

Answers to Worksheets and Notes for Use

Grammar

15 & 16 Answers will vary.

19	Correction (if necessary):	Use:	Form:
1. I'm going drive to York tomorrow.	I'm going to drive to York tomorrow.	I	B
2. The water's going to boil over the pan.	Correct	P	B
3. The video is gonna to finish.	The video is gonna finish.	P	C
4. I'm going drive to York tomorrow.	I'm going to drive to York tomorrow.	I	B
5. It's going to rain.	Correct	P	B
6. You're going too sit here till you finish the test!	You're going to sit here till you finish...	C	B
7. We're going to go for a walk.	Correct	I	B
8. 'Lia's gonna buy a new car.' 'I'm going too.'	... 'I'm going to too*.'	I	C / B
9. It's going to raining.	It's going to rain.	P	B
10. I'm going to York tomorrow.	Correct	I	A
11. It's gonna to rain.	It's gonna rain.	P	C
12. I'm going to drive to York tomorrow.	Correct	I	B
13. We're gonna go to Florida in the spring.	Correct	I	C
14. The video is gonna finish.	Correct	P	C
15. 'We're going to Florida.' 'I'm gonna too.'	... 'I'm going too.'	I	A / D
16. The water's gonna boil over the pan.	Correct	P	C
17. Lia's gonna too buy a new car.	Lia's gonna buy a new car.	I	C
18. We're gonna go for a walk.	Correct	I	C
19. We're gonna to Florida in the spring.	We're going to Florida in the spring.	I	A
20. The water's going to over the pan boil.	The water's going to boil over the pan.	P	B

*short form of: 'I'm going to buy a new car too.'

20	Correction (if necessary):	Use:	Form:
1. You're gonna to sit here till you finish the test!	You're gonna sit here till you finish...	C	C
2. Lia's gonna to buy a new car.	Lia's gonna buy a new car.	I	C
3. The video is going too finish.	The video is going to finish.	P	B
4. I'm gonna to drive to York tomorrow.	I'm gonna drive to York tomorrow.	I	C
5. The video is going to finished.	The video is going to finish.	P	B
6. You're going to sit here till you finish the test!	Correct	C	B
7. It's gonna rain.	Correct	P	C
8. You're going sit here till you finish the test!	You're going to sit here till you finish...	C	B
9. It's going too rain.	It's going to rain.	P	B
10. We're gonna to go for a walk.	We're gonna go for a walk.	I	C
11. The water's gonna boiled over the pan.	The water's gonna boil over the pan.	P	C
12. We're gonna Florida in the spring.	We're going to Florida in the spring.	I	A
13. The water's goingto boil over the pan.	The water's going to boil over the pan.	P	B
14. We're going go for a walk.	We're going to go for a walk.	I	B
15. 'Lia's gonna buy a new car.' 'I'm going to too*.'	Correct	I	C / B
16. We're going to Florida in the spring.	Correct	I	A
17. Lia's going to buy a new car.	Correct	I	B
18. 'We're going for a walk.' 'I'm going to.'	... 'I'm going too.'	I	A / D
19. The video is going to finish.	Correct	P	B
20. You're gonna sit here till you finish the test!	Correct	C	C

*short form of: 'I'm going to buy a new car too.'

21 16 matching pairs:

1. I **asked him** to remove his car. (T) / 28. If you need any help, please **ask**. (I)
2. I have so much to **do** today. (I) / 27. We were **doing a drawing**. (T)
3. That was a nasty thing to **say**. (I) / 14. Don't forget to **say hello** to Grandma for me. (T)
5. We **got** home late last night. (I) / 32. They will **get a wonderful surprise**. (T)
6. The concert **made** for a nice evening. (I) / 15. Have you been **making a mess**? (T)
7. 'It's raining.' 'I **know**.' (I) / 21. I figured he **knew the way there**. (T)
8. I **needed a new jacket**. (T) / 40. I'll go – you **need** only say the word. (I)
10. 'Was it a good party?' 'What do you **think**?' (I) / 18. I **thought the same as you**. (T)
11. I'm **taking my phone** to school on Monday. (T) / 26. Unfortunately, the skin graft didn't **take**. (I)
12. I **will** be famous – you'll **see**, mother! (I) / 36. I **saw a squirrel** stealing a nut. (T)
13. I'm sorry, but I **want** out of this deal. (I) / 31. I really **wanted another cream cake**! (T)
17. I **put the key** in the lock and turned it. (T) / 30. It's the same answer I **put** for that question. (I)
19. The judge is bound to **find** for the defendant. (I) / 38. Did you **find an injured bird** yesterday? (T)
20. It is far better to **give** than receive. (I) / 23. I **gave her** a DVD for her birthday. (T)

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25. I don't know who to **tell** or what to do. (I) / 33. Tom has been **telling us** his good news. (T)
29. I've never **used** Microsoft Paint. (T) / 35. The addict was **using** for years. (I)

Without a match – because these verbs are always or typically transitive:*

4. Please **guard** my little brother with your life! (T)
22. Please **bring** me my umbrella. (T)
34. We **discussed** the films of Marlon Brando. (T)
37. I've always **envied** your confidence, Bernard. (T)

Without a match – because these verbs are always or typically intransitive:*

9. My in-laws are **arriving** at four in the morning. (I)
16. It **appears** that he was absent all last month. (I)
24. Has the doctor **been** yet? (I)
39. The meeting **is** on Wednesday morning. (I)

22 16 matching pairs:

1. 'Woda' **means** 'water' in Polish. (T) / 28. My parents **mean** well, but... (I)
2. It's a stray dog – we're not **keeping** it. (T) / 33. **Keep** going, Jennifer! (I)
3. This flat is already **let**, but I have another. (I) / 27. **Let** me borrow your ruler. (T)
4. If you are ready, we can **begin**. (I) / 22. I **began** a new novel a few days ago. (T)
6. Did anybody **call** while I was out? (I) / 29. He **called** me a credit to his company. (T)
8. Her anger didn't **show** in her expression. (I) / 38. I **showed** Ellie your school book. (T)
9. Paula can **run** 100m in 34 seconds. (T) / 11. I can't **run** very fast. (I)
10. We were **playing** with the kittens for an hour. (I) / 13. Have you **played** that new game yet? (T)
14. You are **living** the dream, my friend! (T) / 25. They **live** in Bolivia now. (I)
15. We are **moving** to LA for six months. (I) / 23. I have **moved** the bookcase over there. (T)
16. I don't **believe** that Roger will change. (I) / 31. We **believe** you – thousands wouldn't. (T)
17. Did you **hear** Philippa's funny story last night? (T) / 40. 'Bob's back, you know.' 'Yes, I **heard**.' (I)
18. It **brought** home the gravity of the situation. (I) / 37. Could you **bring** me a plate, please? (T)
20. I **helped** Joe to fix his car. (T) / 24. It might **help** to talk to Clarice. (I)
21. I **worked** hard all night. (I) / 26. The rancher **works** his horses hard. (T)
34. I've never **tried** hang-gliding. (T) / 36. The girl didn't even **try** to contact Zoe. (I)

Without a match – because these verbs are always or typically transitive:*

5. I **have** twenty papers to mark before Friday. (T)
30. He **gave** her a kiss and left the room. (T)
35. Bob **likes** looking at old photos. (T)
39. I'm **finding** this exercise really difficult. (T)

Without a match – because these verbs are always or typically intransitive:*

7. What time will your parents **go** home? (I)
12. I didn't know that Keith had **died**. (I)
19. Johanna **is** from the Netherlands. (I)
32. Where **is** my watch? (I)

21 & 22 Reference: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>

23 Answers may vary. Suggested answers:

1. a) If the plane had taken off on time, I wouldn't have been late for my meeting. **regret**
b) If the plane had taken off on time, not / have / time / browse / duty-free / shops. **relief**
If the plane had taken off on time, I **wouldn't have had time to browse the duty-free shops**.
c) If the plane had taken off on time, I **would've been home for dinner**. **regret**
2. a) If I had bought flowers for Alex, she would have been angry, because she is allergic to pollen. **relief**
b) If I had bought flowers for Alex, go out / me. **regret**
If I had bought flowers for Alex, **she might have gone out with me**.
c) If I had bought flowers for Alex, **she would have felt embarrassed**. **relief**
3. a) I wouldn't have had so much fun if I'd worked harder at school. **relief**
b) become / doctor if I'd worked harder at school. **regret**
I **could have become a doctor** if I'd worked harder at school.
c) I **wouldn't have upset my parents** if I'd worked harder at school. **regret**
4. a) If I had trained as a masseur, I could have had my own practice. **regret**
b) If I had trained as a masseur, work / be / really / boring. **relief**
If I had trained as a masseur, **the work would have been really boring**.
c) If I had trained as a masseur, I **would have made a lot of money**. **regret**

