourites!





Have you got Rolls\_Royce,
Jaguar, Rover, Triumph
or Morris?
Fit Radiomobile
Its sound is impressive

#### 5.3 More Possessive Adjectives. 5.4 More Possessive Pronouns.



1. I've got a new dress; this is my dress; it's mine.



2. Have you got a fork? That's your fork; its yours.



3. Jerry's in his car; that car is his, not Mary's.



4. This is Mary with her bicycle. This bicycle is hers, not mine.





That's our cat; her name is Pussy; she's ours.



The ball in the picture is the children's ball. It's their new ball; its theirs.



7. This is Helen. Look at her. She's got a nice hat. It's her new hat; she has also got a new bag. They are hers.



Look at me, please.
 This is a book; it's my book; it's mine.

5.1	Whose is	this that	alarm newsp car? record house toaster	?	lt's	mine yours his hers ours theirs
5.2 a	Buy Choose Take Enjoy	these	superb modern attractive new	g re	igars ifts ecords resses	now!
			him her them		•	
5.2 b	Look at		this	picture house scoote		
-			the	sun moon childre	n	



	Make		you	decisi	or	า d		
5.2 с	Wake		him	kids		up!		
5.3 a	This That	is	3	my yo his he	ur S		hat cup car scooter	
	These Those	are		ou yo th	ur		newspapers factories magazines TV sets	
5.3 b	1	ny our nis ner (its) our our heir		yacht tape recorder record player cassette recorder batteries cameras children cigars				
5.4 a	This	gift arm enve tray			is		mine yours his hers	
	These	glas tins	int		are		ours yours theirs	
5.4 b	me him Look at her it us them							
5.4 с	1	me				my		mine
	he	you him		,	-	your	his	yours
	she		her			her		hers
		it				its		
	we		us			our		ours
		you				your		yours
	they		the	m		their		theirs



#### Vocabulary.

advertising / 'ædvə'tαızıŋ / διαφήμιση whose / huz / tívoc imperative / ιm' peretiv / προστακτική possessive / pa'zesiv / κτητικός *look* / lʊk / κοιτάζω name / neιm / ὄνομα interesting / 'intrestin / ἐνδιαφέρον news / njuz / véa attractive / θ'træktιν / ἐλκυστικὸς advertisement / əd'vatısmənt / διαφήμιση special / 'spe∫Í / εἰδικὸς christmas / krismes / Χριστούγεννα offer / 'ofe(r) / προσφορά, προσφέρω reader / 'ridə(r) / ἀναγνώστης *year* / j<sub>3</sub>(r) / χρόνος subscription / səb'skrıp∫n / συνδρομὴ get / get / παίρνω handsome / 'hænsem / ὄμορφος free / fri / ἐλεύθερος, δωρεὰν gift / gift / δῶρο inspire / ins'pαie(r) / ἐμπνέω confidence / 'konfidens / ἐμπιστοσύνη amongst / ə'mʌŋst / μεταξὑ *love* / lʌv / ἀγατίῶ *your* / jɔ(r) / δικός σου vote / vəʊt / ψηφίζω of / ev / toũ wake up / weik λp / ξυπνῶ kid / kid / παιδί superb / 'sup₃b / ἐξαιρ∈τικὸς alarm-clock / ə'lαm klok / ξυπνητήρι *say* / seι / λέγω happy / hæpi / εὐτυχισμένος breakfast / 'brekfest / πρόγευμα with / wιδ / μέ, μαζὶ automatic / ote mætik / αὐτόματος toaster / 'təʊstə(r) / φρυγανιέρα make / meik / κάνω decision / di'sgn / ἀπόφαρη *how* / hασ / πῶς everlasting / 'eve'lastin / διαρκής, ἀτέλειωτος don't / deunt / άρν. τύπος τοῦ ρ. do forget / fə'get / ξεχνῶ favourite / 'feivrit / ἀγαπητὸς record / 'rekod / δίσκος yours / joz / δικός σου iust / dτΛst / ἀκριβῶς, enjoy / ιn'dʒɔɪ / ἀπολαμβάνω time / tɑɪm / χρόνος, καιρός, ὥρα pop / pop / δημοφιλής, πὸπ classical / 'klæsikl / κλασικὸς



 $\tilde{n} \setminus (r) c \setminus ro$ iazz / dzæz / τζάζ brighten / 'braitn / δίνω ζωή, ζωηρεύω bedroom / 'bedrom / ὑπνοδωμάτιο gay / gei / χαρούμενος clock / klok / ρολόι choose / tʃuz / διαλέγω yellow / 'jeləʊ / κίτρινος purple / papl / πορφυρός blue / blu / γαλάζιος life / lαιf / ζωὴ right / rαιt / σωστὸς their / δea(r) / δικός τους take / teik / παίρνω break / breik / διακόπτω, διακοπή from / frem / ἀπὸ routine / ru'tin / ρουτίνα go / geʊ / πηγαίνω cruising / 'kruzin / κάνω κρουαζιέρα ours / 'ασες / δικός μας helpful / helpfl / βοηθητικός idea / αι'dıə / ἰδέα relaxation / 'rilæk'seιſn / ἀνάπαυση joy / dʒɔɪ / χαρὰ coupon / 'kupən / κουπόνι brochure / breσ σε (r) / φυλλάδιο, μπροσούρα fit / fit / κατάλληλος its / its / δικός του sound / sαυnd / ήχος impressive / ιm'presiv / έντυπωσιακός more / mo / περισσότερο dress / dres / φόρεμα my / mai / δίκός μου (ἐπιθ.) mine / main / δίκός μου (ἀντων.) fork / fok / πηρούνι hers / haz / δικός της (ἀντων.) ball / bol / μπάλλα



#### Exercises

I. Underline the correct possessive, adjective or pronoun, in the following sentences:



1. This is Alice and this is (herhers) glass of milk.



2. This is (my-mine) new camera.





3. These scooters are (yourvours).



4. This is not (my-mine) bicycle; it's Julie's; it's (her-hers).



5. The Richmonds are rich and that is (their-theirs) Rolls Royce.

- II. Which is correct in the following a, b or c?
- Look at..... 1.
  - a. my
  - b. I c. me
- Buy a gift for.....
  - a. him
    - b. he
    - c. his
- 3. Wake ....up with a superb alarm clock.
  - a. they
  - b. them
  - c. their
- 4. This is Helen and that is ...... new dress.
  - a. she
  - b. hers
  - c. her
- 5. There is no money in ...... purse.
  - a. me
  - b. my
  - c. mine
- 6. This is an offer to ... readers
  - a. our
  - b. us
  - c. ours
- 7. These are some interesting advertisements. Look at .....
  - a. they
  - b. their
  - c. them
- 8. Fit a radiomobile in .....car
  - a. you
  - b. your
  - c. yours
- 9. This new Sheaffer's is .....
  - a. me
  - b. my
  - c. mine



#### **DRILLS**

1. Respond as in the example:



This is Tom's car.

It's his car.



1. This is Jane's radio.



2. This is Steve's hat.



3. This is Dr. Smith's bag.



4. This is John's bicycle.



2. Respond as in the example:





These are the girls' bags.

They're their bags.



1. These are the children's scooters.



2. These are the women's hats.



3. These are the men's bottles.



5. This is Freddy's motorcycle. 4. These are the pupils' books.



#### 3. Respond as in the examples:

(a) Is this your fur coat?



Yes, it's mine.

(b) Are these her dresses?



No, they aren't hers.



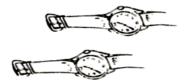
1. Is this his shoe?



2. Is this her camera?



3. Is this your motorcycle?



4. Are these their watches?



5. Are these his hats?

#### 4. Respond as shown:

Take this book.

#### Don't take this book.

- 1. Go there!
- 2. Look at her!
- 3. Wake him up!
- 4. Forget it!
- 5. Choose this dress!



# REVIEW TEST ONE

# Which is correct in the following a, b or c?

b. it c. she c. some  2. This is — house.  a. my b. me c. mine  3. Mr Powers hasn't got — money  a. some b. any c. no  4. There isn't — paint in the tins.  a. any b. some c. no  5. This isn't — bicycle. It's Tom's  a. you b. yours c. your  6. There — a scooter near the wall.  a. is b. are c. aren't  7. The driver is — the car. a. on b. in c. up  b. not c. some c. some c. no  10. — sun is in the sky. a. a b. the c. —  11. a. This is the picture of a sun c. —  12. There is — milk in that bot a. some b. any c. not  13. There is — beer in those bottles.  a. no b. any c. not  14. Those bottles — . a. empty b. is empty c. are empty  15. There's — airplane in the sk a. a b. an c. —  7. The driver is — the car. a. on b. in c. up  16. The helicopter is — the sk a. on b. in c. at	1.	Have you got the ball?  No. Tim has got —.	<ol><li>There're — people in the restaurant.</li></ol>
2. This is — house.  a. my b. me c. mine  3. Mr Powers hasn't got — money  a. some b. any c. no  4. There isn't — paint in the tins.  a. any b. some c. no  5. This isn't — bicycle. It's Tom's  a. you b. yours c. your  6. There — a scooter near the wall.  a. is b. are c. aren't  7. The driver is — the car. a. on b. in c. up  8. There isn't — wine in the bottle. a. any b. some c. no  10. — sun is in the sky. a. a b. the c. —  11. a. This is the picture of a sun c. This is a picture of the se b. This is a picture of the se b. This is a picture of the se b. There is — milk in that bot a. some b. any c. not  13. There is — beer in those bottles.  a. no b. any c. not  14. Those bottles — . a. empty b. is empty c. are empty  15. There's — airplane in the sk a. a b. an c. —  16. The helicopter is — the sk a. on b. in c. at  17. There are — bottles on the table. a. some b. any a. some b. any a. a b. the c. —  18. There isn't — wine in the bottle. a. any b. some b. any a. a on b. the c. —  19. There is — beer in those bottles.  11. a. This is the picture of a sun c. This is a picture of a sun c. The sun is in the sun s. The picture of a sun c. This is a picture of a sun c. This is a picture of a sun c. This is a picture of asun c. This is a picture of as un c. This is a picture of as s			b. not
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b. me c. mine c. mine c. mine c. mine b. the c. —  3. Mr Powers hasn't got — money  a. some b. any c. no  4. There isn't — paint in the tins.  a. any b. some c. no  5. This isn't — bicycle. It's Tom's  a. you b. yours c. your  6. There — a scooter near the wall.  a. is b. are c. aren't  7. The driver is — the car. a. on b. in c. up  a. any b. some c. aren't  7. There is — beer in those bottles.  a. no b. any c. not  14. Those bottles — . a. empty b. is empty c. are empty c. are empty  15. There's — airplane in the sk a. a b. an c. —  16. The helicopter is — the sk a. on b. in c. at  8. There isn't — wine in the bottle.  a. any b. some  a. some b. any c. This is the picture of a su b. This is a picture of a su c. This is a picture c. This is de picture c. This is a picture c. This is definite. C. This is	2.		
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c. up c. at  8. There isn't — wine in the 17. There are — bottles on the bottle.  a. any b. some  c. at  c. at  a. at  a. some b. any			
bottle. table. a. any a. some b. any b. any		c. up	_
a. any a. some b. any	8.		
b. some b. any			
C. NO C. ONE			•
		C. NO	c. one



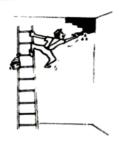
18.	Tim has got a camera — his hand.	28.	There are — people in the restaurant. It's empty.
	a. in		a. some
	b. on		b. no
	c. at		c. any
19.	There aren't - birds in the	29.	<ul> <li>sparking plugs are here.</li> </ul>
	sky.		a. any
	a. some		b. a
	b. no		c. the
	c. any	30.	There are — nails in this box.
20	Holon's knife is - her plate		a. any
20.	Helen's knife is — her plate a. up	•	b. the
	b. by		c. some
	c. —		S. 555
	<u> </u>	31.	The stamp is — the envelope.
21.	Is this Rolls Royce —?		a. on
	a. your		b. up
	b. yours		c. —
	c. you	32.	The typewriter is — the table.
22.	Tom's books are — the	32.	a. in
22.	shelf.		b. on
	a. in		c. up
	b. on		<b>-</b> -
	c. at	33.	The bird is — the cage.
	The second second		a. in
23.	This is — diary.		b. on
	a. some b. a		c. by
	c. an	34.	Jane is - the table.
		•	a. on
24.	That girl is — air-hostess.		b. at
	a. an		c. in
	b. some	25	The munite are the country
	c. a	35.	The pupils are — the counter. a. at
25.	- is he? He's a farmer.		b. on
20.	a. whose		c. up
	b. what		-
	· c. which	36.	There is an ice-cube — the
			ice-tray.
26.	— is this man? He's Mr		a. to
	Howard. a. whose		b. by
	b. what		c. up
	a wha	<b>37</b> .	There are some glasses —
		٠,٠	the tray.
27.	Ann is — operator.		a. in
	a. an		b. up
	b. a c. —		c. on
	U. —		5. <b>5</b> .1



38.	There are some children — the corner.	44.	a. in
	a. in		b. on
	b. at		c. at
	c. on	45.	There are — ice-cubes in the ice-tray.
39.	This is — electric cooker.		a. not
	a. an		b. any
	b. a		с. —
	c. —	46	for soller to the state
		46.	<ul> <li>fur collar is Peggie's.</li> </ul>
40.	That is — ticket machine.		a. a
₩.	a. a		b. the
	b. an		c. an
		47	h
	c. —	47.	<ul> <li>has got a sports-car.</li> </ul>
			a. her
41.	That is — portable cassette		b. she
	recorder.		c. hers
	a. an	40	
	b. a	48.	He isn't rich. He hasn't got
	c. —		any money in — purse.
			a. he
42.	<ul> <li>TV set on the table</li> </ul>		b. him
	is mine.		c. his
	a. an	49.	Those glasses of beer are —.
	b. a		a. mine
	c. the		b. me
	C. LIIC		c. my
43.	There are — cars on the		
	road; it's empty.	<b>50</b> .	The bottle is empty. There is
	• •		no water in —.
	a. some		a. he
	b. any		b. it
	c. no		c. her



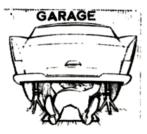
# 6.1 Attention! WORK IN PROGRESS!



This is Eric. He's a painter.
 He's got a brush in his hand
 and a tin of paint at his side.
 He's painting the wall now.



 This is Bert. He's a bus-driver. He's in a bus. He's driving the bus. He's going from Hyde Park Corner to Oxford Circus.



3. This is Colin. He's a mechanic. He's got a garage. He's repairing a car now.



 This is Alan. He's a butcher. He's got a big shop. He's cutting meat at the moment.



Peter and Tom have got a flat tyre. They're changing the wheel now.



This is Andy. He's a farmer. He's digging in the field.

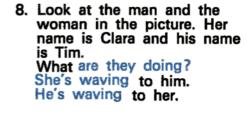


 This is Clement. He's a poor business-man. He hasn't got a typist. At the moment, he's typing a letter.



#### 6.2. What are they doing?







 There're three boys in this picture. They're Alexis, Basil and Daniel. What are they doing? They're playing football.



10. There're two children in this picture. They're Eva and Adrian. Are they playing? No, they're not playing. What are they doing? They're studying.



11. What are these women doing? Are they walking? No, they aren't walking. They're looking at some hats in the shop window.



12. Eva and Adrian and their father Jerry are sitting at a table. Are they eating? No, they're not eating.
What are they doing? They're reading books.



# 6.3 He's speaking and they're listening to him.



13. Mr Bertie Simmons is running for Parliament. At the moment, he is speaking to his supporters and they're listening to him.

thinking.

Advertising and ...

6.4 a

16. A fabulous new hotel is opening in Famagusta next month.

Write to us today and book your rooms.



14. Alma is posing and Betty is painting her portrait.



17. Are you thinking of having a camping holiday? We've got the answer. Join us and enjoy your time!



15. Alda is a pretty girl. She's a singer. Emery is a nice man. He's a guitarist. She's singing and he's playing the guitar.



18. Are you coming to Holland this Summer? Are you taking your car with you? Then, write to us. Get our service the friendly way.



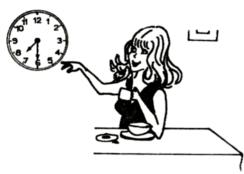
# 6.4 b Any moment round the clock!



 Emmy is a secretary at a company. It's seven, and getting up.



4. It's 9.201 Emmy is arriving at the office. She's 20 minutes late. She's always arriving as late as that.



2. It's 7.30 now. Emmy is having her breakfast. She's drinking tea and she's eating an egg.



5. Mr Marks is dictating a letter and Emmy is making some notes.



3. It's 7.45 and Emmy is leaving for her office. She's late. She's always leaving late and Mr Marks is angry with her.



6. Emmy is typing the letter. It's ten.





 Emmy has lunch at noon. She's having lunch at a restaurant near the office.



8. Emmy is pointing to a letter and Mr Marks is signing it. It's 4.15'.



 Emmy is walking to the station. She's going home. It's 5.30'.



10. Emmy is at home now. She's cleaning her house. It's 7.30'.



11. She's now preparing her meal. She's making a pie. It's 7.45'.



12. It's 8.15 now and Emmy is doing the washing up.



13. Emmy is reading a novel. It's 9.00'.



6.1	) S	i'm you're he's she's we're you're they're		typ cut cha driv	ing a l		el	
6.2 a	,	Am I			playing football? studying? walking?			
	i	s	he she				some hatable?	
	8	ire	we		eat rea	ing? ding a		
			they		wa	ving to	him her	-
6.2 b	l am no you are		(I'm (you (you	re	ot) not) ren't)	not) cutting meat		at
	he is no she is no we are n	ot	(she (we'	isn 's is re ı	n't) sitting at a table not) reading a book sn't) walking			table book
	they are	not	(we (they (they	/re	n(t) not) ren't)	pai	nting th	e door
6.3	l'm	sp	eakin	g	and	he's	list	ening.
	you're	sin	ging			they'r	e pla	ying the guitar
6.4 a	1	ar	m					
	he she	is			coming to Holland next month.			nevt month
	we you they	aı	re					neat month.



#### Vocabulary

attention / e'ten n / προσοχή work / wak / epyagía progress / 'preugres / πρόοδος, έξέλιξη painter / 'peinte(r) / ζωγράφος, μπογιατζής hand / hænd / χέρι side / said / πλευρά drive / drαιν / ὀδηγῶ poor / poə(r) / φτωχός businessman / 'bıznəsmən / ἐπιχειρηματίας moment / meoment / στιγμή dig / dig / σκάβω farm / fam / άγρόκτημα repair / ri pee(r) / ἐπισκευάζω shop / ∫op / κατάστημα big / big / μεγάλος cut / kʌt / κόβω meat / mit / κρέας flat / flæt / σκασμένο tyre / tαιθ(r) / λάστιχο change / t∫eındz / ἀλλάζω wheel / wil / τροχὸς do / du / κάνω wave / weiv / KIVW (TÒ XÉDI) play / pleι / παίζω fotbol / ποδόσφαιρο study / stʌdɪ / μελετῶ walk / wok / περπατῶ father / 'fαδə(r) / πατέρας sit / sit / κάθομαι eat / it / τρώω read / rid / διαβάζω speak / spik / μιλάω listen / listn / ἀκούω supporter / sə'pɔtə(r) / ὁπαδὸς rain / rein / βροχή, (it rains-βρέχει) hard / hαd / σκληρός, δυνατός *push* / pu∫ / σπρώχνω pose / pauz / ποζάρω portrait / 'potrit / πορτραίτο pretty / 'priti / δμορφος singer / sinje(r) / τραγουδιστής nice / naιs' / ομορφος guitarist / 'gıtərıst / κιθαριστής sing / sıŋ / τραγουδῶ guitar / gı tα(r) / κιθάρα think / θιηk / νομίζω, σκέπτομαι fabulous / fæbjöles / μυθικὸς hotel / həʊ'tel / ξενοδοχεῖο



open / 'eupen / ἀνοικτὸς next / nekst / ἐπόμενος *month* / mʌnθ / μήνας today / tə'dei / σήμερα book(v) / bok / κλείνω θέση come / knm / ἔρχομαι summer / 'sʌmə / καλοκαίρι write / rait / γράφω service / ssvis / έξυπηρέτηση, ὑπηρεσία friendly / frendli / φιλικὸς way / wei / τρόπος have / hæv / ἔχω camping / 'kæmpin / κατασκήνωση holiday / holədı / διακοπές answer / ansə(r) / ἀπάντηση ωοωχοοίπ / niczb / nioj enjoy / in dzoι / ἀπολαμβάνω, διασκεδάζω moment / meament / στινμή round / rασnd / γύρω company / 'kʌmpənɪ / συντροφιά, παρέα, ἐταιρία get up / get λp / σηκώνομαι drink / drink / πίνω tea / ti / Tơái *leave* / liv / φεύγω *late* / leɪt / ἀργὰ always / 'olwis / πάντα angry / 'ængrı / θυμωμένος arrive / ə'rαιν / φτάνω minute / 'mınıt / λεπτὸ *so* / səʊ / τόσο, ἔτσι dictate / di'kteit / ὑπανορεύω note / neʊt / σημειώνω type / taip / δακτυλογραφῶ *lunch* / l∧nt∫ / γεῦμα *noon* / nun / μεσημέρι near / nιə(r) / κοντά point / point / δείχνω *sign /* sαιη / ὑπογράφω home / hoσm / σπίτι clean / klin / καθαρίζω prepare / pri'pea(r) / προετοιμάζω meal / mil / γεῦμα *pie* / pαι / πίττα washing up / wo∫ιŋ ∧p / πλύσιμο πιάτων

Eric Bert Hyde Park Corner Oxford Circus Alma Betty Alda Emerý Clara Alexis Basil Daniel Clement Andy Colin Alan Eva Adrian Bertie Simmons



#### Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with one of the words:

typing	repairing	driving	painting
waving	cutting	playing	digging
pushing	speaking	looking at	changing
studying	reading	posing	making

- Eric is a painter and he's the door.
   Bert's the car from Hyde Park Corner to Oxford Circus.
- Clement's a letter.
   Colin is a mechanic and he's a car.
- 5. Andy is his field. 6. Alan is meat.

- 7. They've got a flat tyre and they're it.
  8. Clara is to Tim.
  9. The children are football.
  10. The women are some hats.
  11. The candidate MP is to his supporters.

- 12. Alan is his bicycle up the hill.

  13. Betty's Alma's portrait.

  14. Eva and Adrian are —.

  15. Jerry and his son and daughter are a book.

  16. Alma is for her portrait.

#### II. Make the following sentences interrogative:

- a. We're painting the door blue.
  b. They're changing the wheel of their car.
  c. He's playing football.
  d. She's sitting at a table.
  e. I'm dictating a letter.

#### III. Make the following sentences negative:

- a. She's typing a letter.
  b. I'm driving my car to the garage.
  c. They're waving to him.
  d. We're looking at some hats.
  e. He's cutting meat.



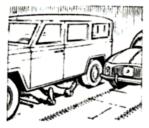
IV. Write the following verbs in the first person singular of Present Progressive: Provide an object too e.g....

#### I am buying eggs for dinner.

answer	come	enjoy
arrive	clean	eat
book	drive	give
complete	dig	get
choose	do	have
cut	drink	indicate
read	repair	speak
put	paint	pose
prepare	sing	type

#### DRILL

### 1. Respond as in the example:



What's he doing?



3. What's Emmy doing?

## He's repairing the car.



1. What's she doing?



2. What's he doing?



4. What's Andy doing?



5. What's she doing?



# 2. Respond as shown:



What're the birds doing?

# They're flying.



What are these women doing?



What are these men doing?

#### 3. Make these negative:

Example: He's digging in the field.

# He's not digging in the field.

- 1. He's driving the bus.
- 2. He's repairing a car.
- 3. She's studying.
- 4. We're reading a book.
- 5. He's pushing his bicycle. 5. She's arriving late.



What are these girls doing?



What are the pupils doing?



What are these people doing?

4. Make these interrogative:

Example: He's walking.

Is he walking?

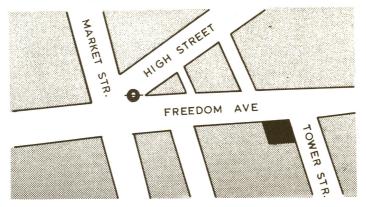
- 1. He's speaking to his supporters.
- 2. She's painting a portrait.
  - 3. They're playing the guitar.
- 4. You're coming to Holland.

#### Drill 5. Complete the sentences as the first one.

- She is typing a letter. 1.
- 2. Tom — —
- — is signing a letter. 3.
- 4. - — — is reading a book. 5.
- 6. She — — -



#### 7.1 Come to school with them!



At the corner of Tower Street and Freedom Avenue there is a school. It's Winston Comprehensive School.



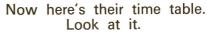
This is Frida. Look at her. She's already at school. She's writing her exercise.



Here are some other pupils. Look at them. They're in the classroom. They're waiting for their teacher. They're waiting for him.

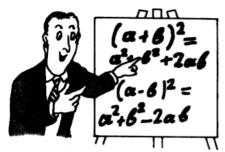


Here's a pupil. Look at him. He's crossing Freedom Ave. and is going to school. His name is Giles.



Time	Tuesday
9.00 9.45 10.30 10.45 11.30 12.15 1.00 2.00 2.45 3.30	Maths French BREAK History Physics Music L U N C H Games English END OF SCHOOL





It's nine o'clock now. This is Mr Simpson. Look at him. He's a teacher of Mathematics. He's teaching Maths.



It's 9.45' now. The pupils are in the Language Laboratory. Look at them. They're having a French lesson. The teacher is asking them some questions and they're answering them.



There is a break at 10.30'. At 10.45' the pupils are having a History lesson with their teacher Mr Ellis. He's a very good teacher and all the pupils are listening to him very carefully.



Here's Mr Parker, the teacher of Physics, with his students. He's giving them an exercise and they're writing it in their exercise books.



There's a music lesson at 12.15' and Miss Deborah Jones is sitting at the piano with Fay. She's teaching her the piano.

At 1.00 there is a break for lunch.



After lunch, there's a games lesson. It's 2 o'clock now. Mr Davies is with a pupil and is teaching him tennis.

In the games room there is Mr Evans with some pupils. Mr Evans is a teacher and is teaching them table-tennis.



#### 7.2 At 2.45 Mr Berger is teaching them English.



The English lesson is the last lesson of the day. Mr Berger is teaching the pupils English. He's teaching English to them. He's writing a sentence on the blackboard and the pupils are copying it in their copy-books.



It's 3.30 now and the lesson is over. The pupils're leaving, and they're saying good-bye to their teacher.

#### 7.3 The puzzling objects!



1. The nurse's giving him a glass of ...



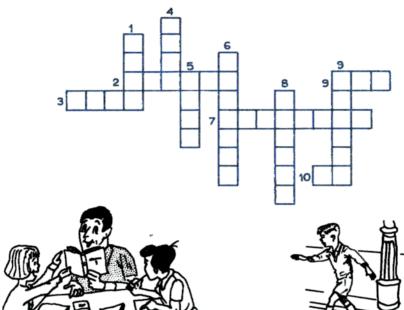


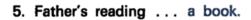
3. She's showing her a picture in the ...



