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Notes:

Discussion Questions:

Students have to supply their own answers to these questions. For more information see page 13.

Information Exchanges:

For more information see pages 14 and 116.

Vocabulary Tests:

The English words are provided on the vocabulary test sheets (pages 74-83). The teacher or the students have to provide the words in their first language. For more information see page 5.

Verb Forms Practice:

The answers for these pages are the same as for the sentence blocks (see below).

End of Course Examination:

The answers to the End of Course Examination are provided on the examination paper (pages 102-105). For more information see page 6.

Sentence Blocks:

Note: the last two lines of each sentence block will vary. Below there are examples given for each sentence block, but students should think of their own way to get the negative forms in the last line.

Crime:

1. (Present Simple) My sister's boyfriend is in prison for arson. / Who is in prison for arson? / My sister's boyfriend is. / Is your sister's boyfriend in prison for arson? / Yes, he is. / Is your sister's teacher in prison for arson? / No, he isn't. My sister's teacher isn't in prison for arson.

2. (Present Continuous) Lola and Susan are picking up litter outside the hospital, as part of their community service. / What are Lola and Susan picking up outside the hospital, as part of their community service? / Litter. / Are Lola and Susan picking up litter outside the hospital, as part of their community service? / Yes, they are. / Are Lola and Susan picking up leaves outside the hospital, as part of their community service? / No, they're not. Lola and Susan are not picking up leaves outside the hospital, as part of their community service.

3. (Past Simple) Jack was a witness at the trial of his brother Billy last month. / When was Jack a witness at the trial of his brother Billy? / Last month. / Was Jack a witness at the trial of his brother Billy last month? / Yes, he was. / Was Jack a witness at the trial of his brother Billy last Tuesday? / No, he wasn't. Jack wasn't a witness at the trial of his brother Billy last Tuesday.

4. (Past Continuous) Molly's friends were shoplifting at the newsagent's after school. / Whose friends were shoplifting at the newsagent's after school? / Molly's friends were. / Were Molly's friends shoplifting at the newsagent's after school? / Yes, they were. / Were Alison's friends shoplifting at the newsagent's after school? / No, they weren't. Alison's friends weren't shoplifting at the newsagent's after school.

5. (Present Perfect) PC Lincoln has arrested Jane five times for various petty crimes. / How many times has PC Lincoln arrested Jane for various petty crimes? / Five times. / Has PC Lincoln arrested Jane five times for various petty crimes? / Yes, he has. / Has PC Lincoln arrested Jane twice for various petty crimes? / No, he hasn't. PC Lincoln hasn't arrested Jane twice for various petty crimes.

6. (Modal Verbs) We have to do something soon about the problem of anti-social behaviour. / What do we have to do soon about the problem of anti-social behaviour? / Something. / Do we have to do something soon about the problem of anti-social behaviour? / Yes, we do. / Do we have to have a more relaxed attitude towards the problem of

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anti-social behaviour? / No, we don't. We don't have to have a more relaxed attitude towards the problem of anti-social behaviour.

7. (Future Forms) I'm going to get a burglar alarm next week, because I'm really scared of criminals breaking into my home. / Why are you going to get a burglar alarm next week? / Because I'm really scared of criminals breaking into my home. / Are you going to get a burglar alarm next week, because you're really scared of criminals breaking into your home? / Yes, I am. / Are you going to get a burglar alarm next week, because you like the noise that they make? / No, I'm not. I'm not going to get a burglar alarm next week, because I like the noise that they make.

8. (First Conditional) If we find the defendant guilty, he will go to prison for at least ten years. / Where will the defendant go for at least ten years, if we find him guilty? / To prison. / Will the defendant go to prison for at least ten years, if we find him guilty? / Yes, he will. / Will the defendant go to a holiday resort for at least ten years, if we find him guilty? / No, he won't. The defendant won't go to a holiday resort for at least ten years, if we find him guilty.

Sport:

1. (Present Simple) Mick plays rugby for the Doncaster Falcons every Saturday. / When does Mick play rugby for the Doncaster Falcons? / Every Saturday. / Does Mick play rugby for the Doncaster Falcons every Saturday? / Yes, he does. / Does Mick play rugby for the Doncaster Falcons every Sunday? / No, he doesn't. Mick doesn't play rugby for the Doncaster Falcons every Sunday.

2. (Present Continuous) Charlotte is playing basketball with her friends Jules and Mandy. / Who is Charlotte playing basketball with? / With her friends Jules and Mandy. / Is Charlotte playing basketball with her friends Jules and Mandy? / Yes, she is. / Is Charlotte playing basketball with her cousins Leona and Lenny? / No, she isn't. Charlotte isn't playing basketball with her cousins Leona and Lenny.

3. (Past Simple) We queued at the stadium for about two and a half hours this morning to get our new season tickets. / Where did you queue for about two and a half hours this morning to get your new season tickets? / At the stadium. / Did you queue at the stadium for about two and a half hours this morning to get your new season tickets? / Yes, we did. / Did you queue at the town hall for about two and a half hours this morning to get your new season tickets? / No, we didn't. We didn't queue at the town hall for about two and a half hours this morning to get our new season tickets.

4. (Past Continuous) Jason was running faster than usual because he wanted to beat his personal best. / Why was Jason running faster than usual? / Because he wanted to beat his personal best. / Was Jason running faster than usual because he wanted to beat his personal best? / Yes, he was. / Was Jason running faster than usual because he wanted to get home to watch *Neighbours*? / No, he wasn't. Jason wasn't running faster than usual because he wanted to get home to watch *Neighbours*.

5. (Present Perfect) Our team has reached the semi-finals of the women's amateur volleyball championship six times. / How many times has your team reached the semi-finals of the women's amateur volleyball championship? / Six times. / Has your team reached the semi-finals of the women's amateur volleyball championship six times? / Yes, it has. / Has your team reached the semi-finals of the women's amateur volleyball championship eight times? / No, it hasn't. Our team hasn't reached the semi-finals of the women's amateur volleyball championship eight times.

6. (Modal Verbs) You should put chalk on your cue fairly often during a game of snooker or pool. / What should I put on my cue fairly often during a game of snooker or pool? / Chalk. / Should I put chalk on my cue fairly often during a game of snooker or pool? / Yes, you should. / Should I put jam on my cue fairly often during a game of snooker or pool? / No, you shouldn't. You shouldn't put jam on your cue fairly often during a game of snooker or pool.

7. (Future Forms) I'm going to cancel your subscription to Sky Sports, because you hardly ever watch it! / Why are you going to cancel my subscription to Sky Sports? / Because you hardly ever watch it! / Are you going to cancel my subscription to Sky Sports, because I hardly ever watch it? / Yes, I am. / Are you going to cancel my subscription to Sky Sports, because it costs too much? / No, I'm not. I'm not going to cancel your subscription to Sky Sports, because it costs too much.

8. (First Conditional) If it rains heavily they will cancel the motor racing. / What will they cancel if it rains heavily? / The motor racing. / Will they cancel the motor racing if it rains heavily? / Yes, they will. / Will they cancel the indoor bowls if it rains heavily? / No, they won't. They won't cancel the indoor bowls if it rains heavily.

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Music:

1. (Present Simple) Alex's brother loves listening to rock music on the way to work. / When does Alex's brother love listening to rock music? / On the way to work. / Does Alex's brother love listening to rock music on the way to work? / Yes, he does. / Does Alex's brother love listening to rock music at work? / No, he doesn't. Alex's brother doesn't love listening to rock music at work.

2. (Present Continuous) Marion is singing a song that was written by George Gershwin. / What is Marion singing? / A song that was written by George Gershwin. / Is Marion singing a song that was written by George Gershwin? / Yes, she is. / Is Marion singing a song that was written by Cole Porter? / No, she isn't. Marion isn't singing a song that was written by Cole Porter.

3. (Past Simple) We saw a great jazz concert at the Palace Theatre last night. / Where did you see a great jazz concert last night? / At the Palace Theatre. / Did you see a great jazz concert at the Palace Theatre last night? / Yes, we did. / Did you see a great jazz concert at the Roxy last night? / No, we didn't. We didn't see a great jazz concert at the Roxy last night.

4. (Past Continuous) The audience were getting angry because the band were over an hour late. / Why were the audience getting angry? / Because the band were over an hour late. / Were the audience getting angry because the band were over an hour late? / Yes, they were. / Were the audience getting angry because the drinks were too expensive? / No, they weren't. The audience weren't getting angry because the drinks were too expensive.

5. (Present Perfect) Two of the strings on my acoustic guitar have just broken. / How many strings on your acoustic guitar have just broken? / Two of them. / Have two of the strings on your acoustic guitar just broken? / Yes, they have. / Have three of the strings on your acoustic guitar just broken? / No, they haven't. Three of the strings on my acoustic guitar haven't just broken.

6. (Modal Verbs) Joanne can play the saxophone really well. / Who can play the saxophone really well? / Joanne can. / Can Joanne play the saxophone really well? / Yes, she can. / Can Ruth play the saxophone really well? / No, she can't. Ruth can't play the saxophone really well.

7. (Future Forms) This track will take four minutes to download because you have a slow broadband connection. / Why will this track take four minutes to download? / Because you have a slow broadband connection. / Will this track take four minutes to download because I have a slow broadband connection? / Yes, it will. / Will this track take four minutes to download because it's a large file? / No, it won't. This track won't take four minutes to download because it's a large file.

8. (First Conditional) If you're a fan of R & B you will probably also love soul music. / What will I probably also love if I'm a fan of R & B? / Soul music. / Will I probably also love soul music if I'm a fan of R & B? / Yes, you will. / Will I probably also love classical music if I'm a fan of R & B? / No, you won't. You won't probably also love classical music if you're a fan of R & B.

Weather:

1. (Present Simple) I feel great when the sun shines. / When do you feel great? / When the sun shines. / Do you feel great when the sun shines? / Yes, I do. / Do you feel great when it's raining? / No, I don't. I don't feel great when it's raining.

2. (Present Continuous) David is clearing the ice from his car windscreen. / What is David clearing from his car windscreen? / Ice. / Is David clearing the ice from his car windscreen? / Yes, he is. / Is David clearing some leaves from his car windscreen? / No, he isn't. David isn't clearing some leaves from his car windscreen.

3. (Past Simple) Cathy forgot to take her umbrella with her to work this morning. / Who forgot to take their umbrella with them to work this morning? / Cathy did. / Did Cathy forget to take her umbrella with her to work this morning? / Yes, she did. / Did Dorothy forget to take her umbrella with her to work this morning? / No, she didn't. Dorothy didn't forget to take her umbrella with her to work this morning.

4. (Past Continuous) On the TV weather forecast last night they were predicting sleet and snow for next weekend. / What were they predicting for next weekend on the TV weather forecast last night? / Sleet and snow. / Were they predicting sleet and snow for next weekend on the TV weather forecast last night? / Yes, they were. / Were they predicting warm, sunny weather for next weekend on the TV weather forecast last night? / No, they weren't. They weren't predicting warm, sunny weather for next weekend on the TV weather forecast last night.