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5. a) I would have been able to see their new baby if I'd visited my cousin. regret
b) be / late / Zumba / class if I'd visited my cousin. relief
I would have been late for my Zumba class if I'd visited my cousin.
c) We would probably have had a big fight if I'd visited my cousin. relief
6. a) If I hadn't stayed late at the observatory, I wouldn't have bumped into my friend Jessica. relief
b) If I hadn't stayed late at the observatory, not / break / expensive / telescope. regret
If I hadn't stayed late at the observatory, I wouldn't have broken that expensive telescope.
c) If I hadn't stayed late at the observatory, I wouldn't have asked my question about the Moon. relief

24 Answers may vary. Suggested answers:

1. a) If we had stayed at home last night, we would have caught my favourite film. regret
b) If we had stayed at home last night, miss / street / festival. relief
If we had stayed at home last night, we would've missed the street festival.
c) If we had stayed at home last night, we'd have had no choice but to clean the kitchen. relief
2. a) If the courier had delivered the grill yesterday, I wouldn't have been at home to receive it. relief
b) If the courier had delivered the grill yesterday, have / barbecue. regret
If the courier had delivered the grill yesterday, we could have had a barbecue.
c) If the courier had delivered the grill yesterday, Rachael could have paid for it instead of me. regret
3. a) We would still be friends if I hadn't interrupted Gemma's wedding. regret
b) she / not / marry / me / instead if I hadn't interrupted Gemma's wedding. relief
She would not have married me instead if I hadn't interrupted Gemma's wedding.
c) I wouldn't have impressed your grandma if I hadn't interrupted Gemma's wedding. relief
4. a) If you hadn't eaten the last chocolate, I could have eaten it. regret
b) If you hadn't eaten the last chocolate, you / miss out. relief
If you hadn't eaten the last chocolate, you would have missed out.
c) If you hadn't eaten the last chocolate, I would have given it to my mum. regret
5. a) If we'd had two kids, we wouldn't have been able to focus all our attention on little Alan. relief
b) If we'd had two kids, there / be / friend / little / Alan. regret
If we'd had two kids, there would have been a friend for little Alan.
c) If we'd had two kids, our family would have felt complete. regret
6. a) If I hadn't quit Instagram, I wouldn't have had enough time for volleyball practice. relief
b) If I hadn't quit Instagram, get / urgent / message. regret
If I hadn't quit Instagram, I would have got your urgent message.
c) If I hadn't quit Instagram, I would've wasted hours on it every day. relief

25 1. If the team is / are not willing to get back together, it looks like our business is finished. (A) 1st 2. If the radiator had not been bled, the heat wouldn't have spread evenly. (B) 3rd 3. You can forget about that pay rise, if the report isn't on my desk tomorrow morning. (A) 1st 4. You can join us for dinner next Tuesday – if you are going to be available. (E) 1st 5. I couldn't be here on time, if I didn't take a taxi. (B) 2nd 6. You can still retake your exams, if you haven't had enough of them. (E) 1st 7. I hate vegetables so I don't eat them, if I don't absolutely have to. (B) Zero 8. If you don't wash the dishes, I'll stop your pocket money. (A) 1st 9. Their wedding should be a really lovely day – if nothing unexpected happens. (E) 1st 10. If I hadn't received that email by 8pm, I wouldn't have been able to finish my work that night. (B) 3rd 11. The car stereo doesn't work if you don't have the key. (C) Zero 12. I'll iron these shirts for you, if you don't want to do it. (D) 1st 13. James could get that job, if he didn't, for some reason, decide against it. (D) 2nd 14. If you don't add your debit card, you won't be able to order online. (C) 1st 15. If you didn't wear protective clothing, you could be injured. (A) 2nd 16. I'm sure United will win the match, if the other side don't play Morgan. (D) 1st 17. They're going to drive to the beach, if there isn't anything good on telly. (E) 1st 18. We won't get to grandma's on time – if the traffic doesn't clear. (D) 1st 19. She doesn't want to talk to you, if you don't apologise. (B) Zero 20. The screws won't come out if you don't use a special tool. (C) 1st

26 1. l) C. 2. e) B. 3. f) A. 4. a) C. 5. h) C. 6. q) A. 7. m) B. 8. d) E. 9. s) E. 10. o) B. 11. c) D. 12. n) C. 13. k) D. 14. b) C. 15. t) A. 16. p) E. 17. g) B. 18. i) A. 19. j) B. 20. r) E.

Extra time:

Once they have the twenty sentences, students could transform each one into either a sentence with 'unless' or a conditional sentence with 'if' – and say which conditional it is. Answers:

1. If you don't really (Unless you really) need to buy a new coat today, it's worth waiting for the sale.
2. Unless my wife agrees (If my wife doesn't agree), I won't be able to join the cricket club. (1st)
3. You're going to fail the test if you don't do any (unless you do some) prep.
4. You'll feel tired in the morning, unless you (if you don't) get your beauty sleep. (1st)
5. Unless you're (If you're not) going to email her, you should buy a card for Auntie Jen. (1st)
6. I'm leaving you, Malcolm, if you don't (unless you) start to appreciate me more!

Answers to Worksheets and Notes for Use

7. Unless I'd (If I hadn't) eaten them, the yoghurts would've gone off. (3rd)
8. Unless the venue reduces (If the venue doesn't reduce) the prices, we won't be able to go to the concert. (1st)
9. Let's go to the cinema, unless the film has (if the film hasn't) already begun. (1st)
10. Nobody woulda used the Xbox, if I hadn't (unless I had)!
11. I won't get that tax refund unless the government changes (if the government doesn't change) the rules. (1st)
12. The birds won't come to the garden unless you (if you don't) give them special food. (1st)
13. I won't continue the lessons with him if they don't (unless they) begin to improve.
14. Unless you (If you don't) use chopped tomatoes the sauce won't taste right. (1st)
15. If we can't (Unless we can) persuade the neighbours to be quieter, we will have to move house.
16. We can have a lovely walk, unless the weather takes (if the weather doesn't take) a turn for the worse. (1st)
17. If your sister hadn't (Unless your sister had) changed her ways, we wouldn't have met her at Easter.
18. If you didn't give (Unless you gave) me my book back, I would tell the teacher!
19. It wouldn't be viable to meet after work, unless I left (if I didn't leave) early – and I can't. (2nd)
20. We can go to the pub, if you don't (unless you) want to order a takeaway?

27 Answers will vary. Sample answers: 1. What time does the bus leave? / Could you tell me what time the bus leaves? 2. Where is my pencil? / Do you know where my pencil is? 3. Why is that lamp broken? / Would you mind informing me why that lamp is broken? 4. Who stole your phone? / Do you remember who stole your phone? 5. What is the capital of Portugal? / May I ask you what the capital of Portugal is? 6. Will it snow tomorrow? / Can you say whether it will snow tomorrow? 7. Why are you late? / Can you explain why you are late? 8. Does Mike work here? / I was wondering if Mike works here. 9. How can I save this document? / Have you got any idea how I can save this document? 10. Why wasn't my package delivered? / I would be very interested to know why my package wasn't delivered. 11. Has anybody lost their handbag? / It would be great if you could let me know whether anybody has lost their handbag. 12. Why didn't I get upgraded? / I just can't understand why I didn't get upgraded.

28 Answers will vary. Sample answers: 1. When is the concert due to finish? / Can you tell me when the concert is due to finish? 2. Is the dry cleaner's open until 8pm? / Does anybody know whether the dry cleaner's is open until 8pm? 3. Why did you fail the test? / I'd love to know why you failed the test. 4. How can I get to the railway station from here? / Do you happen to know how I can get to the railway station from here? 5. What will you be wearing tomorrow? / I've been meaning to ask you what you will be wearing tomorrow. 6. Is this blouse available in blue? / Would you mind telling me if this blouse is available in blue? 7. When will you pay my last invoice? / I'm writing to ask you when you will pay my last invoice. 8. Why haven't you done the washing up? / I wonder if you could tell me why you haven't done the washing up. 9. Where did I put my glasses? / I can't remember where I put my glasses. 10. Where is the toilet? / I was wondering whether you would be so kind as to let me know where the toilet is. 11. What is the price of that painting? / May I enquire as to the price of that painting? 12. What is happening after lunch? / I was hoping that you could fill me in on what is happening after lunch.