2. He's dictating a ... to her. 4. She's selling a ... to a girl.









8. He's crossing the road for ....



6. He's ... a letter to Daniel.



9. That man's teaching us ... She's offering them some ...



7. Mr Berger's ... us German.



10. She's preparing some coffee for . . .



#### 7.1 b

7.1 a

Look at	him her
	them

I	am	listening to waiting for		
he			him	
she	is			
we		tooching	Maths	
you	are	teaching	French	
they		having	Physics	

7.2					
	I	am	asking	her	a question
	he she	is	giving	him	an exercise
	we you they	are	teaching	them the pupils	Maths tennis the piano Physics

#### Vocabulary

Winston Fay
Frida Davies
Simpson Evans
Ellis Berger
Parker Daniel
Deborah

tower / 'tασe(r) / πύργος
street / strit / δρόμος
freedom / 'fridem / ἐλευθερία
avenue / 'ævenju / λεωφόρος
already / 'ɔl'redi / ἤδη
cross / kros / διασχίζω
wait / weit / περιμένω
time / tαιm / χρόνος, ὤρα
Tuesday / 'tjuzdi / Τρίτη
Maths / mæθs / μαθηματικὰ
French / frent∫ / Γαλλικὰ
history / 'histri / 'Ιστορία
Physics / 'fiziks / Φυσικὴ
difficult / 'difiklt / δύσκολος
try / trαι / προσπαθῶ
music / mjuzik / μουσικὴ
game / geim / παιχνίδι
English / 'ιῃgli ∫ ' Αγγλικὰ



end / end / τέλος o'clock / ek'lok / ἡ ὥρα Mathematiks / 'mæθə'mætıks / μαθηματικά teach / tit∫ / διδάσκω language / ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ / γλώσσα laboratory / ˈləborətri / ἐργαστήριο *lesson* / lesn / μάθημα ask / αsk / ἐρωτῶ question / ˈkwest∫ən / ἐρώτηση answer / ˈαnsə(r) / ἀπαντῶ very / 'verı / πολύ good / god / καλὸς all / ɔl / ὄλοι carefully / 'keəflı / προσεκτικά piano / pι'απου / πιάνο tennis / 'tenıs / τέννις table-tennis / 'tenbl 'tenıs / ἐπιτραπέζιο τέννις, πὶνγκ πὸνγκ last / last / τελευταῖος day / dei / ἡμέρα sentence / 'sentens / πρόταση copy / 'kopi / ἀντιγράφω copy-book / 'kopi bok / τετράδιο over / 'θονθ / ὑπεράνω to be over / tə bi 'əʊvə / τελειώνω good-bye / god 'baı / avtío puzzling / 'ρλείιη / αἴνιγμα, γρίφος, σπαζοκεφαλιὰ object / 'obdʒikt' / ἀντικείμενο show / ϛǝʊ / δείχνω sell / sel / πωλῶ German / dzaman / Γερμανικός offer / 'ofe(r) / προσφέρω prepare / pri pee(r) / προετοιμάζω coffee / 'kofi / καΦές

## Exercises

- I. Which is correct in the following; a, b or c?
  - 1. Frida's writing exercise.
    - a. her
    - b. she
    - c. hers
  - 2. The pupils are waiting for -.
    - a. he
    - b. his
    - c. him



- Mr Simpson is teaching Maths.
  - a. they
  - b. them
  - c. their
- 4. are answering his questions.
  - a. them
  - b. they
  - c. their
- 5. They're having a lesson with teacher, Mr Ellis.
  - a. their
  - b. they
  - c. them
- 6. He's giving an exercise.
  - a. them
  - b. they
  - c. their

- 7. He's teaching English to -..
  - a. their
  - b. them
  - c. they
- 8. They are saying good-bye to teacher.
  - a theirs
  - b their
  - c. them
- 9. She's dictating a letter -..
  - a. her
  - b. she
  - c. to her
- 10. She's giving some milk.
  - a. him
  - b. to him
  - c. she

#### DRILLS

1 Respond as shown:

She's looking at the picture.

She's looking at it.

They're waiting for their teacher. He's teaching the students. They're answering the question. Deborah's teaching Fay. Mr Davies is teaching a pupil.

Change the sentences as in the example:

He's teaching Maths to them.

He's teaching them Maths.

He's asking a question to him. She's giving an exersice to them. She's teaching the piano to her. He's teaching tennis to him. They're giving their books to him.

3. Change the sentences as in the example:

They are giving their books to him.

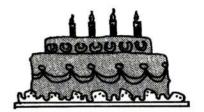
They are giving him their books.

She's giving a glass of milk to him He's dictating a letter to her. She's selling a coat to a girl. He's teaching German to us. She's offering some tea to them.



#### Happy birthday to you

Tomorrow is Alma's birthday. She's four years old. The Parkers are having a party and Mrs Judy Parker is getting ready for it. She's inviting some friends for tomorrow, some relatives, and some children, of course. Here's a list of all the things she must do. Some of these things she can do herself.



kinds of work	CAN do	MUST buy
Invitations i. telephone calls ii. cards	×	×
Make the house tidy	×	
Birthday cake	×	
Candles		×
Flowers		×
		×
Birthday present Cook the meals	×	
Things from supermarket		×

So it is a very busy day to day. Mrs Judy Parker can do the telephone calls and invite some people; she can make the house tidy; she can make a birthday cake and then she can cook the meals.

But before that she must go to a bookshop and buy some invitation cards; she must go to a florist's and buy some flowers; she must buy a birthday present for Alma and after that she must go to a supermarket and buy the candles for the birthday cake and enough food.



Mrs Parker is very capable and she's got a very practical mind. At the moment, she's preparing a list of everything she must buy. Here's the list:

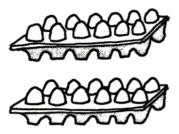


# Shopping List

- 1. Florist bunch of flowers
- 2. Stationer packet of cards
- 3. Toy shop doll



#### 4. Supermarket



2 dozen eggs



3 packets of sugar



3 jars jelly

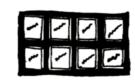




2 packets of butter



2 packets of milk



8 bars of chocolate



candles



1½ lbs chicken



1 pot of coffee



1 tomato ketchup

Now she can leave and must see that she's not late, because she's got a lot of work to do. Her activities must be punctual and she must be back by one o'clock.





At nine o'clock, Mrs Judy Parker is leaving the house for shopping.





At ten past nine, she's waiting for the bus. It should come any minute now.





At half past nine (or, at nine thirty) she's buying some flowers.





At five past ten she's at the stationer's and she's buying some invitation cards.





What time is it now?
It's a quarter past ten and Judy must buy a doll for Alma. It's not very difficult,





so at twenty-five to eleven she's in the supermarket and she's doing her shopping.







At five minutes to one she's at the Underground station. The train is arriving; she's taking it to go home.



What time is it now?

It's half past two and Mrs Judy is preparing lunch. She's making an omelette at the moment.



At a quarter to five she's cleaning the house.



What is she doing at six o'clock? At six o'clock she's making the cake for tomorrow.



#### 8.1 Items she can do herself.

l you	n Me	can	do the telephone calls invite some people
he she it	he she they it		make the house tidy cook the meals make a cake write a letter

#### 8.2 Items she must buy.

l we you he	must buy	2 dozen eggs 2 packets of butter 8 bars of chocolate
she they	made 54,	1½ lbs chicken a bunch of flowers



### 8.3 What time is it?

five six nine	o'clock		
five ten twenty	(minutes)	to past	two three eight
а	quarter	to past	one four seven
	half	past	ten eleven twelve

### Vocabulary

tomorrow / te´moreʊ / aŭpio party / 'pαtι / πάρτυ, διασκέδαση ready / redi / ἔτοιμος (get) ready / get redi / ἔτοιμάζομαι invite / in'vart / προσκαλῶ (of) course / ev kos / BéBaia list / list / κατάλογος must / mʌst / πρέπει can / kæn / μπορῶ herself / ha self / μόνη της, ή ἴδια invitation / ιηνίτει η / πρόσκληση telephone / 'telefeon / τηλεφωνῶ, τηλεφωνικὸς call / kol / καλῶ, κλήση card / kad / κάρτα, προσκλητήριο make / meik / κάνω tidy / taidi / καθαρός , τακτοποιημένος cake / keik / κέικ candle / kændl / κερί flower / flavə(r) / λουλούδι present / 'preznt / δῶρο cook / kok / μαγειρεύω meal / mil / γεῦμα supermarket / 'supə'makıt / ὑπεραγορά, σοῦπερ-μάρκετ busy / 'bizi / πολυάσχολος



before / bifo(r) / πρὶν bookshop / 'bok fop / βιβλιοπωλείο buy / 'baı / ἀνοράζω florist / florist / ἀνθοπωλεῖο after / αftə(r) / μετὰ food / fud / τρόφιμα enough / ι΄nʌf / ἀρκετὰ capable / ˈkeɪpəbl / ἰκανὸς practical / 'præktikl / πρακτικός mind / maind / μυαλὸ everything / eντιθιη / τὸ πᾶν, τὸ κάθε τι shopping / ρομη / ψώνια bunch / b∧nt∫ / δέσμη stationer / 'steifne(r) / χαρτοπώλης packet / pækit / πακέτο toy / toi / παχνίδι doll / dol / κούκλα dozen / 'dʌzn / δωδεκάδα tomato / te'mαteσ / τομάτα ketchup / 'ket∫əp / αάλτσα, κ€τσαπ *jar /* dʒæ(r) / βάζο jelly / dzeli / ζελές butter / bate / Boutuoo pound / paond / πάουντ chicken / tʃıkın / κοτόπουλο pot / pot / δοχεῖο sugar / 'ſσgə(r) / ζάχαρη milk / milk / γάλα bar / bα(r) / πλάκα (σοκολάτας), ράβδος chocolate / t oklet / σοκολάτα see / si / βλέπω lot (a lot of) / lot (e lot ev) / πολὺ work(n) / wak / epyaoia activity / æk'tıvətı / δραστηριότητα punctual / pʌŋktʃʊəl / ἀκριβὴς (be) back / bi bæk / ἐπιστρέφω past / past / περασμένος come / knm / ἔρχομαι minute / 'minit / λεπτὸ half / hαf / μισὸς almost / 'olmeσst / σχεδὸν quarter / 'kwɔtə(r) / τέταρτο difficult / 'dıfıklt / δύσκολος underground / Λndə'gravnd / ὑπόγειος take / teik / παίρνω lunch / lʌnt∫ / γεῦμα omelette / 'omlet / ομελέττα clean / klin / καθαρίζω Alma Judv



### Exercises.

I. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with either "can,, or "must,, according to the picture:



1. This chair isn't very heavy (1); so, Tom — lift (2) it.



5. As it's very cold, Mr Smith — put something on.



2. This ceiling isn't very high; so, Peter — reach it.



Mr Davies's got a radio; he
 — listen to the news.



3. It's 7.30 and Jane is late again; so, she — get up.



 Mr Spencer's going to the bank. He hasn't got any money with him and he — get some.



- 4. Jerry's got a camera and he take a photograph (4).
- heavy / hevi / βαρύς.
- 2. lift / irft / σηκώνω.
- 3. ceiling / siling / ταβάνι.
- photograph / 'feutegraf / φωτογραφία.





 The exercise is difficult for Andy and he — try hard to write it.



12. There isn't any sugar in the tin, so Mary — buy some.



 There's a bottle of beer and a glass on the tray. Mr Green — drink some beer.



 The house isn't tidy and Mrs Clara — clean it.



John's got a key, so he — open the door.



There isn't any milk in the bottle, so we — buy some.



 Mr Richmond's a rich man, so he — buy a Rolls Royce.



 Helen's got everything on the table; eggs, butter, sugar; so, she — make a cake.



# II. What time is it? lt's seven o'clock 6. — — — 10. -



### **DRILLS**

### 1. Respond as indicated:

What's the time, please?

### 2. Respond as indicated:

What time is it, please?



lt's nine o'clock.



It's twenty past two.















3.



# 3. Respond as shown:

We must have some sugar.

Emmy can buy it.

We must have some flowers for tomorrow. She must have some invitation cards. They must have a birthday cake. He must have some coffee. You must have some cigars.

# 4. Respond as in the example:

Is this your coat?

Yes, give it to me.

- Is this your key?
   Is this his pencil?
   Is this her fur coat?
- 4. Is this their book?
- 5. Is this her ring?



### The quantity and number game

### Q. 1 How many people can you see?

Q<sub>1</sub> How many people can you see on the platform?



A<sub>1</sub> I cannot see many people on the platform, I can only see a few people.

Q<sub>1</sub> How many people can you see in the holiday camp?



A<sub>1</sub> I can see a large number of people in the holiday camp.

Q<sub>1</sub> How many tents can you see in the camp?



A<sub>1</sub> I can see a lot of tents.

Q<sub>1</sub> Can you see many letters in the out-tray?

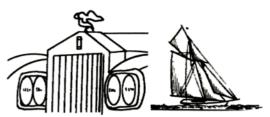


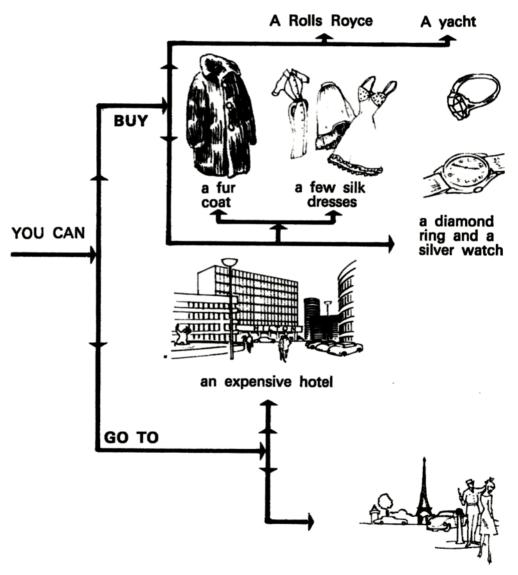
A<sub>1</sub> No, I cannot see many letters in the out-tray, but I can see a great many letters in the in-tray.



# Q<sub>2</sub> How much money have you got?

A<sub>2</sub> I've got a lot of money. Q<sub>2</sub> How much? A<sub>2</sub> I've got £ 120,000 Q<sub>2</sub> Oh! £ 120,000 is a lot of. money! With that much money:





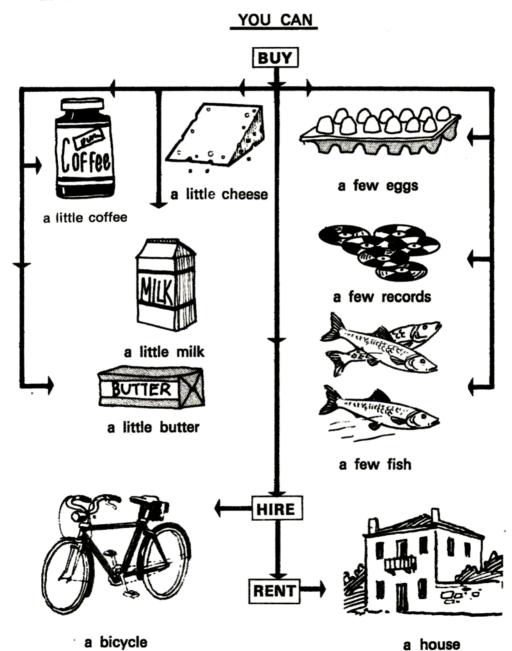
**Paris** 



- Q<sub>2</sub> How much money have you
- I haven't got much money;

l've only got a little.

Q<sub>2</sub> With a little money you cannot do much.



# Q<sub>3</sub> Can many people make much noise?

Q<sub>3</sub> Look at this picture! Can you see many people?



A<sub>3</sub> Yes, I can see a lot of people in the picture. They're all shouting and they're making a lot of noise. A lot of people can make a lot of noise!

Q<sub>3</sub> Listen to that sound! Is it only a little noise or is it a lot of noise?



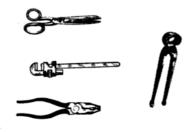
A<sub>3</sub> It's a lot of noise. A helicopter can make a great deal of noise.

Q<sub>3</sub> Look at the sky. What can you see?



A<sub>3</sub> I can see a few birds. They're flying but they're not making any noise.

Q<sub>3</sub> Can you do much work without these tools?

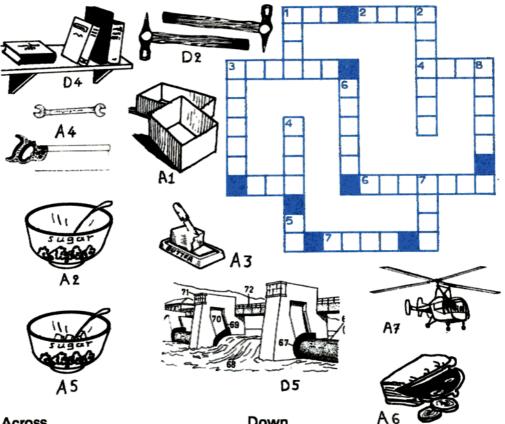


A 1 cannot do much work without these tools, but 1 can do plenty of work with them.



			m	uch water	is			in	the	glass?
Ho	w		ma	any bottle	s are	th	ere	1		
9.2 a There			is			ot of				
ज.८ व । । । । । । । । । । । । । । । । । ।				9	a 11	a lot of		tools people		
9.2 b							of	tools people		
There are			а	lot			<u></u>	birds helicopters		ters
				great good	m	any		lor	rries	
ls Ar	8	the	much money many books				on the table?			
		_	а	a little noise						
Th	ere	is	lit	tle		water		lere		
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e is	а	la	irge	quar	ntity unt	of	n	oise ugar	he	here
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There are				few		in	instruments			
can			he sh it?	e? she it we			cannot			
	The Is Are	Is Are There	There are  Is the Are  There is leading grant gr	There are a list there Are lot large good great There are can is a list we have a list large good great list large good good good good good good good go	There are is a large nu lot great good  There is a little little  plenty  plenty  re is a large amongood great  There are a few  few  In the series a few few  I contact a few few few  I contact a few few few few  I contact a few	There are is a lots plenty  There are a lots plenty  There are a large number lot great many books  There is a little money many books  There is a lot large much money many books  There is a little money many books  There are a large number lot great many books  There is a large much money many books  There is a large number lot great many books  There is a large number many books  There is a large number lot great many books  There is a large number	There are is a lot of lots plenty  There are a large number lot great good many books  There is a little money many books  There is a little money water  plenty  re is a large amount good deal great  There are a few few few in let good it good it? the great good it great large good great let good deal great let good gre	There are is a lot of lots plenty of large number lot great many good on the little money water  There is a little money water  plenty lot quantity amount of good great a few people instrum to let little we? we received the little we water to let little large large large large large instrum to let little we?	There are a lot of are lots plenty of lots plenty of lots plenty of lots plenty lot lots plenty lot lots plenty of lots plenty lot lots plenty plenty lots plenty	There is a lot of large number lot people birds helicop vans lorries  There is a little money many books  There is a little money little water  There is a few people is he? she is he is he is he is he is lit? we? were money were cannot were money were were money noise sugar milk butter were were money noise sugar milk butter cannot were were were were cannot were money noise sugar milk butter were were cannot were money noise sugar milk butter were were cannot were money noise sugar milk butter were were cannot were money noise sugar milk butter were were cannot were money noise sugar milk butter were cannot were money noise sugar milk butter were were cannot were money noise sugar milk butter were were cannot were money noise sugar milk butter were were cannot were money noise sugar milk butter were cannot were cannot were money noise sugar milk butter were were cannot were cannot were money noise sugar milk butter were instruments





### Across

- 1. There are boxes in picture A<sub>1</sub> (3).
- 2. Is there sugar in the bowl  $A_2$ ? (4).
- 3. There's butter in the tray A<sub>3</sub> (6).
- 4. There aren't tools in picture  $A_4$  (4).
- 5. There are sugar lumps (cubes) in the bowl (3).
- 6. There's money beside the purse (7).
- 7. There's of noise from the helicopter (4).

### Down

- There are three in a yard (4).
- 2. There are two in  $D_2$  (7).
- 3. The American spelling is liters (6).
- 4. There are books on the shelf (4)
- We can use it for kilogram (2).
- 6. We can control its flow using a dam (5).
- 7. There are short, long and metric (4).
- There are nine feet in three (5).



### Vocabulary

quantity / 'kwontetı / ποσότητα *game /* geιm / παιχνίδι how / hασ / πῶς, (how much — πόσο;) much / mʌtʃ / πολὑ silk / sılk / μεταξωτὸ silver / 'silve(r) / donµévio expensive / iks'pensiv / ἀκριβὸς only / 'eunlı / µóvo little / ltl / λίγος a little / e litl / μερικός, λίγος many / menι / πολλὰ thing / θιη / ἀντικείμενο, πράγμα few / fju / λίγα a few / a fiu / μερικά bread / bred / ψωμί record / 'rekod / δίσκος shirt / ʃst / πουκάμισο fish / fiʃ / ψάρι hire / hαιθ(r) / νοικιάζω rent / rent / νοικιάζω platform / 'plætfom / πλατφόρμα camp / kæmp / κατασκήνωση a large (number) / a lαdς 'nxmbə / μενάλος ἀριθμὸς tent / tent / ἀντίσκηνο out-tray / 'αστ 'trei / δίσκος έξερχομένων a great (many) / ə 'greit 'menı / πολλὰ in-tray / 'ın-'trei / δίσκος είσερχομένων noise / noiz / θόρυβος shout / ∫ασt / φωνάζω sound / sασnd / ήχος fly / flαι / πετῶ () tool / tul / ἐργαλεῖο plenty of / plenti ev / ἄφθονος foot / fot / πόδια (μονάδα μήκους) lump / lʌmp / κύβος, πλάκα (ζάχαρη) yard / jαd / γυάρδα spelling / 'spelin / γραφή liter (litre) / 'lite'(r) / λίτρο use / juz / χρησιμοποιῶ kilogram / 'kiləgræm / χιλιόγραμμο, κιλὸ control / kən'trəʊl / ἐλέγχω flow / flev / pon long / lon / μακρύς metric / metrik / μετρικός lots (of) / lots ev / πολλά (a) good (many) / (a) god ('meni) / πολλά large / lαdz / φαρδὺς amount / ə mασηt / ποσὸ a good (deal) / θ god (dil) / πολύς a great (deal) / a great (dil) / πολλά



### Exercises.

### I. Make the following interrogative:

- 1. There's a lot of noise up the hill.
- 2. There's a lot of money in the purse.
- 3. There are plenty of books here.
- 4. There are a great many helicopters in the sky.
- 5. There's a little noise here.
- 6. There's a large quantity of sugar in the bowl.
- 7. There's a good deal of milk.
- 8. There are a few books
- 9. There's a large amount of money.
- 10. There are few people.

### II. Make the following negative:

- 1. He can buy a Rolls Royce.
- 2. There are a lot of people on the platform.
- 3. There are lots of birds in the sky.
- 4. There are a lot of vans on the road.
- 5. There are a good many lorries here.
- 6. There's a little noise in the house.
- 7. You can see a helicopter.
- 8. There's a large amount of butter in the tray.
- 9. There's a great deal of butter in the supermarket.
- 10. We can control the flow of water.

# III. Make the following affirmative:

- 1. Is there much water in the glass?
- 2. Are there many pupils in the classroom?
- 3. Can you see the ship?
- 4. We cannot write this exercise.
- 5. Are there many instruments in the laboratory?

# IV. Which is correct in the following; a, b or c?

- 1. That boy is drinking milk.
  - a. a few
  - b. any
  - c. —
- 2. There isn't milk in his glass.
  - a. much
  - b. many
  - c. some



- 3. There isn't to drink.
  - a. too many
  - b. too few
  - c. much
- 4. He hasn't got money.
  - a. many
  - b. much
  - c. a few
- 5. He's got friends.
  - a. much
  - b. a few
  - c. a little
- 6. I haven't got paint; so I must buy some.
  - a. much
  - b. little
  - c. some
- 7. There isn't paint in the tins.
  - a. a lot
  - b. many
  - c. much
- 8. You can buy things with £1,000.
  - a. much
  - b. lots of
  - c. a lot
- 9. You cannot buy things without money.
  - a. much
  - b. lot of
  - c. many
- 10. You cannot do work without any instruments.
  - a. much
  - b. lots of
  - c. many

### DRILLS

# 1. Respond as in the example:

Is there much milk in the bottle?



No, there isn't much.

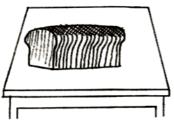


Is there much butter in the tray?





2. Is there much wine in the bottle?



3. Is there much bread on the table?



4. Is there much money beside the purse?



5. Is there much sugar in the

2. Respond as in the example:



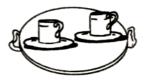
1. Are there many books on the shelf?



picture?

Are there many bottles on the table?

No, there aren't many.



3. Are there many cups on the tray?



2. Are there many boxes in the 4. Are there many people on the road?



# 3. Respond as in the example:

Is there much milk in the bottle?



Yes, there's a lot.



Is there much butter in the tray?



Is there much bread in the basket?



Is there much coffee in the cup?



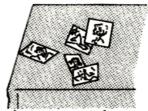
Is there much wine in the bottle?

### 4. Respond as in the example:

Are there many records in the picture?



Yes, there are a lot.



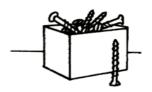
Are there many photographs on the table?



Are there many buttons on the card?



Are there many nails in the box?

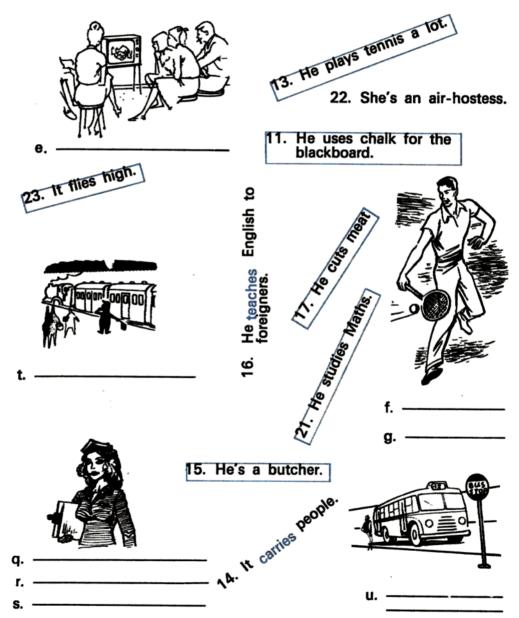


Are there many screws in the box?

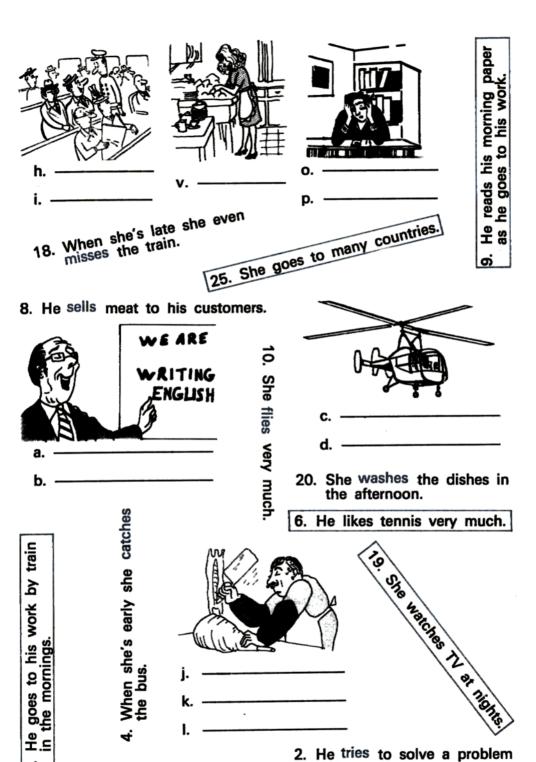


# 10.1 Any matching problems?

Here are some people in their work, or at home. There are also some means of transportation. They are in various positions in the following pages. There are also some clues: There are some sentences giving us information about the people and the things. (One, two or three for each). Can you match the sentences with the people and the things? Just try!







at home.



26. She likes that man at counter 5 in the P.O.

The train reaches the station at this time.

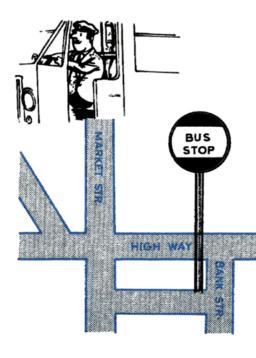
She mixes paints carefully.

12. She's an artist.

24. She buys stamps from



10.2 All in the day's work!



When you live in a small town you know almost everybody in it. Especially when you are a bus driver. You take people to their work every morning and you take them back to their houses every evening. Frank Silvester is a bus driver. He normally starts work early every morning. He takes the bus from the Greenwood garage and drives down Market Street. His first passengers always get on at the corner of Market str. and High Way. Then the bus turns right and comes down Bank str. At the bus stop, Emmy is waiting for the bus. She always arrives there five minutes before the bus and waits for it. Emmy is very young and is a typist at Burton's. There are lots of other typists at Burton's. They all talk to her in a friendly way and quite and quite





often help her with her work. The bus crosses Gardens Ave. and as it passes by St. John's church, Mr Cartwright gets on it. Mr Cartwright is a teacher at a Comprehensive school. He teaches Physics and usually takes three lessons with different classes every morning. As soon as he gets on the bus he smiles good morning to the bus driver and takes his seat. Another passenger is Gerald Clarkson. He always gets in at the corner of Gardens Ave. and Church Str. He's a bank manager. He prefers to travel by bus, although sometimes when it rains he gets the Underground. He occasionally reads his newspaper in the bus. The bus reaches the Post Office Square at about 8.50 and all the passengers get off there. They always go to their work in time.