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5. (Present Perfect) The kids have got a bit of a tan by lying on the beach all morning. / How have the kids got a bit of a tan? / By lying on the beach all morning. / Have the kids got a bit of a tan by lying on the beach all morning? / Yes, they have. / Have the kids got a bit of a tan by going to a tanning salon? / No, they haven't. The kids haven't got a bit of a tan by going to a tanning salon.

6. (Modal Verbs) You need to go to the garage because your fog lamps are broken. / Why do I need to go to the garage? / Because your fog lamps are broken. / Do I need to go to the garage because my fog lamps are broken? / Yes, you do. / Do I need to go to the garage because my accelerator is broken? / No, you don't. You don't need to go to the garage because your accelerator is broken.

7. (Future Forms) They're going to build a massive wind farm on the fields behind my uncle's farm. / Where are they going to build a massive wind farm? / On the fields behind my uncle's farm. / Are they going to build a massive wind farm on the fields behind your uncle's farm? / Yes, they are. / Are they going to build a massive wind farm on the fields in front of your uncle's farm? / No, they aren't. They aren't going to build a massive wind farm on the fields in front of my uncle's farm.

8. (First Conditional) If it stops raining in a minute we can go out for a walk. / What can we do if it stops raining in a minute? / Go out for a walk. / Can we go out for a walk if it stops raining in a minute? / Yes, we can. / Can we use our umbrellas if it stops raining in a minute? / No, we can't. We can't use our umbrellas if it stops raining in a minute.

Animals:

1. (Present Simple) Peter thinks that gorillas are the most dangerous animals in the world. / Who thinks that gorillas are the most dangerous animals in the world? / Peter does. / Does Peter think that gorillas are the most dangerous animals in the world? / Yes, he does. / Do Claire and Barbara think that gorillas are the most dangerous animals in the world? / No, they don't. Claire and Barbara don't think that gorillas are the most dangerous animals in the world.

2. (Present Continuous) The spider is spinning a web so that it can catch and eat flies. / Why is the spider spinning a web? / So that it can catch and eat flies. / Is the spider spinning a web so that it can catch and eat flies? / Yes, it is. / Is the spider spinning a web because it's bored? / No, it isn't. The spider isn't spinning a web because it's bored.

3. (Past Simple) When I went to Australia I saw some wild kangaroos. / When did you see some wild kangaroos? / When I went to Australia. / Did you see some wild kangaroos when you went to Australia? / Yes, I did. / Did you see some wild kangaroos when you went to Norway? / No, I didn't. I didn't see any wild kangaroos when I went to Norway.

4. (Past Continuous) Jean was riding her horse in the field for half an hour this morning. / What was Jean doing in the field for half an hour this morning? / Riding her horse. / Was Jean riding her horse in the field for half an hour this morning? / Yes, she was. / Was Jean painting a picture in the field for half an hour this morning? / No, she wasn't. Jean wasn't painting a picture in the field for half an hour this morning.

5. (Present Perfect) We've got three cats, two dogs, and a goldfish called Oscar. / How many pets have you got? / Three cats, two dogs, and a goldfish called Oscar. / Have you got three cats, two dogs, and a goldfish called Oscar? / Yes, we have. / Have you got five cats, four dogs, and two goldfish called Bonnie and Clyde? / No, we haven't. We haven't got five cats, four dogs, and two goldfish called Bonnie and Clyde.

6. (Modal Verbs) The bears at the zoo must be fed at least five times a day. / Which animals at the zoo must be fed at least five times a day? / The bears must. / Must the bears at the zoo be fed at least five times a day? / Yes, they must. / Must the camels at the zoo be fed at least five times a day? / No, they mustn't. The camels at the zoo mustn't be fed at least five times a day.

7. (Future Forms) Carol is taking her puppy Goldie for a walk to the fountain after tea. / Where is Carol taking her puppy Goldie for a walk after tea? / To the fountain. / Is Carol taking her puppy Goldie for a walk to the fountain after tea? / Yes, she is. / Is Carol taking her puppy Goldie for a walk to the pub after tea? / No, she isn't. Carol isn't taking her puppy Goldie for a walk to the pub after tea.

8. (First Conditional) If you don't move out of the way, you'll get stung by that wasp. / What will happen if I don't move out of the way? / You'll get stung by that wasp. / Will I get stung by that wasp, if I don't move out of the way? / Yes, you will. / Will I be safe from that wasp, if I don't move out of the way? / No, you won't. You won't be safe from that wasp, if you don't move out of the way.

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Cars:

1. (Present Simple) Your car is illegally parked in a no parking zone. / Where is my car illegally parked? / In a no parking zone. / Is my car illegally parked in a no parking zone? / Yes, it is. / Is my car illegally parked in a private garage? / No, it isn't. Your car isn't illegally parked in a private garage.

2. (Present Continuous) Sam is sticking to the speed limit because he's already got six points on his licence. / Why is Sam sticking to the speed limit? / Because he's already got six points on his licence. / Is Sam sticking to the speed limit because he's already got six points on his licence? / Yes, he is. / Is Sam sticking to the speed limit because he's a very careful driver? / No, he isn't. Sam isn't sticking to the speed limit because he's a very careful driver.

3. (Past Simple) My best friend Laura bought a new Mazda CX-7 last weekend. / Who bought a new Mazda CX-7 last weekend? / My best friend Laura did. / Did your best friend Laura buy a new Mazda CX-7 last weekend? / Yes, she did. / Did your mum and dad buy a new Mazda CX-7 last weekend? / No, they didn't. My mum and dad didn't buy a new Mazda CX-7 last weekend.

4. (Past Continuous) I was wondering whether I could borrow the car for a few hours tomorrow night. / What were you wondering? / Whether I could borrow the car for a few hours tomorrow night. / Were you wondering whether you could borrow the car for a few hours tomorrow night? / Yes, I was. / Were you wondering whether you could have a party tomorrow night? / No, I wasn't. I wasn't wondering whether I could have a party tomorrow night.

5. (Present Perfect) Penny has had her blue VW Golf since before her husband died. / How long has Penny had her blue VW Golf? / Since before her husband died. / Has Penny had her blue VW Golf since before her husband died? / Yes, she has. / Has Penny had her blue VW Golf for 20 years? / No, she hasn't. Penny hasn't had her blue VW Golf for 20 years.

6. (Modal Verbs) You should look in your mirrors before indicating. / What should I do before indicating? / Look in your mirrors. / Should I look in my mirrors before indicating? / Yes, you should. / Should I speed up before indicating? / No, you shouldn't. You shouldn't speed up before indicating.

7. (Future Forms) After a few more lessons you will be able to take your driving test. / When will I be able to take my driving test? / After a few more lessons. / Will I be able to take my driving test after a few more lessons? / Yes, you will. / Will I be able to take my driving test on Friday? / No, you won't. You won't be able to take your driving test on Friday.

8. (First Conditional) If you break down, wait with your vehicle by the side of the road. / What should I do if I break down? / Wait with your vehicle by the side of the road. / Should I wait with my vehicle by the side of the road, if I break down? / Yes, you should. / Should I start walking to my mum's house, if I break down? / No, you shouldn't. You shouldn't start walking to your mum's house, if you break down.

The Human Body:

1. (Present Simple) I brush my teeth twice a day. / How often do you brush your teeth? / Twice a day. / Do you brush your teeth twice a day? / Yes, I do. / Do you brush your teeth once a day? / No, I don't. I don't brush my teeth once a day.

2. (Present Continuous) Terry is showing his friends the stitches in his shoulder. / What is Terry showing his friends? / The stitches in his shoulder. / Is Terry showing his friends the stitches in his shoulder? / Yes, he is. / Is Terry showing his friends his holiday photos? / No, he isn't. Terry isn't showing his friends his holiday photos.

3. (Past Simple) Last year Robert was the tallest child in Mr. Brown's class. / Who was the tallest child in Mr. Brown's class last year? / Robert was. / Was Robert the tallest child in Mr. Brown's class last year? / Yes, he was. / Was Mike the tallest child in Mr. Brown's class last year? / No, he wasn't. Mike wasn't the tallest child in Mr. Brown's class last year.

4. (Past Continuous) Our legs were aching because we'd just run over ten miles. / Why were your legs aching? / Because we'd just run over ten miles. / Were your legs aching because you'd just run over ten miles? / Yes, they were. / Were your legs aching because you'd just been running on a treadmill? / No, they weren't. Our legs weren't aching because we'd just been running on a treadmill.

5. (Present Perfect) Veronica's had her nose pierced at that new salon on the corner of Maitland Street. / Where has Veronica had her nose pierced? / At that new salon on the corner of Maitland Street. / Has Veronica had her nose pierced at that new salon on the corner of Maitland Street? / Yes, she has. / Has Veronica had her nose pierced

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at the hairdresser's on Reginald Street? / No, she hasn't. Veronica hasn't had her nose pierced at the hairdresser's on Reginald Street.

6. (Modal Verbs) Carrie has to inject herself with insulin three times a day because she's got diabetes. / Why does Carrie have to inject herself with insulin three times a day? / Because she's got diabetes. / Does Carrie have to inject herself with insulin three times a day because she's got diabetes? / Yes, she does. / Does Carrie have to inject herself with insulin three times a day because she suffers from asthma? / No, she doesn't. Carrie doesn't have to inject herself with insulin three times a day because she suffers from asthma.

7. (Future Forms) Tracey is planning to have a facelift in August. / When is Tracey planning to have a facelift? / In August. / Is Tracey planning to have a facelift in August? / Yes, she is. / Is Tracey planning to have a facelift in October? / No, she isn't. Tracey isn't planning to have a facelift in October.

8. (First Conditional) If you don't wear sun cream your skin will get burned. / What will happen if I don't wear sun cream? / Your skin will get burned. / Will my skin get burned if I don't wear sun cream? / Yes, it will. / Will my skin be protected if I don't wear sun cream? / No, it won't. Your skin won't be protected if you don't wear sun cream.

Colours and Numbers:

1. (Present Simple) There are five green apples left in the fruit bowl. / How many green apples are there left in the fruit bowl? / Five. / Are there five green apples left in the fruit bowl? / Yes, there are. / Are there six green apples left in the fruit bowl? / No, there aren't. There aren't six green apples left in the fruit bowl.

2. (Present Continuous) Kim is wearing her new orange jacket because she thinks that it goes with her light green skirt. / Why is Kim wearing her new orange jacket? / Because she thinks that it goes with her light green skirt. / Is Kim wearing her new orange jacket because she thinks that it goes with her light green skirt? / Yes, she is. / Is Kim wearing her new orange jacket because she wants to show off to her friends? / No, she isn't. Kim isn't wearing her new orange jacket because she wants to show off to her friends.

3. (Past Simple) I saw eight kids wearing blue baseball caps on my way to work this morning. / When did you see eight kids wearing blue baseball caps? / On my way to work this morning. / Did you see eight kids wearing blue baseball caps on your way to work this morning? / Yes, I did. / Did you see eight kids wearing blue baseball caps at around 8.30pm last night? / No, I didn't. I didn't see eight kids wearing blue baseball caps at around 8.30pm last night.