29 1. I'm asking you whether I can return this item if it doesn't fit. [I] 2. Do you prefer pop or rock (or rock or pop) music? [D] 3. I don't know why Kerry is crying. [I] 4. Had the bus already left before they arrived? (or Had they... before the bus...) [D] 5. Have you heard whether this will be in the sale? [I] 6. I would like to know how long I need to wait here. [I] 7. Do you like the new Peter Rabbit movie? [D] 8. Didn't anybody inform you about which software you needed to use? [I] 9. Where is Malcolm? [D] 10. Do you recall which sofa was the most comfortable? [I] 11. I'm ringing to ask whether you have home contents insurance. [I] 12. Do you mind if I ask you why your dog is fouling the pavement? [I] 13. Will you ask Tom if he's going to the barn dance? [I] 14. Which bus do I need for Deptford? [D] 15. Jack wants to know whether he's going to get a new bike for Christmas. [I]

30 1. What was Janet doing all afternoon? [D] 2. Who left the skateboard at the bottom of the stairs? [D] 3. Did you have to hand in your assignment yesterday? [D] 4. Did Gill tell you what time her grandma is going to arrive? [I] 5. Do the clocks go forward tonight, or is it next week? [D] 6. How many students will there be in the class? [D] 7. Could you possibly tell me whether Dr. James is busy at the moment, please? [I] 8. Why are you wearing a suit? [D] 9. I've been wondering why I wasn't accepted on that course all morning. [I] 10. It's funny, but I can't remember which skirt suited me best. [I] 11. I would love it if you could tell me why my son didn't get a distinction. [I] 12. Who was at the Christmas party last night? [D] 13. I cannot recall how long you have been working here. [I] 14. Where are you working at the moment? [D] 15. I can't imagine who will be at Maureen's wedding. [I]

31 1. What's the time? [D] 2. What happened to all the cheese in the fridge? [D] 3. Who reset the alarm on my phone? [D] 4. How many children have Margaret and Alan (or Alan and Margaret) got? [D] 5. Can I ask when our plane will take off? [I] 6. I've been wondering why you were talking during the lesson. [I] 7. Can you get me a paper from the newsagent's? [D] 8. Did you get that (or the) job at the (or that) new department store? [D] 9. I have no idea why that man is cutting down a tree in my garden. [I] 10. Is there any possibility that you could tell me why my ticket is invalid? [I] 11. How long will the meeting with Teddy and the others last? [D] 12. Why didn't you buy any fudge for David and his brother? [D] 13. Is there any chance of you telling me why you borrowed my car? [I] 14. I'm not sure what Joanne wants for her birthday. [I] 15. Do you need anything from the deli? [D]

Answers to Worksheets and Notes for Use

32 *Answers will vary. Sample answers:*

1. Category – family:

- Philip didn't use to be married, but now he is.
- Did Alan use to be married? / Yes, he did, but now he is divorced.
- Ralph used to live alone, but now he lives in a care home.

2. Here is a sample conversation based on the category of music:

- A: Did you use to go to concerts when you were younger?
- B: Yes, I did. I went to a lot of concerts.
- A: Like what?
- B: Er, pop concerts. Human League, Squeeze – that kind of thing.
- A: I think that's true.
- B: Yes, it is true.

Students could make it competitive and score points, e.g. ten points for A, if they guess correctly, and ten points for B if A does not guess correctly – and vice versa. You could see who gets to a hundred points first.

3. Here is a sample conversation:

- A: I choose 'appearance' and 'Ralph'.
- B: OK. Ralph didn't use to have grey hair, but now he does.
- A: Great!

As in 2., above, students could make it competitive, scoring points for writing or saying a correct sentence within the time limit.

4. See worksheet for an example. Students may enjoy improvising a story, role play, podcast, or video drama based on the information about the family in both worksheets.

5. See worksheet for an example.

33 *Answers will vary. Sample answers:*

1. Category – health:

- Mandy didn't use to have eczema, but now she does.
- Did Jacqui use to be as fit as a fiddle? / Yes, she did – and she still is.
- Estelle used to have many ailments, but now she is reasonably healthy.

2. Here is a sample conversation based on the category of exercise:

- A: Did you use to belong to a gym?
- B: No, I didn't. I couldn't afford it.
- A: Why not?
- B: The gym near me used to cost £30 per month.
- A: Wow! That's expensive. I think that's true.
- B: No, it isn't true. I used to go to the gym twice a week.

Students could make it competitive and score points, e.g. ten points for A, if they guess correctly, and ten points for B if A does not guess correctly – and vice versa. You could see who gets to a hundred points first.

3. Here is a sample conversation:

- A: I choose 'driving' and 'Jacqui'.
- B: OK. Jacqui used to drive to the coast every weekend, but now she goes once a month.
- A: Well done!

As in 2., above, students could make it competitive, scoring points for writing or saying a correct sentence within the time limit.

4. See worksheet for an example. Students may enjoy improvising a story, role play, podcast, or video drama based on the information about the family in both worksheets.

5. See worksheet for an example.

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Used to + Infinitive – Additional Notes:

We use the construction **used to + infinitive** to describe a habit, state, or regular action in the past that is not true in the present, e.g. 'I used to live in Birmingham, but now I live in Portsmouth.' We use it to discuss differences and to show a contrast between our lives today and in the past.

For negative and question forms we replace **used** with **use**:

'I didn't **use** to live in Portsmouth.' | 'Did you **use** to live in Birmingham?'

In the second clause we can use a variety of time phrases:

I used to...	but now / these days but at the moment / currently	+ present simple, present continuous,
	but recently / lately but since then but for the last few...	+ present perfect or present perfect continuous

Don't confuse **used to + infinitive** with **be used to + noun/gerund**, which has a different meaning (to be accustomed to). Also, **used to** is not connected with the verb **to use**.

We cannot use **used to + infinitive** with single actions or actions that happened at a specific time, e.g.

~~I used to win a medal.~~

~~I used to play football yesterday.~~

Used to and **use to** sound the same in regular spoken English. This is because we cannot manage to pronounce the **dt** sound connection (**used to**), so we omit the **d** to make it easier to say the syllables together. This is called elision. In effect we are saying 'use to' whether the sentence is positive, negative, or question form.

The two clauses in each sentence will be contrasting – often with positive and negative meanings, e.g.

'I used to smoke, but now I don't.'

(negative) (positive)

This is reversed in the negative form, e.g.

'I didn't use to smoke, but now I do.'

(positive) (negative)

35 1. i). 2. f). 3. m). 4. n). 5. l). 6. j). 7. r). 8. b). 9. e). 10. p). 11. s). 12. c). 13. d). 14. q). 15. a). 16. t). 17. g). 18. k). 19. o). 20. h).

36 1. i). 2. o). 3. s). 4. n). 5. h). 6. c). 7. r). 8. q). 9. j). 10. p). 11. t). 12. e). 13. b). 14. f). 15. k). 16. a). 17. g). 18. m). 19. d). 20. l).

40 See next page.

Answers to Worksheets and Notes for Use

Use 'the' with adjective + noun phrases:		Don't Use 'the':	
Category:	Example:	Category:	Example:
rivers [10] canals [25] seas [28] oceans [32] islands [22, 34] deserts [26] geographic areas [43] mountain ranges [24] monuments / landmarks [6] organisations [9, 39] eras [47] -- people (groups)	the River Thames the Suez Canal the Black Sea the Atlantic Ocean the Channel Islands the Sahara Desert the Welsh countryside the Himalayan mountains the Sydney Opera House the British Museum the Middle Ages -- the Miller family [3]; the Millers [42]; the Spanish [7]	days [1] / months [31] names of people [2, 20, 27, 30, 41, 44, 46] titles of people [18] family members [17] nationalities / religions languages [8] villages / towns cities [5, 14, 33, 48] districts [16, 36] / counties [4] countries [23, 50] lakes [52] / lochs / reservoirs forests [53] street addresses [38] companies [56] / corporations [11] products [13, 19, 29, 37, 54] titles in culture [40, 55]	Monday / February John / Lisa Mr. John Miller Aunt Maggie Danish / Christianity German Lynmouth / Oakham Madrid Bloomsbury / Cheshire Brazil Lake Victoria / Loch Ness Sherwood Forest 14 Primrose Lane IKEA / Facebook Heinz Tomato Ketchup Star Trek
Use 'the' with '____ of ____' phrases: [12, 35, 51]		Proper nouns with 'the' which don't fit the rules:	
Category:	Example:	Category:	Example:
Duke of ____ [15] Prince of ____ King / Queen of ____ Kingdom of ____ Republic of ____ State of ____ [49] Isle of ____ Port of ____ [place] of [person] [45]	the Duke of Wellington the Prince of Wales the King of Belgium the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the Republic of Poland the State of Texas the Isle of Wight the Port of Dover the Ireland of James Joyce	peninsula city country [21] province	the Crimea the Hague the Philippines the Transvaal