10.1 a	I	use like	he	uses likes
	we	cut	she	cuts
	you	read	it	reads
	they	sell		sells

10.1 b	l we you they	go drive	to work	daily
	he she	goes drives		again



10.1 с	v	l you we they		iss ash atch	he she it	goes misses washes catches mixes		
10.1 d	y	l we you they		ay ıy ırry	he she it	plays buys tries carries		
10.2 a	the bus	alw	/ays	com cros pass turn	ses	Garden Ave. right left		
10.2 b	l we	alwa	mally ays	arrive s live		there		
	We	usually sometim		_			help talk to	people
	you they				take drive get on wait for	the bus		

# Vocabulary

match / mætʃ / ταιριάζω problem / 'problem / πρόβλημα transportation / transpo'teιʃn / μεταφορὰ means / minz / μέσα various / 'veeries / ποικίλος position / pe'zιʃn / θέσις page / peidʒ/ σελίδα clue / klu / ἔνδειξη information / ιnfe'meιʃn / πληροφορία about / e'bαυτ / περί, περίπου each / itʃ / ἔκαστος, κάθε try / trαι / δοκιμάζω, προσπαθῶ solve / solv / λύνω when / wen / ὅταν



early / 'alı / vwpìc catch / kætʃ / προφταίνω carry / kæri / μεταφέρω reach / ritʃ / φτάνω mix / miks / ἀνακατεύω carefully / keefli / προσεκτικά miss / mis / χάνω artist / 'αtist / καλλιτέχνης wash / woʃ / πλένω dish / di∫ / πιάτο chalk / tjok / κιμωλία blackboard / 'blækbod / μαυροπίνακας counter / 'kaunte(r) / θυρίδα P.O. = Post office / ρουst 'ofis / ταχυδρομεῖο foreigner / 'forene(r) / ξένος chopper / 't∫ope(r) / μπαλτάς morning / 'monιη / πρωῖ customer / 'kʌstome(r) / πελάτης study / 'stʌdɪ / μελετῶ live / liv / ζῶ small / smal / μικρός town / tαση / πόλις know / neg / vvωρίζω everybody / evri bodi / καθένας especially / ispefli / iδιαίτερα evening / ivnin / έσπέρα normally / nomeli / συνήθως start / stat / ἀρχίζω passenger / 'pæsndʒə(r) / ἐπιβάτης corner / 'kɔnə(r) / vwvia street / strit / δρόμος market / 'makıt / avona way / wei / δρόμος turn / tan / στρίβω right / rαιt / δεξιά talk / tok / συζητῶ friendly / 'frendli / φιλικά quite / kwait / ἐντελῶς often / ofn / συχνά help / help / βοηθῶ cross / kros / διασχίζω garden / gαdn / κῆπος avenue / æνenju / λεωφόρος pass by / pas bai / περνῶ comprehensive / 'kompri'hensiv / σχολείο ποὺ πεοιλαμβάνει όλους τοὺς τύπους ἐκπαιδεύσεως



usually / jugli / συνήθως
different / difrint / διαφορετικός
soon / sun / σύντομα
(as) soon (as) / (æz) sun (æz) / μόλις
smile / smail / χαμόγελο
seat / sit / κάθισμα
manager / mænιdʒə(r) / διευθυντής
prefer / prifs(r) / προτιμῶ
travel / trævl / ταξίδι
although / ɔl'δəʊ / ἄν καὶ
sometimes / 'sʌmtaɪmz / μερικὲς φορὲς
rain / rein / βροχὴ (it rains — βρέχει)
occasionally / ə'keɪʒnlı / πότε-πότε
square / skweə(r) / τετράγωνο, πλατεία
get off / get of / κατεβαίνω
always / 'ɔlweis / πάντα

### Exercises.

I. Here are 39 verbs in the 3rd person singular. Put them in one of the following columns according to the pronunciation of their endings:

gives plays uses	matches catches washes	tries flies likes	goes carries misses	solves reaches mixes
cuts	reads	sells	studies	teaches
buys	lives	knows	takes	starts
drives	gets	turns	comes	waits
arrives	talks	helps	crosses	passes
smiles	prefers	rains	travels	

# /s/ /z/ /iz/

- II. Turn the following sentences into the 3rd person singular:
  - 1. I use a knife to cut bread.
  - 2. I like tennis.
  - We read books.
  - 4. They sell flowers.
  - 5. I go to church.
  - 6. They miss the train.
  - 7. We catch the bus in time.
  - 8. They mix the paints carefully.
  - 9. We play football.
  - 10. I buy lots of things from the supermarket.
  - 11. They try to solve a difficult problem.
  - 12. We carry cargoes in lorries.
  - 13. They normally teach there.
  - 14. I always arrive early.



### DRILLS

1.	Complete the sentences as in the examples:
	(a) I go to school every morning
	We — — — — — —
	<u>Y</u> ou — — — — — —
	They — — — — — — He — — — — — — —
	Helen — — — — —
	(b) I always come down Garden Ave.
	We — — — — — — —
	You
	They — — — — — — — — The Parkers — — — — — —
	Mr Smith — — — — —
	(c) I quite often talk to people very much.
	We — — — — — — — —
	You — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
	Judy — — — — — — — —
	Davies — — — — — — — —
_	December 1: the second
•	Respond as in the example:
1	sometimes use a pen to write a letter.
	He sometimes uses a pen to write a letter.
	sometimes miss the bus.
	They sometimes catch the train. The buses sometimes cross Garden Ave.
	The Burtons sometimes help people.
	We sometimes wait for the bus.

3

3. Respond as shown:

Birds always (fly) in the sky.





Fay always — cakes for her children.



Betty always — the dishes in the mornings.



3. Basil always — hard to solve a problem.



4. Eric always — to work.



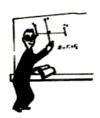
Freddy always — his field in the mornings.



Colin always — his ticket from the booking office.



John always — photographs with his camera.



8. Mr Ellis always — his students Physics.



Clara always — with æroplanes.



10. Alexis always — his lessons with Tom.



### 4. Respond as in the example:

Is there much milk in the bottle?



# No, there isn't much, there's only a little.



Is there much butter in the tray?



Is there much wine in the bottle?



Is there much bread in the picture?



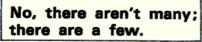
Is there much noise from the birds?

# 6. Respond as in the example.

Are there many tents in the camp?



Are there many shirts in the picture?





Are there many people in the picture?



Are there many books on the shelf?



### UNIT 11 DO YOU LIKE TRAVELLING? Yes, I do No, I don't Do you like sports,then? Do you prefer trips abroad? Yes, I do No. I don't Do you like Yes, i do. No, I don't. football? Do you often Do you prefer Yes, I do No,I don't go abroad? something else? Do you follow Do you like Yes. Yes, No, something your favourite I don't I do I don't l do team abroad? else? How often Why don't do you you go Yes, I do No. I don't No, I don't go? often? Whenever Because ! How What do don't have often do you do, I've got enough much you go? then? money money What do What do you do when What is it? What do you don't you do you do, have money then? then? I PREFER TO STAY AT HOME!

### 11.2 Some do's and don'ts.

Do you think you're a clever man?

Just ask yourself these questions and tick your answers.

Yes no

- 1. Do I want to buy a video recorder?
- 2. Does the recorder carry the symbol VCR?
- Do you know what VCR means? Your answer is "no".
- 4. You don't know. Well, it means Video Cassette Recording. Now, do you know what's important with it?
- 5. You don't know again! It means you can exchange cassettes on a great many subjects with other users.
  Do you think, then, you have to buy a special TV set?
- When your reply is "yes" you're wrong. You
  don't have to buy a special TV set with a
  VCR model.
- Do you know any other advantages?
   o Is your answer "no,,?
   Then, read these lines.
   o Is your answer "yes,,?
   Then, don't read these lines.
   You can record any programme.

- You don't have to be at home.

8. Do you know how much it costs? (From an advertisement)

# 11.3 More about Travels and Adverts!

He invites you to a fisherman's paradise!



DON'T
ASK
A MAN
TO
DRINK
AND
DRIVE

Yes

no

A little more for a little extra
EKCO
In TV and radio this expresses all the truth



Post Office Notice Letters and Cards normally go by air at no extra charge

has all the answers only this car

**GIVES YOU** SOMETHING **FXXTRA** 

RESULTS

CUBTOMERS

6000

Whether it's business or pleasure BES makes a 400-mile dash so easy.



The new Master's Toter Bottle goes anywhere to break the ice



We have a good case for it

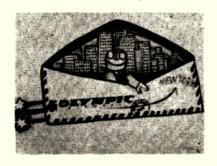


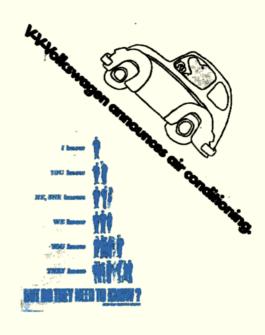
We can often tell a lot about a company from the cars they keep. The Wolseley Six says what you want to say about your company





Please don't recommend Olympic to everybody On June 1, 1966 Olympic begins daily service direct to Paris, Rome and Athens, the beautiful city!













The Matina 1,8 Estate makes a comfortable family car.

The Matina 1,8 Estate gives everyone a comfortable ride.
The engine gives Matina 1,8 Estate an excellent performance
The Matina 1,8 Estate gives you a speed of over 80 m.p.h.









11.1		I		come I	here				٨	aily?
	Do	we you they		pass turn up	<b>o</b>	Market str.			dally:	
	Does	he she		miss th		mix paints? bus? train?				
11.2	l we you they		do (do		play			tennis football Physics Maths English		
	he she it			s not esn't)	ta			la	early late people	
11.3 a	.3 a Holland Greece invites you			ou to	paradise to a fabulous count beautiful			country		
11.3 b	Don't te			ask many questions talk drink too much eat leave litter						
11.3 с	Olym	pic	give	es	him you her	u something extra			tra	
This factory g				giv	es	an excellent performance es a family car				



### Vocabulary

```
like / laɪk / προτιμῶ
 abroad / a'brod / στὸ έξωτερικὸ
 whenever / we nevə(r) / ὁποτεδήποτε
 because / bι'koz / διότι
 something / 'sʌmθιŋ / κάτι
 else / els / ἄλλος
 stay / stei / μένω
 team / tim / ὀμάδα
 do's and don'ts / dus en deunts / πρέπει καὶ δὲν πρέπει
 think / θιηk / νομίζω, σκέπτομαι
 clever / 'kleve(r) / ἔξυπνος
yourself / jɔ'self / ἐσὰ ὁ ἴδιος
 tick / tık / τσεκάρω
 want / wont / θέλω
 video-recorder / 'video ri'kɔdə(r) / συσκευή μαγνητοσκοπήσεως
symbol / simbl / σύμβολο
well / wel / λοιπόν, καλά
mean / min / ἐννοὧ, σημαίνω recording / ri kɔdıŋ / ἐγγραφὴ
important / im'potnt / σπουδαῖος
again / ə'gen / πάλι
exchange / iks'tfeindz / ἀνταλλάσσω
subject / 'səbdʒekt / θέμα user / 'juzə / ὁ χρησιμοποιῶν special / 'spe∫l / εἰδικὸς wrong / ron / λάθος
advantage / eď vαntidz / πλεονέκτημα
programme / 'preσgræm / πρόγραμμα
cost / kaust / στοιχίζω
invite / ιη'ναιτ / προσκαλῶ
fisherman / fise(r)men / ψαράς paradise / pæredais / παράδεισος extra / ekstre / ἐπὶ πλέον
express / iks'pres / ἐκφράζω
truth / truθ / ἀλήθ∈ια
drink / drink / πίνω
notice / 'notis / ἀνακοίνωση
charge / tſαdz / ἐπιβάρυνση
whether / ΄weδə(r) / ἐἀν business / ΄bıznəs / δουλειὰ pleasure / ΄pleʒə(r) / εὐχαρίστηση dash / dæʃ / γρήγορη κίνηση
easy / izı / εŭκολος
toter / 'təʊtə(r) / μέσο μεταφορᾶς
tell / tel / λέγω
company / 'kampeni / etgipia
keep / kip / διατηρώ
```



say / sel / λένω estate / ι steit / εἶδος αὐτοκινήτου comfortable / κλιπίτε | / ἄνετος ride / raid / ὀδήγηση engine / 'endζιn / μηχανή excellent / 'ekslent / τέλειος performance / pe'fomens / λειτουργία speed / spid / тахитпта result / re'zʌlt / ἀποτέλεσμα. recommend / rekə'mend / συστήνω begin / bi'gın / ἀρχίζω daily / 'deili / καθημερινός service / 'savis / έξυπηρέτηση, γραμμή direct / di rekt / ἀπ' εὐθείας beautiful / 'biutəfl / ὄμορφος litter / 'litə(r) / ἀπορρίμματα fact / fækt / yeyovòs walk(n) / wok / περίπατος save / selv / ἀποταμιεύω saving / seivin / ἀποταμίευση secret / sikrət / μυστικό private / praivit / ίδιωτικός lively / laινlι / ζωηρὸς mind / maind / μυαλὸ telegram / 'teligræm / τηλεγράφημα speed(v) / spid / ἐπιταχύνω export / 'ekspɔt / ἐξαγωγὴ

# Exercises.

I. Change the following sentences into the 3rd person singular:

- 1. I go to my work by train.
- 2. We try to solve a problem at home.
- 3. They catch the train.4. I play tennis in the mornings.
- 5. They mix paints carefully.



II. Change the following sentences:

a. into interrogative form

b. into negative form.

The first passengers get on at the corner of Market str. 1. and Highway.

The bus turns right.

Frank starts work early every morning.

She always arrives there before the bus.

They all talk to her in a friendly way at Burton's.

Mr Cartwright teaches Physics.

He prefers to travel by bus. He thinks he's clever.

8.

9. I want to buy a video recorder.

- 10. You can exchange cassettes on a great many subjects.
- 11. Letters and cards normally go by air.

12. It makes a comfortable family car.

13. The engine gives an excellent performance.

It gives you something extra. 14.

- 15. You can record any programme.
- III. Answer the following questions using a short reply, as in the example:

Does he go to work by train?

Yes, he does. or No. he doesn't.

- Does a butcher sell meat?
- Does Jane miss the bus when she's late?

Does an artist sell eggs?

- Does Mrs Green buy stamps from a book shop? Does she watch TV?
- IV. Answer the following questions using a complete sentence as your answer:
  - What's the name of the bus-driver?
  - What time does Emmy arrive at the bus stop?

Where does Mr Cartwright work?

What is Mr Clarkson?

Where do the passengers get off?

What does VCR mean?

What is important with VCR?

What do the Times give? 8. What do lively minds like? 9.

How do letters and cards normally go?



V. Change in the following sentences "he" or "she" to "they" and make any other necessary changes:				
	<ol> <li>He goes to his office ear</li> <li>She does her shoppings</li> <li>He prefers to stay at his</li> <li>She makes a cake for he</li> <li>He teaches Maths to his</li> </ol>	at the supermarket. house. r children.		
	DRI	LLS		
1.	Complete the sentences as in	the example:		
	(a) I don't understand it.	(b) He teaches Maths.		
	1. We — — — — 2. He — — — — 3. You — — — — 4. She — — — — 5. They — — —	1. Basil — — — — 2. Alda — — — — 3. Frank — — — 4. Mr Parker — — 5. Miss Winston —		
	2. Mr Berger 3. Alice —			
2.	Respond as indicated:	(c) We arrive late.		
	(a) We play tennis	We don't arrive late.		
Do we play tennis?  1. They study Physics.		1 We leave litter		
		2. They read the Times.		
	2. We play football.	3. You come here early.  4. They eat very much		
	<ol> <li>They study Physics.</li> <li>We play football.</li> <li>They drink very much.</li> <li>We ask many questions.</li> </ol>	5. We study German.		
	<ul><li>5. You talk very much.</li><li>(b) He invites him home.</li></ul>	(d) She misses the train.		
	Does he invite him home?	She doesn't miss the train.		
	He passes Market str.	1. She flies a lot.		
	<ol><li>She misses the bus.</li></ol>	<ol><li>He sells meat.</li></ol>		
	<ol> <li>He arrives late.</li> <li>She helps people.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>She drives a sportscar.</li> <li>He buys stamps.</li> </ol>		
	5. He mixes paints.	<ol> <li>He buys stamps.</li> <li>She washes the dishes.</li> </ol>		



(e) Tim goes to school by bus.



# Tim doesn't go to school by bus.



1. Jerry dictates his letters to Jane.



3. The boys play table tennis in the mornings.



2. Basil reads books in the train.



4. Mr Burton always types the letters to his customers.

3. Respond as in the example:

Does Frank play tennis? No (football).

No, he doesn't play tennis. He plays football.

- 1. Does Mr Cartwright teach Maths? No, (Physics).
- 2. Does Mr Berger work at a school? No, (Bank).
- 3. Do the children study History? No, (French).
- 4. Do butchers sell apples? No, (meat).
- 5. Does she buy stamps from the book shop? No, (Post-office).
- 6. Do you read the Times? No, (Guardian).
- 7. Do you go to work late? No, (early).
- 8. Does he turn at Market str? No, (Highway).



# REVIEW TEST TWO

Which is	correct	in	the	following	sentences;	a,	b	or	c?	ł
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Which	is correct in the following sentences; a, b or c?
1.	That is — sun. a. a b. — c. the
2.	His father is — old man. a. a b. an c. —
3.	There are sixty minutes in — hour. a. a b. an c. —
4.	I've got — scooter. a. a b. an c. —
5.	That doctor is — oculist. a. an b. a c. —
6.	I can see your sister; — is near the escalator. a. he b. it c. she
7.	The air-hostess is talking to the boys.  She's talking to —.  a. they b. them c. their
8.	I haven't got — camera. a. — b. an c. a
۵	Wa're late. The doctor's waiting for

a. our

b. we

c. us

10. There's a bridge. We can cross —.
a. it
b. her
c. him



- 11. typists are typing letters.

  - a. They b. Those
  - c. That
- 12. Does he work in factory?
  - a. that
  - b. it
  - c. these
- 13. She buys meat from butcher.
  - a. he
  - b. this
  - c. it
- 14. That building is —.
  - a. young
  - b. short
  - c. new
- 15. That bridge is --.
  - a. large
  - b. thick
  - c. slim
- This kiosk is —. 16.
  - a. young
  - b. old
  - c. short
- 17. The mechanic is repairing car.
  - a. this
  - b. it
  - c. these
- 18. This — nurse is Helen.
  - a. high
  - b. slim
  - c. thick
- 19. That — magazine is Tom's.
  - a. tall
  - b. short
  - c. thick
- 20. Look at - policeman. He's Tim.
  - a. this
  - b. an
  - c. he
- 21. There are four test tubes the table.
  - a. to
  - b. at
  - c. on



- John is talking his typist. 22.
  - a. to
  - b. at
  - c. on
- 23. It's nine o'clock — the morning.
  - a. to b. at
  - c. in
- 24. Our teacher isn't — school yet.
  - a. to
  - b. at c. on
- Look the bridge. It's very large. 25.
  - a. to b. on
  - c. at
- 26. My father hasn't got — money.
  - a. many b. much
    - C. —
- 27. I've got — paint.
  - a. lot
  - b. lot of c. a lot of
- 28. There isn't — water in the glasses.
  - a. much b. many
  - c. lot of
- There aren't books on the shelves. 29.
  - a. much
  - b. many
  - c. a lot
- There are only lorries in the garage. 30. a. much

31.

- b. a few
- c. many
- a. many

You can buy — food at a supermarket.

- b. a lot of c. lot of
- She can do things herself. 32.
  - a. much
  - b. a lot
  - c. lots of

- 33. I can see two near the traffic lights.
  a. policemen
  b. policemans
  c. policeman
- 34. All the are watching TV.
  a. child
  b. childs
  c. children
- 35. There are a lot of at the dentist's.
  - h women
  - b. women
  - c. womans
- 36. and vans are in the garage.
  - a. lorry
  - b. lorrys
  - c. lorries
- 37. There are a lot of in the shop window.
  - a. washings machines
  - b. washings machine
  - c. washing machines
- 38. Look at the girls. They with a ball.
  - a. play
  - b. playing
  - c. are playing
- 39. Look at the Parkers. They're by their Rolls Royce.
  - a. stand
  - b. standing
  - c. are standing
- 40. It's late. He must home.
  - a. to go
  - b. go
  - c. goes
- 41. Helicopters in the sky.
  - a. flies
  - b. flying
  - c. fly
- 42. It's raining hard and he his bicycle up the hill.
  - a. pushes
  - b. is pushing
  - c. push
- 43. That tape recorder isn't ---.
  - a. my
  - b. me
  - c. mine



- 44. Look at —. He's driving a double decker. a. he
  - a. ne b. his
  - c. him
- 45. The train at the station now.
  - a. is arriving
  - b. arrivesc. arrive
- 46. Judy a dish washer to wash the dishes.
  - a. using
  - b. use
  - c. uses
- 47. He must change wheel on his car.
  - a. a
  - b. the
  - c. —
- 48. My camera is new, but is old.
  - a. your
  - b. you're
  - c. yours
- 49. I my newspapers from that kiosk.
  - a. am buying
  - b. buy
  - c. buying
- 50. Can you give me record player for tomorrow?
  - a. your
  - b. you're
  - c. yours
- 51. He's repairing car very carefully.
  - a. my
  - b. me
  - c. mine
- 52. There aren't clouds in the sky.
  - a. lot of
  - b. many
  - c. lots
- 53. She's playing tennis.
  - a. a
  - b. the
  - c. —
- 54. She often to this shop.
  - a. goes
  - b. go
  - c. is going

- 55. He's giving milk to her.
  - a. some
  - b. any
  - c. not
- 56. How does it cost?
  - a. many
  - b. few
  - c. much
- 57. She's preparing a cake the kitchen.
  - a. at
  - b. in
  - c. to
- 58. Now Ann at the table.
  - a. is siting
  - b. is sitting
  - c. sitting
- 59. Andy sometimes wine with his food.
  - a. drink
  - b. drinking
  - c. drinks.
- 60. Is that refrigerator —?
  - a. yours
  - b. your
  - c. vou're
- 61. Clement is talking the people.
  - a. at
  - b. in
  - c. to
- 62. Those women are looking some fur coats.
  - a. at
  - b. in
  - c. to
- 63. That car doesn't use petrol.
  - a. much
  - b. many
  - c. a lot
- 64. We haven't got time to stay here.
  - a. much
  - b. many
  - c. little
- 65. Don't be late. You at the office at 9.
  - a. can be
  - b. be
  - c. must be



- 66. There are a lot of things in the list, but I buy them at the supermarket.
  - a. must
  - b. can c. can to
- 67. His sister is air-hostess.
  - a. a
  - b. an
  - c. the
- 68. I can see the teacher and pupils.
  - a. he
  - b. him c. his
- 69. We're late. The teacher is waiting for -..
  - a. us
  - b. we
  - c. I
- 70. They live there. That's villa.
  - a. theirs
  - b. them
  - c. their
- 71. Are there pupils in the class?
  a. much
  - b. lot of
  - c. many
- 72. What are they waiting —?
  - a. to
  - b. of
  - c. for
- 73. She always goes that butcher to buy meat.
  - a. to
  - b. in c. at
- 74. There's only beer in the bottle.
  - a. much
  - b. a few
  - c. a little
- 75. There are not people in the bus today.
  - a. many
  - b. much
  - c. few
- 76. There are clouds in the sky.
  - a. a lot of
  - b. much
  - c. little

77. I put — sugar in my coffee. a. a lot of b. a few c. few Every day Clara — Mrs Simmons in the kitchen. 78. a. help b. helping c. helps 79. Look at these batteries. Are — yours? a. them b. they c. their 80. Do you want that camera? No, I don't want —. a. its b. her c. it 81. Where — I buy a good camera? a. can b. must c. need 82. Look at that lamp post; — colour is blue. a. its b. her c. his 83. — those boys waiting for us? a. Do b. Are c. Can 84. Is there — wine in the glasses? a. any b. not c. -85. That's Eric and that's — bicycle. a. his b. him c. he's Mr Clarkson can make — things. 86. a. many b. lots c. a lot



87. You — work hard because the problems are difficult.

a. can b. must c. can't

### 12.1 It's going to rain tomorrow.



It's seven o'clock in the morning. Mr Graham Green is going to get up. He's the principal at a school and he always gets up at that time.

Look at him now. He's in front of the wash basin. He's holding a razor in his right hand and a shaving brush in his left hand. He's got some soap on his face. What is he going to do? He's going to shave.

What is Mr Green doing now? He's holding a tooth-brush and a tube of tooth paste. He is going to brush his teeth.

It's about 7.30 now. Mr Green always gets up at about seven, shaves himself, brushes his teeth, has a shower, gets his breakfast and then sits by the radio to listen to the morning news. That's what he's doing now. He's sitting by the radio and he's going to switch it on and listen to the news.

Today is Friday and Mr Green is particularly interested in listening to the weather forecast. He's going to spend his week-end in the country and intends to make his plans.

This is the weather forecast: Throughout the country the temperature is going to be low tomorrow and Sunday.

In the southern part of the country it's going to be sunny today, but on Saturday and Sunday it's going to rain.

The sea is going to be rough tomorrow and in the North the wind is going to blow very hard.

After this disappointing weather report Mr Green doesn't know what to do. He doesn't intend to have a week-end sitting by a fire in a country hotel or just looking out of the window at the rain. So probably he's not going to spend his week-end in the country.



### 12.2 He's not going to buy a gas cooker.

 Mr Emery Constable often buys lottery tickets. He hopes to win some day.



- The first prize if the lottery is £ 3000. You can buy lots of things with money like that.
- 3. Yes, Mr Constable is the lucky man of this week! He's the first prize winner!

# WHAT IS HE GOING TO DO WITH £ 3000?



He's not going to buy a bicycle. He's going to buy a car.



He's not going to buy a TV set. He's going to buy a radio.





He's not going to buy a gas cooker. He's going to buy an electric cooker.

Is he going to buy an ice box?

No, he's not going to buy an ice box. He's going to buy a fridge.





He's not going to buy a cheap coat. He's going to buy an expensive jacket. Is he going to buy a cassette recorder?

No, he's not going to buy a cassette recorder.
He is going to buy a reel-to-reel tape recorder.



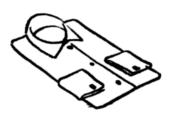


Is he going to buy a terylene shirt?

No, he's not going to buy a

terylene shirt. He's going to buy a pure silk shirt.

He's not going to keep his old vacuum cleaner. He's going to buy a new model.





Is he going to buy a radio?

No, he's not going to buy a radio. He's going to buy an amplifier.

He's not going to buy an old armchair. He's going to buy a new comfortable one.





# 12.3 What are they going to do?

Look at the pictures! Look at the sentences! Can you match the pictures with the sentences?

with the se	entences?
What is she going to do?	oing to  B. He's going to buy  tch.  76. He's going to buy  vn/ock going to buy
a. — — — — — — — — b. — — — — —	No the door.
13. She's not going to have lunch at home.  14. She's going to make	What is she going to do?  c. — — — — — —  egoing d. — — — — — —  17. She's going to switch on the TV
18. She's going to have lunch at a restaurant.	What is she going to do?
What is he going to do?	What is she going to do?  o. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
J. — — — — — —	



15. He's not going to open

Ġ She's not going to take a photograph.



What is she going to do?



12. He's going to put the box 3. He's not going to paint

10. She's going to paint a portrait.



What is he going to do?

	Discourse of the second of the	
--	--	--

What is she going to do?

She's not going to make an omelette. He's not going to put the box on a shelf. တ်

> 4. He's going to take a photograph.



### 12.4 Is it going to be a busy day?



Grace is a secretary at a large export company. Some days of the week, she is very busy. She's got a lot of work to do on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. She hasn't got much work to do on Mondays and Tuesdays.



Look at the picture! Do you think that today is going to be a busy day for Grace?



Grace is sitting at her desk but she's not working. She's just thinking. She's thinking of what she's going to do in the afternoon. She intends to go with her friends to the cinema. Look at her now! What is she going to do? She's going to type a letter.