4. (Past Continuous) Alan was taking a box of five hundred brown envelopes to the stockroom, when he slipped on a wet floor. / Who was taking a box of five hundred brown envelopes to the stockroom, when they slipped on a wet floor? / Alan was. / Was Alan taking a box of five hundred brown envelopes to the stockroom, when he slipped on a wet floor? / Yes, he was. / Was Jocelyn Whispers taking a box of five hundred brown envelopes to the stockroom, when he slipped on a wet floor? / No, he wasn't. Jocelyn Whispers wasn't taking a box of five hundred brown envelopes to the stockroom, when he slipped on a wet floor.

5. (Present Perfect) Eddie has bought his wife a dozen red roses once a month since Valentine's Day. / How often has Eddie bought his wife a dozen red roses since Valentine's Day? / Once a month. / Has Eddie bought his wife a dozen red roses once a month since Valentine's Day? / Yes, he has. / Has Eddie bought his wife a dozen red roses once a week since Valentine's Day? / No, he hasn't. Eddie hasn't bought his wife a dozen red roses once a week since Valentine's Day.

6. (Modal Verbs) Becky and Jeffrey have to decide between a black Mercedes and a silver Prius. / What do Becky and Jeffrey have to decide between? / A black Mercedes and a silver Prius. / Do Becky and Jeffrey have to decide between a black Mercedes and a silver Prius? / Yes, they do. / Do Becky and Jeffrey have to decide between a red Mini and a green camper van? / No, they don't. Becky and Jeffrey don't have to decide between a red Mini and a green camper van.

7. (Future Forms) We'll order a couple of white limos from Ellis's to take us to the party. / Where will we order a couple of white limos from to take us to the party? / From Ellis's. / Will we order a couple of white limos from Ellis's to take us to the party? / Yes, we will. / Will we order a couple of white limos from Ernie's Cars to take us to the party? / No, we won't. We won't order a couple of white limos from Ernie's Cars to take us to the party.

8. (First Conditional) If fewer than forty people come to the opening night, the whole thing will be a disaster. / What will happen if fewer than forty people come to the opening night? / The whole thing will be a disaster. / Will the whole thing be a disaster if fewer than forty people come to the opening night? / Yes, it will. / Will the whole thing be a great success if fewer than forty people come to the opening night? / No, it won't. The whole thing won't be a great success

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if fewer than forty people come to the opening night.

Life Events:

1. (Present Simple) Ken's wife is terminally ill with cancer. / Whose wife is terminally ill with cancer? / Ken's wife is. / Is Ken's wife terminally ill with cancer? / Yes, she is. / Is John's wife terminally ill with cancer? / No, she isn't. John's wife isn't terminally ill with cancer.

2. (Present Continuous) Lee is having a party to celebrate his fortieth birthday. / Why is Lee having a party? / To celebrate his fortieth birthday. / Is Lee having a party to celebrate his fortieth birthday? / Yes, he is. / Is Lee having a party to celebrate passing his driving test? / No, he isn't. Lee isn't having a party to celebrate passing his driving test.

3. (Past Simple) Lorna graduated from Hull University last July. / When did Lorna graduate from Hull University? / Last July. / Did Lorna graduate from Hull University last July? / Yes, she did. / Did Lorna graduate from Hull University last August? / No, she didn't. Lorna didn't graduate from Hull University last August.

4. (Past Continuous) I was telling your mother at the funeral how much I miss your Uncle Jim. / What were you telling my mother at the funeral? / How much I miss your Uncle Jim. / Were you telling my mother at the funeral how much you miss my Uncle Jim? / Yes, I was. / Were you telling my mother at the funeral about your holiday to Majorca? / No, I wasn't. I wasn't telling your mother at the funeral about my holiday to Majorca.

5. (Present Perfect) Ron and Julie have been married for eight years. / Who has been married for eight years? / Ron and Julie have. / Have Ron and Julie been married for eight years? / Yes, they have. / Have Joe and Cath been married for eight years? / No, they haven't. Joe and Cath haven't been married for eight years.

6. (Modal Verbs) I can see my kids once a month. / How often can you see your kids? / Once a month. / Can you see your kids once a month? / Yes, I can. / Can you see your kids every week? / No, I can't. I can't see my kids every week.

7. (Future Forms) Alice is going to be a bridesmaid at Nicky and Ray's wedding in May. / Where is Alice going to be a bridesmaid in May? / At Nicky and Ray's wedding. / Is Alice going to be a bridesmaid at Nicky and Ray's wedding in May? / Yes, she is. / Is Alice going to be a bridesmaid at Agnes and Ronald's wedding in May? / No, she isn't. Alice isn't going to be a bridesmaid at Agnes and Ronald's wedding in May.

8. (First Conditional) If you help me wash the car, I'll give you some extra pocket money. / What will you give me, if I help you wash the car? / Some extra pocket money. / Will you give me some extra pocket money, if I help you wash the car? / Yes, I will. / Will you give me fifty pounds, if I help you wash the car? / No, I won't. I won't give you fifty pounds, if you help me wash the car.

Nature:

1. (Present Simple) Theresa walks on the beach every day with her dog Domino. / Who walks on the beach every day with their dog Domino? / Theresa does. / Does Theresa walk on the beach every day with her dog Domino? / Yes, she does. / Does Kevin walk on the beach every day with his dog Domino? / No, he doesn't. Kevin doesn't walk on the beach every day with his dog Domino.

2. (Present Continuous) I'm standing in the garden watching the most spectacular sunset. / What are you standing in the garden watching? / The most spectacular sunset. / Are you standing in the garden watching the most spectacular sunset? / Yes, I am. / Are you standing in the garden watching the most spectacular fireworks display? / No, I'm not. I'm not standing in the garden watching the most spectacular fireworks display.

3. (Past Simple) After the storm we saw a rainbow over the field opposite Jessie's farm. / When did you see a rainbow over the field opposite Jessie's farm? / After the storm. / Did you see a rainbow over the field opposite Jessie's farm after the storm? / Yes, we did. / Did you see a rainbow over the field opposite Jessie's farm yesterday evening? / No, we didn't. We didn't see a rainbow over the field opposite Jessie's farm yesterday evening.

4. (Past Continuous) We were cycling through the forest last Saturday when we discovered a trail that led to a beautiful lake. / Where were you cycling last Saturday when you discovered a trail that led to a beautiful lake? / Through the forest. / Were you cycling through the forest last Saturday when you discovered a trail that led to a beautiful lake? / Yes, we were. / Were you cycling across a field last Saturday when you discovered a trail that led to

Talk a Lot

Answers

a beautiful lake? / No, we weren't. We weren't cycling across a field last Saturday when we discovered a trail that led to a beautiful lake.

5. (Present Perfect) I've always wanted to try rock climbing. / What have you always wanted to try? / Rock climbing. / Have you always wanted to try rock climbing? / Yes, I have. / Have you always wanted to try skydiving? / No, I haven't. I haven't always wanted to try skydiving.

6. (Modal Verbs) You must send me some photos from your trip to the ocean, because I'd love to go there myself. / Why must I send you some photos from my trip to the ocean? / Because I'd love to go there myself. / Must I send you some photos from my trip to the ocean, because you'd love to go there yourself? / Yes, you must. / Must I send you some photos from my trip to the ocean, because you collect photos of the ocean? / No, you mustn't. You mustn't send me some photos from your trip to the ocean, because I collect photos of the ocean.

7. (Future Forms) Michael and his brothers are going to plant some oak trees on the land next to that patch of yellow flowers. / Where are Michael and his brothers going to plant some oak trees? / On the land next to that patch of yellow flowers. / Are Michael and his brothers going to plant some oak trees on the land next to that patch of yellow flowers? / Yes, they are. / Are Michael and his brothers going to plant some oak trees in my back garden? / No, they aren't. Michael and his brothers aren't going to plant some oak trees in your back garden.

8. (First Conditional) I'll be really happy on Tuesday if our Geography exam is cancelled. / How will you be on Tuesday if your Geography exam is cancelled? / Really happy. / Will you be really happy on Tuesday if your Geography exam is cancelled? / Yes, I will. / Will you be really disappointed on Tuesday if your Geography exam is cancelled? / No, I won't. I won't be really disappointed on Tuesday if our Geography exam is cancelled.

Sentence Block Extensions:

There isn't room in this book to print in full all of the 276 sentence blocks from the extensions pages (see pages 30-33). We hope that the answers given above will give you the teacher (or you the student) enough guidance to be able to make the sentence block extensions in this book confidently. For all of the sentence block starting sentences there are at least two different wh- question words that can be used to make sentence blocks. In some cases seven or even nine different sentence blocks can be made from the same starting sentence when using different wh- question words. For example, let's look at the third starting sentence from the "Life Events" unit:

Lorna graduated from Hull University last July.

On the handout the wh- question word that is given is "When", but this starting sentence also works equally well with four other wh- question words: "What", "Where", "Who", and "Which":

What happened to Lorna last July? / She graduated from Hull University.

Where did Lorna graduate from last July? / From Hull University.

Who graduated from Hull University last July? / Lorna did.

Which university did Lorna graduate from last July? / Hull University.

The idea is easy. Change the wh- question word each time and you can make five completely different sentence blocks from the original starting sentence, simply by finding the relevant information for the answer in the starting sentence. Sometimes the same wh- question word can be used more than once to make different sentence blocks, as with this example from the "Colours and Numbers" unit: Eddie has bought his wife a dozen red roses once a month since Valentine's Day.

Who has bought his wife a dozen red roses once a month since Valentine's Day? / Eddie has.

Who has Eddie bought a dozen red roses for once a month since Valentine's Day? / His wife.

If your students are getting to grips with making sentence blocks and are keen to do more than the eight given on the handout each week, ask them to study some of the starting sentences and work out whether or not other wh- question words could be used to form new sentence blocks; or simply give them the sentence block extension pages and let them work on forming all of the possible sentence blocks that exist for each starting sentence.

Talk a Lot

Answers

Information Exchanges:

Crime – Murder Mystery:

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps. In 1884, banker Sir Harold Crompton was poisoned at his London town house. Study the evidence below and expose the murderer."

	HILARY WILLOUGHBY	PETER WITHERS
Age:	78	49
Occupation:	none	unemployed
Hobbies:	hunting, collecting butterflies	gambling, drinking, angling
Relationship to Sir Harold:	neighbour	former butler
Location at Time of Death:	garden	cellar
Possible Motive:	angry about Sir Harold's plans to build near her home	sacked by Sir Harold two weeks ago for being late
Other Evidence:	photo in Sir Harold's pocket	fingerprints, footprints

	DANIEL CROMPTON	LADY JOSEPHINE CROMPTON
Age:	19	63
Occupation:	trainee chemist	charity work
Hobbies:	reading, long walks alone	baking, buying fine jewellery
Relationship to Sir Harold:	stepson	wife (42 years)
Location at Time of Death:	dining room	kitchen
Possible Motive:	believed that he would only inherit £500	felt trapped in a loveless marriage; was having an affair
Other Evidence:	unpaid debts, leather coat	love letter, handkerchief

Sample Questions and Answers:

How old is _____?	He/she is _____ years old.
What's _____'s occupation?	He/she _____.
What are _____'s hobbies?	He/she likes _____.
What was _____'s relationship to Sir Harold?	He/she was his _____.
Where was _____ at the time of Sir Harold's death?	He/she was in the _____.
What was _____'s possible motive for killing Sir Harold?	He/she _____.
What other evidence is there to link _____ to the murder?	There is/are _____.
Who do you think murdered Sir Harold? Why?	I think it was _____, because...