Answers:

On 1. [-] Tuesday 2. [-] Mike and 3. **the** Green family left their home in 4. [-] Lincolnshire and travelled to 5. [-] Paris to visit 6. **the** Eiffel Tower. Some of them were able to chat to 7. **the** French in 8. [-] French. They stayed at 9. **the** Columbus Hotel, which overlooks 10. **the** River Seine. Despite being abroad they ate at 11. [-] Burger King every night, apart from when they went to 12. **the** Palace of Versailles and took a packed lunch with bottles of 13. [-] Evian water. They got the train back to 14. [-] London and took a taxi to 15. **the** Duke of Clarence – a pub in 16. [-] Mayfair, where 17. [-] Uncle Gary – or 18. [-] Mr. Gary Bradley, to give him his full title – was waiting for them in his 19. [-] Honda Accord.

He'd just got back from a lovely cruise with his wife, 20. [-] Audrey – who was from 21. **the** Philippines. They had cruised around 22. **the** Greek islands on the way to 23. [-] Israel, where they had particularly enjoyed 24. **the** Eilat Mountains, not to mention sailing past 25. **the** Suez Canal. Unfortunately there hadn't been enough time to visit 26. **the** Sahara Desert. 27. [-] Gary had taken numerous photos of 28. **the** Mediterranean Sea with his 29. [-] iPhone, while 30. [-] Audrey relaxed on board. They were looking forward to another long holiday in 31. [-] May – sailing across 32. **the** Atlantic Ocean to 33. [-] New York via 34. **the** Canary Islands. His wife said she couldn't wait to see 35. **the** Statue of Liberty and 36. [-] Manhattan. She wanted to buy 37. [-] Hugo Boss perfume and walk down 38. [-] Fifth Avenue. She'd seen it on 39. **the** BBC as part of a new travel programme called 40. [-] 'Wild America', presented by 41. [-] Simon Fox.

As he drove 42. **the** Greens back home through 43. **the** English countryside, 44. [-] Gary explained that he wanted to see 45. **the** New York of 46. [-] F. Scott Fitzgerald. He was fascinated by 47. **the** Jazz Age. He was also keen to see the place in 48. [-] Philadelphia – in 49. **the** State of Pennsylvania – where 50. [-] America's forefathers signed 51. **the** Declaration of Independence. When they got to their house, close to 52. [-] Lake Wilton beside 53. [-] Wilton Forest, they had a glass of 54. [-] Baileys and watched 55. [-] 'Dancing on Ice' on 56. [-] ITV.

43 Answers may vary. Sample answers:

1. We went **to** a café **in** Blakeney **for** lunch. 2. Her mum works **at** Waitrose **on** the checkouts **with** my auntie. 3. There was a good film **on** TV **on** Monday night. 4. I dropped [-] her mug **on** the floor [-] last week, so I bought a new one **at** Debenhams **on** Tuesday. 5. We went swimming **in** the sea **in** the evening. 6. The squirrel ran **along** the branch then jumped down, squeezed **under** the fence and legged it **into** next door's garden! 7. Uncle Don lives **in** Peterborough **next to** the old fire station. 8. That song was played **on** the radio **throughout** the day – **from** morning **to** night. 9. **In** June we spent a weekend **in** the Lake District **with** the kids **for** Brian's birthday. 10. The guy at the bank was really rude **to** me [-] last Thursday. 11. We went sledging **in** the snow **across** the field **behind** the farm, before walking [-] home hand **in** hand. 12. There was a disco **at** our school **on** Valentine's Day. 13. The couple who live **near** us often have barbecues **at** their house. 14. I was standing **at** the top **of** the hill **for** fifteen minutes. 15. We jumped **into** the taxi and told [-] the driver **to** take us **to** Trafalgar Square **for** the

Answers to Worksheets and Notes for Use

protest. 16. I never eat spicy food **after** 8pm because it tends to disagree **with** me. 17. The bird flew **through** the top window, a few metres **above** our heads. 18. It's Millie's birthday **on** the fifteenth, so let's get **[-]** her a present. 19. We were **at** the cinema **in** Hastings **for** two hours last night. 20. Stephen left **[-]** the house, got **into** his car, and drove off.

44 *Answers may vary. Sample answers:*

1. The guy **in** the room **below** ours was coughing **[-]** all night. 2. Wi-Fi is available **on** this train, so you can watch movies **during** your journey. 3. I put the room key **on** the table **beside** your mobile. 4. I heard a noise, so I got up and went **[-]** outside. I walked **around** the building and found **[-]** a wild boar sitting **in front of** my car, kind of guarding it! 5. Wild boar don't usually live **among** humans but **in** the forest. 6. Barbara pushed **past** her friends and walked straight up to Debbie's boyfriend, hitting him hard **in** the face **with** her glove. 7. I couldn't live **without** my diary because it's got all my appointments **in** it. 8. **Between** you and me, I found Barbara's behaviour **at** the party rather boorish. 9. I leapt out **of** the taxi and ran **towards** the train, but it was already leaving. 10. We ate lunch **at** Mallory's **before** heading **for** the **[-]** cycling event **at** the park **in** Harrogate. 11. I came away **from** the concert feeling **[-]** rather nostalgic thanks **to** the magic **of** jazz. 12. There's a piece **of** Brie **on** top **of** the fridge. 13. As we drove **over** the bridge our picnic basket fell **onto** the road. 14. I called in **at** Sainsbury's **on** the way home **from** work. 15. Our dishwasher has broken down, so I'll need **to** do the washing **up**. 16. We're meeting **[-]** Frank's solicitor **in** town **on** Friday **at** 2 o'clock. 17. 'Where is the bus station **in** Chapeltown?' 'It's **next** **to** the railway station.' 18. We go jogging **in** the morning because we're always too tired **at** night. 19. The bookshelf I was looking for was **between** Classics A-E and Classics K-O. 20. I looked out **of** the window and saw a kestrel gazing **at** me.

45-48 *Print each pair of documents on thin card back-to-back. Cut out the cards and pick one up. You should have a correct sentence on one side and the corresponding incorrect sentence on the other side. SS (students) work in pairs or small groups.*

1. Throw a number of cards on the desk in a random order. SS divide them into correct and incorrect sentences, looking at both sides. Discuss findings, with particular reference to students' L1(s).
2. Place a number of cards on the desk incorrect side up. Ask SS to correct the errors. Discuss findings, as above.
3. Place a number of cards on the desk correct side up. Ask SS to translate them into their L1. Discuss the differences and the errors that could arise. How far does translating from their L1(s) cause errors with prepositions in English?
4. SS write new sentences based on the correct sentences.
5. SS write new incorrect sentences based on the correct sentences and give them to a partner or other group to correct.
6. Give SS the pages with incorrect sentences for them to correct and discuss – or for homework.
7. SS pick up a card and read one side to their partner / group. They have to say whether it is correct or incorrect. If it is incorrect, they correct it.
8. SS group all the cards by preposition, e.g. 'on'. They discuss when we use this preposition in English, e.g. 'on for platforms, days, and dates'. (See p.42.) How does this compare with their L1(s)?
9. SS group all the cards by... a) prepositions of place, b) prepositions of time.
10. Using toys: take a box shape and a figure, e.g. a doll or LEGO figure. One student acts out a preposition with the figure and the box, e.g. 'he is on the box' while the partner or group has to guess it and make a sentence. Then the SS suggest a preposition and the student with the figure has to act it out, e.g. 'behind' = the figure is put behind the box.
11. Board game #1: use a 'snakes and ladders' board. SS play snakes and ladders in small groups with counters and a dice. One student or the teacher (with the answers) is the referee and doesn't play. At each snake or ladder the referee gives the student a card. They have to say whether it is correct or not. The referee has the answers and says whether they are right or not. If they are right they go up (the snake or ladder) and if they get it wrong they go down (the snake or ladder). The winner is the first student to reach the final square on the board. Twist: instead of using the cards, SS have to say a correct sentence with a preposition suggested by the referee. (See p.41.)
12. Board game #2: use a standard chess or draughts board. SS throw a dice and move forward the number on the dice. One student or the teacher is the referee and doesn't play. If a student throws an odd number (1, 3, or 5) they go ahead and move forward. If they throw an even number (2, 4, or 6) they have to take a card and say whether the sentence is correct or not. The referee adjudicates. If the player is right, they move forward that number of spaces. If they are wrong, they move backwards that number of spaces. The winner is the first student to reach the final square on the board. Twist: instead of using the cards, SS have to say a correct sentence with a preposition suggested by the referee.
13. SS look at the cards correct side up and try to predict what the errors will be, before turning them over to check.
14. SS have to say how they would teach English prepositions to a class of SS at a lower level than themselves.