What is she going to do now? She's putting her coat on and she's going to leave. What is she going to do? It's twelve thirty and she's going to have lunch.



a silk shirt	,		
she is going to open unlock the window type a letter listen to the news brush my teeth be sunny rain tomorrow  12.2 am I are you is she going to she are you they  12.3 I'm not you aren't are going to to she is a watch buy an expensive jac a silk shirt			
type a letter listen to the news brush my teeth  it is going to rain tomorrow  12.2 am I are you is she going to serve soup?  are you they tea?  serve soup?  TV?  switch on the radio?  are you they are it you aren't buy an expensive jace a silk shirt			
12.2 am I serve soup?  are you is she going to going to switch on the radio?  are you they tea?  serve soup?  TV?  switch on the radio?  are you they an expensive jace a silk shirt			
are you is she going to serve soup?  TV? switch on the radio?  are you they they  12.3 I'm not you aren't buy an expensive jac a silk shirt			
are you is soup?  Is she going to switch on the radio?  are you they they  12.3 I'm not you aren't buy an expensive jace a silk shirt			
is she going to switch on the radio?  are you they they  12.3 I'm not you aren't buy an expensive jac a silk shirt			
are you soup?  they make a cake?  12.3 I'm not a watch buy an expensive jace a silk shirt			
are you make a soup?  12.3 I'm not a watch you aren't buy an expensive jac a silk shirt			
12.3 I'm not a watch buy an expensive jac a silk shirt			
you aren't buy an expensive jac a silk shirt			
you aren't buy an expensive jac a silk shirt	buy an expensive jacket		
he's not going to she's put the box			
we're in a lorry	have lunch at home		
you're not have lunch at home they're			
12.4 intend to go to			
am going to visit	Italy		
we intend to travel to Holland			
you they are going to visit England			
he intends to go to visit France			
she is going to travel to			



### Vocabulary

principal / 'prinsəpl / διευθυντής in front of / in frant əv / μπροστὰ στὸ hold / həʊld / κρατῶ razor / reizə(r) / ξυριστική μηχανή shaving brush / feivin braf / πινέλο ξυρίσματος left / left / ἀριστερος soap / saup / σαπούνι face / feis / πρόσωπο shave / ʃeɪv / ξυρίζομαι tooth-brush / tuθ br. / ὀδοντόβουρτσα tooth paste / tuθ peist / οδοντόκρεμα *tube* / tub / σωληνάριο *brush* / br∧∫ / πινέλο tooth / tuθ / δόντι shower / '∫aʊə(r) / vτοùc *listen* (to) / lish (tə) / ἀκούω news / njuz / véa switch (on) / swit∫ (on) / ἀνοίγω Friday / ΄frαidi / Παρασκευή particularly / pe'tikjole(r)li / ἰδιαίτεοα interested (in) / intrestid (in) / ἐνδιαφερόμενος γιὰ weather / weδe(r) / καιρὸς forecast / 'fokast / πρόγνωση spend / spend / περνῶ week-end / wik end / Σαββατοκύριακο intend / ιn'tend / σκοπεύω plan / plæn / σχέδιο, σχεδιάζω throughout / 'θruαστ / σὸλόκληρο temperature / 'tempret (e) / θερμοκρασία Sunday / 'sʌndı / Kupıakı) Southern / 'sαυδεπ / νότιος part / pαt / μέρος, τμῆμα sunny / 'sʌnɪ / ἡλιόλουστος Saturday / 'sætedı / Σάββατο sea / si / θάλασσα rough / rʌf / τρικυμισμένη *North* / noθ / βοριὰς wind / wind / ἀέρας blow / bləʊ / φυσῶ disappointing / disappointing / ἀπογοητευτικὸς report / n' pot / δελτίο, ἀνάφορὰ fire / faiə / φωτιά, (τζάκι-fireplace) probably / probablı / πιθανὸν export / ekspot / έξαγωγὴ company / 'kʌmpənɪ / ἐταιρία Wednesday / 'wenzdı / Τετάρτη Thursday / 'θ₃sdı / Πέμπτη Monday / 'mʌndı / Δευτέρα



Tuesday / 'tjuzdı / Τρίτη cinema / sinema / κινηματογράφος put (on) / pot (on) / βάζω , φορῶ lottery / loterι / λαχεῖο ticket / 'tıkıt / εἰσιτήριο, δελτίο *win /* win / κερδίζω *prize* / prαιz / βραβ∈ῖο lucky / laki / τυχερός winner / wine(r) / νικητής
gas cooker / gæs 'kökə(r) / κουζίνα γκαζιοῦ
electric cooker / ι'lektrik 'kökə(r) / ήλεκτρική κουζίνα cheap / t∫ip / φτηνὸς jacket / 'dʒækıt / σακκάκι ice-box / αις boks / ψυγεῖο πάγου fridge / fridz / ήλεκτρικό ψυγεῖο *keep* / kip / φυλάσσω vacuum cleaner / 'vækjʊəm klinə / ἠλεκτρικὴ σκούπα reel / ril / μπομπίνα terylene / terəlin / συνθετικὸ ὕφασμα *pure* / piσə(r) / καθαρὸς silk / sılk / μετάξι, μεταξωτός amplifier / 'æmplifαιə(r) / ἐνισχυτής serve / s3v / σερβίρω *soup* / sup / σούπα unlock / Λη'lok / ξεκλειδώνω

### Exercises.

- I. Make the following sentences:
  - a. Interrogative
  - b. Negative

Helen's going to buy a pure silk dress.
He's going to unlock the door.
We're going to listen to the news.
It's going to be sunny tomorrow.
She's going to brush her teeth.
I'm going to buy a vacuum cleaner.
Grace's going to have lunch at a restaurant.
They intend to go to Holland.
She's going to visit France.
He intends to travel to Italy.
We quite often help people.
You usually talk very much.
I sometimes take the bus.
You usually drive the bus carefully.
They occasionally go to work late.



II. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the appropriate form of the "going to,, expression, i.e. affirmative, interrogative or negative.



They — — take exams tomorrow and they're studying hard at the moment.



Grace — have
lunch at home today? No, she
— — have lunch at
home. She's having lunch at
a restaurant.



We — — — visit Paris tomorrow, — you — — come with us? The Parkers aren't — — join us.



She's taking her hat because she — — leave.

### DRILLS

# 1. Respond as indicated:

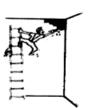
What is she going to do?

She's going to serve tea.



Number one (make-cake)





Number two (paint-wall).





Number three (unlock-door).



Number four (type-letter).



Number five (switch on-TV).



Number six (put on-hat).

# 2. Respond as shown

Is he going to buy three books?

No, he's not going to buy three books.

He's going to buy two books.





1. Is he going to buy a scooter?



3. Are you going to buy a shirt?



2. Is Tom going to buy a motorcycle?



4. Is he going to buy a record player?



# 13.1 There's always somebody to help-

# Somebody

#### Someone

There's \_\_\_\_\_ in a always



to treat you for your illness or injuries

There's \_\_\_\_\_ in a always



to repair your car or fill up your tank

There's \_\_\_\_\_ in a always



to cash your cheques or make transfers for you.

There's \_\_\_\_\_ in a always



to serve you lunch or dinner

There's \_\_\_\_\_in a



to help you with your studies

# 13.2 Is there anybody here?

# anybody

### anyone

Is there \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a

to serve meals?

Is there \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a

Is there \_\_



to speak English or French?

# RAILWAY STATION

waiting for the train?

# 13.3 There's nobody sitting there.

\_in the

# nobody

There's \_\_\_\_\_ in the



at that time of day.

There's \_\_\_\_\_ in the



after working hours.



# 13.4 There's always something you can buy.

# Something

There's \_\_\_\_\_ you can buy at a



There's \_\_\_\_\_ you can learn from a



There's \_\_\_\_\_ you can see in



There's \_\_\_\_\_ interesting you can read in



There's \_\_\_\_\_ you can put in a



# 13.5 Is there anything important in the newspapers today?

# **Anything**

Is there important in the	ELLA SERA
Is there interesting on at the	CINEMA
Is there worth seeing in the	G G G
Is there tasty to eat at an	INDIAN RESTA
Is there expensive you can buy at a	EMAKER JEWEL ER

# 13.6 There's nothing in an empty box.

# nothing

There's \_\_\_\_\_\_ to see in an empty



There's \_\_\_\_\_\_ to read on blank sheets of



There's \_\_\_\_\_ to see but clouds in the

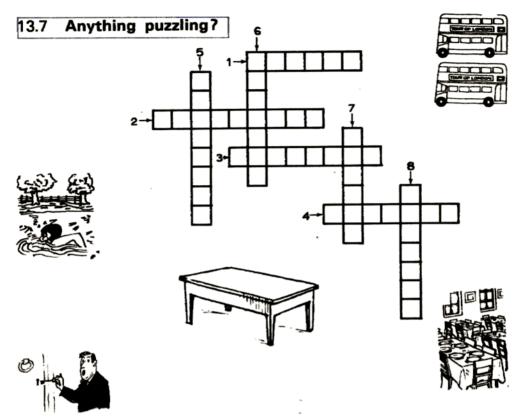


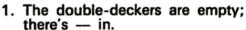
There's \_\_\_\_\_ you can see in this picture but



There's \_\_\_\_\_ in this empty wooden







- 2. Peter's going to write interesting to Mary.
- 3. Is there on the table?
- Grace is swimming in the river alone. There isn't — else with her.
- 5. There's at the door. He's going to unlock it.
- 6. There's wrong with the engine. It's O.K.
- Is there in the restaurant? No, there isn't. It's empty.
- 8. There's working in the drawing office.







There's	somebody someone nobody	hospital in the bank garage	to help you
, more e	something nothing	interesting important in the	TV programme newspapers
la dhana	anybody	speak E	nglish?
Is there	anyone	here to serve a	meal?
is there	anything	at worth seeing the in	cinema? TV programme? theatre?

### Vocabulary

somebody / symbodi / κάποιος *help* / help / βοηθῶ someone / samwan / κάποιος treat / trit / περιποιούμαι (τραύματα), θεραπεύω illness / 'Ilnıs / ἀρρώστια *injuries / '* indʒərıs / τραύματα *fill (up) /* fil (ʌp) / γεμίζω tank / tænk / δεξαμενή, ντεπόζιτο cash / kας / έξαργυρώνω cheque / tjek / ἐπιταγὴ transfer / 'transfe(r) / ἔμβασμα study / stadı / μελέτη anybody / enibodi / όποιοσδήποτε anyone / eniwan / οποιοσδήποτε nobody / 'neubodi / κανείς working hours / wakın 'avaz / wpec epyagiac something / sʌmθιŋ / κάτι anything / enιθιη / ότιδήποτε important / ιm potnt / σπουδαῖος worth seeing / waθ si-ιη / άξιόλογος programme / preugræm / πρόγραμμα tasty / teisti / γευστικός jeweller / ˈdʒulə(r) / κοσμηματοπώλης nothing / ΄nλθιη / τίποτα sheet of paper / ∫it əv ΄peιpə / φύλλο χαρτιοῦ but / bʌt / ἀλλά, ἐκτὸς cloud / klaod / σύννεφο *swim* / swim / κολυμπῶ river / 'rıvə(r) / ποτάμι alone / ə'ləʊn / μοναχὸς be wrong with / bi ron wið / ὑπάρχει σφάλμα, βλάβη O.K. / ου kei / ἐντάξει



### Exercises.

I. Make the following sentences interrogative as in the example: There's somebody here.

Is there anybody here?

1. There's somebody in the garage.

He can give me something expensive.
 There's always something you can buy here.

- Someone is waiting at the door.
   There is something interesting in the newspapers today.
   There must be somebody in the restaurant to serve you.

7. You can always put something in an empty box.8. There's somebody with us tonight.

9. There's something interesting in the TV programme today.

10. Somebody can speak English here.

II. Make the following sentences negative as in the example:

I can see somebody.

# I can see nobody.

I can read something interesting in the newspapers.

He writes something important in his letter.

There's someone in the office during working hours.

There's often somebody to speak English in a bank. You can sometimes learn something useful from a teacher.

There must be someone there at that time of the day.

There's something else I must tell you.

III. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with: somebody - nobody - something - anything etc. according to the corresponding pictures:





- 1. Can you see in this drawing office? No, there isn't - in the office. I can see -.
- 2. Can you drink from that bottle? Yes, I can drink because it's full of wine.





Look at the three women.
 They're standing in front of the shop window and are looking at — interesting in it.



 Is there — expensive in these boxes? Yes, there's — very expensive



The restaurant is quite empty.
 You cannot see — in it.
 You can see —.



- There's in the jug. It's not quite empty.
- 7. There's in the tray, it's not quite empty.



8. Grace is having lunch alone. There's — else with her.



 Is there — in the office? No,there's — in the office, it's empty.



There's — coming up or going down the stairs.



- This glass is empty. There's
   — in it.
- The restaurant is closed. So, there isn't — to serve Helen.



### IV. Which is correct in the following sentences: a, b or c?

- 1. There's in the hospital to help you.
  - a. somebody
  - b. anyone
  - c. something
- 2. Is there in the bank to help me?
  - a. anything
  - b. anybody
  - c. something
- 3. There's in the garage to help you. It's closed.
  - a. nobody
  - b. anybody
  - c. somebody
- 4. There's interesting in the newspaper today.
  - a. anything
  - b. something
  - c. anybody
- There's worth seeing in the TV programme.
  - a. anything
  - b. anybody
  - c. nothing
- 6. Is there to help you in the hospital?
  - a. anybody
  - b. nothing
  - c. nobody
- 7. Yes, there is to speak English here.
  - a. somebody
  - b. anybody
  - c. anyone
- 8. Is there worth seeing at the cinema?
  - a. nothing
  - b. anything
  - c. nobody
- 9. There's worth seeing at the theatre today.
  - a. anything
  - b. anybody
  - c. something
- 10. There's working at the bank at that time.
  - a. nobody
  - b. anybody
  - c. nothing



### DRILLS

### Respond as shown:

There's somebody in the hospital.

### Is there anybody in the hospital?

- There's somebody in the garage.
- There's someone in the restaurant.
- There's somebody in the library.
- There's someone in the waiting room.
- There's something interesting in Paris.

### 2. Respond as in the example:

There's somebody in the bank.

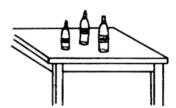
### There's nobody in the bank.

- There's something on the table.
- There's somebody in the bookshop.
- There's something expensive at the supermarket.
- There's somebody waiting for the train.
- There's someone to serve lunch at the restaurant.

# 3. Respond as indicated:

i. Is there anything on the table?

Yes, there's something on the table.







ii. Is there anything in the glass?

No, there's nothing in the glass.





Is there anything on the table?



Is there anybody in the river?



Is there anything in the bottle?



Is there anything on the plate?



Is there anybody at the bus stop?



Is there anyone on the bicycle?



Is there anyone in the double decker?



Is there anybody on the TV?



Is there anything in the sugar bowl?



Is there anything in the sky?



# UP and UP and AWAY



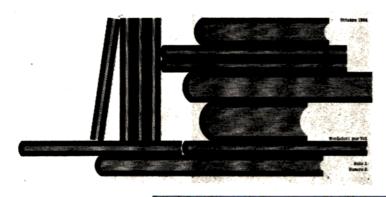


# W lends a helping hand.



WIN THE BLUES

The ones who have it, can't do without it.



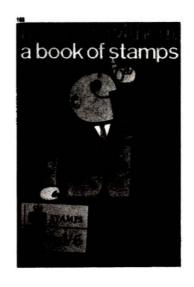
Books... books !
Books you can rely upon
and read, and enjoy, and digest!...



NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK a good friend







Are you an easy \_ going fellow? Then take it easy! HABIT cares about everything!...





### Vocabulary

central / 'sentrl / κεντρικός
heating / hitiη / θέρμανση
save / seιν / ἀποταμιεύω, γλυτώνω, ἀνακουφίζω
worry / 'wʌrɪ / ἔγνοια, ἄγχος
safety / 'seiftı / ἀσφάλεια
ordinary / 'ɔdnrɪ / συνηθισμένος
investment / in vestment / ἐπένδυση
Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) / peʊst 'ofis 'seiviŋs bænk / ταχυδρομικὸ Τάμιευτήριο

easy going / izı 'gəʊɪŋ / ἀνέμελος fellow / 'feləʊ / φίλος, τύπος take (it) easy / teɪk (it) 'izı / μὴν ἀνησυχεῖς care about / keə ə'bɑʊt / φροντίζω

lend / lend / δανείζω helping / helping / βοηθητικός take away / teik e'wei / ἀποσπῶ, ἀνακουφίζω do without / du wιδαστ / τὰ καταφέρνω (χωρὶς κάτι) rely (upon) / ri'lαι e'pon / βασίζομαι digest / ἀφομοιώνω take off / teik of / ὀδηγῶ up / λρ / ἐπάνω comfortable / κλπίτεbl / ἄνετος

### **REVIEW TEST THREE**

# Which is correct in the following: a, b or c?

- 1. She often tennis because she likes it.
  - a. play
  - b. plays
  - c. playing
- 2. She is also tennis at the moment.
  - a. play
  - b. plays
  - c. playing
- He his friend.
  - a. is listening to
  - b. is listening
  - c. listening
- 4. The moon is in sky.
  - a. a
  - b. —
  - c. the



- 5. There is girl in this picture.
  - a. a
  - b. —
  - c. some
- 6. There isn't wine in the glass.
  - a. any
  - b. no
  - c. anything
- 7. There's helicopter in the sky.
  - a. a
  - b. an
  - c. —
- 8. There are men at the corner.
  - a. some
  - b. any
  - c. somebody
- 9. They're looking at shop window.
  - a. a
  - b. an
  - c. —
- 10. The girls -.
  - a. is young
  - b. are youngs
  - c. are young
- 11. That woman
  - a. is old
  - b. are old c. are olds
- 12. That man has a camera his hand.
  - a. on
  - b. at
  - c. in
- 13. Grace in the armchair.
  - a. sitting
    - b. is sitting
    - c. sit
    - C. SIL
- 14. There aren't birds in the cage.
  - a. any
  - b. no
  - c. none

- 15. Tom's drinking milk.
  - a. he
  - b. its
  - c. his
- 16. There's in the street.
  - a. little boy
  - b. a little boy
  - c. boy a little
- 17. He a ball in his hand.
  - a. having
  - b. have
  - c. is having
- 18. It's five.
- a. a quarter past
- b. quarter past a
- c. quarter a past
- 19. Grace is butcher's shop.
  - a. in the
  - b. at
  - c. the
- 20. She here to buy meat.
  - a. often come
  - b. often comes
  - c. come often
- 21. He isn't giving —.
  - a. it them
  - b. it to them
  - c. to it them
- 22. How money have you got?
  - a. many
  - b. much
  - c. a lot of
- 23. I've got money.
  - a. many
  - b. lot of
  - c. a lot of
- 24. But, I haven't got friends.
  - a. many
  - b. lot of
  - c. a lot of



- 25. And I've also got time.
  - a. many
  - b. little
  - c. lots of
- 26. She's in the garden with -.
  - a. somebody
  - b. anything
  - c. nothing
- 27. There's in her right hand.
  - a. someone
    - b. somethingc. anybody
- 28. It's six.
- a. ten minutes to
- b. ten minutes
- c. ten minutes before
- 29. She her lunch there.
  - a. always has
  - b. has always
  - c. always have
- 30. But today she's going to have lunch home.
  - a. in
  - b. at
  - c. —
- 31. She sometimes beer with her food.
  - a. drink
  - b. drinksc. drinking
- 32. But today she wine.
  - a. drink
  - b. drinks
  - c. is drinking
- 33. Her glass is her plate.
  - b. under
  - c. on
- 34. There isn't wine in her glass.
  - a. much
  - b. many
  - c. a lot

- 35. And there isn't food either.
  - a. lot of
  - b. much
  - c. many
- 36. I like that car. Is it -?
  - a. your
  - b. yours
  - c. you're
- 37. Are you looking for —?
  - a. somebody
  - b. nobody
  - c. nothing
- 38. Is there I can do for you?
  - a. anybody
  - b. anything
  - c. anyone
- 39. There isn't with her in the car.
  - a. anybody
  - b. nobody
  - c. nothing
- 40. They're talking her.
  - a. to
  - b. at
  - c. in
- 41. What Grace reading?
  - a. are
  - b. do
  - c. is
- 42. Peter and Emmy the news.
  - a. are listening to
  - b. is listening to
  - c. listening to
- 43. Mary is the library.
  - a. in
  - b. on
  - c. into
- 44. Andy is looking at —.
  - a. she
  - b. her
  - c. hers



- 45. What are the children doing? They football.
  - a. are playing
    - b. is playing c. playing
- 46. Eric is talking to -.
  - a. they
    - b. them
    - c. she
- 47. This scooter is —. a. me
  - a. 1110
  - b. my c. mine
- 48. She likes to meet -..
  - a. you
    - b. your c. he
- 49. That nice villa is -..
  - a. he
  - b. his
  - c. him
- 50. books take you away.
  - a. this
  - b. that
  - c. these
- 51. Deborah French.
  - a. doesn't speak
  - b. speaks not
  - c. don't speak
- 52. You English well.
  - a. always speaks
  - b. always speak
    - c. speak always
- 53. We a lesson of tennis every day.
  - a. take
  - b. takes
  - c. are taking
- 54. Fay to school now.
  - a. comes
    - b. coming
    - c. is coming

- 55. Alexis his newspaper now.
  - a. isn't reading
  - b. doesn't readc. reads
- 56. What in the mornings?
  - a. do you
  - b. are you doing
  - c. do you do
- 57. She always well.
  - a. swimming
  - b. swims
  - c. is swimming
- 58. This bicycle is for -..
  - a. he
  - b. him
  - c. his
- 59. Where are books?
  - a. mine
  - b. me
  - c. my
- 60. Brian his field every day.
  - a. is digging
  - b. digging
  - c. digs
- Please give me money.
  - a. any
  - b. some
  - c. a
- 62. There isn't coffee in the cup.
  - a. much
  - b. many
  - c. lot of
- 63. There is useful book on the shelf.
  - a. an
  - b. a
  - c. some
- 64. We to London next week.
  - a. are flying
  - b. flying
  - c. flies



- 65. He in the river alone every day.
  - a. swim
  - b. swimming
  - c. swims
- 66. The man in the library very hard every day.
  - a. working
  - b. is working
  - c. works
- 67. At the moment Mr Berger his newspaper.
  - a. read
  - b. reads
  - c. is reading
- 68. Emery ten cigars a day.
  - a. smokes
  - b. is smoking
  - c. smoke
- 69. The train any moment now.
  - a. arrive
  - b. is arriving
  - c. arriving
- 70. Frida drinks milk.
  - a. much a
  - b. many
  - c. a lot of
- 71. I haven't got good relatives.
  - a. much
  - b. many
  - c. a lot of
- 72. Mr Ellis spends money on books.
  - a. much a
  - b. many
  - c. a lot of
- 73. Eva doesn't like to drink beer.
  - a. much
  - b. many
  - c. lot of
- 74. They always have problems.
  - a. much
  - b. lots of
  - c. a lot

75.	There aren't — matches in the box. a. much b. many c. lots
76.	How — cars have you got? a. much b. any c. many
77.	I can't come to see you because I haven't got — time. a. many b. much c. some
78.	lt's five —. a. o'clock b. clock c. of the clock
79.	lt's a quarter — nine. a. before b. past c. at
80.	t's half — eight. a. to b. too c. past
81.	We've got — eggs here. a. any b. anything c. some
82.	My brother plays — tennis every Saturday. a. in b. the c. —
83.	Please write — me. a. to b. in c. at



84. She wants — go home now.
a. for
b. to
c. —

- 85. Our relatives live the country.
  - a. to b. in
  - c. at
- 86. They've got there.
  - a. nice villa
    - b. nice a villa
    - c. a nice villa
- 87. They've also got sports car.
  - a. expensive
  - b. an expensive
  - c. expensive a
- 88. Please give —.
  a. the key to me.
  - b. the key me
  - c. key to me
- 89. I want to transfer --.
- a. some money him
  - b. some money to him
  - c. some money for him.
- 90. My friends always —.
  - a. give me money
    - b. give to me money
    - c. give money me
- 91. Do you want to send -.
  - a. a letter him?b. to him a letter?
  - c. him a letter?
- 92. news is interesting.
  - a. These
  - b. This
  - c. Those
- 93. Look at aeroplane. It's flying very high.
  - a. that b. this
  - c. —
- 94. This is new car.
  - a. me
  - b. my
  - c. mine

- 95. Brian gives some letters every day.
  - a. me
  - b. my
  - c. mine
- 96. I'm going to buy a fur coat for —.
  - a. hers
  - b. she c. her
- 97. Look at -. They're looking at some hats.
  - a. they
  - b. them
  - c. their
- 98. Jane never tells the truth.
  - a. him
  - b. he
  - c. his
- 99. There's always somebody to cash cheques.
  - a. you
  - b. your
  - c. yours
- 100. I wish all good luck.
  - a. you
  - b. your
  - c. yours



## 15.1. Longer term saving-higher rate of interest.

Look at the opposite advertisement of the Post Office Savings Bank. Do you understand it? It means - you deposit your money with them and you get 51/2% interest. But in case you have a longer term saving, that is you keep your money for a longer time, you get higher rate of interest, that is more money.



Now look at the following pictures:

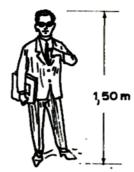


Mountains are higherthan hills.





Brian is 1.20 m tall and Mr Barks is 1.60 m tall. So Mr Barks is tallerthan Brian or Brian is shorterthan Mr Barks.





This old man cannot walk fast. He walks slowerthan a boy.

The boy can walk faster than an old man, of course.







The aeroplane is a fast means of transport. It flies higher than a helicopter and is faster than a helicopter.

The helicopter is not so fast as an aeroplane and cannot fly so high as an aeroplane, too. But the helicopter can land in a smaller space than the aeroplane.





The birds can take off as easy as a helicopter. However, they cannot fly so high as an aeroplane.

### 15.2. Jane is fatter than Eva.



Jane is not so old as Eva; She is youngerthan she, but she is much fatter. Eva, the airhostess, is older than Jane but she looks younger because she is slimmer.





The basket on the left is bigger than the basket on the right. So we can put more fruit, eggs, bread or other things in the left hand side basket than in the right hand side one.



The buildings in the centre of the city are biggerthan the houses near the lake. They are larger and bigger. But they are more comfortable, too. They are







multistorey blocks of flats with offices, departmental stores and dwellings. The houses near the lake are not bigger but they are sometimes as comfortable as those in the city. Besides, they are more attractive to live in, they are more picturesque to look at, but they are not more expensive to buy or rent.

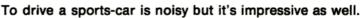
### 15.3. It's easier to keep your house tidy nowadays.



Mrs Powells is a good housewife. She uses a vacuum cleaner to keep her house tidy. So, her job is easier and her house is tidier.



It's always easier to keep a house tidy using a vacuum cleaner instead of a broom. It's also quicker, and the house becomes tidier.







Lots of teenagers like to drive sports-cars or ride motorcycles and always try to make them as noisy as possible. However, motorcycles are noisier than cars, even sports-cars.







# 15.4. It's less troublesome to use more advertisements and get better results. It takes you further, as well.



Cooking is clearer with clean electricity. Heat

NO one can buy fresher vegetables for their soup than we do. No one, says he nry H.

Dishwashers make things BETTER for you!







SEND YOUR PARCELS BY BUS



It's more convenient! Quicker! More economical! And ... safer!

Is Brussels more famous for anything else?

Are tulips the only blooming thing in Amsterdam?
There 're more things!

Are there more beautiful sights in Düsseldorf?

An Olympic Boeing from Athens speeds you direct to the answer! Simply it's more comfortable.

You can't get closer to the news. Every week.

# What's sillier than leaving a car in a briefcase?



Reading the Observer makes the election

To leave a briefcase (full of money) in a car!...