Sport – Which Sport is the Easiest to Learn?

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps, then decide which sport is the easiest to learn."

	FOOTBALL	BASEBALL
Aim:	score goals	hit ball, touch markers, score runs
Equipment:	football, feet, goals	baseball, baseball bat, markers
Actions:	run, kick, pass, throw, score	run, throw, hit, touch markers
Team / Individual:	11 players (team)	9 players (team)
Duration of Match:	2 halves of 45 minutes each	9 innings
Locations:	park, pitch, ground, stadium	diamond, field, stadium
An Important Rule:	only the goalkeeper should handle the ball during play	pitchers can only take one step backward and one step forward

	ICE HOCKEY	TENNIS
Aim:	score goals	score points, win games and sets
Equipment:	puck, stick, protective clothing	tennis ball, tennis racquet, net
Actions:	skate, shoot, hit, pass, score	serve, hit, rally, smash, score, win
Team / Individual:	6 players (team)	2 players (singles), 4 players (doubles)
Duration of Match:	3 x 20 minute periods	best of 3 or 5 sets
Locations:	ice rink, stadium	court, club, park
An Important Rule:	players must not kick or throw the puck into the goal	players may serve either underhand or overhand

Talk a Lot

Answers

Sample Questions and Answers:

What is the aim of _____? To _____.

What equipment is used in _____? _____.

What do players have to do in _____? Players have to _____.

Is _____ a team or an individual sport? It's a/an _____ sport.

How long do _____ matches last for? They last for _____.

Where can _____ be played? It can be played _____.

Tell me an important rule from _____.

Which sport is the easiest to learn? Why? _____ is the easiest to learn, because...

Music – Which Instrument is the Funkiest?

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps, then decide which instrument you would most like to learn."

	PIANO	DRUM KIT
Type of Instrument:	keyboard	percussion
Appearance:	large (grand piano), upright	collection of drums and cymbals
Parts:	keys, pedals, strings, hammers	drums, cymbals, sticks, brushes
Musician:	pianist	drummer, percussionist
Famous Musicians:	Ray Charles, George Gershwin	Ringo Starr, Phil Collins
Famous Piece of Music:	Clair de Lune by Claude Debussy	drum solos in many different rock songs
First Played:	1720s	1890s

	VIOLIN	TRUMPET
Type of Instrument	string	brass
Appearance:	hourglass shape, quite small	a brass tube bent into shape
Parts:	chin rest, fingerboard, neck, bow	mouthpiece, valves, bell
Musician:	violinist	trumpeter, trumpet player
Famous Musicians:	Yehudi Menuhin, Nigel Kennedy	Dizzie Gillespie, Louis Armstrong
Famous Piece of Music:	Violin Concerto in D major by Beethoven	Trumpet Voluntary by Jeremiah Clarke
First Played:	1500s	1500 BC

Sample Questions and Answers:

What type of instrument is the _____? It's a _____ instrument.

What does the _____ look like? _____.

What parts does the _____ have? It has _____.

What is the name of a musician who plays the _____? They're called a _____.

Name a famous musician who plays or played the _____.

What is a famous piece of music for the _____? _____.

When was the _____ first played? It was first played in _____.

Which instrument would you most like to learn? Why? The _____, because...

Weather – What is the Month?

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps in the weather report. What is the month?"

Answer: this table shows typical weather information for different world cities on the same day in **March**.

	WEATHER	MAX. TEMP. – DAYTIME (°C)
Tokyo, Japan	light showers	12°C
Buenos Aires, Argentina	sunny	24°C
Montreal, Canada	light snow	-2°C
St. Petersburg, Russia	light rain	4°C
Nairobi, Kenya	heavy showers	23°C
Sydney, Australia	cloudy	26°C
Austin, Texas, USA	sunny	31°C
Cape Town, South Africa	sunny	24°C

Talk a Lot

Answers

	SEASON	TAKE / WEAR
Tokyo, Japan	spring	umbrella
Buenos Aires, Argentina	autumn	sunglasses
Montreal, Canada	winter	hat, scarf, gloves
St. Petersburg, Russia	winter	warm jacket
Nairobi, Kenya	rainy season	raincoat
Sydney, Australia	autumn	shorts and t-shirt
Austin, Texas, USA	spring	sunblock
Cape Town, South Africa	autumn	water bottle

Source: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/weather>

Sample Questions and Answers:

What's the weather like in _____? It's _____ in _____.
 What's the maximum daytime temperature in _____? It's _____ degrees Celsius in _____.
 What season is it in _____? It's _____ in _____.
 What should I take to/wear in _____? You should take/wear _____ in _____.
 What is the month? It's _____.

Animals – Pets for Sale:

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps. Which animal do you want to buy? Why?"

	CAT	DOG
Name / Age:	Princess / 1 year old	Rollo / 4 years old
Breed:	Siamese	mongrel
Colour:	white and chocolate brown	brown, black, grey, white, yellow
Weight (KG):	800g	5 KG
Food:	cat food, liver, birds	dog food, chicken, takeaways
Strengths:	independent, clean, beautiful	loving, loyal, faithful, protective
Weaknesses:	anti-social, unfriendly	stupid, ugly, greedy, dog mess
Home:	house, garden, street	your bed, house, garden, street
Price:	£120	£20

	RABBIT	BABY CROCODILE
Name / Age:	Snowy / 6 months old	You can name him / 1 month old
Breed:	domestic rabbit	saltwater crocodile
Colour:	white, pink ears and nose	dark green, yellow eyes
Weight (KG):	400g	200g
Food:	grass, carrots, seeds, nuts	fish, birds, mammals
Strengths:	cute, cuddly	killing for food, talking point
Weaknesses:	looks nervous, boring	grows to 5 metres long
Home:	rabbit hutch in your garden	tank, bath, toilet bowl, swamp
Price:	free, you must buy the hutch	free to a good home

Sample Questions and Answers:

What is the _____ called? It's called _____.
 How old is the _____? It's _____.
 What breed is the _____? It's a _____.
 What colour is the _____? It's _____.
 How heavy is the _____? It's _____.
 What does the _____ eat? It eats _____.
 What are the _____'s strengths? _____.
 What are the _____'s weaknesses? _____.
 Where does the _____ live? It lives in _____.
 How much does the _____ cost? _____.
 Which animal do you want to buy? Why? I want to buy the _____, because...

Talk a Lot

Answers

Cars – Buying a Used Car:

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps. How much would you pay for each car? Why?"

	USED CAR 1	USED CAR 2
Make:	Citroën	Ford
Model / Year:	C4 Picasso / 2007	Escort / 1996
No. Previous Owners:	1 careful owner (was 2 nd car)	about 8
Colour:	blue	brown and grey
Mileage:	10,594	126,001
Transmission / Fuel:	manual / turbo diesel	manual / petrol
No. Doors / CD Player:	5 / yes	5 / no
Work Needed:	none	you could consider a re-spray

	USED CAR 3	USED CAR 4
Make:	Honda	Volkswagen
Model / Year:	Accord / 2006	Golf / 1991
No. Previous Owners:	3	2
Colour:	silver	red
Mileage:	38,420	187,190
Transmission / Fuel:	automatic / diesel	manual / petrol
No. Doors / CD Player:	5 / yes	3 / yes
Work Needed:	some damage to the front	new gearbox and wheels

Sample Questions and Answers:

What make is Used Car _____?	It's a _____.
What model is Used Car _____?	It's a _____.
What year is Used Car _____?	_____.
How many previous owners has Used Car _____ had?	It's had _____ previous owners.
What colour is Used Car _____?	It's _____.
How many miles has Used Car _____ done?	It's done _____ miles.
What kind of transmission does Used Car _____ have?	_____.
What kind of fuel does Used Car _____ use?	_____.
How many doors has Used Car _____ got?	It's got _____ doors.
Has Used Car _____ got a CD player?	Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.
Does Used Car _____ need any work doing?	Yes, _____ / No, it doesn't.
How much would you pay for Used Car _____? Why?	I'd pay _____ for Used Car _____, because...

Note: the data in this information exchange is based on adverts for real used cars that were published online in 2008. The actual prices were approximately: Used Car 1: £14,250; Used Car 2: £2,195; Used Car 3: £8,995; Used Car 4: £3,100.

The Human Body – Body Swap:

Task: "If you could swap bodies with one of these people for one day, who would you choose? Why?"

	EMMA	JACK
Height:	155cm (5'1") – short	178cm (5'10") – average height
Weight / Build:	55kg (8 stone 9 lb) / slim	98kg (15 stone 6 lb) / overweight
Age:	25	34
Hair Colour / Length / Style:	brown / short / wavy	blonde / long / pony tail
Face / Eyes:	oval, tanned / brown	round / green
Best Feature:	white teeth, legs	eyes
Worst Feature:	long fingers	scruffy clothes and shoes
Health:	good	has asthma and hay fever
Personality:	argumentative, ambitious	anxious, hard-working

Talk a Lot

Answers

	LEONARD	CATHY
Height:	189cm (6'2") – tall	181cm (5'11") – quite tall
Weight / Build:	88kg (13 st. 12 lb) / athletic	83kg (13 stone 1 lb) / plump
Age:	40	18
Hair Colour / Length / Style:	black, greying / short / straight	black / shoulder length / permed
Face / Eyes:	long / grey (wears glasses)	round / brown
Best Feature:	handsome face	smile, hair
Worst Feature:	bad teeth and gums	big feet
Health:	not bad	excellent
Personality:	cheerful, easy-going	outgoing, energetic, tolerant

Sample Questions and Answers:

How tall is _____?	He/she is _____.
How much does _____ weigh?	He/she weighs _____.
What kind of build is _____?	He/she's _____.
How old is _____?	He/she's _____ years old.
What colour hair has _____ got?	He/she's got _____ hair.
How long is _____'s hair?	It's _____.
What style is _____'s hair?	It's _____.
What kind of face has _____ got?	He/she's got a _____ face.
What colour eyes has _____ got?	He/she's got _____ eyes.
Does _____ wear glasses?	Yes, he/she does. / No, he/she doesn't.
What is _____'s best feature?	It's his/her _____.
What is _____'s worst feature?	It's his/her _____.
How is _____'s health?	His/her health is _____.
What is _____'s personality like?	He/she is _____.
Who would you swap bodies with for one day? Why?	I'd swap bodies with _____ for one day, because...