49 1. already. 2. still. 3. any more. 4. already. 5. still. 6. yet. 7. still. 8. still. 9. already / yet. 10. yet. 11. still. 12. already. 13. any more. 14. already, yet. 15. still. 16. already. 17. any more. 18. still, yet. 19. already. 20. yet.

50 1. any more. 2. still. 3. still. 4. any more. 5. already. 6. yet. 7. still. 8. already. 9. still, yet. 10. already. 11. already. 12. yet. 13. any more. 14. already, any more. 15. yet. 16. still, yet. 17. any more. 18. still. 19. yet. 20. any more.

51 *Answers will vary. Basic sentences without further information:* 1. I have already had lunch at work. 2. She hasn't tried on that summer dress yet. 3. Are you still using this cupboard for towels? 4. I don't buy newspapers any more, because they are too expensive. 5. He had already booked the holiday in Marbella. 6. Have you mown the lawn yet, Graeme? 7. I still needed an answer from him. 8. I won't be able to swim in the lake any more. 9. Will you have already completed the report by Friday? 10. Don't mop the bathroom floor yet!

Answers to Worksheets and Notes for Use

52 Answers will vary. Basic sentences without further information: 1. He still hadn't washed the car when we arrived. 2. Will Chloe pick strawberries at the farm any more? 3. We will have already been preparing the meat for the barbecue. 4. Luckily, dinner hasn't been served yet. 5. Did Mike still love his ex? 6. Please don't bother your auntie any more. 7. They won't have already paid for their new kitchen. 8. Did you speak to Kevin about the rota yet? 9. He will probably still be living in a motorhome. 10. Jim hadn't been driving his brother's Mercedes any more.

54 1. Were you alright during **that** storm (D) last night? *Example of words that helped: 'last night' – the time is finished (past simple), so it is logical that the storm has finished too; also 'storm' is singular, so we use 'that'.* 2. **This** jacuzzi (D) is so relaxing! 3. What are **those** kids (D) doing over by **that** old oak (D) tree? 4. I don't like **this** very hot weather (D) we are having at the moment. 5. 'Who's **this** (P)?' '**This** (P) is my cousin John.' 6. **That** jacuzzi (D) was so relaxing. 7. **These** new trams (D) are so cool. I can't feel **this** one (P) moving. 8. Shall we park in **this** space (D) or the one over there? 9. 'Have you finished exercise five?' 'No, I didn't have time for **that** one (P).' 10. 'Take **those** bags (D) upstairs please.' 'Which ones.' 'The ones over there.' 11. 'Our date went really well, mum.' '**That** (P)'s nice dear.' 12. **This** (P) is what I've written so far. 13. **That** (P)'s a nice guitar you are holding. 14. **This** bag (D) is too heavy. I'm going to put it down. 15. 'Are you using **that** spoon (D) over there?' 'No, I've got **this** one (P).' 16. Here you are – put **these** bags (D) in the boot, please. 17. **These** shoes (D) are so uncomfortable. I can't wait to take them off. 18. **Those** (P) who dislike classical music will not enjoy the concert. 19. **Those** (P) are my shoes on top of the cupboard. 20. **These** pullovers (D) belong to Jenny and the other ones are mine.

55 1. **This** (P) is a wonderful meal! I hope it never ends! *Example of words that helped: 'is' – the time is present – near to the subject – and 'meal' is singular, so we use 'this'.* 2. **Those** gardens (D) were so beautiful. I'm so glad I went on **that** day trip (D). 3. '**This** (P) is a rare stamp.' 'What about **that** one (P) over there?' 'Yes, **that** one (P) is rare too.' 4. 'Look – it says **that** bridge (D) is closed.' 'How can you read it from here?' 5. **These** pages (D) contain gap-fill exercises, while the next page is a writing activity. 6. '**This** (P) is my dad.' 'It's nice to meet you, Carla.' 7. 'Can I borrow **those** marker pens (D), please?' 'Yes, when I've finished using them.' 8. 'Let's meet at 9.30am tomorrow.' 'OK, **that** (P)'ll be great.' 9. **That** (P) was a wonderful meal! I was hoping it would never end! 10. 'Which milk do you want in your coffee.' '**This** one (P). Here you are.' 11. **That** bridge (D) was closed, so we had to turn round. 12. **These** stones (D) have been here for thousands of years. Please don't touch them! 13. **That** (P)'s my balloon flying in the sky! 14. I'm going to see my solicitor **this** afternoon (D). 15. 'I forgot to set my alarm and now I'm late.' '**That** (P) was careless, wasn't it?' 16. Hey! Who is responsible for **this** mess (D)? **These** kids (D), or **those** (P) outside? 17. Look! **Those** students (D) have got blue hair! Don't laugh – they might come over! 18. **That** suitcase (D) was too heavy. 19. **Those** trams (D) were so uncomfortable. I won't use them again. 20. **These** gardens (D) are so beautiful. I'm so glad I came on **this** day trip (D).

See following page for notes on ellipsis.

56 Answers will vary. Sample answers: 1. Got the time? / **Have you** got the time? (8). 2. Best pizza in town! / **This restaurant serves the** best pizza in town! (10). 3. Jenny'd had enough of her boss's bad moods. / Jenny **had** had enough of her boss's bad moods. (1). 4. Wait for me after the lesson – but you don't have to. / **You could** wait for me after the lesson – but you do **not** have to **wait for me after the lesson**. (6, 1, 4). 5. Want a biscuit? / **Do you** want a biscuit? (8). 6. When I bought the software, I didn't know it would be so hard to use. / When I bought the software, I **did not** know **that the software** would be so hard to use. (1, 2, 5). 7. Birdbath Stolen / **A** birdbath **has been** stolen. (10). 8. You going to the gig tonight? / **Are** you going to the gig tonight? (8). 9. Get the document from Michael and copy it. / **You should** get the document from Michael and copy **the document**. (6, 5). 10. Lovely weather. / **There has been some** lovely weather **today, hasn't there?** (7). 11. Arthur's friend from Scotland has arrived. / Arthur's friend, **who is from Scotland**, has arrived. (2). 12. Do you live in Bristol? Yes, I do. / Do you live in Bristol? Yes, I **live in Bristol**. (9). 13. When relaxing at home, I love wearing some old jeans. / When **I am** relaxing at home, I love wearing some old jeans. (3). 14. Adventure In Space / **We were watching a film called** Adventure In Space. (10). 15. Worked here for years, haven't we, Barry? / **We have** worked here for years, haven't we, Barry? (8).

57 Answers will vary. Sample answers: 1. We told Jeff his car was cool. / We told Jeff **that Jeff's car** was cool. (2, 5). 2. While leaving the exam hall, Janet realised she had lost her pen. / While **she was** leaving the exam hall, Janet realised **that** she had lost her pen. (3, 2). 3. I can study with you after school if you want. / I can study with you after school if you want **to study [with me] after school**. (4). 4. Put the bags down anywhere. / **You can** put the bags down anywhere. (6). 5. If you use the wrong detergent, it's bad for your dishwasher. / If you use the wrong detergent, it **is** bad for your dishwasher. (1). 6. We just can't agree with your proposal, Mr. French – terrible! / We just **cannot** agree with your proposal, Mr. French – **it is** terrible! (1, 7). 7. Gas Price Record High / **The** gas price **in this town has reached a** record high. (10). 8. Unbelievable! / **That goal was** unbelievable! (7). 9. Seen Bill anywhere? / **Have you** seen Bill anywhere? (8). 10. Mind your head when leaving the aeroplane. / **You need** to mind your head when **you are** leaving the aeroplane. (6, 3) 11. "What's your name?" "Alan." / "What is your name?" "**My name is** Alan." (1, 9). 12. Carrots, tomatoes, half a loaf, milk (x2 semi), cheese (Jack's lunches). / **I need to buy** carrots, tomatoes, half a loaf **of bread, two bottles of semi-skimmed milk, and** cheese **for** Jack's lunches. (11). 13. Jeremy said he couldn't stand listening to opera. / Jeremy said **that** he could **not** stand listening to opera. (2, 1). 14. "Where's Tony?" "Outside." / "Where **is** Tony?" "**He is** outside." (1, 9). 15. "Look at these photos." "The ones from Brazil?" "Yes." / "**You should** look at these photos." "The **photos** from Brazil?" "Yes, **the photos from Brazil**." (6, 5, 9).