15.1a	John Jerry Allan Fay Betty Julie	is is	as as	old young clever beautiful charming intelligent	as as	Clement Daniel Eric Frida Grace Emmy
15.1b	Cars Hills	aren't	so	fast high	as	aeroplanes mountains
	English French	isn't	so	easy	as	German Greek
15.1c	A Rolls	Royce	has got more room is faster		tha	an a Volkswagen

15.2a	A villa	is	bigger	than	a cottage
15.2b	Steve		fatter	than	Basil
	Alice	is	slimmer	man	Alma
15.3a	The Rolling stones	are	gayer noisier	than	the Sharks
15.3b	Chemistry			than	Physics
	History	is	easier	man	Maths

15.4a	Adrian		tive years older			Peter
	Andy Julian		a better	student	than	Freddy Peggie
	Clara	is	a worse	Student	(iiaii	Bert
	Frank		cleverer	everer		Emery
15.4b	£ 150 £ 368	is	more money		than	£ 138 £ 485
	\$ 215 \$ 460	15	less mon	less money		\$ 176 \$ 589



15.4c	Alexis	is	<b>.</b>		son
	Helen	15	his	elder	daughter

### Vocabulary

silly / 'sılı / avóntoc briefcase / 'brifkeis / χαρτοφύλακας long / lon / μακρύς term / tam / χρονική περίοδος save / serv / ἀποταμιεύω rate /rest / avalogía interest / 'intrest / τόκος (rate of interest - ἐπιτόκιο) Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) Ταχυδρομικό Ταμιευτήριο understand / Andə'stænd / καταλαβαίνω mean / min / ἐννοῶ deposit / di'pozit / κατάθεση in case / in keis / σέ περίπτωση πού more / mp / περισσότερο fast / fast / γρήγορος slow / slau / dpyóc means / minz / μέσα transport / tran'spot / μεταφορά fly / flαι / πετῶ land / lænd / προσγειώνομαι space / speis / χῶρος take off / teik əv / ἀπογειώνομαι fat / fæt / παχύς left hand side / left hænd said / άριστερή πλευρά right hand side / rait hænd said / δεξιά πλευρά centre / 'senta / κέντρο lake / leik / λίμνη comfortable / 'kʌmftəbl / ἄνετος multi storey / 'maltı 'stərı / πολυόροφος block of flats / blok av flæts / πολυκατοικία office / 'ofis / γραφεῖο departmental store / 'dipαt'mentl sto / μεγάλο κατάστημα dwelling / 'dwelιη / κατοικία city / 'sıtı / πόλη besides / bi'sαidz / ἐκτός αὐτοῦ picturesque / 'pıktʃə'resk / γραφικός tidv / 'tαιdι / καθαρός nowadays / 'nαυədeiz / στίς μέρες μας housewife / hαυswaif / νοικοκυρά vacuum cleaner / 'vækjoəm klinə / ἡλεκτρική σκούπα instead of / in'sted av / ἀντί broom / brum / σκούπα drive / draiv / όδηνῶ noisy / 'noizi / θορυβώδης impressive / im'presiv / ἐντυπωσιακός as well / əz wel / ἐπίσης



teenager / tineɪdʒə / ἔφηβος ride / raid / ἐποχοῦμαι however / hαυ'evə / πάντως troublesome / 'trablsam / κοπιαστικός better / 'betə / καλύτερος result / ri'zʌlt / ἀποτέλεσμα further / 'f3δə / μακρύτερα keep / kip / κρατῶ warm / wom / ζεστός less / les / λιγότερος LCS (London Cooperative Society) cooking / 'kokin / μανειρική clear / klia / καθαρός clean / klin / καθαρός heat / hit / θερμότητα resistant / rı'zıstənt / ἀνθεκτικός glass ware / 'glas 'weə / ὑαλικά fresh / fre[ / Φρέσκος vegetable / 'vedʒtəbl / λαχανικά Observer / əb'zavə / Παρατηρητής (ἐφημερίδα) election / i'lek [n / ἐκλογή parcel / pαsl / δέμα convenient / kən'vinıənt / ἄνετος, βολικός quick / kwik / γρήγορος economical / 'ikə'nomıkl / οἰκονομικός safe / seif / ἀσφαλής dishwasher / dɪʃ'wɔʃə / πλυντήριο πιάτων famous / 'fermas / διάσημος tulip / 'tjulip / τουλίπα blooming / 'blumin / ἀνθισμένος sight / sαιt / ὄψη speed / spid / ταχύτητα close / klauz / κοντά clever / 'klevə / ἔξυπνος charming / 't famin / θελκτικός intelligent / in'telidaant / ἔξυπνος qay / gei / χαρούμενος

### **Exercises**

I. Give the comparative of the following adjectives:

silly	long	fast	impressive
noisy	tidy	fat	comfortable
good	slow	warm	picturesque
fresh	şafe	quick	troublesome
famous	clever	gay	convenient
high	much	tall	economical
short	small	old	attractive
young	slim	big	expensive
large	easy	warm	interesting
clear	little	close	beautiful



### II. Look at the following tables and say which is correct: a, b, or c.

A.		height	age	weight	
People:					
Bria		1.20	15	26	
Barl		1.75	35	72	
Tom Eric	_	1.60 1.80	40 46	54 76	
Jane		1.62	22	53	
Eva		1.30	17	35	
В.	height	width	length	cost	speed
Vehicles <sup>1</sup> :					
bicycle	1.25	0.50	1.80	£ 50	60mph²
scooter	1.10	0.75	1.85	£ 62	80mph
motorcycle	1.12	0.90	2.50	£ 100	100mph
car	1.55	1.78	4.69	£2000	140mph
bus	1.93	1.73	5.19	£3500	100mph

<sup>1</sup> vehicles / viɪkls / ὀχήματα

- 1. Barks is - - Brian.
  - a. taller than
  - b. shorter than
  - c. as tall as
- 2. Tom is - - Eric.
  - a. younger than
  - b. as young as
  - c. older than
- 3. Jane is - - Eva.
  - a. fatter than
  - b. slimmer than
  - c. as fat as
- 4. Brian is - - Tom.
  - a. older than
  - b. younger than
  - c. as old as
- 5. Eric is - - Brian.
  - a. fatter than
  - b. slimmer than
  - c. as fat as



<sup>2</sup> mph (miles per hour) / μίλια ἀνὰ ὥρα.

o. Darks is	a. older than b. as old as c. younger than
7. Brian is	Eric. a. taller than b. as tall as c. shorter than
8. Jane is	Eric. a. younger than b. older than c. as old as
9. Tom is	Jane. a. taller than b. shorter than c. as tall as
10. Eric is	Tom. a. taller than b. shorter than c. as tall as
11. Eva is	Brian. a. younger than b. older than c. as old as
12. Barks is	Eva. a. fatter than b. slimmer than c. as fat as
13. Jane is	Barks. a. taller than b. shorter than c. as tall as
14. Eva is	Brian. a. shorter than b. taller than c. as tall as.
15. Brian is	
16. Eva is	Jane. a. fatter than b. as fat as c. slimmer than



17. Eric is	Brian. a. younger than b. as young as c. older than
18. Tom is	Eva. a. as slim as b. fatter than c. slimmer than
19. A bicycle is	a. higher than b. lower than c. as high as
20. A scooter is ·	a. narrower than b. wider than c. as wide as
21. A motorcycle is	a. shorter than b. as long as c. longer than
22. A car is	a bicycle. a. less expensive than b. more expensive tha c. as expensive as
23. A bus is	a car. a. faster than b. as fast as c. not faster than
24. A bicycle is	a. narrower than b. wider than c. as wide as
25. A scooter is ·	a. higher than b. lower than c. as high as
26. A motorcycle is	a. faster than b. as fast as c. not faster than
27. A car is	a bus. a. longer than b. as long as c. not longer than



28. A Dus is		
	a. as expensive as	
	b. more expensive than	
	c. less expensive than	
29. A bicycle is	a bue	
29. A Dicycle is	a. longer than	
	b. as long as	
	c. not longer than	
30. A bus is	a motorcvcle.	
	a. wider than	
	b. as wide as	
	c. not wider than	
31. A scooter is	a car.	
	a. faster than	
	b. as fast as	
	c. not faster than	
	a blanda	
32. A motorcycle is	a bicycle.	
	a. more expensive than	
	b. less expensive than	
	c. as expensive as	
33. A bus is	a car	
33. A bus is	a. wider than	
	b. not wider than	
	c. as wide as	
	c. as wide as	
34. A motorcycle is	a bicycle.	
0 11 71 motoroyore 10	a. higher than	
	b. as high as	
	c. not higher than	
	DDU 1 0	
	DRILLS	
	***************************************	
1. Complete the sentences as in	the examples:	
(a) Brian is	taller than Eric.	
1. Tom		
2. Jane		
3. Eva		
4. Barks		
Jane		
(b) A bus is more expensive than a	car. (c) Eva is younger than	lane
1. A car isthan a		Jane.
2. A motorcycle isthan a		
3. A scooter isthan a		Brian
4. A helicopter isthan a		J. 1011
5 An seronlane is then a	bus. 4. — fatter — taller	



### II. Respond as indicated:

Mountains are (high) hills.

### Mountains are higher than hills

- 1. Old men walk (slow) boys.
- 2. Aeroplanes fly (high) helicopters.
- 3. Helicopters can land (easy) aeroplanes.
- 4. Large buildings are (comfortable) small ones.
- 5. Vacuum cleaners make the house (tidy) brooms.
- 6. Motorcycles are (noisy) cars.
- 7. Longer term deposits give (much) interest.
- 8. Houses near lakes are (attractive) houses in towns.
- 9. Using advertisements you get (good) results.
- 10. You can buy (fresh) vegetables in a farm than in a market.

### III. Respond as shown:





The policeman is - - - - - Mr Smith.

The policeman is fatter than Mr Smith

56 kilos

46 kilos





18 years old 20 years old



1. The airhostess is - - - - - the secretary.





Size 2½ Size 4





2. The white hat is ----the black one.





20 Knots 10 Knots



3. The ship sails - - the boat.









the old one.







5. The motorcycle is ----- the scooter.





£ 210.56

£ 68.35

6. The TV set is - - - - - the radio set.





16 years old 35 years old



7. The girl is - - - - - than the woman.





£ 0.15p £ 0.85p



8. Milk is - - - - - than butter.





### She thinks she's the most beautiful!

### 16.1. Is this the safest way?

Colin is usually a careful worker. He likes to do his work well and carefully. But most unfortunately this is not always the case. Look at the opposite picture. Colin is going to hammer a nail in. But do you think this is the safest way to do it?. Don't you think it's the most dangerous way to lean the ladder against the wall like that? Don't you find it most risky to try to balance himself that way? He must be the silliest person in the world after all!



### 16.2. It's the fastest means of transport.

People can move from place to place, from a village to a town or city, from one country to another using various means of transport.

They may ride a



or a



or they may travel by

they may drive a

However the fastest of all these means of transport is the aeroplane. It's the most modern and the most comfortable, too. Sometimes it's the most expensive, but not always.

Look at the opposite pictures of four cars. They are of different makes. The fastest is the sports car of course. But the most expensive is the Rolls Royce.

The Volkswagen is the cheapest, the strongest up but not the most comfortable.

The fourth car is the most powerful and the one with the fastest acceleration in its category. It is also the widest car in the range of 1100-1300 c.c. and its dimensions give it great running safety and stability, the greatest interior comfort and also more room for passengers and luggage. As it is, it's the most practical, the most elegant, the safest and the most economical.





### 16.3. It's the dirtiest place.



In the picture opposite you can see part of a refinery. It's a most useful, necessary and profitable complex of installations but also it's the dirtiest place and adds too much to the pollution problems of today.

The restaurant must be one of the cleanest and tidiest places. Sometimes it's among the noisiest ones. In some cases there are groups of singers and players, guitarists and so on. Then it is certainly the noisiest place but, at the same time, it can be the gayest as well



## 16.4 The most difficult thing!





Look at the three pictures. In the picture at the top there are two schoolboys. They are writing something, an exercise or an essay, or perhaps they're trying to solve a problem. They seem to be thinking hard. The girl on your right-hand-side picture is copying something. She doesn't seem to be working hard. On the contrary, the man on your left-hand-side picture seems to be in the most difficult situation. He's trying hard to read. he doesn't seem to like it very much. This is the most difficult thing. To make yourself do something you don't really like!





Ethel is an executive at an advertising company. She's clever, very keen on her work and very active. Her boss thinks she is among the cleverest persons in the staff of the company, her colleagues think she is the keenest and most active person in the department and she thinks she's the most beautiful.



# The Greatest HEMINGWAY Death in the Afternoon Now in Penguins A



16.1a	This	is	the	safest	way to do it		v to do it			
	11113	isn't	lile	Salest						
16.1b	He	is	the	sillies	t		person			
16.1c	It seen	no it'o		the	most		dangerous			
	it seei	115 11 5		uie	"	1031	risky	way		
16.1d	Most unfortunately, it isn't so.									
16.2a	lt's	the	cheap	_	ane	of transport				
	II S	the	fastes	t	me	ans	s of transport			
	lt's	the	strong	gest		- i- 1	200			
	Its	ine	wides	t	Са	rini	1300 c.c.			
	It's go	t	the gr	eatest	interior comfort					
16.2b	lt's	the	most	modern comfortable expensive practical elegant economical			car type make			
16.2c	lt's go	t	the most power				engine			
16.3	It's am	ong	the gayest dirtiest tidiest noisies			pl	aces in the world	l		

### Vocabulary

think / θιηk / σκέφτουαι careful / 'keəful / προσεκτικός worker / 'waka / èpyátno like / lark / ἀναπῶ most / moust / πάρα πολύ unfortunately / An'fot [unotl] / δυστυχώς hammer (v) / 'hæmə / καρφώνω dangerous / 'deindzərəs / ἐπικίνδυνος lean / lin / στηρίζω, ἀκουμπῶ ladder / 'lædə / σκάλα risky / 'rıskı / ἐπικίνδυνος, παράτολμος balance / 'bælens / Ισορροπώ world / wald / κόσμος place / pleis / tónoc village / 'vilid3 / χωριό town / tαυπ / πόλη country / 'kʌntrɪ / χώρα various / 'veərrəs / ποικίλος however / 'hαυ'evə / πάντως modern/ modn / σύγχρονος make (n) / meik / τύπος, μάρκα cheap / 'tʃip / φτηνός strong / stron / δυνατός powerful / 'pauaful / loxupóc acceleration / ək'selə'rei sn / ἐπιτάχυνοη category / 'kætigəri / κατηγορία c.c. / si si / (cubic centimetres κυβικά έκατοστά) dimension / di'men (n / διάσταση running / 'τληιη / λειτουργία safety / 'seifti / ἀσφάλεια stability / sta'bileti / σταθερότητα interior / ιπ'tιοτιο / ἐσωτερικό comfort / 'kʌmfət / ἄνεση room / rum / xwpoc passenger / 'pæsndʒə / ἐπιβάτης luggage / 'lngidz / ἀποσκευές practical / 'præktikl / πρακτικός elegant / 'eligant / κομψός economical / 'ικο'nomikl / οἰκονομικός dirty / 'datı / βρώμικος refinery / ri'fαinri / διυλιστήριο necessary / 'nesəsrı / ἀπαραίτητος profitable / 'profitabl / ἀποδοτικός, ἐπικερδής complex / 'kompleks / συγκρότημα installations / 'instə'lei [nz / ἐγκαταστάσεις add / æd / προσθέτω pollution / pa'luſn / ρύπανση problem / 'problem / πρόβλημα group / grup / όμάδα player / 'pleia / παίκτης



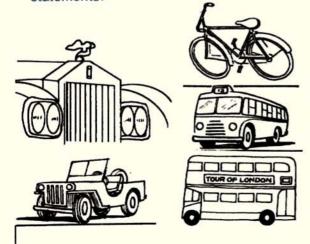
copy / 'kopi / άντιγράφω contrary / 'kontrarı / ἀντίθετος situation / 'sɪtʃu'eɪʃn / κατάσταση hard / had / έντατικά (έπιρ.) really / 'rieli / πραγματικά executive / ιg'zekjutiv / ὑπάλληλος company / 'kampənı / ¿ταιρία keen / kin / ξύπνιος, ἐνθουσιώδης active / 'æktıv / δραστήριος boss / bos / προϊστάμενος staff / stαf / προσωπικό colleague / 'kolig / συνάδελφος department / dı'pαtmənt / τμήμα death / deθ / θάνατος penguin / 'pengwin / πιγκουίνος tyre / tαιο / ἐλαστικό (αὐτοκινήτου) range / reind3 / σειρά ribbon / 'ribən / Taivla bowler hat / baula hæt / σκληρό καπέλο

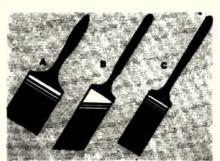
### **Exercises**

I. Give the comparative and superlative of the following:

beautiful	safe	careful	silly
dangerous	good	modern	cheap
comfortable	risky	powerful	strong
expensive	fast	great	wide
practical	dirty	noisy	much
elegant	useful	gay	active
economical	tidy	hard	large
difficult	clever	keen	profitable

II. Look at the following pictures and match a sentence or phrase from column A with a sentence or phrase from column B to make complete and logical statements:







1. The double decker is 2. A Rolls Royce is more 3. The brush "A" is ------4. The jeep is -----5. The brush "B" has got 6. The double decker has got ---7. The bicycle is -----8. The jeep is faster

9. The Rolls Royce is

10. The brush "C" is ------

11. A jeep is a -----

12. The Rolls Royce is the

13. The bus is -----

14. The jeep is the -----

B.

a. more room than the bus.

b. more elegant than the jeep.

c. the cheapest of all the vehicles.

d. than the bicycle.

e. higher than the bus.

f. comfortable than a jeep.

g. the longest hair.

h. the thinnest of all.

i. more practical than the Rolls Royce.

j. most expensive of all cars.

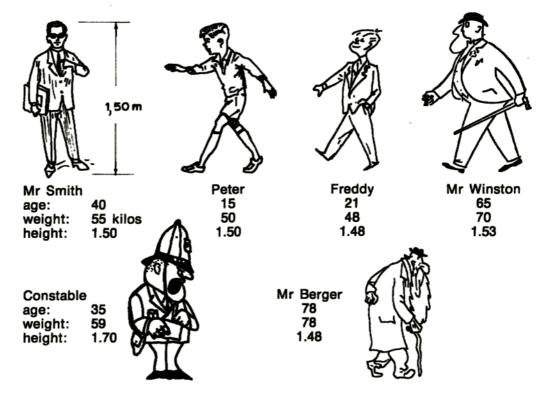
k. stronger than the Rolls Royce.

strongest of all vehicles.

m. the widest of all.

n. cheaper vehicle than a bus.

III. Look at the following pictures and underline the correct adjective in the sentences that follow:









Tom
12
35
1.45



Emmy
11
30
1.40



Grace
19
60
1.80

- Mr Smith is (older elder) than Tom and Freddy but he isn't the (oldest eldest) of all.
- 2. Peter is the (oldest youngest) of the children Alda, Tom and Emmy.
- 3. The (oldest eldest) of all the persons is Mr Berger.
- Freddy is (taller higher) than Tom but he is (as tall so tall) as Mr Berger and not (as tall - so tall) as Mr Winston.
- 5. Constable, the policeman, is (as fat so fat) as Alda but (fatter slimmer) than Mr Smith, and of course (fatter slimmer) than Mr Winston.
- The (fattest slimmest) of all is Mr Winston. The (fattest slimmest) of the boys is Peter and the (fattest - slimmest) of the girls is Emmy.
- 7. Peter is (as short so short) as Mr Smith but he is not (as short so short) as Freddy or Mr Winston.
- 8. The (shortest tallest) of all is Emmy. She is also the (oldest youngest) and the (fattest slimmest).
- Freddy isn't tall. He is (as tall so tall) as Mr Berger, but (taller shorter) than Emmy or Tom and (taller - shorter) than Peter.
- Grace is the (oldest eldest) of the girls, she is the (tallest highest) of them and also the (more - most) beautiful.

## IV. Look at the picture of the four hats and fill the blanks in the sentences:









- 1. The white hat with the white ribbon is the of all.
- The black hat with the white ribbon is than the bowler hat, but — the white hat with the black ribbon and — than the white hat with the white ribbon.
- 3. The hat of all is the bowler hat.



### **DRILLS**

# I. Complete the sentences as in the examples.





The tape recorder is as	expensive	as the record player.
2.	<ul><li>necessary</li><li>useful</li></ul>	
3. ————————————————————————————————————	- noisy - elegant	
5. ————	- modern	
		t





b.	Big cities are not always	so		as Paris.	
	2.		noisy famous		
	3. ———		impressive		
	5. ————		attractive modern		





C.	The	buildings	near the	lake are	e more	attractive tha	in blocks of flats.
	۲. ۱					expensive -	
						picturesque	
	3.					comfortable	
	4.					impressive -	
	<b>5</b> . •					convenient -	





The black car is	the strongest of all.
2. ———	the most comfortable —
3. ———	the most powerful
•	
4. ———	the safest ————
5. ———	the most economical ——
V.	tile illest ecollollilles

### II. Respond as shown:

A bus is as high as a double decker.

A bus isn't so high as a double decker.

- 1. A bicycle is as fast as a scooter.
- 2. A cottage is as large as a villa.
- 3. A village is as noisy as a city.
- 4. The helicopter is as fast as the aeroplane.
- 5. The Volkswagen is as expensive as the Rolls Royce.

### III. Respond as indicated:

Julie is cleverer than Alice.

#### But Ann is the cleverest of all.

- 1. Peggie is keener than Alma.
- 2. Alma is more active than Betty.
- 3. Betty is more beautiful than Clara.
- 4. Clara is gayer than Deborah.
- 5. Deborah is more careful than Emmy.
- 6. Emmy is more risky than Ethel.
- 7. Ethel is more practical than Eva.
- 8. Eva is more friendly than Fay.
- 9. Fay is taller than Frida.
- 10. Frida is older than Grace.



# 17.1 It was empty some time ago.



The glass on the left is full, isn't it? It was empty some time ago. The glass is full of tomato juice now. There wasn't anything in it five minutes ago.



# 17.2 According to the first clock it's nine o'clock.









Look at the four faces. The first clock says nine o'clock. The second clock says five past nine, the third says ten past nine and the fourth one says a quarter past nine.

Suppose it's a quarter past nine now. This means it was ten past nine five minutes ago, it was five past nine ten minutes ago and it was just nine a quarter of an hour ago.

# 17.3 It was full; it is empty.







At first, the sugar bowl was full. There were some lumps some time ago and now it's quite empty.



More and more people have their lunch at restaurants nowadays.

This is because of the new conditions in our lives. People sometimes work from mornings till late in the afternoons, don't they? So they don't often have the time to go home for lunch, do they? So what they actually do is this.





They have a break from work by noon and then they rush to a restaurant or even to a snack bar. The people in the picture seem to be among the lucky ones. Perhaps they are the luckiest, aren't they? They work at a tourist office located in a summer resort and during their lunch break they may go to a nice restaurant by the sea. That's why the restaurant is busy with gay people at the moment. It's lunch time. It was quite empty some time ago, though.

# 17.4 People are not now what they were some years ago!



Life certainly flies, and changes a lot, doesn't it?

Mr Constable is a teacher of
German. He enjoys his job and
he is a very good teacher,
kind and friendly with his
pupils.

Some years ago he was a policeman. He was kind and friendly with people, then, but it was not the same. Now he is quite happy with his work. He was not so some years ago.



Mr Richmond is a millionaire. He's got a Rolls Royce, a yacht, a villa and almost everything he wants. That was not the case thirty years ago. At that time he was a poor employee.

He had a not very important post in an export company and, of course, he had not much money.



# 17.5 They were at school; they had lessons. They have games; they are happy.



Children don't always feel happy when at school, do they? They've got lessons there, they work hard and often they find it boring to deal with problems of Maths, Physics, Chemistry and so on.







The three young boys in the picture were at school in

the morning.

They were there from 8.30 in the morning till 4.30 in the afternoon. They are playing football now, and they look very happy, don't they? The children in the opposite picture are very happy, aren't they? They're playing, they're running here and there, they're enjoying their time. They don't seem to long for school, do they?

17.1	1	was	at school			
17.2 you were		were	in Athens			
	he was		at a restaurant at the office at home	five minutes ago		
	it	was	full empty noisy	a little time ago		
	we you they	were	there poor rich	some time ago		

17.3a	Anne Eva She	is	active pretty charming	isn't she?
	Fay Alda She	isn't	old young clever	is she?

17.3b	Peter Jerry	is	studying working		isn't	he?
	Eric		sleeping			she?
	Grace		typing	at the moment,		he?
	Alice Mary	isn't	cooking singing		is	she?



17.30	Allan Colin	studies works	well,	doesn't		he?	
	Com	cooks	wen,			she?	
	Adela	doesn't	sleep	well,	does	he?	
	Judy	uoesii t	type	well, does		she?	

17.4a	Mr Constable	was		poor man millionaire	some	voore	200	
	Mr Richmond	wasn't	a	Illilionalie	many	years	ago	
				policeman	a few			

J A H N	Tim John Alexis Helen Mary Anne Alice	had had not didn't have	a lot of much many	rriends money work trouble books lessons relatives	then at that time ten years ago when he was young
------------------	---	-------------------------------	--------------------------	--	---

17.5 boys were hap girls play	at school but they are now.
-------------------------------	-----------------------------

I am	am I?	I am not	aren't 1?
you are	are you?	you are not	aren't you?
he is	is he?	he is not	isn't he?
we you are they	we? are you? they?	we you are not they	we? aren't you? they?



#### Vocabulary

ago / ə'gəu / πρίν juice / dʒus / χυμός according to / ə'kədın tə / σύμφωνα μέ face / feis / πλάκα ρολογιοῦ second / 'sekand / δεύτερος third / θad / τρίτος fourth / foθ / τέταρτος suppose / sə'pəuz / ὑποθέτω *mean* / min / ἐννοῶ just / dʒʌst / ἀκριβῶς lump / lamp / κύβος (ζάχαρη) more and more / mo en mo / ὅλο καὶ περισσότερο condition / kən'dıın / κατάσταση, συνθήκη sometimes / 'sʌmtɑɪmz / καμμιά φορά afternoon / 'aftə'nun / ἀπόνευμα morning / 'month / πρωΐ actually / æktfuəli / πράγματι rush / τλʃ / σπεύδω snack bar / 'snæk ba / σνάκ μπάρ seem / sim / φαίνομαι among / ə'mʌŋ / μεταξὺ lucky / 'laki / Tuxepòc perhaps / pə'hæps / ἴσως tourist / 'tuarist / τουριστικός located / lə'keitid / εύρισκόμενος resort / ri'zət / χώρος παραθερισμοῦ during / 'djuərın / κατά τὴ διάρκεια may / mei / μπορεῖ though / δου / πάντως life / laɪf / ζωἡ certainly / 'satnlı / σίνουρα change / tfeindz / ἀλλάζω enjoy / ιn'dʒɔɪ / ἀπολαμβάνω *job* / dʒob / δουλειά kind / kaınd / εύγενικός friendly / 'frendli / Φιλικός case / keis / περίπτωση employee / 'emplor'i / ὑπάλληλος important / im'potnt / οπουδαῖος post / paust / θέση export / 'ekspot / έξανωνή, έξανωνικός game / germ / παιχνίδι happy / 'hæpi / εὐτυχισμένος feel / fil / αἰσθάνομαι boring / bo(r)ιη / ἀνιαρός deal (with) / dil wið / ἀσχολοῦμαι problem / 'problem / πρόβλημα Chemistry / 'kemistri / Χημεία here and there / 'hɪə ən ðeə / ἐδῶ κι ἐκεῖ long for / lon fo / λαχταρώ



# Exersises

. Which is correct in the following a, b or c?
1. Ours is the shop in town. a. good b. better c. best
2. She is the pupil in class. a. silliest b. more silly c. sillier
3. He must be at his work. a. much careful b. more careful c. carefuller
4. That's the car we've got. a. more expensive b. expensivest c. most expensive
5. Travelling by train is a. safer. b. the safest. c. more safer.
6. There were books in the library five years ago. a. less b. fewer c. fewest
7. Peter is 13 years old and Tom is ten. Peter is Tom. a. younger than b. elder than c. older than
8. A car goes than a bicycle. a. slower b. faster c. quicker
9. Yesterday the day very hot. a. was b. is c. were
10. There two men in the car five minutes ago. a. are b. was c. were



11. This month is	June. Last month a. is May. b. was May. c. is July.
12. Today is Mond	lay. Yesterday a. was Sunday. b. is Sunday. c. was Tuesday.
13. That shop	a. is b. was c. —
14 the	re any milk in the fridge yesterday? a. Is b. Were c. Was
15. In the living ro	om there many guests. a. was b. were c. is
16. He is older not	w than he in 1970. a. is b. were c. was
17. His wife	forty years old last year. a. is b. was c. were
18. Last month the	ere many cars on this road. a. were b. was c. are
19. There	a lot of trees in the garden now. a. was b. are c. were
20 the	re many people on the bus in the morning? a. ls b. Was c. Were



21.	How many hats	s there in the window yesterday?
	-	a. was
		b. were
		c. are
	<b>T</b> 1	always assessible a interesting to read in the newspapers
22.	everyday.	always something interesting to read in the newspapers
		a. was
		b. is
		c. are
23	Normally there	lots of books in a library.
	nonnany andre	a. are
		b. was
		c. were
•		E
24.	не	French lesson at school yesterday.
		a. has
		b. had
		c. have
25.	. Those student	s lessons of Physics every day.
		a. have
		b. has
		c. had
26	She	- her lunch there when she was young.
20	. 0116	a. always has
		b. always had
		c. has always
		c. nas aiways
27	. There	nothing interesting on at the cinema last week.
		a. is
		b. was
		c. were
28	3. Colin	a garage when he was a mechanic.
_		a. has
		b. had
		c. have
•		
29	. Clement	not much money when he was poor.
		a. had
		b. has
		c. have
30	. Andv	a farmer when he was in the village.
-	,	a. is
		h. was



c. were

#### II. Add tail questions to the following sentences, as in the example.

#### He speaks English, doesn't he?

- 1. She often plays tennis.
- 2. He's listening to his friend.
- 3. They are not looking at the shop window.
- 4. They often come late.
- 5. I've got a lot of money.
- 6. I don't like sports cars.
- 7. I am talking to her.
- 8. Peter and Emmy are listening to the news.
- 9. She doesn't like to meet you.
- 10. They were not at school yesterday.
- 11. Mary hasn't got a bicycle.
- 12. I am not German.
- 13. She's got a villa in the country.
- 14. I haven't got much money.
- 15. Deborah isn't French.
- 16. I wasn't at the bank vesterday.
- 17. We had a lesson of tennis every day.
- 18. He was very clever when he was young.
- 19. They had not any children five years ago.
- 20. You were in Paris last summer.