Colours and Numbers – Best Sofa Deals:

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps. The same sofas are for sale in different stores. Put the items in order of price, from the lowest to the highest. Which store(s) will you go to? Why?"

	JUST RELAX	WORLD OF SOFAS
dark blue leather sofa	£495.99	£549 £419.95
red and white striped fabric sofa	£499 £299	£10.38/month x 24 payments
brown and grey double sofabed	£679 (free delivery)	£479 (+ £9.95 delivery)
small green and orange footstool	£169	£159
black leather recliner	£1,199 £899	£18.72/month x 48 payments
yellow wicker armchair	£195.99 (free delivery)	£185.95
luxury purple fabric chair	£689	£855 £570 (OVER 1/3 OFF!)
medium-sized pink cushions (x4)	£99	£99 £49 (HALF PRICE!)

	REST EASY	EXOTIC SOFAS
dark blue leather sofa	£695.99 (free delivery)	£655.95 £385.95
red and white striped fabric sofa	£499 (+ £14.95 delivery)	£229.95 (free delivery)
brown and grey double sofabed	£799 (+ £14.95 delivery)	£479.95 (free delivery)
small green and orange footstool	£5.28/month x 36 payments	£169.95 £129.95
black leather recliner	£1,229	£1,229.95 £1,109.95
yellow wicker armchair	£195.99	£8.75/month x 24 payments
luxury purple fabric chair	£895 (SUPER PRICE!)	£16.35/month x 48 payments
medium-sized pink cushions (x4)	£119.99	£99 (BOGOF* = x8 cushions)

*BOGOF is an acronym used in stores to show that an item is on promotion. It stands for "Buy One Get One Free".

Sample Questions and Answers:

How much is the _____ at _____?	It's _____.
How much does the _____ cost at _____?	It costs _____.
Is there free delivery?	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

Talk a Lot

Answers

How much does delivery cost? It costs _____.

How much are the monthly payments? _____.

How many monthly payments are there? _____.

In which store does the _____ cost the most/least? In _____.

In which store is the _____ the most expensive/the cheapest? In _____.

Which store has the best promotions/bargains/offers/prices? _____.

Which store(s) will you go to? Why? I will go to _____, because...

Which item(s) would you like to buy? Why? I would like to buy _____, because...

Prices of each item in order (lowest to highest):

	dark blue leather sofa:			red and white striped fabric sofa:	
Exotic Sofas	£385.95	best deal!	Exotic Sofas	£229.95	best deal!
World of Sofas	£419.95		World of Sofas	£249.12	
Just Relax	£495.99		Just Relax	£299	
Rest Easy	£695.99		Rest Easy	£513.95	

	brown and grey double sofabed:			small green and orange footstool:	
Exotic Sofas	£479.95	best deal!	Exotic Sofas	£129.95	best deal!
World of Sofas	£488.95		World of Sofas	£159	
Just Relax	£679		Just Relax	£169	
Rest Easy	£813.95		Rest Easy	£190.08	

	black leather recliner:			yellow wicker armchair:	
World of Sofas	£898.56	best deal!	World of Sofas	£185.95	best deal!
Just Relax	£899		Just Relax	£195.99 (with free delivery)	
Exotic Sofas	£1,109.95		Rest Easy	£195.99	
Rest Easy	£1,229		Exotic Sofas	£210	

	luxury purple fabric chair:			medium-sized pink cushions (x4):	
World of Sofas	£570	best deal!	World of Sofas	£49	best deal!
Just Relax	£689		Exotic Sofas	£49.50 (for four cushions)	
Exotic Sofas	£784.80		Just Relax	£99	
Rest Easy	£895		Rest Easy	£119.99	

Blank grid for working out the prices:

	dark blue leather sofa:			red and white striped fabric sofa:	
	£	best deal!		£	best deal!
	£			£	
	£			£	
	£			£	

	brown and grey double sofabed:			small green and orange footstool:	
	£	best deal!		£	best deal!
	£			£	
	£			£	
	£			£	

	black leather recliner:			yellow wicker armchair:	
	£	best deal!		£	best deal!
	£			£	
	£			£	
	£			£	

	luxury purple fabric chair:			medium-sized pink cushions (x4):	
	£	best deal!		£	best deal!
	£			£	
	£			£	
	£			£	

Talk a Lot

Answers

Notes: (i) where prices are shown as monthly payments on the student's handout, the total price above assumes that 0% interest free credit applies for the full term of the payment plan. (ii) Clearly, Exotic Sofas and World of Sofas have the best sofa deals, while the other two stores have more upmarket prices; which proves that it's always well worth "shopping around" for expensive items such as sofas!

Life Events – Famous Lives:

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps. Who had the most interesting life? Why?"

	MARIE CURIE	YOUSSOU N'DOUR
Nationality:	Polish, then French	Senegalese
D.O.B. / Birthplace:	07/11/1867 / Warsaw, Poland	01/10/1959 / Dakar, Senegal
Parents:	Bronisława and Władysław	Ndèye and Eimane
Childhood:	mother and sister died	started to perform aged 12
Education:	keen student	preferred music to school
Work:	chemist and physicist, radioactivity pioneer	singer and percussionist
Married / Date:	Pierre Curie / 1895	Mamie Camara / 1990
Children:	2 daughters – Irène and Ève	4
Died / Cause:	04/07/1934 / leukaemia	still alive

	LEO TOLSTOY	FRIDA KAHLO
Nationality:	Russian	Mexican
D.O.B. / Birthplace:	28/08/1828 / Central Russia	06/07/1907 / Mexico
Parents:	lost his mother aged 2 and father aged 9	Matilde and Guillermo
Childhood:	brought up with 3 brothers and 1 sister	tried boxing and other sports
Education:	started but didn't finish university	joined a gang at school
Work:	wrote "War & Peace" and "Anna Karenina"	artist
Married / Date:	Sofia / 23/09/1862	Diego Rivera / 1929
Children:	12	none
Died / Cause:	20/11/1910 / pneumonia	13/07/1954 / blood clot

Sample Questions and Answers:

What nationality was/is _____?	He/she was/is _____.
When was _____ born?	He/she was born on _____.
Where was _____ born?	He/she was born in _____.
Tell me about _____'s parents.	His/her parents were called _____.
Tell me about _____'s childhood.	He/she _____.
Tell me about _____'s education.	He/she _____.
What was/is _____'s job?	He/she was/is a/an _____.
Who did _____ marry?	He/she married _____.
When did _____ get married?	He/she got married on _____.
How many children did _____ have?/does _____ have?	He/she had/has _____ children.
Is _____ still alive?	Yes, he/she is. / No, he/she isn't.
When did _____ die?	He/she died on _____.
How did _____ die?	He/she died of _____.
Who had/has the most interesting life? Why?	_____ had/has the most interesting life, because...

Nature – Island Life:

Task: "Ask and answer questions to complete the gaps. Which island would you live on? Why?"

	SOGGY ISLAND	ARID ISLAND
trees:	willow, poplar	none
flowers:	orchids, sunflowers	desert rose
climate:	warm and humid	hot and dry
animals/fish:	crocodiles, turtles / flounders	hyenas, camels / none
plants:	long grass, rice, sugarcane	cacti
water:	swamps, rivers, marshes	an oasis
birds:	flamingos, seagulls, ducks	crows, vultures
landscape:	wet and soggy	desert; flat, rocky, dusty, empty
insects:	butterflies, crickets, spiders	flies, cockroaches

Talk a Lot

Answers

	REDWOOD ISLAND	SNOWY ISLAND
trees:	redwood, birch, oak	pine, fir
flowers:	roses, daisies, violets	Arctic Poppy, lichens
climate:	summer: warm; winter: cold	very cold all year round, blizzards
animals/fish:	bears, deer, horses / trout	polar bears, wolves, moose, whales / cod
plants:	vines, bushes, nettles	tundra: grasses, mosses, etc.
water:	waterfalls, rivers, lakes	lakes, icebergs, rivers
birds:	owls, woodpeckers	gulls, snow goose, guillemots
landscape:	grassy plains, forests	mountains, rocks, snow, ice
insects:	lots of mosquitoes, caterpillars	bees, wasps, beetles, flies

Sample Questions and Answers:

What kinds of trees are there on _____ ?	There are _____.
What varieties of flowers are there on _____ ?	There are _____.
What is the climate like on _____ ?	It's _____.
What species of animals are there on _____ ?	There are _____.
What species of fish are there on _____ ?	There are _____.
What kinds of plants are there on _____ ?	There are _____.
Is there water on _____ ?	Yes, there is/are _____.
What species of birds are there on _____ ?	There are _____.
What sort of landscape does _____ have?	The landscape is _____. / There are _____.
What kinds of insects are there on _____ ?	There are _____.
Which island would you live on? Why?	I would live on _____, because...

Discussion Words and Question Sheets:

Crime:

General Questions:

- Answers will vary.
- Answers will vary.
- a) 7 words have 1 syllable: fine, gun, guilt, trial, theft, judge, court. b) 12 words have 2 syllables: appeal, victim, prison, suspect, blackmail, witness, arson, handcuffs, violence, jury, arrest, murder. c) 9 words have 3 syllables: detective, GBH, innocence, criminal, life sentence, punishment, fingerprints, shoplifting, defendant. d) 6 words have 4 syllables: police station, prison sentence, terrorism, burglar alarm, solicitor, drug trafficking. e) 4 words have 5 syllables: suspended sentence, neighbourhood watch scheme, electronic tag, police officer. f) 1 word has 6 syllables: community service. g) 1 word has 7 syllables: antisocial behaviour.
- 2 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **victim, prison, suspect, blackmail, witness, arson, handcuffs, violence, jury, murder**; these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **appeal, arrest**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **innocence, criminal, life sentence, punishment, fingerprints, shoplifting**; this word has the strong stress on the middle syllable: **defendant**; this word has the strong stress on the third syllable: **GBH**. 4 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **prison sentence, terrorism, burglar alarm, drug trafficking**; these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **police station, solicitor**. 5 syllable words: this word has the strong stress on the second syllable: **police officer**; these words have the strong stress on the fourth syllable: **suspended sentence, neighbourhood watch scheme**; this word has the strong stress on the fifth syllable: **electronic tag**. 6 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fifth syllable: **community service**. 7 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the sixth syllable: **antisocial behaviour**.
- Antisocial behaviour, appeal, arrest, arson, blackmail, burglar alarm, community service, court, criminal, defendant, detective, drug trafficking, electronic tag, fine, fingerprints, GBH, guilt, gun, handcuffs, innocence, judge, jury, life sentence, murder, neighbourhood watch scheme, police officer, police station, prison, prison sentence, punishment, shoplifting, solicitor, suspect, suspended sentence, terrorism, theft, trial, victim, violence, witness.
- 3 letters: GBH, gun. 4 letters: fine, jury. 5 letters: arson, court, guilt, judge, theft, trial. 6 letters: appeal, arrest, murder, prison, victim. 7 letters: suspect, witness. 8 letters: criminal, violence. 9 letters: blackmail, defendant,

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Answers

detective, handcuffs, innocence, solicitor, terrorism. 10 letters: punishment. 11 letters: shoplifting. 12 letters: burglar alarm, fingerprints, life sentence. 13 letters: electronic tag, police officer, police station. 14 letters: prison sentence. 15 letters: drug trafficking. 16 letters: community service. 17 letters: suspended sentence. 19 letters: antisocial behaviour. 24 letters: neighbourhood watch scheme.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, "gun", "suspect", and "judge" all contain the vowel sound /ʌ/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) court. b) theft. c) trial. d) fine. e) gun. f) guilt. g) judge.