Answers to Worksheets and Notes for Use

Vocabulary

64 1. D. 2. D. 3. D. 4. D. 5. B. 6. A. 7. A. 8. A. 9. D. 10. A. 11. D. 12. B. 13. A. 14. A. 15. C. 16. D. 17. A. 18. A. 19. C. 20. A.

67 *Idioms with a positive meaning:* 2. c). 5. g). 8. t). 9. r). 10. d). 12. j). 13. b). 17. m). 18. o). 20. f).

Idioms with a negative meaning: 1. e). 3. q). 4. h). 6. s). 7. l). 11. n). 14. p). 15. a). 16. k). 19. i).

Example sentences: 1. 'The train is going to be forty minutes late.' 'Are you having a laugh?' 2. 'Her cousin's laugh a minute, isn't he?' 'I know – he's hilarious!' [positive] / 'Her cousin's laugh a minute, isn't he?' 'I know – I've never seen him smile.' [negative – ironic] 3. If you go to the meeting without that report you'll be a laughing stock. 4. If you ask Ben for a pay rise you'll be laughed out of court! 5. If this product takes off, you'll be laughing all the way to the bank! 6. You'll be laughing on the other side of your face when I'm rich and famous! 7. Tell me who did this graffiti! It's no laughing matter, you know! 8. 'Look – Jake's dancing on the table!' 'He always was the class clown.' 9. When I saw what her mum was wearing to the wedding, I burst out laughing! 10. 'Why did you walk all the way to the chip shop instead of driving?' 'For a laugh.' 11. 'I'm pretty sure Joanna will get the promotion instead of you.' 'Don't make me laugh!' 12. We had a laugh at the karaoke night, didn't we? 13. My grandad had everybody in stitches at the pub quiz last night. 14. Bob was smug about winning the quiz, but I had the last laugh when he was disqualified! 15. 'Be careful getting off the ski-lift, darling!' 'Don't worry. I laugh in the face of danger!' 16. 'Were you upset about getting a verbal warning?' 'Nah – I just laughed it off.' 17. That film was so funny – I absolutely laughed my head off! 18. I'm glad Dee went to the comedy club, despite her bad news. Laughter is the best medicine. 19. When it started raining after I got locked out, I didn't know whether to laugh or cry. 20. 'It looks like our pay rise has been cancelled.' 'Oh well. You've got to laugh, haven't you?'

71-75 There are lots of ways you could use these game boards in the classroom. Here are some other great ways to have fun learning antonym pairs:

1. Create your own game board with different antonym pairs using the blank board on p.75, then play the main game, or try one of the additional games below:

2. Choose a game board. Cut up the cards and place them in a pile face down. Each student in turn takes a card and has to mime or act out the antonym pair for the other to guess. Or, they act out one of the words for the other to guess, along with its antonym.

3. Choose a game board. Cut up the cards and place them in a pile face down. Each student in turn takes a card and has to say or write a sentence using one or both of the words.

4. Choose a game board. Cut up the cards and place them in a pile face down. Each student in turn takes a card and says one of the words. The other student has to say the opposite word.

5. Choose a game board and use it to make your own board game. The start square is bottom left, and the finish square is top left. Move left to right on the first row, then right to left on the next row, and so on. Use coins as counters and find a dice. Throw the dice and move the number of spaces given. When you land on a space you have to say a sentence using that antonym pair, or tell a story from your life where that antonym pair featured. You could add snakes and ladders to make the game more challenging – and fun! Why not put two or more game boards together to make a longer game?

6. Choose a game board. One person tells the first sentence of a story using an antonym pair. The next student draws a line to another antonym pair and continues the story, mentioning the words in that pair. It continues until all the pairs have been used up – or the story finishes.

77 Answers may vary. Suggested answers:

1. d)	18. h)	35. c)	52. -	69. i)	86. j)
2. j)	19. h)	36. c)	53. j)	70. j)	87. d)
3. f)	20. j)	37. j)	54. c)	71. i)	88. a)
4. b)	21. e)	38. c)	55. c)	72. -	89. f)
5. j)	22. d)	39. j)	56. c)	73. e)	90. e)
6. j)	23. d)	40. j)	57. c)	74. i)	91. c)
7. f)	24. d)	41. i)	58. c)	75. j)	92. b)
8. f)	25. -	42. c)	59. c)	76. j)	93. i)
9. f)	26. d)	43. i)	60. c)	77. c)	94. -
10. f)	27. j)	44. c)	61. h)	78. b)	95. j)
11. f)	28. d)	45. d)	62. d)	79. g)	96. j)
12. d)	29. d)	46. f)	63. i)	80. b)	97. f)
13. d)	30. d)	47. f)	64. c)	81. i)	98. j)
14. e)	31. f)	48. j)	65. d)	82. j)	99. j)
15. i)	32. f)	49. d)	66. f)	83. c)	100. -
16. g)	33. b)	50. i)	67. b)	84. j)	
17. j)	34. j)	51. c)	68. j)	85. d)	

Answers to Worksheets and Notes for Use

78 FAT: 1. OIL. 2. BUTTER. 3. CHEESE. 4. BISCUIT. 5. ICE CREAM. SUGARS: 6. JAM. 7. SWEETS. 8. CHOCOLATE. 9. HONEY. 10. SOFT DRINK. SATURATES: 11. BACON. 12. QUICHE. 13. MILKSHAKE. 14. SAUSAGE. 15. WHIPPED CREAM. CARBOHYDRATE: 16. RICE. 17. POTATO. 18. BREAD. 19. CEREAL. 20. PASTA. PROTEIN: 21. BEEF. 22. FISH. 23. NUT. 24. CHICKEN. 25. DAIRY. SALT: 26. FRENCH FRIES. 27. READY MEALS. 28. INSTANT NOODLES. 29. SALTED PEANUTS. 30. PROCESSED MEAT.

79

Sound*:	or	au	eu	uf	of	uh	oo	up
Sounds like:	more	cow	go	cuff	off	[schwa]	do	cup
	bought	bough	although	enough	cough	borough	through	hiccough
	brought	drought	dough	rough	trough	thorough		
	fought	plough	furlough	tough				
	nought	Slough	though					
	ought							
	sought							
	thought							
	wrought							

Longer words that contain these 25 words: *afterthought, forethought, thoughtful, thoughtless; breakthrough, throughout, walkthrough; coughing; doughnut, doughn't; hiccoughed; Loughborough, Scarborough; oughtn't; outfought; overwrought; ploughman; roughage, roughly, roughneck; thoroughbred, thoroughfare, thoroughly; toughened, toughening*

Extra time:

a) Word classes. Students identify which words are **verbs** (*bought, brought, fought, ought, sought, thought, wrought*); **nouns** (*borough, bough, cough, dough, drought, furlough, hiccough, nought, plough, Slough, trough*); **adjectives** (*rough, thorough, tough*); **adverbs** (*enough, through*); and **conjunctions** (*although, though*).

b) Can you write ten sentences that include two or more words with OUGH, for example:

- *I thought the dough was rough enough.*
- *He fought a ploughman in Slough with a tough bough.*

Reading

81 a) trolley. b) checkouts. c) queue. d) cashier. e) conveyor belt. f) divider. g) customer. h) eye contact. i) clear space. j) liaising. k) atmosphere. l) purchases. m) bagged up. n) payment. o) loyalty cards. p) coupons. q) purse. r) receipt. s) politeness. t) discounts. *Note: o) and p) could be reversed.*