#### III. Rewrite the following sentences using the adverbs in parenthesis and making any necessary changes:

- 1. There is nobody in the office. (LAST NIGHT)
- 2. Mr Powers has a lot of money. (LAST YEAR).
- 3. They are students. (FIVE YEARS AGO)
- 4. She is at her office. (TEN MINUTES AGO)
- John and Peter have difficult problems to solve. (WHEN THEY WERE AT SCHOOL)

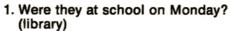
#### IV Respond in the following questions as in the example:

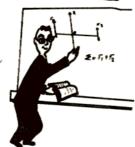


Was Susan at home yesterday? (office) No, she wasn't. She was at the office.









2. Was Mr Winston a teacher of English? (Physics)



3. Were there any shirts in the shop window? (hats)



Was Grace at the office in the morning? (kitchen)

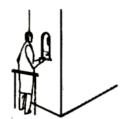


5. Was Mr Green a butcher in the village? (farmer)



Was Smith at school yesterday? (at home)





7.	Was	Graham	at th	e box	office	iast	night?
	(boo	king offi	ce)				



8. Were there any glasses on the shelf? (books)



9. Was Tom on a scooter? (bicycle)



10. Was Frank in a bus? (sports car)

#### DRILLS

- I. Complete the sentences as in the example.
  - (a) Who is the silliest tallest tallest kindest shortest fattest oldest slimmest youngest strongest cleverest keenest


person you know?



# II. Respond as shown:

## Was your car cheaper than mine?

No, it was more expensive than yours.

Was your daughter uglier than mine?
Were your shirts worse than his?
Were your books less interesting than ours?
Was your garden less attractive than hers?

- \* Was your work more interesting than mine?
- \* Were your students more intelligent than ours?
- \* Be careful with those.

## III. Respond as indicated:



(a) How much were those shirts?

They were the most expensive of all.

1.	How	fat was	the butcher?	

2. How old was Mr Marks?

3. How fast was the ocean liner?





4.	How	full	was	the	basket	?		
				*****			 •••••	



5.	How	pretty	was th	ne air	hostess	?
	•••••	•••••	••••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •



6.	How	old	was	the	shoe?			
	•••	•••••			•••••	 ••••••	••••••	••••

# (b) He was there, WASN'T HE?

She wasn't here, WAS SHE?

1.	He was in Paris, ———?
2.	She was at the restaurant,?
3.	They weren't at school, ———?
4.	We were at home, ———?
5.	I was a policeman then, ———?
6.	He was a bank manager,?
7.	Your son was the best at school, ———?
8.	Her daughter was a pretty model, ————?
9.	You weren't at church yesterday,?

# IV. Complete the sentences as in the example.

(a) Howard was a bank manager five years ago.
Smith a teacher
Marks a policeman
Evans two years ago



(b)	We were in Athens last month.
	You
	They
	The students
	The men
	The women
(c)	I wasn't at school at six o'clock in the morning.
	Jerry
	Julie
	Anne
	Brian
	Basil
(d)	They weren't at the airport yesterday, were they?
	The children
	The employees
	The policemen
	The men
	The women

#### V. Answer as in the examples:

(a) Is Andy at home?

No, he was there a minute ago.

- 1. Is Anne at the office?
- 2. Is Alexis at school?
- 3. Is Jerry at the bank?
- 4. Is Julie at the restaurant?
- 5. Is Steve at the cinema?
- (b) Is Peter at school?

He was there in the morning but he isn't now.

- 1. Is Mary at the jewelery?
- 2. Is Tom at the hotel?
- 3. Is Helen at the supermarket?
- 4. Is Basil at his office?
- 5. Is Alice at the bookshop?
- (c) Was Brian there in the morning?

No, he wasn't, but he is now.

- 1. Was Eva in Athens yesterday?
- 2. Was Eric at his office last night?
- 3. Were there many people at the cinema on Monday?
- 4. Was Graham a teacher last year?
- 5. Were there many pupils at school last year?





# Eating on the train

Yesterday we went to London by train we had a smashing meal in the restrant car. I had country the restrant car. I had country Farm-house Grill with bacon. Sourcege egg tomato chips peas roll and butter. Then I had apple pie and cream. Mum Said it was Super value nine was half price but my Sister Jane aged 2 to had hers for nothing. I like seeing the fields and cows flash by as I eat.

Travellers-Fare.

# 18.2 The advertising business.

Adela Cartwright works as a secretary and executive in an international advertising agency. She entered the advertising business a few months ago but knew nothing at that time. Then Mr Clarkson, the advertising manager, explained to her that the advertising business is very complex. It requires tenacity and capacity for hard work, normally under pressure. All the same, it is an interesting job, with a wide variety of activities and applications. It is among the few jobs where you can see the results of your efforts. As soon as Adela graduated from a local tech she started looking for a job. She was very keen to start work right away, but she was very lucky too. After a few days of appointments and interviews she came across a newspaper advertisement that seemed very promising. It read:



E. & M. Works., lease with resident civil site staff, consulting engineers and Government officials; to direct, control and supervise resident site staff; and particularly to pre-plan inter-related contracts, ensuring the identification and resolution of Interfaces.

Candidates should preferably be Chartered Engineers, qualified in an appropriate discipline with at least ten years experience at a senior level in

accommo each year allowance maximum Applicatio telephone envelope Wright, Hi Street (So

# Production Manager

**Print industry** 

The Company, part of a larger group, manufactures in a specialised sector of the industry at its plant in the Midlands and current turnover is at the rate of £4 million. A new production manager is needed to entrol the plant, to co-ordinate and control further expansion in order to maintain and improve the Company's profitable position. Candidates, men or women, should be strong leaders who have

demonstration labour for M.B.O. scithe post for Committee scheme at Reply to; PA Person

# Production Design Manager



David Brown Vosper (Offshore) Ltd., a member of the David Brown Organisation, is now well established in the offshore oil industry. Its Operating Division has a requirement for a Production Design Manager to run a design and production drawing office. The key task in the job is the effective production of design and production drawings to contract time scale. Considerable emphasis must be placed in the development of new products and mechanical engineering R & D. The company is successfully selling capital equipment for oil transfer onshore and offshore throughout the world.

The succe considera design en; the oil, ma extremely Chartered The positi removal e Salary will to: David I D. S. Maci private an

# Reply Procedure

Unless specifically stated all these appointments are open equally to men and women.

# **PA Advertising**

The UK Operations Division has a requirement for an executive with good general education, lively mind, genuine desire to communicate with people, intelligence clear handwriting, excellent spelling and friendly persuasive manner. Please send comprehensive career details to PA Advertising quoting: reference PA 114

PA P

Initial inte Consulta without p career de quoting ti letter and recently r Personne

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874



She sent the application form and waited for the reply. It came after four days and asked her to report to the manager at 9.30 on Monday, June 26.



She had a quick breakfast at 7,30' and thought all the time about the interview and the job.



She took the underground and got off at Knightsbridge station.



Adela woke up at seven and was very anxious. She liked the post and wanted to take it.



At a quarter to eight she teft her house and walked to the station.



It was 9.20 when she knocked at the door of the manager's office. At 9.30 she had a shorthand writing test successfully and finally got the job.



18.1a	Adela We You	enter-ed	the	Tech room University	yesterday
18.1b	He Tom They	explain-ed the		problem job situation	two days ago
18.1c	She	start-ed	the	lesson in tim	e
18.1d	The job		prom	ising	
	It	seem-ed	intere	esting	
18.1e	Jane Colin I	wait-ed for	him a letter their reply		
18.1f	Peter	ask-ed	a quest	ion	
	Helen	ask-eu	the way		
18.1g	Bert	want-ed	a new j	ob	
	They	waiit-eu	a reply		
18.1h	Daniel	walk-ed	to the	undergroun	d last
	Judy	waik-eu	to the	office	night
18.1i	She	knock-ed	at the door at 9.15'		

18.2a	The students	graduate-d	Tech the University
18.2b	She	like-d	the job
18.2c	The manager	said	nothing

# Irregular Verbs

Present have	Past had		
is	was		
read	read	go	went
send	sent	know	knew
think	thought	come	came
leeve	left	wake	woke
get	got	take	took



# Vocabulary

smashing / 'smæʃɪŋ / περίφημος meal / mil / γευμα country / 'kʌntrɪ / ἐξοχικός farm-house / 'fam-haus / aypolkia grill / grıl / σχάρα bacon / 'berkn / μπέικον sausage / 'sosid3 / λουκάνικο chips / tſips / πατάτες τηγανητές apple pie / 'æpl paɪ / μηλόπιττα cream/ krim / κρέμα mum / mam / µáv(v)a super / 'supə / ἔξοχος value / 'vælju / ἀξία flash by / flaf bai / περνώ γρήγορα traveller / 'trævlə / ταξιδιώτης fare / feə / πελάτης, εἰσιτήριο accompany / ə'kʌmpnɪ / συνοδεύω adult / 'ædalt / ἐνήλικος free / fri / δωρεάν business / 'biznas / ἐπιχείρηση international / 'intə'næſnl / διεθνής agency / 'eidzənsi / πρακτορεῖο enter / 'entə / μπαίνω explain / ιk'splein / ἑξηγῶ complex / 'kompleks / πολύπλοκος require / τι'kwαιο / ἀπαιτῶ tenacity / tə'næsətı / ἀνθεκτικότητα capacity / ke'pæsətı / ἰκανότητα normally / 'nomlι / κανονικά pressure / 'pre∫ə / πίεση all the same / ol δə seim / παρ ὅλα αὐτά variety / vərqıətı / ποικιλία activity / æk'tıvətı / δραστηριότητα application / æpli'keifn / ἐφαρμογή, αἴτηση among / σ'mʌŋ / μεταξύ result / ri'zʌlt / ἀποτέλεσμα effort / 'efət / προσπάθεια graduate / 'grædʒueɪt / ἀποφοιτῶ local / laukl / τοπικός tech (technical college) / tek / τεχνική σχολή start / stat / ἀρχίζω look for / lok fo / ψάχνω right away / 'roit ə'wei / ἀμέσως appointment / ə'pointment / συνάντηση interview / 'intəvju / συνέντευξη come across / kam ə'kros / βρίσκω τυχαῖα seem / sim / φαίνομαι promising / 'promisin / ἐνθαρρυντικός operation / 'ope'rerin / ἐπιχείρηση division / dr'vrzn / τμήμα, ὑποδιαίρεση



requirement / ri'kwaiəmənt / ἀνάγκη, ἀπαίτηση education / ed30'keifn / μόρφωση lively / 'laıvlı / ζωπρός mind / maind / μυαλό genuine / 'dzenjom / yvhotoc desire / di'zarə / ἐπιθυμία communicate / kə'miunıkeıt / ἐπικοινωνῶ intelligence / ιπ'telidaəns / εὐφυία handwriting / 'hænd'raitin / γραφικός χαρακτήρας excellent / 'ekslant / έξαιρετικός spelling / 'spelin / ὀρθογραφία persuasive / pa'sweisiv / πειστικός manner / 'mænə / τρόπος comprehensive / 'kompri'hensiv / ÈKTETQUÉVOC career / ka'rıa / καριέρα detail / 'diteil / λεπτομέρεια quote / kwəut / ἀναφέρω reference / 'refrns / μνεία, παραπομπή send / send / στέλνω form / fom / ἔντυπο reply / ri'plai / ἀπαντῶ, ἀπάντηση report/ ri'pot / παρουσιάζομαι, ἀναφέρω wake up / 'weik' Ap / ξυπνω anxious / 'ænk [əs / ἀνήσυχος post / paust / θέση want / wont / θέλω think / θιηk / σκέπτομαι, νομίζω get off / 'get of / κατεβαίνω knock / nok / κτυπῶ shorthand / 'jothænd / στενογραφία successfully / sək'sesflı / ἐπιτυχημένα finally / 'fainli / τελικά UK / UNITED KINGDOM / Ἡνωμένο Βασίλειο

# **Exercises**

- Answer the following questions using one complete sentence for each answer:
  - 1. What was the meal in the train like?
  - 2. Was the meal cheap or expensive?
  - 3. Why? Jane had her meal free.
  - 4. What does the boy like?
  - 5. Where does Adela Cartwright work?
  - 6. Is the advertising business simple?
  - 7. What does it require?
  - 8. Was Adela keen to start work when she graduated?
  - 9. How was the advertisement about the advertising agency?
  - 10. Which is the address of the PA Advertising?
  - 11. Which is the reference of the advertisement?
  - 12. Why was Adela anxious in the morning of Monday, 26 June?



- II. Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE according to the context:
  - 1. At the beginning Cartwright knew everything about the advertising business.
- 2. According to Mr Clarkson the advertising business is very complex.
- 3. Adela wanted to start work immediately.
- 4. Adela was not very lucky in finding work.
- The UK Operations Division of the PA Advertising had a requirement for a manager.
- 6. The reply to Adela's application came late.
- 7. Adela went to Knightsbridge by bus.
- 8. The shorthand test was successful.

#### III. Change the following sentences to simple Past Tense:

- 1. He explains the situation very clearly1.
- 2. Mr Smith always starts his lessons in time.
- 3. This job seems very promising.
- 4. Jane always waits for a letter anxiously2.
- 5. Bert wants a new job.
- 6. Daniel walks to the underground station everyday.
- 7. She sometimes knocks at the door nervously3.
- 8. They like the job very much.
- 9. The manager sometimes says nothing about it.
- He always reads two newspapers at nights.
- 11. Mr Ellis sends his parcels by Post.
- 12. Colin always thinks very much before doing something.
- 13. Deborah always leaves her office at 5.30 in the afternoon.
- 14. She gets off at Oxford Circus.
- 15. She goes to a local tech to study languages and shorthand writing.
- 16. Mr Berger knows the advertising business guite well.
- 17. Some students always come to school late.
- 18. We usually wake up at 6.30 in the morning.
- 19. The children take their lunch at school.
- 20. Those books are very interesting.
- 1. clearly = μέ σαφήνεια
- 2. anxiously = ἀνυπόμονα
- 3. nervously = νευρικά

#### DRILLS

## I. Respond as indicated.

(a) He comes to school every day.

He came to school every day.

- 1. She goes to London by train.
- 2. They take the car every morning.
- 3. She wakes up late on Sundays.
- 4. The manager sometimes leaves the office late.
- 5. We get off here in the mornings.



#### (b) Does she go to her office by bus?

#### No, but she went there by bus yesterday.

- 1. Do they come to London by plane?
- 2. Does he take his car in the mornings?
- 3. Do you get off at Bond street station?
- 4. Does she leave from her house late?
- 5. Do they wake up at 6.30 every morning?

#### II. Complete the sentences as in the examples:

(a) Adela 1. ————	entered	the room.
3. ———	graduated	the University
2. Emery — 3. ———— 4. ————		job.
1	nt to London to	bus. train. Liverpool
1		a week ago. train two days ago.



#### 19.1 Did she have lunch alone?



Adela Cartwright was quite aware of the whole business after a few weeks. Did she have to work hard to get on well? She wondered. And then she replied to the question herself. She had to work harder and harder. Every day was almost the same at the office. She typed letters from 9 to 10 or sometimes to 11.30 and she had hardly any time left thereafter to do anything else, but go to the nearby restaurant and have lunch.

Did she have lunch alone? Most of the time none of her colleagues were free to accompany her, so she had lunch alone.

She went to the restaurant, had a quick one course - lunch and then back to the office. She rushed to work again, typed some more letters and prepared everything before four o'clock when she met Mr Clarkson.





He signed the letters always at the same time, at about 4.15 and then they had a talk about the most important and urgent cases and the projects for further business promotion.

Then, one day, the big news came. Mr Clarkson gave her signing responsibilities and told her to deal with customers herself without previous recourse to him. What did that mean? It meant greater variety in her job, more interesting occupation and bigger salary, of course. What did Adela do when she heard that news?

Nothing in particular.



## 19.2 Look at the following pictures.



What did she do at 5.30? She left the office as usually and walked to the station. She didn't go by bus. She took the underground. Then, she went home. She had a lot of housework to do and she wanted to write down some ideas about some important customers. She didn't buy anything to eat from a take away shop because she likes to prepare her own meals.



So at 7.45 she did some cooking What did she do then?



At 8.15 she did the washing up. She didn't use a dish washer because she hasn't got any.

Then, at 8.30 she tidied the living room. She didn't use a broom to do so. She used a vacuum cleaner instead. That helped her do the work quicker and better. When everything was ready she ate something and afterwards took a seat and studied some ideas she wanted to suggest to two customers of the PA Advertising for their campaign.







# 19.3 Could you write those adverts yourself?

Here are now some of the adverts Adela prepared for the customers of the agency.

It was a bright sunny Sunday morning when we packed the kids in the back of the car and took to the open road.

Because we had only a few hours to ourselves, we went where we knew the views are magnificent. And because thousands of other people had the same idea at exactly the same time we saw them all there!

DO YOU WANT TO DESCRIBE YOUR OUTINGS LIKE THAT? IF NOT, BUY O.S. MAPS.
They show you much more than the way.

We never used to have guests to dinner. Vymura Colour changed all that.

Our dining room lacked appetite appeal until we discovered Vymura.



Now it looks like the Ritz.

We changed the whole look of the dining room. We painted it with harmonising Colour Gloss to create a unique effect.

Vy mura Colour Gloss. So easy to use.

19.1a	type-d	a letter.	
	sign-ed	a letter.	
	prepare-d	the meal.	
	pack-ed	ino moun	
	help-ed him de	the exercise.	
We They	lack-ed discover-ed use-d		
You	paint-ed	the living room.	
	tid-ied	and niving room.	
	rush-ed into th	e office.	
	wonder-ed abo	out that.	
	change-d opin	ion about that.	
	repl-ied to the	r letter.	
	stud-ied their	suggestions.	

Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	-1	
meet	met	– give do	gave did
tell	told	eat	ate
make	made	see	saw



19.2	She He We They You He	type-d some letters. pack-ed his meal. said nothing. rush-ed home. tid-i-ed the room. play-ed football.		
	Did	she he we they you he	type some letters? pack his meal? say good morning?  rush home? tidy the room? play football?	
	She He We	عدم المال	type some letters. pack his meal. say good morning.	
	They You He	did not	rush home. tidy the room. play football.	

19.3	Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverbs	
	quick exact careful bad short	quick-ly exact-ly careful-ly bad-ly short-ly	hard good lucky hard gay	hard well luckily hardly gaily	

# Vocabulary

aware of / a'wea av / ἐνημερωμένος whole / haul / όλόκληρος get on / get on / προοδεύω wonder / 'wʌndə / ἀναρωτιέμαι rebly / ri'plai / ἀπαντῶ almost / 'olməυst / σχεδόν hardly / 'hadlı / δύσκολα (hardly any-σχεδόν καθόλου) she had hardly any time left/μόλις καί της ἔμενε λίγος ἐλεύθερος χρόνος. thereafter / 'δeər'aftə / ὕστερα else / els / ἄλλος nearby / 'nıəbaı / γειτονικός one-course-lunch / 'wʌn' kɔs lʌntʃ / γεῦμα μέ ἕνα εἶδος φαγητοῦ course / kos / πιάτο (φαγητοῦ) rush / τ∧∫ / σπεύδω sign / sain / ὑπογράφω talk / tok / συζητώ



urgent / 'adaant / ἐπεῖνον project / 'prodzekt / σχέδιο promotion / pra'mau(n / προώθηση, προαγωγή signing / 'sainin / ὑπογραφή responsibility / ri'sponsə'biləti / εὐθύνη deal with / 'dil 'wið / ἀσχολοῦμαι customer / 'kastama / πελάτης previous / 'privies / προηγούμενος recourse / ri'kos / προσφυνή occupation / 'okju'persn / ἀπασχόληση salary / 'sælərı / μισθός hear / 'hɪə / μαθαίνω, ἀκούω particular / pa'tik jula / ίδιαίτερος housework / 'hauswak / νοικοκυριό usually / 'juʒlı / συνήθως idea / αι'dıə / ἰδέα take away / 'teik ə'wei / παίρνω μαζί μου instead / in'sted / ἀντ' αὐτοῦ afterwards / 'aftawadz / κατόπιν seat / sit / κάθισμα suggest / sə'dʒest / προτείνω campaign / kæm'pein / καμπάνια, ἐκστρατεία bright / brait / ζωπρός sunny / 'sani / ἡλιόλουστος pack / pæk / φορτώνω . «ἐπιβιβάζω» view / viu / θέα magnificent / mæg'nıfısnt / θαυμάσιος exactly / ιg'zæktlı / ἀκριβῶς outing / 'αυτιη / ἔξοδος, ἐκδρομή guest / gest / καλεσμένος, φιλοξενούμενος lack / læk / στερούμαι, χρειάζομαι appetite / 'æpətαιt / ὄρεξη appeal / ə'pil / yonτεία, ἕλξη discover / di'skavə / ἀνακαλύπτω harmonising / 'hamənaızıŋ / άρμονικός gloss / glos / λούστρο, γυαλάδα, ρεπολίνη create / kri'eit / δημιουργώ unique / ju'nık / μοναδικός effect / ι'fekt / ἀποτέλεσμα

# **Exercises**

#### I. Answer the following questions using one complete sentence for your answer:

- 1. Where did Tom go yesterday?
- 2. How did he go there?
- 3. What did he have for lunch?
- 4. How much did they pay for his sister?
- 5. When did Adela enter the advertising business?
- 6. Did she know anything about it then?
- 7. What did Mr Clarkson explain to her?
- 8. When did Adela start looking for a job?



- 9. How long did she wait for the reply to her application?
- 10. Where did she get off?
- 11. What did she have at the advertising agency?
- 12. Did she get the job?
- 13. Did Adela have to work hard?
- 14. Did she have lunch with some friends?
- 15. What time did she meet Mr Clarkson?
- 16. What was the big news?
- 17. What did Adela do when she heard the news?
- 18. What did she do at 5.30 of that day?
- 19. Did she take the bus?
- 20. Where did she go?

#### II. Change the following sentences

- (a) into interrogative form
- (b) into negative form
- 1. Adela entered the local Tech last year.
- 2. We explained the problems clearly.
- 3. She always started the lessons in time.
- 4. The job seemed very promising.
- 5. Colin waited for their reply.
- 6. Peter asked the way.
- 7. Bert wanted a new job.
- Judy walked to the underground alone.
- 9. She knocked at the door just at 9.20'
- 10. The students graduated from the University.
- 11. The manager said nothing.
- 12. She liked the job very much.
- 13. Helen typed a lot of letters vesterday.
- 14. The manager signed the letters at 4.15'
- 15. Betty prepared the meal.
- 16. Father helped the children do the excercises well on Monday.
- 17. We discovered a super paint.
- 18. They painted the living room last week.
- She rushed into the office.
- 20. We wondered about that quite a lot.
- 21. They changed opinion about that yesterday.
- 22. She replied to him immediately.
- 23. We all studied their suggestions carefully.
- 24. They met outside the cinema yesterday.
- 25. We saw an interesting film last night.
- 26. Alda read an amusing book last week.
- 27. The students left for London on Saturday.
- 28. She studied Chemistry when she was at school.
- 29. Peter ate a smashing meal on the train.
- 30. I thought he was right.



#### III. Complete the sentences as in the example:



Mrs Berth lived in London five years ago. Was she a teacher then? No, she was not a teacher. She was a dentist.

Emmy was on holiday last month.

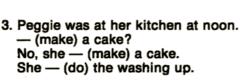
 (go) to Athens?
 No, she — (go) to Athens.
 She — (go) to Paris.





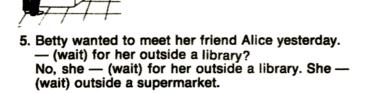
Clara had work at the office in the morning.
 — (wait) for the bus or for the train?

 No, she — (wait) for the train.
 She — (wait) for the bus.





4. At 6 o'clock yesterday, Basil was at the box office. — (buy) a ticket for the cinema or for the train? No, he — (buy) a ticket for the train. He — (buy) a ticket for the cinema.





#### DRILLS

- I. Change to negative as in the examples:
  - (a) Mary went to the cinema.

Mary didn't go to the cinema.

John got a new job.
Daniel woke up at seven.
Peggie left for Canada.
Bert signed all the letters.
Eric ate three sandwiches.

(b) Emmy did the washing up yesterday.

Emmy didn't do the washing up yesterday.

Julian met her friend yesterday.
Bartie sent a letter last week.
Adrian knew his lesson today.
Mr Parker came home last month.
Powers thought about it carefully all this morning

- II. Respond as indicated:
  - (a) Did she type the letter?

Yes, she did.

Did Alma prepare the meal?
Did they use a super paint?
Did Alexis paint the kitchen?
Did they wonder about it?
Did you change your opinion about that?

(b) Did she sign the letter?

No, she didn't.

Did you rush to the office? Did they reply to your letter? Did Steve study Maths? Did he see her? Did Colin pack his meal?



## (c) Peter wrote a letter last week, didn't he?

#### Yes, but he didn't get a reply to it, did he?

Graham asked a question, didn't he? Freddy made an application for a new job, didn't he? Helen suggested something, didn't she? Anne asked him the way, didn't she?



Did she have lunch there? No, she didn't have lunch. (breakfast) She had breakfast.