2. Answers will vary. Suggested answer (from most serious to least): terrorism, murder, GBH, drug trafficking, arson, blackmail, theft, shoplifting, antisocial behaviour.

3. Answers will vary. Suggested answer (from most serious to least): life sentence, prison sentence, electronic tag, community service, suspended sentence, fine.

4. Detective, appeal, victim, criminal, solicitor, trial, suspect, witness, handcuffs, judge, court, jury, defendant.

5. Electronic tag.

6. Community service.

7. Witness.

8. **Detective** – investigates crimes; **victim** – the crime is committed against this person; **criminal** – commits a crime; **solicitor** – represents the defendant or the state in court; **suspect** – the police think that this person may have committed the crime; **witness** – knows something about the crime and gives evidence in court; **judge** – hears the case in court and sentences or acquits the defendant; **police officer** – collects evidence, and deals with all parties in the case; **jury** – a group of ordinary people who hear the case in court and decide on the verdict; **defendant** – the person who is tried in court.

9. Appeal.

10. Neighbourhood watch scheme.

11. Blackmail.

Sport:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 12 words have 1 syllable: ball, cup, rule, score, game, squash, cue, puck, team, goal, bat, match. b) 15 words have 2 syllables: football, tennis, racquet, final, skiing, boxing, swimming, snooker, hockey, baseball, winner, player, sailing, rugby, cricket. c) 8 words have 3 syllables: badminton, referee, ice hockey, volleyball, Olympics, athletics, stadium, supporter. d) 4 words have 4 syllables: commentator, motor racing, table tennis, championship. e) 1 word has 6 syllables: American football.

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **football**, **tennis**, **racquet**, **final**, **skiing**, **boxing**, **swimming**, **snooker**, **hockey**, **baseball**, **winner**, **player**, **sailing**, **rugby**, **cricket**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **stadium**, **ice** hockey, **volleyball**, **badminton**; these words have the strong stress on the middle syllable: **Olympics**, **athletics**, **supporter**; this word has the strong stress on the last

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Answers

syllable: **referee**. 4 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **commentator**, **motor racing**, **table tennis**, **championship**. 6 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fifth syllable: American **football**.

5. American football, athletics, badminton, ball, baseball, bat, boxing, championship, commentator, cricket, cue, cup, final, football, game, goal, hockey, ice hockey, match, motor racing, Olympics, player, puck, racquet, referee, rugby, rule, sailing, score, skiing, snooker, squash, stadium, supporter, swimming, table tennis, team, tennis, volleyball, winner.

6. 3 letters: bat, cue, cup. 4 letters: ball, game, goal, puck, rule, team. 5 letters: final, match, rugby, score. 6 letters: boxing, hockey, player, skiing, squash, tennis, winner. 7 letters: cricket, racquet, referee, sailing, snooker, stadium. 8 letters: baseball, football, Olympics, swimming. 9 letters: athletics, badminton, ice hockey, supporter. 10 letters: volleyball. 11 letters: commentator, motor racing, table tennis. 12 letters: championship. 16 letters: American football.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, “athletics”, “bat”, and “match” all contain the vowel sound /æ/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) ball. b) rule. c) game. d) match. e) cue. f) goal. g) bat.

2. Olympics.

3. Answers will vary.

4. Football, American football, hockey, baseball, rugby, cricket.

5. Answers will vary. Suggested answer (from least dangerous to most dangerous): snooker, table tennis, badminton, swimming, volleyball, sailing, tennis, squash, athletics, football, cricket, baseball, hockey, ice hockey, American football, rugby, skiing, boxing, motor racing.

6. Winner. Opposite word: loser.

7. Racquet (e.g. badminton, squash), bat (e.g. cricket, baseball), cue (snooker, pool, billiards), puck (hockey, ice hockey), ball (e.g. football, tennis, cricket).

8. a) skiing, b) athletics, motor racing, c) swimming, sailing, d) ice hockey, e) boxing.

9. Answers will vary. Suggested answer (from easiest to learn to hardest): football, volleyball, squash, table tennis, badminton, tennis, baseball, athletics, snooker, swimming, cricket, hockey, rugby, American football, ice hockey, sailing, boxing, skiing, motor racing.

10. **Commentator** – describes what is happening in the match, on TV or radio; **referee** – ensures that the players in a match behave according to the rules; **winner** – the person who has won a game, match or championship; **player** – a person who takes part in a sport; **supporter** – a person who watches sport, and in particular somebody who follows a particular individual or team enthusiastically.

11. Goal.

12. Rule.

13. Championship.

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Answers

Music:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.
3. a) 12 words have 1 syllable: drum, rock, group, brass, pop, blues, string, folk, wind, jazz, verse, choir. b) 12 words have 2 syllables: oboe, trumpet, guitar, nightclub, pop star, keyboard, singer, organ, ballet, chorus, DJ, hip-hop. c) 15 words have 3 syllables: R & B, orchestra, musical, saxophone, violin, conductor, audience, instrument, stereo, classical, piano, radio, double bass, musician, performer. d) 1 word has 5 syllables: electric guitar.
4. 2 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **o**boe, **t**rump**e**t, **n**ightclub, **p**op star, **k**eyboard, **s**inger, **o**rgan, **b**allet, **c**horus, **D**J, **h**ip-hop; this word has the strong stress on the second syllable: guitar. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **o**chestra, **m**usical, **s**axophone, **a**udience, **i**nstrument, **s**tereo, **c**lassical, **r**adio; these words have the strong stress on the middle syllable: conductor, piano, musician, performer; these words have the strong stress on the last syllable: R & **B**, violin, double **b**ass. 5 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fifth syllable: electric guitar.
5. Audience, ballet, blues, brass, choir, chorus, classical, conductor, DJ, double bass, drum, electric guitar, folk, group, guitar, hip-hop, instrument, jazz, keyboard, musical, musician, nightclub, oboe, orchestra, organ, performer, piano, pop, pop star, radio, R & B, rock, saxophone, singer, stereo, string, trumpet, verse, violin, wind.
6. 2 letters: DJ. 3 letters/characters: pop, R & B. 4 letters: drum, folk, jazz, oboe, rock, wind. 5 letters: blues, brass, choir, group, organ, piano, radio, verse. 6 letters: ballet, chorus, guitar, hip-hop, singer, stereo, string, violin. 7 letters: musical, pop star, trumpet. 8 letters: audience, keyboard, musician. 9 letters: classical, conductor, nightclub, orchestra, performer, saxophone. 10 letters: double bass, instrument. 14 letters: electric guitar.
7. See answer to number 5 above.
8. Answers will vary.
9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, “wind”, “hip-hop”, and “violin” all contain the vowel sound /i/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) rock. b) pop. c) folk. d) choir. e) blues. f) wind.
2. Answers will vary. The musical instruments are: double bass, drum, electric guitar, guitar, keyboard, oboe, organ, piano, saxophone, trumpet, violin.
3. Answers will vary. The different genres of music are: blues, rock, folk, hip-hop, jazz, pop, R & B, classical.
4. Answers will vary. Suggested answers: **blues**: B.B. King (album: “Lucille”); **rock**: Guns N’ Roses (album: “Appetite for Destruction”); **folk**: Bob Dylan (album: “The Times They Are A-Changin’”); **hip-hop**: Kanye West (album: “Graduation”); **jazz**: Billie Holiday (album: “Lady Sings the Blues”); **pop**: Sugababes (album “Taller in More Ways”); **R & B**: Amy Winehouse (album: “Back to Black”); **classical**: Vivaldi (album: “The Four Seasons”).
5. Nightclub.
6. Choir.
7. Musical.
8. Conductor.
9. Audience.
10. a) Answers will vary. Suggested answer (from easiest to learn to the most difficult): drum, electric guitar, guitar, double bass, oboe, keyboard, organ, piano, violin, trumpet, saxophone. b) & c) Answers will vary.

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Answers

11. **Orchestra** – a large group of musicians who play mainly classical music together; **group** – a number of people who play musical instruments together, e.g. a *pop group* plays *pop music*; **conductor** – the person who stands in front of an orchestra and directs their performance; **audience** – the person or people who watch a performance; **pop star** – a singer or musician who is famous in the genre of pop music; **singer** – a person who sings, e.g. in front of an audience; **musician** – a person who plays a musical instrument; **choir** – a group of people who sing together, usually church or classical music; **DJ (disc jockey)** – a person who plays music on the radio, or at clubs, or at weddings and functions; **performer** – a person who performs, e.g. in front of an audience.

Weather:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 14 words have 1 syllable: mist, cold, sun, snow, rain, wind, heat, fog, ice, storm, sleet, sledge, cloud, drought. b) 12 words have 2 syllables: dry spell, cyclone, drizzle, suntan, snowman, wind farm, flooding, sunblock, heat wave, hailstones, raincoat, fog lamps. c) 8 words have 3 syllables: umbrella, hurricane, tsunami, forest fire, sunglasses, prediction, winter tyres, temperature. d) 4 words have 4 syllables: thermometer, weather forecast, Wellington boots, windscreen wipers. e) 1 word has 5 syllables: thunder and lightning. f) 1 word has 6 syllables: natural disaster.

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **dry** spell, **cyclone**, **drizzle**, **suntan**, **snowman**, **wind** farm, **flooding**, **sunblock**, **heat** wave, **hailstones**, **raincoat**, **fog** lamps. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **hurricane**, **forest** fire, **sunglasses**, **winter** tyres, **temperature**; these words have the strong stress on the middle syllable: **umbrella**, **tsunami**, **prediction**. 4 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **weather** forecast, **windscreen** wipers; this word has the strong stress on the second syllable: **thermometer**; this word has the strong stress on the fourth syllable: Wellington **boots**. 5 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fourth syllable: thunder and **lightning**. 6 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fifth syllable: natural **disaster**.

5. Cloud, cold, cyclone, drizzle, drought, dry-spell, flooding, fog, fog lamps, forest fire, hailstones, heat, heat wave, hurricane, ice, mist, natural disaster, prediction, rain, raincoat, sledge, sleet, snow, snowman, storm, sun, sunblock, sunglasses, suntan, temperature, thermometer, thunder and lightning, tsunami, umbrella, weather forecast, Wellington boots, wind, wind farm, windscreen wipers, winter tyres.