Research

85 a) True Facts: **5, 10, 14, 17, 19**. Facts are pieces of information which are objectively true and backed up by respected sources. They have been proved and experts generally agree on them. b) False Facts: **3, 7, 11, 15, 20**. False facts are sentences which are presented as facts, written in the style of facts, but which contain untrue information. Their purpose is to mislead. It is worth checking 'facts' which you are not sure of. These sentences are false because: **3** Ants can survive for a long time in water, including underwater. **7** The film *Antz* was produced by DreamWorks Animation, not Pixar. **11** Ants have a varied diet, eating lots of different kinds of food, including seeds, plants (corn, grass, leaves, etc.), and meat (other insects, including ants). They do like to eat sweet sugary food such as nectar. **15** There are hundreds more species of ant in Asia than in Europe. **20** Ants do not have lungs. They breathe through tiny holes in their sides called spiracles. c) Suppositions: **1, 4, 9, 12, 16**. A supposition is a sentence that you try to present as fact, but because you lack faith in the verity of the information, you undermine it by using a 'covering' phrase such as 'If I'm not mistaken...' This kind of phrase 'covers your back' so you don't look bad if you are subsequently proved wrong. A more confident speaker might present these sentences as facts, without the covering phrases, despite not being 100% sure they are true. The covering phrases in these sentences are: **1** It appears that... **4** It is probably fair to say that... **9** I believe that... **12** I heard on the radio that... **16** If I'm not mistaken... d) Opinions: **2, 6, 8, 13, 18**. An opinion is not a fact but an expression of how you feel about something. Opinions will typically focus on the speaker themselves, featuring words like 'I', 'me', 'my' and discuss how the topic affects them personally. They are likely to contain sweeping statements, often with superlative forms ('the best', 'the most...'), as well as (often strong) adjectives to describe what they are talking about. They may also express emotion, for example by the use of emphasis or an exclamation mark, which might be out of place in a fact. Opinions can be given in the form of advice, e.g. 'I think you should...' / 'In my opinion, you ought to...' The opinion words and phrases in these sentences are: **2** In my view... / one of the most... in the world / annoying / exclamation mark (!) indicates emotion. **6** As far as I'm concerned... / no... whatsoever. **8** me. **13** Personally... / I / permanently. **18** If you ask me... / in any way.

86 a) True Facts: **2, 4, 6, 10, 20**. Facts are pieces of information which are objectively true and backed up by respected sources. They have been proved and experts generally agree on them. b) False Facts: **1, 8, 11, 14, 18**. False facts are sentences which are presented as facts, written in the style of facts, but which contain untrue information. Their purpose is to mislead. It is worth checking 'facts' which you are not sure of. These sentences are false because: **1** Ants famously cooperate with each other very well, even embarking upon infrastructure projects like building a bridge over a gap in their path. **8** Ants bite their opponents. **11** Ants can be beneficial in the garden because they aerate and better the quality of the soil, improve drainage, and scatter seeds. They also prey on other creatures. **14** Ants drink water, for example a drop of dew on a leaf.

Answers to Worksheets and Notes for Use

18 Ants have six legs, like other insects. Each leg has a claw at the end. c) Suppositions: **5, 9, 13, 15, 19**. A supposition is a sentence that you try to present as fact, but because you lack faith in the verity of the information, you undermine it by using a 'covering' phrase such as 'It looks like...'. This kind of phrase 'covers your back' so you don't look bad if you are subsequently proved wrong. A more confident speaker might present these sentences as facts, without the covering phrases, despite not being 100% sure they are true. The covering phrases in these sentences are: **5** It seems... / I think. **9** It is a distinct possibility that... **13** I'm not sure, but I'm reliably informed that... **15** It looks like... **19** It is said that... d) Opinions: **3, 7, 12, 16, 17**. An opinion is not a fact but an expression of how you feel about something. Opinions will typically focus on the speaker themselves, featuring words like 'I', 'me', 'my' and discuss how the topic affects them personally. They are likely to contain sweeping statements, often with superlative forms ('the best', 'the most...'), as well as (often strong) adjectives to describe what they are talking about. They may also express emotion, for example by the use of emphasis or an exclamation mark, which might be out of place in a fact. Opinions can be given in the form of advice, e.g. 'I think you should...' / 'In my opinion, you ought to...' The opinion words and phrases in these sentences are: **3** It is always worth (opinion / advice). **7** Ants are ugly and creepy / it irritates me when they get into my house. **12** To my mind / should. **16** Ants are smug... / aren't they? (question tag = asking for agreement). **17** My feeling is that... / ants only like...

Sources / Further Reading:

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<https://www.thoughtco.com/what-good-are-ants-1968090>

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87 1. insignificant. 2. pregnant. 3. antiperspirant / deodorant. 4. exuberant. 5. decongestant. 6. immigrant. 7. distant. 8. somnambulant. 9. abundant. 10. relevant. 11. observant. 12. constant. 13. restaurant. 14. accountant. 15. pleasant. 16. elegant. 17. dominant. 18. elephant. 19. arrogant. 20. ignorant. 21. militant. 22. extravagant. 23. flippant. 24. brilliant. 25. vigilant. 26. buoyant. 27. instant. 28. tolerant. 29. truant. 30. pedant.

Speaking and Listening

90 See p.89.

91 *Answers may vary. Sample answers:* Random acts of kindness: 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 29. Basic courtesy: 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

92 *Answers may vary. Sample answers:* Random acts of kindness: 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29. Basic courtesy: 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Definitions:

Random acts of kindness are:

- premeditated or spontaneous
- single acts or regular acts
- designed to help people in need, who you know or perhaps do not know
- charitable and altruistic
- acts that cost you something, for example: your time, your money, your effort
- acts that you do voluntarily – you choose to do them
- acts which may not have negative consequences for you if you don't do them
- acts from which you derive no benefit apart from the pleasure of helping other people

Basic courtesy means:

- doing what you know to be the right thing – all the time
- doing your duty – what you have previously agreed to do
- perhaps doing an unpleasant task which you do not want to do
- doing something which has to be done – if it is not done there could be negative consequences for you or somebody else
- doing things because it is your turn to do them, even though it may be inconvenient to you
- being disciplined, dependable, reliable, responsible, supportive, and empathetic

Answers to Worksheets and Notes for Use

93-94

Instructions:

There are lots of English first names which are the same – or sound the same – as verbs, like Mark (mark some tests), Rob (rob a house), and Carrie (carry somebody or something). The aim of this lesson is for students to learn two sets of vocabulary – common English first names and unusual verbs – and to learn the connections between them.

First, try one or both of the picture quizzes – Who's Doing What? 1 & 2 – following the given instructions. Answers will vary. Make the quizzes more difficult by not supplying the names. Then continue with one or more of the extensions below.

There are two sets of 20 first names. These extensions can be done with either or both sets of names:

1. Check everybody knows the target vocabulary: first names and verbs. T (teacher) or a student says a name and a tense, e.g. "Bob" and "Present Continuous". SS (students) write in notebooks / on the board, or call out a sentence: "Bob is bobbing in the water." SS could try to make longer sentences by adding conjunctions, such as: and, but, because, so, or, etc. For example, T or a student says a name, tense, and conjunction, then the others make a sentence, e.g. "Mark", "Past Continuous", and "because": "Mark was marking some tests, because his students needed the results". Next, somebody says a name and a conditional, e.g. "Bob" and "Zero Conditional" and others make a sentence, e.g. "If Bob bobs in the water for too long, his skin gets wrinkly" – and so on.

2. Build sentences with continuous tenses and 'while', e.g.

Past Continuous: Ty was tying his shoelaces, while Pat was patting her puppy.
Future Continuous: Bob will be bobbing in the water tomorrow, while Mark will be marking.

3. T or a student says a riddle and the others in the group or class have to guess what is happening, e.g.

Riddle: Something is heavy for her. Carry carries.
Riddle: She would like the best outcome. Hope hopes.

...and so on.

4. SS could improvise / write / record a film, dialogue, presentation, role play, song, sketch, etc. based on one or more of the situations they have produced. For example, you could imagine that all the people live in the same apartment block and their lives interweave. Maybe Bet is Hope's mother and Hope is hoping that her mum will stop gambling, because... and so on.

5. SS speculate about the people, based on the verbs that their first names share, e.g. Mark is marking, so he is a teacher, while Russell is an older man who is relaxing reading the paper, so maybe he is retired, or he has just finished his shift driving an HGV lorry. What is Win winning? What does it mean to her? What is Stew stewing about? Why is he so upset and angry?