Did she do the washing up? No, ------(make a cake) ------



Did they look at some shirts? No, -----(hats)-----



Did the children play tennis? No, -----(football)



Did she write a letter? No, ------(type one) ------



Did they watch TV? No,-----(study English)

Did Mr Burton read a newspaper to his children? No, ------(a story) -------





# **REVIEW TEST**

# Which is correct in the following a, b or c?

1. Tom is 1.75m	tall and Mary is 1.60m tall.
Tom is	
	a. taller than
	b. shorter than
	c. not taller than
2. An aeroplane	flies a helicopter.
	a. as low as
	b. higher than
	c. lower than
3. He is writing a	letter now
•	a. isn't he?
	b. is he?
	c. was he?
4. Susan's got a	fur coat
<b>3</b>	a. hasn't she?
	b. has she?
	c. got she?
# Maria 1 11	
5. Yesterday it	· a very hot day.
	a. is
	b. are
	c. was
6. Yesterday we -	· to the cinema.
•	a. go
	b. went
	c. are going
7. Tom	- football with his friends last week
	a. played
	b. plaid
	c. play
<b>.</b>	, ,
8. We	to the station slowly yesterday.
	a. walk
	b. walked
	c. are walking
9. Aunt Helen	to our house yesterday.
	a. come
	b. comes
	c. came



10. a. I not buy a car. b. I didn't buy a car. c. I didn't bought a car.
<ul><li>11. a. Did you Andy yesterday?</li><li>b. Did you see Andy yesterday?</li><li>c. Did you saw Andy yesterday?</li></ul>
<ul><li>12. a. Did not Peter open the door.</li><li>b. Peter did not opened the door.</li><li>c. Peter did not open the door.</li></ul>
<ul><li>13. a. She made not a cake.</li><li>b. She didn't made a cake.</li><li>c. She didn't make a cake.</li></ul>
<ul><li>14. a. Did he go to England?</li><li>b. Did he went to England?</li><li>c. Went he to England?</li></ul>
<ul><li>15. a. Yesterday he didn't have a pain.</li><li>b. Yesterday he didn't had a pain.</li><li>c. Yesterday he doesn't have a pain</li></ul>
16. Eric woke up and out of the window. a. looks b. looked c. look
17. Last week very hard. a. it rains b. it raining c. it rained
18. She is her brother. a. tall b. taller c. taller than
19. Mr Parker to Japan last month. a. goes b. went c. go
20 you him yesterday morning? a. do see b. did see c. are seeing
<ul><li>21. a. He did not went to Athens.</li><li>b. He did not goes to Athens.</li><li>c. He did not go to Athens.</li></ul>



22. She is typing a	letter, isn't she? a. Yes, she is. b. No, she isn't. c. Yes, he is
23. She sells hats,	doesn't she? a. Yes, he does. b. No, she doesn't. c. Yes, she does.
24 Mr	Burton last night? a. Do you see b. Did you see c. Did you saw
25 ther	re any money on the table yesterday? a. Were b. Are c. Was
26. Most of the bo	oks in this section new now. a. were b. are c. is
27 it	a. Did yesterday morning? a. Did rain b. Did rained c. Does rain
28. Every day Bert	a. goes b. went c. go
29. Grace is older	now than she in 1970. a. is b. was c. were
30. We	for a walk yesterday morning. a. go b. going c. went
31 ther	re many people in the bus? a. ls b. Were c. Was



JE. THIS OIL MAIL	deraid's lattier.
	a. is
	b. was
	c. were
	S. 113.13
33. She was late a	gain and she into the office.
	a. rushed
	b. rush
	c. rushes
	o. radiido
04 Th	Abole bours with March 201
34. They	- their house with Vymura Colour Gloss.
	a. paint
	b. painted
	c. painting
	or painting
25 Sho	- the living room using a vacuum cleaner.
35. She	
	a. tidy
	b. tiddied
	c. tidied
36. They went the	ro
oo. They went the	a. quick
	b. quickly
	c. quicker
37. He asked	what he wanted.
	a. exactly
	b. exact
	c. more exact
38. She speaks Er	nglish
	a. good
	b. goodly
	c. well
	C. Well
<ol><li>39. Adela typed th</li></ol>	
	a. careful
	b. carefully
	c. carefuly
	c. carefully
40. What's your p	roblem? I cannot my exercise.
	a. did
	b. does
	c. do
	UI WU
41 Potor	Holon some maney yesterday
41. Peter	Helen some money yesterday.
41. Peter	a. gave
41. Peter	



42. He alan't	that, did ne?
	a. meant
	b. mean
	c. means
43. John	only a sandwich this morning.
	a. eat
	b. ate
	c. eats
	o. cato
44 They	their meals for the week end.
THE THOU	a. pack
	b. packing
	c. packed
45 As soon as the	ey heard him they their opinion
45. AS SOUR AS LIN	
	a. change
	b. changing
	c. changed
40.41	
46. He	the situation to me two days ago.
	a. explained
	b. explain
	c. explaines
47. Colin	for their reply anxiously.
	a. waited
	b. waitted
	c. waiting
48. I went into the	house quickly. I to watch TV.
To a work into the	a. want
	b. wanting
	c. wanted
	c. wained
40.1	any tirod whom I some home
49. 1 · · · · · · VE	ery tired when I came home.
	a. was
	b. were
	c. am
50. That paint	wet. Don't touch it.
	a. was
	b. were
	c. is
51. I th	e letter to you three days ago.
	a. mail
	b. mailing
	c. mailed
52. The students -	to his question very carefully.
Jan Thie Stadonto	a. replied
	b. replies
	o replies



# 20.1 Matching game again!

Match the numbered sentences with the respective drawings and make sense:







- 2 3 4 2 3 1 1



7. The train was leaving the station just at 5.45 yesterday morning.

8. The street sweeper was holding a long handled broom and was sweeping the side of the street.

9. They were enjoying their time by the beach at that time

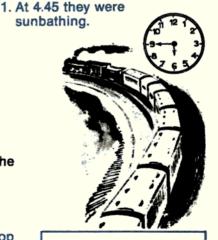
3. They were sitting under an and were taking under an and were taking under an and were taking and westerday.

4. Should all a 4.45 yesterday.

4. Should all a 4.45 yesterday.

4. She was crossing the road to go to the bookshop at 9.00'.

He was advertising a new publication outside the bookshop at 9.00'.



He was hurrying to the house of a sick person as early as that.

#### 20.2 He was dictating and she was writing down some notes.



Yesterday was a very busy day for Adela. It was 6 o'clock but she was still at the office. Mr Clarkson was dictating the answers to some urgent letters and she was writing them down.





It was raining hard while Steve was pushing his bicycle up the steep slope of the hill. It was 2.30 when they reached the bank. They were rushing into it and were going to cash a cheque.



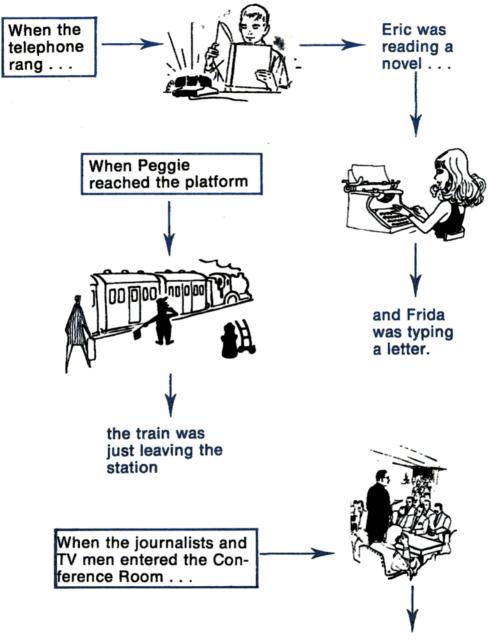
Alma and Betty had an interesting outing the other day. Betty is getting ready for her portrait exhibition. So Alma was posing and Betty was painting her portrait all day yesterday.



Mrs Simmons was reading a philosophical passage of Aldous Huxley and her pupils were listening to her with great interest.

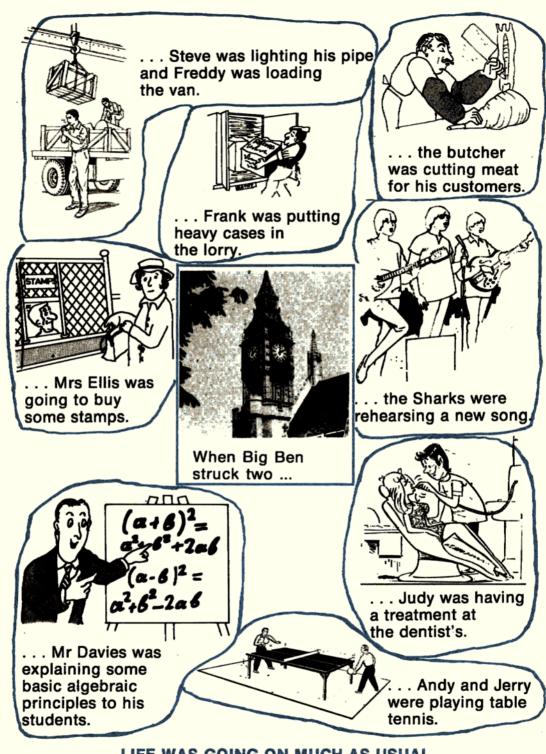


# 20.3 When the telephone rang - - -



the Prime Minister was already addressing the European Economic Community representatives.







									-	
20.1	The train			leaving the station						
	He She John		was	crossing sweeping the road		yos.	terday at 6 o'clock			
-	They The people The boys		were	sunbathing sitting under an umbrella enjoying their time		1	lerday at 6 0 clock			
20.2	He		di	dictating the answer		3			writing them down.	
	She	was	re	ading a	passage		and	he	was	listening to her.
	One		po	osing				l lie		painting her portrait.
	lt wa	as	ra	raining hard				he v	vas	pushing his bicycle.
20.3	Whė	When the telephone rang				Frida	a was	typii	ng a novel. ng a letter. ning to the news.	
20.4	When the Big Ben struck two			Steve was lighting his pipe. Freddy was loading the van. the butcher was cutting meat. Mrs Ellis was buying some stamps. the Sharks were rehearsing a new song.						
	1			Jerr			•	11044		

# Vocabulary

numbered / 'nambə(r)d / ἀριθμημένος
respective / ri'spektiv / ἀντίστοιχος
drawing / dro-ιη / σχέδιο
hurry / 'harı / σπεύδω
sick / sik / ἄρρωστος
cross / kros / διασχίζω
pane / peɪn / ὑαλοπίνακας
enjoy / ɪn'dʒɔɪ / ἀπολαμβάνω
beach / bitʃ / ἀκτή
street sweeper / 'strit 'swipə / ὁδοκαθαριστής
hold / həuld / κρατῶ
long handled / 'loŋ 'hændlɪd / μέ μακρυά λαβή
sweep / swip / καθαρίζω, σκουπίζω



sunbathe / 'sʌnbeɪð / λιάζομαι publication / pabli'keifn / ἔκδοση outside / 'autsard / ἔξω write down / 'rait 'daon / σημειώνω note / naut / σημείωση reach / ritʃ / φτάνω rush into / 'raf 'intə / μπαίνω βιαστικά steep / stip / ἀπότομος slope / sloup / κατηφόρα, πλανιά urgent / 'adaant / ἐπεῖνον outina / 'gotin / ἔξοδος get ready / 'get 'redi / έτοιμάζομαι exhibition / 'eksi'bi (n / ἔκθεση philosophical / 'filə'sofikl / φιλοσοφικός passage / 'pæsidz / κείμενο ring / rɪŋ / κτυπῶ, ἡχῶ novel / 'novl / μυθιστόρημα iournalist / 'daanlist / δημοσιογράφος conference / 'konfrns / συνέντευξη room / rum / αἴθουσα Prime Minister / 'praim' 'minista / πρωθυπουργός address / a'dres / ἀπευθύνομαι European / juara pran / Εὐοωπαϊκός Economic / 'ikə'nomik / Οἰκονομικός Community / kə'm junətı / κοινότητα representative / 'repri'zentativ / ἀντιπρόσωπος liaht / last / ἀνάβω load / loud / φορτώνω treatment / 'tritment / θεραπεία heavy / 'hevr / βαρύς case / keis / κιβώτιο basic / 'beisik / βασικός algebraic / 'ældʒɪ'breɪɪk / ἀλγεβρικός principle / 'prinsapi / ἀρχή rehearse / ri'has / κάνω πρόβα, ἀσκοῦμαι go on / 'gəu on / συνεχίζω strike / straik / κτυπῶ chop / t[op / κόβω

# **Exercises**

### I. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tenses:

1. When I walked past the house, some men —— (paint) it.

- 2. When Tim —— (still eat) his breakfast yesterday morning, he heard the bell of the school ringing.
- 3. He --- (sit) in the library when I saw him.
- 4. I saw them —— (still work) at seven o'clock last night.
- 5. At that moment he —— (watch) television.
- 6. We —— (do) a test when he came.
- 7. While you —— (talk) on the phone somebody knocked at the door.



- 8. While you were writing that letter, I —— (do) my homework.
- 9. As I came in, he —— (write) an exercise.
- 10. I (read) a book when you came into the room.
- 11. She (sleep) at 6 o'clock this morning.
- 12. The butcher —— (chop) meat when I went into his shop.

## II. Complete the sentences as in the example:



# WHEN THE CLOCK STRUCK THREE..

(train — leave — station) the train was leaving the station.



(Tom — take — photograph)



(Mr Smith — read — newspaper — in a bus)



(Peter — paint — wall)



(Eva — swim — along the river)









(Mr Marks — open — door)



(Julie — go into — the restaurant)



(Clara — switch on — TV set)



(Ethel — pour — some tea — into a cup)





(Emmy — paint — a landscape)



III. Which is correct in the following a, b, c?

1. When I entered	I the room he a cigar.
	a. smoked
	b. is smoking
	c. was smoking
2. When we	them they were listening to the news.
	a. visited
	b. visit
	c. were visiting
3. I telephoned I	him yesterday at 10.45' He / [ a letter at that time
	a. typed
	b. were typing
	c. was typing
<ol><li>When they de</li></ol>	cided to leave it hard.
	a. was raining
	b. rained
	c. raining
5. They	the exam when I visited their school.
	a. took
	b. were taking
0 The students	c. are taking
6. The students	an essay on pollution yesterday.
	a. write
	b. were writing
7 Haw many ha	c. wrote
7. How many bo	oks last year?
	a. did you read b. were you reading
	c. do you read
Q Uo	in a cafe when I saw him.
0. Ne	a. sits
	b. sat
	c. was sitting
9at	three o'clock this afternoon?
J at	a. Did it still rain
	b. Is it still raining
	c. Was it still raining
	<del></del>



10. 1 a	a. stand b. stood c. was standing
11. We	- the seaside last year. a. did not visit b. weren't visiting c. didn't visited
12. The children -	a. weren't b. were c. aren't
13. When I met hi	m he a portrait of his wife. a. made b. was making c. making
14. They didn't wa	ant it, a. didn't they? b. did they? c. were they?
15 to	the station when I saw you this morning? a. Were you going b. Did you go c. Are you going
16. Ten years ago	he in London. a. lived b. was living c. lives
17. He	an article for the local newspaper all yesterday morning. a. is working on b. worked on c. was working on
18. When the tele	phone he was watching TV. a. rang b. ring c. was ringing
19. His secretary -	a. sleeping b. was still sleeping c. is still sleeping
20. She	to the kitchen when she heard a knock at the door. a. is just going b. went



# DRILLS

I. Complete the sentences as in the example:

(a)	Yesterday at 6.30', the train was leaving the station.  the bus was passing by.  the aeroplane was taking off.  Ianding.  the yacht was sailing off.  the workers were loading the lorry.
(b)	He was hurrying to the house as early as thatgoing into leaving
(c)	At 4.45', they were sunbathing. enjoying their time. sitting under an umbrella. talking gaily. crossing the road.
(d)	He was painting the ceiling all day yesterday.  walls  windows  cleaning  the house  sweeping  the street
II. Respo	nd as indicated:
(a)	When I saw him (rush into a bank)
	he was rushing into a bank
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	When I saw her (wait for the bus)(talk to a friend)(go into the cinema)(come out of the super-market)(drive a sports-car)



(b)	They were	taking exams	when I	met them.
1.		writing a letter.		
		reading a book		
3.		having a break		
		talking friendly		
5.		speaking Englis	sh	

(c) She was reading and (they -listen to - her)

they were listening to her.

- She was posing and (Betty paint her portrait)
  He was dictating and (Adela write some notes)
  It was raining and (Steve push his bicycle)
  He was having breakfast and (Mary get ready)

### A LIST OF THE COMMONEST IRREGULAR VERBS

Present			Past	Past Participle
awake	/ e'weik /	ξυπνῶ	awoke	awoke
be	/ bi /	είμαι	was	been
bear	/ beə /	φέρω, γεννῶ	bore	borne, born
beat	/ bit /	κτυπῶ	beat	beaten
become	/ bi'kam /	γίνομαι	became	become
begin	/ bi'gin /	ἀρχίζω	began	begun
bend	/ bend /	λυγίζω	bent	bent
bind	/ baind /	δένω	bound	bound
blend	/ blend /	ἀναμιγνύω	blended	blended
			blent	blent
blow	/ blau /	φυσῶ	blew	blown
break	/ breik /	σπάζω	broke	broken
bring	/ brin /	φέρνω	brought	brought
build	/ bild /	κτίζω	built	built
burn	/ b3n /	καίω	burnt	burnt
buy	/ bar /	ἀγοράζω	bought	bought
catch	/kæt∫/	συλλαμβάνω	caught	caught
choose	/ tʃuz /	διαλέγω	chose	chosen
come	/ kam /	ἔρχομαι	came	come
cost	/ kost /	στοιχίζω	cost	cost
cut	/ kat /	κόβω	cut	cut
deal	/ dil /	διαπραγματεύομα	ıdealt	dealt
dig	/ dig /	σκάβω	dug	dug
do	/ du /	κάνω	did	done
draw	/ dro /	σείρω, σχεδιάζω	drew	drawn
dream	/ drim /	όνειρεύομαι	dreamt	dreamt
drink	/ drink /	πίνω	drank	drunk
drive	/ draiv /	όδηγῶ	drove	driven
dwell	/ dwel /	κατοικῶ	dwelt	dwelt



eat	/ it /	τρώγω	ate	eaten
fall	/ fol /	πίπτω	fell	fallen
feed	/ fid /	τροφοδοτῶ	fed	fed
feel	/ fil /	αὶσθάνομαι	felt	felt
fight	/ fait /	πολεμῶ	fought	fought
find	/ foind /	εύρίσκω	found	found
fly	/ flai /	πετῶ	flew	flown
forget	/ fa'get /	ξεχνῶ	forgot	forgotten
forgive	/ fə'gıv /	συγχωρῶ	forgave	forgiven
freeze	/ friz /	παγώνω	froze	frozen
get	/ get /	παίρνω	got	got
give	/ giv /	δίνω	gave	given
go	/ gau /	πηγαίνω	went	gone
grind	/ graind /	άλέθω	ground	ground
grow	/ grau /	μεγαλώνω	grew	grown
· ·	/ hæng /	κρεμῶ	hung	hung
hang have	/ hæng /	ἔχω	had	had
	/ hia /	άκούω	heard	heard
hear	/ haid /	κρύβω	hid	hidden
hide			hit	hit
hit	/ hit /	κτυπῶ		held
hold	/ haold /	κρατῶ	held	hurt
hurt	/ h3t /	τραυματίζω	hurt	
keep	/ kip /	φυλάω	kept	kept
know	/ nəu /	γνωρίζω _	knew	known
lay	/ lei /	τοποθετῶ	laid	laid
lead	/ lid /	όδηγῶ	led	led
lean	/ lin /	σκύβω	leant	leant
learn	/ l3n /	μαθαίνω	learnt	learnt
			learned	learned
leave	/ liv /	φεύγω	left	left
lend	/ lend /	δανείζω	lent	lent
let	/ let /	ἀφήνω	let	let
lie	/ la: /	κεῖμαι	lay	lain
light	/ last /	ἀνάβω	lit	lit
lose	/ luz /	χάνω	lost	lost
make	/ meik /	κατασκευάζω	made	made
mean	/ min /	έννοῶ	meant	meant
meet	/ mit /	συναντῶ	met	met
pay	/ pei /	πληρώνω	paid	paid
put	/ put /	βάλω	put	put
read	/ rid /	διαβάζω	read / red /	read / red /
ride	/ raid /	ίππεύω	rode	ridden
rise	/ raiz /	έγείρομαι	rose	risen
run	/ ran /	τρέχω	ran	run
	/ sei /	λέγω	said	said
say	/ si /	βλέπω	saw	seen
see	/ sel /	πωλῶ	sold	sold
sell	/ send /	στέλνω	sent	sent
send		τοποθετῶ	set	set
set	/ set /		•••	shaken
shake	/ feik /	κουνῶ	shook	
shine	/	λάμπω	shone	shone



shut	/	κλείνω	shut	shut
sing	/ sin /	τραγουδῶ		
sink	/ sink /		sang	sung
		βυθίζω «40-»	sank	sunk
sit	/ sit /	κάθομαι	sat	sat
sleep	/ slip /	κοιμάμαι	slept	slept
slide	/ slard /	γλυστρῶ	slid	slid
smell	/ smel /	μυρίζω	smelt	smelt
speak	/ spik /	όμιλῶ	spoke	spoken
spell	/ spel /	ὀρθογραφῶ	spelt	spelt
spend	/ spend /	ξοδεύω	spent	spent
spoil	/ spoil /	καταστρέφω	spoilt	spoilt
spring	/ sprin /	άναπηδῶ	sprang	sprung
stand	/ stænd /	στέκομαι	stood	stood
steal	/ stil /	κλέβω	stole	stolen
strike	/ straik /	κτυπῶ	struck	struck
swear	/ sweə /	<b>όρκίζομα</b> ι	swore	sworn
sweep	/ swip /	σκουπίζω	swept	swept
swim	/ swim /	κολυμβῶ	swam	swum
take	/ terk /	παίρνω	took	taken
teach	/ tit∫ /	διδάσκω	taught	taught
tear	/ tea /	σχίζω	tore	torn
tell	/ tel /	λέγω	told	told
think	/ Ornk /	νομίζω	thought	thought
throw	/ Orac /	ρίχνω	threw	thrown
wake	/ werk /	ξυπνῶ	woke	woken
wear	/ weə /	Φορῶ	wore	worn
win	/ win /	κερδίζω	won	won
write	/ rait /	γράφω	wrote	written
		, r - 4 m	510	********

# List of modal auxiliaries.

Present can / kæn ἥ kən /	Past could / kud /
may / meɪ /	might / mart /
shall / ʃl 肖 ʃæl /	should / ʃʊd ἤ ʃəd /
will / wil /	would / wud /
_	used to / just ta /
must / mast /	_
ought to / ot te /	_
need / nid /	_
dare / dea /	_



# 21.1 Have you read any witty adverts?

Here are some cut-outs from magazines, newspapers and brochures. They announce something, advertise services or goods. They try to be interesting and attractive. Have you thought of those points yourselves? Have you imagined yourself ever trying to write something like that? Have you ever criticized written messages? Just read the following quotations:

"Welcome to London the world's most exciting and entertaining capital! London has always been the leader in world trends. For centuries, it has also been the centre of the Art World!"



"I don't believe we have ever received as much response from any other magazine promotion as we did from this one...

And then, here is a more business like advertisement:

This is a business letter.

From businessmen to businessmen.

Dear Businessman,

Many's the time you or your colleagues have been our guests. We've flown you across the world to pursue your business or get away from it. And in the process you've given us the chance to carry on our business: flying.

We want to thank you. We were truly happy to have you on

But now that you've flown with us on business, let's talk business a bit. We've copied out for you a few important bits from our last annual report. To let you see what kind of business we are.

We've done our best to give you as much information as possible about our business in this (expensive) advertising space. Do you care to know more about it? Write and ask for complete details.

Sincerely yours, AIRBUSINESS Ltd.,





... Australia? Have you marvelled at the peculiar kangaroos?



... Venice? Have you admired the famous beauty of this Italian port?



... Egypt? Have you seen this world of difference?



... London?
Have you visited the
Tower? Have you seen
the beefeaters that
remind you of days of
horror?





... Paris? Have you felt the excitement and joy of this renowned city?



... Rome? Have you recollected the days of the Glorious past?



... any Arabian Emirate? Have you fancied being an owner of oil-fields?



... Scotland? Have you enjoyed the bagpipes tunes?



### 21.2 She's been an airhostess since 1974.



Amy Simmons is an airhostess. She's been an airhostess since 1974. She's been an airhostess for eight years and she has travelled a lot during all that time. She's been to Cyprus, to Switzerland, to Australia, to Canada, to Japan and to many other countries.

Colin Smith is a farm worker. He works at Colchester. He has been there since 1960. He's been there for eighteen years and he hasn't decided yet to move to another town.





Emery Winston has been an optician for fifteen years. He has seen quite a lot of customers who have asked for his help and has helped quite a lot of them.

Eva Powells has been a nurse at the Wellington Hospital since 1972. She has worked there for six years and has decided to work for three more years before she gets married.





Alice Spencer is a telephone operator at Selfridge's. She's been there for three years. She graduated in 1975 and joined that company immediately. She has been a good employee ever since and her salary is very high. So she hasn't thought of moving to another job.

Julian Simpson has been a dentist since 1968. She has worked hard all this time and has made a good name.





# 21.3 She's been waiting for the bus.



Betty Green works at a bank in the City. She always goes to her work by bus. She is waiting at the bus stop now. She has been waiting for the bus for more than twenty minutes.



Steve Parker always helps his children with their lessons. He has been sitting with them for more than two hours and is trying to explain them some difficult theorems.



Mrs Clara Burton has been waiting before the counter for more than twenty minutes. Quite a lot of people have been standing in the queue before her and she had to wait for her turn.



Jane Berger has been very busy recently. She has been typing letters all this morning, that is for more than five hours.



All these people have been doing something for some period of time. They have been working hard to earn their livings.

Life has been going on steadily in the same routine way!

21.1a London		n h	no boon	tho	leader in w	orld trends.
		m	as been	ine	centre of the Art World.	
Yo	ou	flown		us a c	hance.	
w		have	done o	out s	st. come details.	



21.1b		ever been to	Venice? Australia? Scotland? Rome? London? France? Egypt?
21.1c	Have you enjoyed marveled admired seen visited		the bagpipes? at the kangaroos? the famous beauty? this world of difference? the Tower?

21.2	She's been		an airhostess a nurse a telephone operator	since 1974.
	one's been		a dentist	for four years.
			a farm worker	since 1960.
	He's been		an optician	for ten years.
21.3a			waiting for the bus sitting with them typing letters	for 20 minutes.
	She's been		doing something	all this morning.
21.3b	Has she bed	en	waiting for him sitting there typing letters doing anything	recently?
21.3c	She hasn't	been	waiting for them sitting at the table	for long.
	she's not	Deen	typing letters doing anything	Tor Torig.

# **Vocabulary**

cut-out / 'knt'aut / ἀπόκομμα brochure / 'brəjuə / φυλλάδιο announce / ənauns / ἀναγγέλλω advertise / 'ædvətaız / διαφημίζω service / savıs / ὑπηρεσία goods / guds / ὲμπορεύματα point / pəɪnt / σημεῖο



imagine / ι'mædʒɪn / φαντάζομαι trv / trai / προσπαθώ criticize / kriti'saiz / σχολιάζω written / 'rıtən / γραπτὸς message / 'mesid3 / μήνυμα auotation / kwəu'terin / ἀπόσπασμα welcome / 'welkam / καλωσορίζω excitina / ικ'saitin / συναρπαστικός entertaining / 'entə'teiniŋ / διασκεδαστικός capital / 'kæpitl / πρωτεύουσα leader / 'lidə / ἡγέτης trend / trend / τάση century / 'sent[ərɪ / alwvac response / ri'spons / ἀνταπόκριση businesslike / 'bıznəs 'laık / ἐπιχειρηματικὸς businessman / 'biznəsmən / ἐπιχειρηματίας quest / gest / ἐπισκέπτης pursue / pə'sju / ἀκολουθῶ get away from / 'get ə'wei frəm / ἀπομακρύνομαι process / prə'ses / μέθοδος, πορεία, διαδικασία chance / tjons / εὐκαιρία carry on / 'kærı on / διεξάνω on board / on bod / ἐπὶ τοῦ σκάφους a bit / a bit / λίνο copy out / 'kopi αυτ / άντιγράφω bits / bits / τμήματα annual / 'ænjoəl / ἐτήσιος report / ri'pot / ἔκθεση, ἀναφορὰ do one's best / du'wans best / κάνω τὸ καλύτερο space / speis / xwpoc care / kea / φροντίδα sincerely / sin'siəli / είλικρινά admire / əd'mqıə / θαυμάζω beauty / 'bjutr / όμορφιά marvel 'movl / θαυμάζω peculiar / pr'kjulia / ίδιόμορφος kangaroo / 'kæŋgə'ru / καγκουρώ bagpipe / 'bægpαιρ / γκάιντα tune / tiun / σκοπὸς recollect / 'rekə'lekt / φέρνω στὸ νοῦ μου glorious / 'glories / ἔνδοξος emirate / e'miareit / ἐμιράτο fancy / 'fænsı / φαντάζομαι owner / 'auna / ίδιοκτήτης oil-field / 'oil 'fild / πετρελαιοπηγή beefeater / 'bif'itə / φύλακας τοῦ πύργου τοῦ Λονδίνου remind / rimaind / ύπενθυμίζω horror / 'horə / τρόμος excitement / ik'saitment / ouvkivnon renown / ri'nαυη / ὀνομαστὸς customer / 'kastəmə / πελάτης



make a good name (ἀποκτῶ καλὸ ὄνομα) explain / ικ'spleɪn / ἐξηγῶ theorem / 'θιərəm / θεώρημα queue / kju / σειρὰ recently / 'risntlı / πρόσφατα earn one's livings / (κερδίζω χρήματα) steadily / 'stedɪlɪ / σταθερὰ routine / ru'tin / ρουτίνα

### **Exercises**

- Answer the following questions using one complete sentence for each answer:
  - 1. What do advertisements try to be?
  - 2. What has London been, according to the advertisement?
  - 3. Which is the business of AIRBUSINESS Ltd?
  - 4. What can you see in Australia?
  - 5. What can you hear in Scotland?
  - 6. What can you see in the Tower of London?
  - 7. How long has Amy Simmons been an airhostess?
  - 8. To which countries has she been so far?
  - 9. Where does Colin Smith work?
  - 10. How long has he been there?
  - 11. What is Emery Winston?
  - 12. Where does Eva Powells work?
  - 13. For how long has she worked there?
  - 14. Where does Alice Spencer work as telephone operator?
  - 15. Has she been a good employee?
  - 16. Has she thought of moving to another job?
  - 17. How long has Betty been waiting for the bus?
  - 18. What is Steve trying to explain to his children?
  - 19. What did Clara Burton want to buy?
  - 20. Why do people work hard?
- II. Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE according to the context.
  - 1. Brochures advertise services or goods.
  - 2. London has never been the centre of the Art World.
  - 3. People travel only to get away from business.
  - 4. Air companies are happy to have passengers on board their aircrafts.
  - 5. In Egypt nothing is different.
  - 6. Paris has a lot of excitement and joy to offer.
  - 7. The beefeaters are butchers that work in London.
  - 8. Rome brings to the memory glorious days.
  - 9. Most of the people in Scotland can play the bagpipe.
  - 10. You can find kangaroos in Venice.