6. 3 letters: fog, ice, sun. 4 letters: cold, heat, mist, rain, snow, wind. 5 letters: cloud, sleet, storm. 6 letters: sledge, suntan. 7 letters: cyclone, drizzle, drought, snowman, tsunami. 8 letters: dry-spell, flooding, fog lamps, heat wave, raincoat, sunblock, umbrella, wind farm. 9 letters: hurricane. 10 letters: forest fire, hailstones, prediction, sunglasses. 11 letters: temperature, thermometer, winter tyres. 15 letters: natural disaster, weather forecast, Wellington boots. 16 letters: windscreen wipers. 19 letters: thunder and lightning.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, “snowman”, “cold”, and “cyclone” all contain the vowel sound /əʊ/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) mist. b) ice. c) fog. d) storm. e) sun. f) sleet. g) cloud.

2. Answers will vary. Suggested answer: good weather – dry spell, sun, heat, heat wave. Bad weather – mist, cold, cyclone, drizzle, hurricane, snow, rain, flooding, wind, fog, ice, storm, hailstones, sleet, cloud, thunder and lightning, drought.

3. Sunblock, sunglasses. Can you think of anything else that I could wear when the weather is good?

4. Snowman.

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Answers

5. Sun.
6. Weather forecast.
7. Wellington boots, raincoat. Can you think of anything else that I could wear in bad weather?
8. Windscreen wipers.
9. Thermometer.
10. Wind farm.
11. a) cyclone, hurricane, tsunami, flooding, forest fire, drought. b) Answers will vary.
12. Winter tyres.

Animals:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.
3. a) 18 words have 1 syllable: bear, cat, sheep, ant, snail, whale, lion, dog, bee, shark, cow, horse, worm, fish, mouse, bird, pig, frog. b) 14 words have 2 syllables: zebra, spider, panda, insect, tiger, lizard, giraffe, tortoise, goldfish, monkey, starfish, rabbit, dolphin, mammal. c) 6 words have 3 syllables: crocodile, kangaroo, elephant, gorilla, octopus, butterfly. d) 1 word has 4 syllables: caterpillar. e) 1 word has 5 syllables: hippopotamus.
4. 2 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **zebra**, **spider**, **panda**, **insect**, **tiger**, **lizard**, **tortoise**, **goldfish**, **monkey**, **starfish**, **rabbit**, **dolphin**, **mammal**; this word has the strong stress on the second syllable: **giraffe**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **crocodile**, **elephant**, **octopus**, **butterfly**; this word has the strong stress on the middle syllable: **gorilla**; this word has the strong stress on the last syllable: **kangaroo**. 4 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the first syllable: **caterpillar**. 5 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the third syllable: **hippopotamus**.
5. Ant, bear, bee, bird, butterfly, cat, caterpillar, cow, crocodile, dog, dolphin, elephant, fish, frog, giraffe, goldfish, gorilla, hippopotamus, horse, insect, kangaroo, lion, lizard, mammal, monkey, mouse, octopus, panda, pig, rabbit, shark, sheep, snail, spider, starfish, tiger, tortoise, whale, worm, zebra.
6. 3 letters: ant, bee, cat, cow, dog, pig. 4 letters: bear, bird, fish, frog, lion, worm. 5 letters: horse, mouse, panda, shark, sheep, snail, tiger, whale, zebra. 6 letters: insect, lizard, mammal, monkey, rabbit, spider. 7 letters: dolphin, giraffe, gorilla, octopus. 8 letters: elephant, goldfish, kangaroo, starfish, tortoise. 9 letters: butterfly, crocodile. 11 letters: caterpillar. 12 letters: hippopotamus.
7. See answer to number 5 above.
8. Answers will vary.
9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, "insect", "elephant", and "zebra" all contain the vowel sound /e/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) bird. b) lion. c) cat. d) lizard. e) shark. f) whale. g) bee.
2. Note: some animals belong in more than one category! a) insects: spider, ant, snail, caterpillar, bee, worm, butterfly. b) mammals: zebra, kangaroo, panda, tiger, bear, hippopotamus, giraffe, cat, elephant, sheep, gorilla, whale, lion, monkey, dog, cow, horse, mouse, rabbit, pig. c) reptiles: crocodile, lizard, tortoise. d) sea creatures: whale, octopus, shark, starfish, fish, dolphin. e) pets: spider, cat, tortoise, goldfish, dog, horse, fish, mouse, rabbit, bird, frog.

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Answers

3. a) Answers will vary. b) Answers will vary. Suggested answers: Africa: zebra, hippopotamus, giraffe, elephant, gorilla, lion, monkey. Americas: crocodile. Atlantic Ocean: dolphin. Australia: kangaroo. Canada: bear. China: panda. UK/New Zealand: sheep. India: tiger. Pacific Ocean: whale, octopus, shark. Most places: spider, insect, lizard, cat, tortoise, ant, snail, goldfish, caterpillar, dog, bee, cow, horse, worm, fish, starfish, mouse, butterfly, rabbit, bird, pig, frog, mammal.

4. Answers will vary. Suggested answer (from the smallest to the largest): ant, bee, caterpillar, snail, worm, spider, butterfly, goldfish, fish, starfish, frog, mouse, bird, lizard, rabbit, cat, tortoise, dog, monkey, pig, sheep, crocodile, dolphin, tiger, cow, kangaroo, bear, gorilla, panda, zebra, giraffe, lion, horse, shark, hippopotamus, octopus, elephant, whale.

5. a) crocodile, dolphin, fish, frog, goldfish, octopus, shark, starfish, whale. b) spider. c) bee, bird, butterfly. d) kangaroo, frog.

6. Answers will vary. Suggested answer: a) cow, dog, fish, pig, rabbit, sheep, snail. b) Answers will vary.

7. Answers will vary. Suggested answer (from the most beautiful to the ugliest): bird, horse, butterfly, fish, cat, rabbit, dog, dolphin, lion, whale, panda, sheep, tiger, starfish, bear, kangaroo, elephant, goldfish, caterpillar, bee, giraffe, monkey, zebra, gorilla, cow, mouse, tortoise, octopus, pig, ant, snail, frog, worm, hippopotamus, lizard, shark, spider, crocodile.

8. a) bear, cat, cow, crocodile, dog, elephant, giraffe, gorilla, hippopotamus, horse, kangaroo, lion, lizard, monkey, mouse, panda, pig, rabbit, sheep, tiger, tortoise, zebra. b) octopus, spider. c) caterpillar. d) dolphin, fish, goldfish, shark, snail, starfish, whale, worm.

9. Answers will vary. Suggested answers: useful: cat, dog, goldfish (pets), fish (food), cow, pig, sheep (food, milk, leather, wool, work), horse (work, transport), bee (honey), rabbit (food, pet), tortoise (pet), worm (aerates soil). Not as useful: ant, bear, bird, butterfly, caterpillar, crocodile, dolphin, elephant, frog, giraffe, gorilla, hippopotamus, kangaroo, lion, lizard, monkey, mouse, octopus, panda, shark, snail, spider, starfish, tiger, whale, zebra.

10. Ant, bee.

11. Giraffe.

12. Snail, tortoise.

13. a) cow. b) dog. c) lion, tiger. d) bear, dog. e) sheep. f) bird. g) pig. h) frog. i) bee. j) horse. k) cat.

Cars:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 9 words have 1 syllable: boot, road, fuel, wheel, brake, tyre, clutch, ban, seat. b) 15 words have 2 syllables: engine, windscreen, hazard, pedal, brake light, road rage, seatbelt, driver, L-plate, gear stick, sports car, handbrake, road sign, dashboard, headlights. c) 7 words have 3 syllables: accident, side mirror, licence plate, passenger, Highway Code, battery, steering wheel. d) 7 words have 4 syllables: automatic, parking ticket, zebra crossing, learner driver, Sunday driver, indicator, rear view mirror. e) 1 word has 5 syllables: accelerator. f) 1 word has 8 syllables: breakdown recovery service.

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **engine**, **windscreen**, **hazard**, **pedal**, **brake light**, **road rage**, **seatbelt**, **driver**, **L-plate**, **gear stick**, **sports car**, **handbrake**, **road sign**, **dashboard**, **headlights**. 3 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **accident**, **side mirror**, **licence plate**, **passenger**, **Highway Code**, **battery**, **steering wheel**. 4 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **parking ticket**, **indicator**; these words have the strong stress on the third syllable: **automatic**, **zebra crossing**, **learner driver**, **Sunday driver**, **rear view mirror**. 5 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the second syllable: **accelerator**. 8 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fourth syllable: **breakdown recovery service**.

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Answers

5. Accelerator, accident, automatic, ban, battery, boot, brake, brake light, breakdown recovery service, clutch, dashboard, driver, engine, fuel, gear stick, handbrake, hazard, headlights, Highway Code, indicator, learner driver, licence plate, L-plate, parking ticket, passenger, pedal, rear view mirror, road, road rage, road sign, seat, seatbelt, side mirror, sports car, steering wheel, Sunday driver, tyre, wheel, windscreen, zebra crossing.

6. 3 letters: ban. 4 letters: boot, fuel, road, seat, tyre. 5 letters: brake, pedal, wheel. 6 letters: clutch, driver, engine, hazard, L-plate. 7 letters: battery. 8 letters: accident, road rage, road sign, seatbelt. 9 letters: automatic, dashboard, gear stick, handbrake, indicator, passenger, sports car. 10 letters: brake light, headlights, side mirror, windscreen. 11 letters: accelerator, Highway Code. 12 letters: licence plate, Sunday driver. 13 letters: learner driver, parking ticket, steering wheel, zebra crossing. 14 letters: rear view mirror. 24 letters: breakdown recovery service.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, “seat”, “sports car”, and “Sunday driver” all begin with the consonant sound /s/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) brake. b) clutch. c) ban. d) driver. e) wheel. f) seat. g) fuel.

2. The parts of a car are: **engine** (powers the car); **boot** (a place to put luggage and shopping); **windscreen** (the driver looks out of this); **accelerator** (press this pedal to go faster); **wheel** (wheels enable the car to move); **pedal** (press these with your foot: brake, clutch, accelerator); **brake** (press this pedal to slow down); **brake light** (light on the back of the car which shows drivers behind you that the car is braking); **seatbelt** (wear this to keep you safe in the event of an accident); **side mirror** (there are two on either side of the car at the front; they enable the driver to see what's happening on the road behind them); **tyre** (rubber cover on a wheel); **licence plate** (small panel on the front and back of the car displaying the licence number of the car); **clutch** (press this pedal when you are changing gear in a car with a manual transmission); **gear stick** (use this lever to change gear); **indicator** (small lights on the front and back of the car, on both sides; they show other drivers when you intend to turn left or right); **battery** (stores power for different functions in the car, e.g. lights, radio, etc.); **seat** (people in the car sit on them); **handbrake** (parking brake); **rear view mirror** (the driver can see what is happening on the road behind them); **steering wheel** (the driver turns this with one or both hands to make the car turn); **dashboard** (the control panel in front of the driver which gives information about the car, e.g. the speedometer on the dashboard shows how fast the car is going); **headlights** (the bright lights on the front of the car).