6. Improvise a quiz based on the information in either or both of the grids below. For example, SS work in teams with one runner in each team and T asks: "Whose full name is Terry?" ("Tel") It could get progressively harder, as the options narrow, e.g.

Whose name is a homophone? e.g. Moe
Whose name is a homophone and a regular verb? e.g. Phil
Whose name is a homophone and a regular intransitive verb? e.g. Neil

...and so on.

The teams confer, then the runners run to write the answer on the board. Whoever is first to write it correctly wins a point. Runners could change after every few questions, to allow each student to write.

7. Another option is to get the SS to research and fill in a blank version of the grid, with part or all of the information missing.

8. SS create discussion questions or agree / disagree statements based on the pictures, e.g.

Discussion question: Have you ever won a competition or contest? What happened?
Agree or disagree statement: I don't like people joshing with me. [SS say whether they agree or disagree and why]

9. Make your own names/verbs picture quiz based on people that you know, e.g. your classmates.

10. Devise your own activity or project using first names which are also verbs.

Answers to Worksheets and Notes for Use

Answers:

Set 1 (Easier)

Picture:	Name: (m / f)	Full Name:	Verb:	Homophone / Homonym*:	Reg. / Irreg.:	Trans. / Intrans.:	Context: Formal / Regular / Slang:
1	Phil (m)	Philip	fill	homophone	R	T	R
2	Win (f)	Winifred	win	homonym	I	T / I	R
3	Mark (m)	- (no change)	mark	homonym	R	T / I	R
4	Hope (f)	-	hope	homonym	R	I	R
5	Bet (f)	Elizabeth	bet	homonym	I	T / I	R
6	Russell (m)	-	rustle	homophone	R	T / I	R
7	Rob (m)	Robert	rob	homonym	R	T	S
8	Don (m)	Donald	don	homonym	R	T	F
9	Tel (m)	Terry	tell	homophone	I	T	R
10	Sue (f)	Susan	sue	homonym	R	T / I	R
11	Skip (m)	Skipper	skip	homonym	R	I	R
12	Stew (m)	Stewart	stew	homonym	R	I	S
13	Carrie (f)	Caroline / Carolyn	carry	homophone	R	T	R
14	Bob (m)	Robert	bob	homonym	R	I	R
15	Pat (f / m)	Patricia (f) / Patrick (m)	pat	homonym	R	T	R
16	Ty (m)	Tyler / Tyrone	tie	homophone	R	T	R
17	Moe (m)	Moses / Maurice / Morris	mow	homophone	I	T	R
18	Josh (m)	Joshua	josh	homonym	R	I	S
19	Chuck (m)	Charles	chuck	homonym	R	T	S
20	Neil (m)	-	kneel	homophone	R / I	I	R

*homophone = same sounds, different spelling homonym = same sounds, same spelling (same word)

Set 2 (Harder)

Picture:	Name: (m / f)	Full Name:	Verb:	Homophone / Homonym*:	Reg. / Irreg.:	Trans. / Intrans.:	Context: Formal / Regular / Slang:
1	Reed (m)	-	read	homophone	I	T / I	R
2	Sally (f)	Sarah / Sara	sally**	homonym	R	I	F
3	Blanche	-	blanch	homophone	R	T	R
4	Carol (f)	Caroline / Carolyn	carol	homonym	R	I	F
5	Hector (m)	-	hector	homonym	R	T / I	F
6	Nick (m)	Nicholas	nick	homonym	R	T	S
7	Grant (m)	-	grant	homonym	R	T	R
8	Stan (m)	Stanley	stan	homonym	R	T / I	S
9	Harry (m)	Harold / Henry	harry	homonym	R	T / I	F
10	Pierce (m)	Pierce	pierce	homonym	R	T	R
11	Buzz (m)	-	buzz	homonym	R	I	R
12	Peg (f)	Peggy	peg	homonym	R	T	R
13	Chase (m)	-	chase	homonym	R	T	R
14	Ken (m)	Kenneth	ken***	homonym	I	T / I	F (archaic)
15	Wade (m)	-	wade	homonym	R	I	R
16	Cyn (f)	Cynthia	sin	homophone	R	I	R
17	Lance (m)	Lancelot	lance	homonym	R	T / I	F
18	Cher (f)	Cherilyn / Cherilee	share	homophone	R	T / I	R
19	Marshall (m)	-	marshal	homophone	R	T	F
20	Trace (f)	Tracey	trace	homonym	R	T / I	R

**phrasal verb with 'forth': to sally forth

***from Scottish Gaelic; note: like its synonym 'know', and unlike all the other verbs in this activity, 'ken' is a state verb, so it cannot be used with continuous tenses

Answers to Worksheets and Notes for Use

96 New Vocabulary Mark the stressed vowel sound in each word or phrase:

Note: vowel sounds are indicated with Clear Alphabet. For more about Clear Alphabet, please visit: <https://purlandtraining.com/>

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. accessories ^e | 8. fashionista ^{ee} | 15. runway ^u |
| 2. autumn collection ^e | 9. haute couture ^{uuw} | 16. shoot ^{oo} |
| 3. designer ^{ai} | 10. influence ⁱ | 17. style icon ^{aiy} |
| 4. fashion house ^a | 11. look (n.) ^{uu} | 18. trend ^e |
| 5. fashion show ^a | 12. outfit ^{au} | 19. vacuous ^a |
| 6. fashion victim ^a | 13. overpriced ^{ai} | 20. wardrobe ^{or} |
| 7. fashionable ^a | 14. racket ^a | |

98 New Vocabulary Mark the stressed vowel sound in each word or phrase:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. actor ^a | 8. extra ^e | 15. rehearsal ^{er} |
| 2. actress ^a | 9. improvisation ^{ei} | 16. supporting role ^{eu} |
| 3. amateur dramatics ^a | 10. leading lady / man ^{ei a} | 17. typecasting ^{ai} |
| 4. audience ^{or} | 11. lines ^{ai} | 18. understudy ^u |
| 5. audition ⁱ | 12. method acting ^e | 19. unemployment ^{oy} |
| 6. award ^{or} | 13. part ^{ar} | 20. voiceover ^{oy} |
| 7. drama school ^{ar} | 14. performance ^{or} | |

100 New Vocabulary Mark the stressed vowel sound in each word or phrase:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. bacteria ^{iy} | 8. crumbs ^u | 15. nooks and crannies ^{uu a} |
| 2. bin ⁱ | 9. dirt ^{er} | 16. polish ^o |
| 3. brush and dustpan ^{u u} | 10. disinfectant ^e | 17. rubber gloves ^u |
| 4. chore ^{or} | 11. dust ^u | 18. soap ^{eu} |
| 5. cleaner ^{ee} | 12. feather duster ^u | 19. spring cleaning ^{ee} |
| 6. cloth ^o | 13. hygiene ^{ai} | 20. vacuum cleaner ^a |
| 7. cobweb ^o | 14. mop and bucket ^{o u} | |

Answers to Worksheets and Notes for Use

102 New Vocabulary Mark the stressed vowel sound in each word or phrase:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. alien | 8. hope | 15. spacecraft |
| 2. astronaut | 9. meteorite | 16. space station |
| 3. astronomy | 10. Moon | 17. telescope |
| 4. atmosphere | 11. planet | 18. universe |
| 5. Big Bang theory | 12. satellite | 19. void |
| 6. black hole | 13. shooting star | 20. weightlessness |
| 7. exploration | 14. solar system | |

104 1. alien. 2. telescope. 3. astronaut. 4. hope. 5. planet. 6. void. 7. Big Bang theory. 8. Moon. 9. black hole. 10. space station.

105 New Vocabulary Mark the stressed vowel sound in each word or phrase:

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. BMI | 8. endurance | 15. reps |
| 2. bodybuilder | 9. fasting | 16. scales |
| 3. calories | 10. gains | 17. six-pack |
| 4. cholesterol | 11. gym | 18. stamina |
| 5. comfort food | 12. metabolism | 19. veganism |
| 6. crash diet | 13. obesity | 20. willpower |
| 7. dietitian | 14. personal trainer | |

107 New Vocabulary Mark the stressed vowel sound in each word or phrase:

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. accident | 8. extension | 15. power tool |
| 2. achievement | 9. flooring | 16. renovation |
| 3. botched job | 10. interior design | 17. repair |
| 4. damage | 11. mess | 18. safety |
| 5. decorating | 12. overalls | 19. self-build |
| 6. DIY | 13. planning permission | 20. toolbox |
| 7. electrician | 14. plumber | |