### III. Which is correct in the following a,b, or c?

- Yesterday I home early. a. came b. have come c. was coming 2. We — home at the end of the game. a. have gone b. were going c. went 3. She — there since last week. a. has been b. was c. were 4. One of the girls — the room recently. a. was cleaning b. has cleaned c. has cleaning 5. They — at the river since six o'clock. a. have been b. arrived c. were arriving 6. Paul — in Europe for five years. a. lived b. was living c. has lived 7. That lady — from Japan last week. a. was coming b. came c. has come The film has finished and the people — home. a. went b. have gone c. were going 9. The farm worker — digging the fields. a. has finished b. finished c. was finishing I — at home yesterday to study English. a. have stayed b. was staying c. staved
  - a. for

12. She has been a dentist — 1968.

- b. in
- c. since



I saw two men laughing when I — for a bus.
 a. waited
 b. have waited
 c. was waiting

- 13. She has been at Selfridge's three years.
  - a. since
  - b. in
  - c. for
- 14. She for the bus for more than 20 minutes.
  - a. waited
  - b. has been waiting
  - c. was waiting
- 15. He of moving to a new job yet.
  - a. hasn't thought
  - b. didn't think
  - c. thought
- 16. Adela letters all this morning.
  - a. typed
  - b. has been typing
  - c. was typing
- 17. This is the car I recently.
  - a. have bought
  - b. bought
  - c. was buying
- 18. I can't come with you. I my work yet.
  - a. didn't finish
  - b. wasn't finishing
  - c. haven't finished
- 19. Mary can't join us because they her car yet.
  - a. didn't repair
  - b. haven't repaired
  - c. didn't repaired
- 20. I don't know what to him.
  - a. happened
  - b. was happening
  - c. has happened

### DRILLS

### I. Respond as indicated:

(a) Are you looking for a job?

No, I've already found one.

Are you looking for a typist?

Are you looking for a nurse?

Are you looking for a telephone operator?

Are you looking for a teacher of German?

Are you looking for a driver?

(b) Solve this problem please!

But I've already solved it.

Do this exercise please!

Clean that window pane please!

Copy out this information please!

Type this letter please!

Sign these letters please!



### (c) Have you been to London?

Yes, I have.

Have you visited Egypt?
Have you enjoyed the bagpipe tune?
Have you felt the excitement of Paris?
Have you been to Rome?
Have you seen the beefeaters?

# II. Reply as shown:



Is she an airhostess?

Yes, she's been an airhostess for years.

Is Basil a mechanic?





Is Eric a skillful driver?

Is Jerry a farm worker?





Is Ann a housewife?



# III. Respond as in the example:



For how long have they been working at school? (four hours)

They have been working for four hours.

For how long has he been a policeman? (six years)





For how long have they been playing tennis? (three hours)

For how long have they been typing letters? (six hours)





For how long has he been reading the book? (two hours)

For how long has he been shaving? (a quarter of an hour)



# 22.1 He needs a key to unlock the door.



Peter wants to unlock his door. He needs the correct key to do that. He has selected it and will insert it into the lock.

He will turn it clockwise and the door will open.

Daniel has put a sheet of paper in the typewriter. He's going to type a letter. He wants to subscribe to a scientific fiction magazine and he will write a letter to the publishers. He will post it tomorrow and will wait for their reply. He may buy this magazine from a newsagent but he prefers to get it at home regularly.





Jerry and Alice are going into the bank. They will go to Oxford tomorrow and they may need some more money. So they will withdraw from their savings account.

Peggie is going to open the door of the restaurant. She will have her lunch and then she will leave.

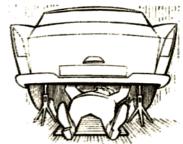
She will go for some shopping and after an hour or so she will go back to her office.





Jane is going to switch on the TV. She will then take a seat and watch the European Song Contest from Paris. Then she will switch the set off and will go out with some friends.

Allan is a mechanic. Something is wrong with a car and he must find out what it is. He needs some time to do that. He has raised it a little and is trying to find the damage. He thinks it will take him some time to find it out. But if it is something serious it may take him quite a lot of time.



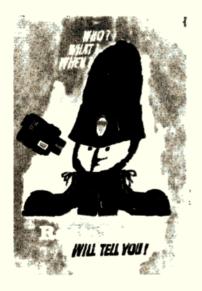


# 22.2 If you want to fly . . .



If you want to fly to Italy we'll show you millions of reasons to fly Olympic.
It will not cost anything to us to smile.
It will not cost anything to you to realize that.
All routes lead to Rome.
You will understand it when in Italy.
Fly Olympic.
We'll show you the world.

This will be a date to remember. Concorde will be at the service of man for the first time. There will be an efficient world because the Concorde will not only cut your flying time in half, it will save you time on the ground as well. Check-in service will be fantastically quick.



We'll make you happy by sending you one of our entertaining books as a gift.

Wherever you come across this emblem, you will recognise it as a symbol of high-quality reproduction and printing

...and, here is the weather forecast.

If the outlook is hot don't worry. Take action.

One of our air conditioning units will give you a cool controlled environment that will keep you on top of your form.



Do you really need to be gloomy? You may be wrong. Fly Olympic! Our last year's passengers will tell you why!













# 22.3 Have a look at these problems . . .

# Have a look at these problems\_\_\_\_Could any of them be yours?



Where can I put my savings so they will be really safe?



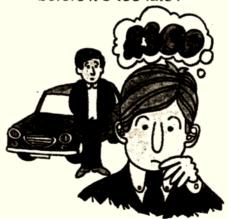
How can I make sure my wife doesn't forget the payment for the deep-freeze next month?



I wish I knew where all the money goes. How can I cut down on the amount of cash I need to carry about with me?



That car the chap up the road's selling is a bargain. Where can I get £300 from before it's too late?





# 22.4 Read the numerous advantages. You may think of even more!

Carrying cash: You will not need to carry large amounts of cash when you go shopping. You will need a certain amount for your small expenses but for larger bills simply make out a cheque and we'll look after the rest.

Where does it go? You will want to keep an exact record of your spending, so we shall send you a regular statement that will help you. This way you will always know where you stand.

Safety: You needn't worry about keeping money around the house. Leave it with us ... and simply draw the cash whenever you need it.



Opening an account: You may think it is difficult. Certainly it isn't. All you need is a suitable reference, your employer for instance or a friend with a bank account.

# 22.5 Some things you need to do and how you can do them.

When you are on leave you may feel like going abroad. If you decide to do so there are some formalities you will have to comply with before you leave. As soon as you comply with these formalities you start for your holiday. Which are these formalities?

When you want to travel abroad: you need to have a passport.

you need to have money in foreign currency.

you need to book a seat, and

you need to book a room at a hotel, of course.







How you can do all those things:

a) You may go to the competent service yourself or you may ask somebody to go for the passport.

go for the passport.
b) You may go to a bank and get the foreign currency either in cash or in travellers cheques.



c) You may go to a travel agency where you can book both your seat and your room at the hotel.

22.1	ı	shall	go to Oxford	nex	t mon	th.	
	you	will	send him a letter		tomorrow.		
	he she it	will	wait for the bus be an advantage to	from	n 5 to	5.15	
	We	shal	need more money	nex	next week.		
	you	will	go for some shopping		in the ofference		
	they		come home	""	in the afternoon.		
22.2	shall I go there? will you be here?		Sha	ıll we	meet you?		
	will	he she it	like it?	will	you	talk to them?	
ı	shall (shan		come.			:	
you	will n (won'		leave.				
he she it	will not		be.		-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
We	shall not		forget.				
you they	will n	ot	arrive.	***			

22.3a	1		have	some cash fo	r shó	ppina		
22.00		need				PP9		
	you		•	a bank accou			-	
	he	needs		a room at a	hotel.			
	she	,,,,,,,		an application	n forr	n.		
	we you they	need	make	sult an enginee e out a cheque o an exact reco	∍.	your	expenses.	
22.3b	Do	you we they		spend so muc receive regula travel abroad? book a seat?	ir stat		ts?	
	Does	he she	need to	worry about it keep money a		ne?		
	l you we	don't	Tieed to	comply with the have a passpoon know where r	ort. ny m	oney (		
	they he she	doesn'	t	keep money a be gloomy. take immedia				
22.4	l you he we they	need	tell yo	tell you all about it. It's quite clear.				
l you Neec he be here tomorrow? we they					you he we they	need not go there. (needn't)		
22.5a	i you he we they	may	come go the be ab	here. ere. sent.	Мау	l you he we they	see Helen be with us, too? let Tom know?	
you he may not go abroad. we they								
22.5b	You	cannot	be mana	ger until you	u grad	duate.		



lf When	you	come here	you	will see her.	
As soon as Before	they		they		

# Vocabulary

need / nid / χρειάζομαι
unlock / ʌn'lok / ξεκλειδώνω
correct / kə'rekt / διορθώνω
select / sɪ'lekt / διαλέγω
insert / ɪn'sət / εἰσάγω

scientific / 'sαιən'tιfik / ἐπιστημονικός fiction / fik∫n / φαντασία publisher / 'pʌblɪʃə / ἐκδότης post / pəust / ταχυδρομῶ tomorrow / tə'morəu / αὔριο

clockwise / 'klokwaiz / καθ' ώρολογιακή φορά newsagent / njuz'eidʒnt / πράκτωρ ἐφημερίδων prefer / pri'f3 / προτιμῶ regularly / 'regiolalı / τακτικά may / meɪ / μπορῶ withdraw / wro'dro / ἀποσύρω contest / 'kontest / διαγωνισμός raise / reiz / σηκώνω damage / 'dæmidʒ / ζημιά reason / rizn / αlτία smile / smail / χαμογελῶ realize / 'rıəlqız/ συνειδητοποιώ route / rut / δρόμος, διαδρομή remember / rı'membə / θυμάμαι efficient / ι'fι (nt / ἀποδοτικός ground / ground / ἔδαφος check-in / t∫ek m / ἔλεγχος outlook / 'autluk / πρόβλεψη control / kən'trəul / ἐλένχω, ἔλενχος environment / ιπ'vaiernment / περιβάλλον wherever / 'wear'eva / όπουδήποτε come across / 'knm ək'ros / συναντῶ emblem / 'emblem / ἔμβλημα recognise / 'rekagnaiz / άναγνωρίζω reproduction / 'rɪprə'dʌkʃn / ἀναπαραγωγή quality / 'kwoleti / ποιότητα printing / 'printin / ἐκτύπωση entertaining / 'entə'temin / διασκεδαστικός inspire / ɪn'spαɪə / ἐμπνέω gloomy / 'glumı / ζοφερός cut down / 'kat down / περικόπτω cash / kæʃ / μετρητά deep-freezer / dip 'frizə / καταψύκτης chạp / tʃæp / ἄνθρωπος, φίλος, τύπος bargain / 'bogin / εὐκαιρία numerous / 'njumeres / πολυάριθμος advantage / ad'vontida / πλεονέκτημα expense / ιk'spens / δαπάνη make out / 'merk out / συμπληρώνω (ἐπιτανή) cheque / t[ek / ἐπιταγή



exact / 'ig'zækt / ἀκριβής record / 'rekod / ἀρχεῖο, ἔκθεση spending / 'spendin / ἔξοδα, δαπάνες statement / 'stertment / δήλωση . ἀναφορά whenever / wen'eva / ὁποτεδήποτε suitable / 'sutəbl / κατάλληλος reference / 'refrns / ἐγγυητής employer / ιm'ploia / έργοδότης for instance / fo'instans / γιά παράδειγμα leave / liv / (οὐσ.) ἄδεια formality / fo'mælətı / κανονισμός, διατυπώσεις comply (with) / kəm'plar wið / συμμορφώνομαι abroad / ə'brod / τό ἐξωτερικό passport / 'paspot / διαβατήριο foreign / 'foren / Eévoc currency / 'karənsı / vóulgua book (v) / buk / κλείνω (θέση, δωμάτιο κ.λ.π.) competent / kompitant / άρμόδιος service / 'savis / umnoeola travellers cheques / 'trævles t feks / ταξιδιωτικές ἐπιτανές agency / 'eidzənsi / πρακτορείο

# **Exercises**

- Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the context:
  - 1. To unlock a door you need to select the correct key.
  - 2. When you turn the key clockwise the door doesn't open.
  - 3. You can buy magazines only from publishers direct.
  - 4. To watch a programme at the TV you need to switch the set on.
  - 5. It takes a little time to find out a serious damage in a car.
  - 6. Concorde is a big success in air transports.
  - 7. Air conditioning doesn't give controlled environment.
  - 8. Your savings are safe in a bank.
  - 9. There is no way to avoid carrying cash with you.
- When you have cheques with you you also need to carry large amounts of cash.
- 11. It isn't difficult to open an account.
- 12. If you travel abroad you do not need to comply with any formalities.
- II. Which is correct in the following a, b or c?
  - 1. As soon as I this letter I'll take it to the post.
    - a. will finish
    - b. finish
    - c. finished
  - 2. I promise I hard from tomorrow.
    - a. will study
    - b. study
    - c. studied



3. He thinks the weather — fine tomorrow. a. is b. be c. will be 4. He — three cups of coffee since four o'clock. a. will drink b. has drunk c. drinks 5. Our teacher never begins teaching until every body — in the classroom. a. is b. will be c. has been 6. They — tomorrow evening. a. arrived b. arriving c. will arrive 7. — you tell me the time? a. Can b. Mav c. Have 8. You - go now, the lesson is over. a. may to b. can to c. may 9. You - worry, everything is alright. a. can't b. may not c. needn't 10. If her brother — that, he will be angry. a. knows b. will know c. shall know 11. They will come tomorrow if they — time. a. will have b. shall have c. have 12. The temperature — higher next week. a. shall be

c. has been 13. Every time I — him, ne is weil-dressed.

a. will see

b. will be

b. have seen

c. see

14. They will explain it to you when they — back.

a. come

b. will come

c. have come

15. Our teacher — the papers last Friday.

a. corrected

b. will correct

' c. has corrected

- 16. If they search properly they find it.
  - a. need
  - b. may to
  - c. may
- 17. He come tomorrow, but I am not sure.
  - a. mav
  - b. may to
  - c. can
- 18. You little time to find a small damage.
  - a. won't need
  - b. need not
  - c. will need
- 19. You must study hard before too late.
  - a. it will be
  - b. it is
  - c. it has been
- 20. We cannot employ her until
  - a. she will graduate
  - b. she graduates
  - c. she has graduated

### DRILLS

### I. Reply as in the example:

(a) The lesson has lasted a long time.

Yes, and it will last much longer.

The examination has lasted a long time.

The programme has lasted a long time.

The interview has lasted a long time.

The rehearsal has lasted a long time.

The cooking has lasted a long time.

(b) Will you leave for London tomorrow?

No. but I'll leave next week.

Will you take exams tomorrow?

Will they come home tomorrow?

Will she buy that hat tomorrow?

Will he move to his new house tomorrow?

Will the children play football tomorrow?

(c) John will go to Montreal on Sunday.

Will he be there next week, too?

Helen will fly to New York tomorrow.

Frank will drive to Belgrade on Monday.

Richard will leave for London tomorrow.

will visit Venice soon.

They will go to Rome for holidays.



(d) Daniel wants to write an essay.

It won't take him long.

Bert wants to listen to the news.
Graham wants to find out what's wrong with his car
Clara wants to sweep the floor.
Ann wants to make the bed.
Eric wants to study English.

# II. Complete the sentences as in the examples:

(a) May I have a	book? newspaper?	(b) It may be	cold fine	tomorrow.
some	magazine? stamps? money? brochures?		sunny windy hot cloudy	
(c) Da	vies may come	this afternoon. tomorrow next week next month		

### III. Respond as indicated:

(a) It may be difficult.

Yes, but it may not be difficult

It may be expensive. It may be easy.

It may be a bargain.

It may be suitable.

It may be necessary.

(b) You need a passport to travel abroad, don't you?

Yes, I do.
You need to have foreign currency, don't you?
He needs to have a camera, doesn't he?
She needs to book a room at the hotel, doesn't she?
They need to pay for their ticket, don't they?
You need to work hard, don't you?

(c) You must speak English.

Do I need to?

They must study hard. She must come early. You must type it quickly. He must go there. They must telephone me.



### (d) You needn't worry!

No, I needn't.

You needn't be anxious!
They needn't be gloomy!
She needn't care too much!
He needn't come!
We needn't be there!

# FINAL TEST

### Which is correct a, b or c?

- 1. Policemen unitorms.
  - a. are wearing
  - b. wear
  - c. wears
- 2. She does not need uniform in her work.
  - a. a
  - b. an
  - c. the
- 3. They'll come back in half hour.
  - a. a
  - b. the
  - c. an
- 4. That is most unusual stamp.
  - a. a
  - b. the
  - c. an
- 5. There is a lot of traffic today.
  - a. a
  - b. the
  - c. —
- 6. The play started before we the theatre.
  - a. reach
  - b. reached
  - c. reaching
- What was Frida doing at seven this morning?She then.
  - a. was sleeping
  - b. slept
  - c. has been sleeping
- 8. The match has finished and the people home.
  - a. went
  - b. home gone
  - c. were going
- 9. It's not easy for me to tell you what yesterday.
  - a. happening
  - b. has happened
  - c. happened



10. The — way to reach the station is to cross the park. a. easier b. easiest c. easy 11. My figncé and — went for a walk. b. me c. my 12. I asked — to type a letter for me. a. she b. her c. hers My friends are coming. Open the door for — please. a. they b. him c. them 14. I think I lost my purse — around here. a. anywhere b. somewhere c. nowhere 15. Today is Sunday. Yesterday — Saturday. a. will be b. is c. was 16. Yesterday was Monday. Tomorrow --- Wednesday. a. will be b. is c. was 17. I woke up — 6.30 this morning. a. at b. on c. to 18. It started to rain while she was waiting — the bus. a. to b. from c. for 19. He — to many countries. a. was b. has been c. is She always tells — truth. a. a b. the C. --21. Last week we — for a picnic. a. were going b. have gone c. went 22. Give that newspaper to me. It's a. mine. b. me.



c. my.

- They all enjoyed yesterday.
  - a. themselves
  - b. themselfs
  - c. theyselves
- 24. The men repairing the pipe.
  - a. has finished
  - b. have finished
  - c. finished
- 25. I at home yesterday to study Physics.
  - a. stayed
  - b. was staying
  - c. have stayed
- 26. I saw Peter yesterday. He along the street with Mary.
  - a. walked
  - b. have been walking
  - c. was walking
- 27. It's already late. I must home now.
  - a. went
  - b. go
  - c. been
- 28. When I reach home I my homework.
  - a. am doing
  - b. have done
  - c. wili do
- 29. Emery always across the river.
  - a. swims
  - b. is swimming
  - c. was swimming
- 30. Where are you going? I shopping.
  - a. go
  - b. am going
  - c. going
- If it tomorrow we shall not go there.
  - a. will rain
  - b. rained
  - c. rains
- 32. They the dam for three hours.
  - a. have been repairing
  - b. are repairing
  - c. were repairing
- 33. He can't swim very well, —?
  - a. can't he
  - b. could he
  - c. can he
- 34. The students will arrive soon, -?
  - a. won't they
  - b. will they
  - c. will not they
- 35. He lives quite near the station, —?
  - a. isn't he
  - b. is he
  - c. doesn't he



- 36. This house me of my old house.
  - a. reminds
  - b. recollects
  - c. remembers
- 37. He to London before.
  - a. was
  - b. has been
  - c. has gone
- 38. She by train at the moment.
  - a. has travelled
  - b. travels
  - c. is travelling
- 39. I my best friend since 1976.
  - a. did not see
  - b. have not seen c. saw
- 40. We tomorrow because we are very busy.
  - a. not come
  - b. will come not
  - c. will not come
- 41. When we reached the box office he a ticket.
  - a. is buying
  - b. was buying
  - c. bought
- 42. They will not go out unless you with them.
  - a. going
  - b. goes
  - c. go
- 43. to Mary's wedding tomorrow?
  - a. Going
  - b. Are you going
  - c. Are going
- 44. I to your application as soon as possible.
  - a. will reply
  - b. reply
  - c. have replied
- 45. When I saw them they for the bus.
  - a. waited
    - b. have been waiting
    - c. were waiting
- 46. Tokyo is Manchester.
  - a. big as
  - b. bigger than
  - c. biggest than
- 47. When the telephone rang he a letter.
  - a. has written
  - b. will write
  - c. was writing
- 48. He English all this time.
  - a. has taught
  - b. has been teaching
  - c. was teaching



- 49. He won't be late. He back soon.
  - a. will be
  - b. be
  - c. is
- 50. She letters all this morning.
  - a. is typing
  - b. was typing
  - c. has been typing
- 51. She letters at the moment.
  - a. is typing
  - b. was typingc. has been typing
- 52. I at work early tomorrow morning.
  - a. must be
  - b. must to be
  - c. have be
- 53. He has money and he can give us some.
  - a. a lot of
  - b. fewc. many
- 54. Every man good food.
  - a. need
  - b. needs
  - c. needing
- 55. There is always interesting you can read.
  - a. anything
  - b. nothing
  - c. something
- 56. I haven't got much money but I have --.
  - a. any
  - b. some
  - c. few
- 57. This is story I've ever read.
  - a. the better
  - b. the best
  - c. pest
- 58. You can see in an empty restaurant.
  - a. nobody
  - b. anybody
  - c. somebody
- You do that yourself.
  - a. may to
  - b. may
  - c. can to
- 60. We for you for more than two hours.
  - a. are waiting
  - b. were waiting
  - c. have been waiting



### ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ

UNIT 1  1.1. A A .  1.2. This is a / an .  1.3. Who . ? What . ?  1.4. Verb "to be" (Affirmative)  1.5. Numbers 1-100 (Alphabet)  Structure Tables (5,6,8,9)  Vocabulary  Exercises  Drills  UNIT 2  2.1. The is .  2.2. This is a These are .  2.3. Where is ? Where are?  The is here. It's here.  The are here. They're here  Structure Tables  2.4. These are .  Structure Tables  UNIT 3  3.1. That is / Those are .  3.2. It's there / They are there  3.3. There is a / There are  3.4. Yes, it is . / No, it isn't.  Yes, they are / No, they aren't  Structure Tables  Vocabulary  Exercises  Drills  UNIT 3  3.1. That is / Those are .  3.2. It's there / They are there  3.3. There is a / There are  3.4. Yes, it is . / No, it isn't.  Yes, they are / No, they aren't  Structure Tables  Vocabulary  Exercises  Drills  UNIT 4  4.1. Mr Richmond and Mr Powers  (Have got)  4.2. Some / any / no	KFY	TO PHONETIC SYMBOLS	σελ. 3
1.1. A . A  1.2. This is a / an			
2.1. The is 2.2. This is a These are 2.3. Where is? Where are? The is here. It's here. The are here. They're here Structure Tables.  2.4. These are Structure Tables Vocabulary Exercises Drills  UNIT 3  3.1. That is / Those are 3.2. It's there / They are there 3.3. There is a / There are 3.4. Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. Yes, they are / No, they aren't Structure Tables Vocabulary Exercises Drills  UNIT 4  4.1. Mr Richmond and Mr Powers (Have got) 4.2. Some / any / no	1.1. 1.2. 1.3. 1.4.	A A	5 6 8 9 10 14 15
2.2. This is a These are	UNI	T 2	
2.4. These are	2.2.	This is a These are	20 22 25 26 26
3.1. That is / Those are	2.4.	These are	31
3.2. It's there / They are there 3.3. There is a / There are	UNI	T 3	
4.1. Mr Richmond and Mr Powers (Have got)	3.2. 3.3.	It's there / They are there	45 47 48 50 51
(Have got)	UNI	IT 4	
Uncountable (mass) nouns Structure Tables Vocabulary Exercises Drills		(Have got)	6 6 6 6



# UNIT 5

	Advertising	
5.1.	Whose is this?	7
5.2.	Imperatives and Possessives	7
5.3.	More Possessive Adjectives	72
5.4.	More Possessive Nouns	72
	Structure Tables	73
	Vocabulary	7
	Exercises Drills	77 78
Povi		
UNI	ew Test One	80
	· -	
6.1	Attention! Work in Progress	83
6.2	What are they doing?	84
6.3	He's speaking and they're listening to him	8
6.4a	Advertising and thinking	8
6.4b	Any moment round the clock!	86
	Structure Tables	88
	Vocabulary	89
	Exercises	90 92
	Drills	92
UNI	T 7	
71.	Come to school with them!	94
7.2	A C AC AL December 1	Ū
	teaching them English	96
	Structure Tables	98
	Exercises	99
	Drills	100
UNI		
OIVI		
	Happy birthday to you	101
	Structure Tables	104
	Vocabulary	105
	Exercises	107
	Drills	110
UNI	T 9	
	The quantity and number game	111
	Structure Tables	115
	Vocabulary	117
	Drills	119
UNI	T 10	
10.1	Any matching problems?	122
10.2	All in the day's work!	124
	Structure Tables	125
	Vocabulary	126
	Exercises	128



### UNIT 11

		1.0
11.2	Do you like travelling? Some do's and don'ts More about Travels and Adverts! Structure Tables Vocabulary Exercises Drills	132 133 137 138 139 141
Revi	ew Test Two	143
UNI	T 12	
40.4	It's sains to rain tomorrow	151
	It's going to rain tomorrow	152
	What are they going to do?	154
	Is it going to be a busy day?	156
12.4	Structure Tables	157
	Vocabulary	158
		159
	Exercises	160
	Drills	100
UNI	T 13	
101	There's always somebody to help	162
10.1	Is there anybody here?	163
10.2	There's nobody sitting there	163
	There's always something you can buy	164
13. <del>4</del> 13.5	Is there anything important in	
	the newspaper today?	165
13.6	There's nothing in an empty box	166
13.7	Anything puzzling?	167
	Structure Tables	168
	Vocabulary	168
	Exercises	169
	Drills	172
UNI	T 14	
	UP AND UP AND AWAY	174
		176
	Vocabulary	170
Revi	ew Test Three	176
UN	T 15	
15.1	Longer term saving - higher rate of interest	187
15.2	Jane is fatter than Eva	188
15.3	It's easier to keep your house	
	tidy nowadays	189
15.4	It's less troublesome	190
10.7	Structure Tables	192
	Vocabulary	193
	Exercises	194
	Drille	198



# **UNIT 16**

16.1 Is this the safest way?  16.2 It's the fastest means of transport  16.3 It's the dirtiest place  16.4 The most difficult thing!  Structure Tables  Vocabulary  Exercises  Drills	201 201 202 202 203 204 205 208
UNIT 17	
17.1 It was empty some time ago.  17.2 According to the first clock it's 9 o'clock  17.3 It was full; it is empty.  17.4 People are not now what they were some years ago!  17.5 They were at school; they had lessons  They have games; they are happy.  Structure tables  Vocabulary  Exercises  Drills	210 210 210 211 211 211 212 214 215 220
UNIT 18	
18.1 Yesterday we went to London  18.2 The advertising business	224 225 227 228 229 230
UNIT 19	
19.1 Did she lunch alone?  19.2 Look at the following pictures  19.3 Could you write those adverts yourself?  Structure tables  Vocabulary  Exercises  Drills	232 233 234 235 236 237 240
Review Test Four	242
UNIT 20	
20.1 Matching game again! 20.2 He was dictating and she was writing down some notes. 20.3 When the telephone rang. 20.4 When the Big Ben struck two	247 248 249 250 251 251 252 257



A list of the Commonest irregular verbs	258
UNIT 21	
21.1 Have you read any witty advert?	261
21.2 She's been an airhostess since 1974	
21.3 She's been waiting for the bus.	
Structure Tables	265
Vocabulary Exercises	
Drills	. = = :
UTING	
UNIT 22	
22.1 He needs a key to unlock the door	272
22.2 If you want to fly —	273
22.3 Have a look at these problems —	275
22.4 Read the numerous advantages.	
You may think of even more!	276
22.5 Some things you need to do	070
and how you can do them	
Structure Tables	277 279
Vocabulary	280
Exercises  Drills	282
FINAL TEST	284
They are Toursey when	290