3. Brake.

4. L-plates (learner plates).

5. **Learner driver** (has driving lessons; has not yet passed their driving test); **passenger** (sits in the car while somebody else drives); **driver** (drives the car); **Sunday driver** (a driver who doesn't drive very often – perhaps only at weekends – which makes them overly cautious on the road).

6. Zebra crossing.

7. Accelerator.

8. Wheel.

9. a) The negative words to do with driving are: hazard, road rage, accident, ban, Sunday driver, breakdown recovery service. b) Answers will vary.

10. Seatbelt.

11. Road sign.

12. Boot.

13. Indicator.

Talk a Lot

Answers

The Human Body:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.
3. a) 31 words have 1 syllable: head, skin, bone, chest, neck, blood, throat, vein, face, hair, knee, back, hand, leg, eye, toe, heart, nail, nose, tongue, ear, foot, cheek, tooth, wrist, lung, arm, chin, mouth, brain, lip. b) 8 words have 2 syllables: finger, elbow, liver, stomach, kidney, shoulder, muscle, ankle. c) 1 word has 3 syllables: skeleton.
4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **finger**, **elbow**, **liver**, **stomach**, **kidney**, **shoulder**, **muscle**, **ankle**. 3 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the first syllable: **skeleton**.
5. Ankle, arm, back, blood, bone, brain, cheek, chest, chin, ear, elbow, eye, face, finger, foot, hair, hand, head, heart, kidney, knee, leg, lip, liver, lung, mouth, muscle, nail, neck, nose, shoulder, skeleton, skin, stomach, throat, toe, tongue, tooth, vein, wrist.
6. 3 letters: arm, ear, eye, leg, lip, toe. 4 letters: back, bone, chin, face, foot, hair, hand, head, knee, lung, nail, neck, nose, skin, vein. 5 letters: ankle, blood, brain, cheek, chest, elbow, heart, liver, mouth, tooth, wrist. 6 letters: finger, kidney, muscle, throat, tongue. 7 letters: stomach. 8 letters: shoulder, skeleton.
7. See answer to number 5 above.
8. Answers will vary.
9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, “**toe**”, “**throat**”, “**nose**”, and “**bone**” all contain the vowel sound /əʊ/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) head. b) wrist. c) eye. d) brain, vein. e) leg. f) face.
2. Answers will vary. Tip: if you print two sets of the discussion word cards you can build a human body that is more symmetrical, i.e. with two eyes, two ears, two arms, two legs, etc.
3. a) ear. b) eye. c) finger, toe, lip, skin. d) lung, mouth, nose, chest. e) mouth, lung, lip, tongue, tooth, chest. f) tooth, mouth. g) leg, knee, ankle, muscle, foot, toe. h) nose. i) lip, mouth, tongue. j) brain. k) tongue. l) finger, nail. m) mouth, tooth, tongue, cheek, muscle.
4. Heart.
5. These body parts come in pairs: elbow, knee, hand, leg, eye, ear, foot, cheek, wrist, lung, arm, kidney, lip, shoulder, ankle.
6. These body parts don't have bones in them: blood, brain, eye, hair, heart, kidney, lip, liver, lung, muscle, nail, skin, stomach, throat, tongue, tooth, vein.
7. Finger.
8. The body organs are: **brain** (for thinking), **heart** (for pumping blood around the body), **kidney** (for taking out the waste products from our blood), **liver** (for cleaning our blood), **lung** (for breathing), **skin** (for ventilation and feeling), **stomach** (for processing food and drink).
9. Skeleton.
10. a) Arm joints: shoulder, elbow, wrist. b) Leg joints: knee, ankle.
11. Stomach.
12. Blood.

Talk a Lot

Answers

13. Nail.

Colours and Numbers:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 18 words have 1 syllable: nine, blue, red, three, one, eight, twelve, five, pink, ten, grey, two, brown, four, six, white, green, black. b) 19 words have 2 syllables: thirty, thirteen, fourteen, twenty, hundred, purple, ninety, yellow, forty, nineteen, zero, fifty, seven, fifteen, orange, eighteen, sixty, eighty, sixteen. c) 3 words have 3 syllables: seventy, eleven, seventeen.

4. 2 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **thirty, twenty, hundred, purple, ninety, yellow, forty, zero, fifty, seven, orange, sixty, eighty**; these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, fifteen, eighteen, sixteen**. 3 syllable words: this word has the strong stress on the first syllable: **seventy**; this word has the strong stress on the second syllable: **eleven**; this word has the strong stress on the last syllable: **seventeen**.

5. Black, blue, brown, eight, eighteen, eighty, eleven, fifteen, fifty, five, forty, four, fourteen, green, grey, hundred, nine, nineteen, ninety, one, orange, pink, purple, red, seven, seventeen, seventy, six, sixteen, sixty, ten, thirteen, thirty, three, twelve, twenty, two, white, yellow, zero.

6. 3 letters: one, red, six, ten, two. 4 letters: blue, five, four, grey, nine, pink, zero. 5 letters: black, brown, eight, fifty, forty, green, seven, sixty, three, white. 6 letters: eighty, eleven, ninety, orange, purple, thirty, twelve, twenty, yellow. 7 letters: fifteen, hundred, seventy, sixteen. 8 letters: eighteen, fourteen, nineteen, thirteen. 9 letters: seventeen.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, “ten”, “eleven”, and “twelve” all contain the vowel sound /e/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) red. b) one. c) three. d) yellow. e) pink. f) green. g) white.

2. Answers will vary, for example: a) 19 = nine + ten. b) 65 = forty + twenty + five. c) 193 = hundred + ninety + three. d) 7 = three + four. e) 48 = thirty + eighteen. f) 107 = eighty + twenty + seven. g) 31 = seven + eight + sixteen.

3. Answers will vary. Suggested answers: vibrant colours: yellow, pink, orange, red; boring colours: grey, brown.

4. a) five. b) ten. c) fifteen. d) twenty. e) thirty. f) forty. g) fifty. h) sixty. i) seventy.

5. Green.

6. One.

7. Answers will vary. The colours are: blue, red, purple, yellow, pink, grey, brown, orange, white, green, black.

8. Zero.

9. Orange.

10. a) thirteen (13), fourteen (14), hundred (100), one (1), twelve (12), nineteen (19), ten (10), eleven (11), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), sixteen (16). b) twenty (20), twelve (12), two (2). c) thirty (30), thirteen (13), three (3). d) fourteen (14), forty (40), four (4). e) five (5), fifty (50), fifteen (15). f) sixty (60), six (6), sixteen (16). g) seventy (70), seven (7), seventeen (17). h) eight (8), eighteen (18), eighty (80). i) nine (9), ninety (90), nineteen (19). j) thirty

Talk a Lot

Answers

(30), twenty (20), hundred (100), seventy (70), ninety (90), forty (40), ten (10), zero (0), fifty (50), sixty (60), eighty (80).

11. Green.

12. a) two. b) twelve. c) three. d) hundred.

Life Events:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 4 words have 1 syllable: birth, groom, death, bride. b) 18 words have 2 syllables: bridesmaid, stag night, midwife, widow, wedding, affair, mistress, marriage, best man, childhood, labour, coffin, friendship, birthday, divorce, best friend, first kiss, old age. c) 7 words have 3 syllables: menopause, funeral, pregnancy, engagement, employment, teenager, growing pains. d) 6 words have 4 syllables: biography, education, redundancy, graduation, adolescence, separation. e) 4 words have 5 syllables: terminal illness, qualification, custody battle, anniversary. f) 1 word has 6 syllables: further education.

4. 2 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **bridesmaid**, **stag** night, **midwife**, **widow**, **wedding**, **mistress**, **marriage**, **childhood**, **labour**, **coffin**, **friendship**, **birthday**; these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **affair**, best **man**, **divorce**, best **friend**, first **kiss**, old **age**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **menopause**, **funeral**, **pregnancy**, **teenager**, **growing** pains; these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **engagement**, **employment**. 4 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **biography**, **redundancy**; these words have the strong stress on the third syllable: **education**, **graduation**, **adolescence**, **separation**. 5 syllable words: this word has the strong stress on the first syllable: **custody** battle; this word has the strong stress on the third syllable: **anniversary**; these words have the strong stress on the fourth syllable: terminal **illness**, **qualification**. 6 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fifth syllable: further **education**.

5. Adolescence, affair, anniversary, best friend, best man, biography, birth, birthday, bride, bridesmaid, childhood, coffin, custody battle, death, divorce, education, employment, engagement, first kiss, friendship, funeral, further education, graduation, groom, growing pains, labour, marriage, menopause, midwife, mistress, old age, pregnancy, qualification, redundancy, separation, stag night, teenager, terminal illness, wedding, widow.

6. 5 letters: birth, bride, death, groom, widow. 6 letters: affair, coffin, labour, old age. 7 letters: best man, divorce, funeral, midwife, wedding. 8 letters: birthday, marriage, mistress, teenager. 9 letters: biography, childhood, education, first kiss, menopause, pregnancy, stag night. 10 letters: best friend, bridesmaid, employment, engagement, friendship, graduation, redundancy, separation. 11 letters: adolescence, anniversary. 12 letters: growing pains. 13 letters: custody battle, qualification. 15 letters: terminal illness. 16 letters: further education.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, "bridesmaid", "education", and "separation" all contain the vowel sound /eɪ/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) birth. b) groom. c) labour. d) bride. e) marriage.

2. Answers will vary. Suggested answer: **childhood**: best friend, birth, birthday, education, friendship. **Adolescence**: first kiss, further education, growing pains, qualification, teenager. **Adulthood**: affair, anniversary, best man, bride, bridesmaid, custody battle, divorce, employment, engagement, graduation, groom, labour, marriage, menopause, midwife, mistress, pregnancy, redundancy, separation, stag night, wedding. **Old age**: biography, coffin, death, funeral, terminal illness, widow.

Talk a Lot

Answers

3. The words to do with marriage are: affair, anniversary, best man, bride, bridesmaid, divorce, engagement, groom, marriage, mistress, separation, stag night, wedding, widow.

4. Answers will vary. Suggested answer: **positive words:** anniversary, best friend, best man, biography, birth, birthday, bride, bridesmaid, childhood, education, employment, engagement, first kiss, friendship, further education, graduation, groom, marriage, midwife, pregnancy, qualification, stag night, teenager, wedding. **Negative words:** adolescence, affair, coffin, custody battle, death, divorce, funeral, growing pains, labour, menopause, mistress, old age, redundancy, separation, terminal illness, widow.

5. Further education.

6. Answers will vary. Suggested answer for a) & b): birth, birthday, childhood, friendship, education, adolescence, growing pains, first kiss, further education, graduation, employment, engagement, stag night, wedding, marriage, pregnancy, labour, birth, anniversary, affair, separation, custody battle, divorce, menopause, redundancy, old age, terminal illness, death, funeral.

7. The people are: **best friend** (supports and encourages you); **best man** (supports a man before and during his wedding); **bride** (a woman who gets married); **bridesmaid** (supports a woman before and during her wedding); **groom** (a man who gets married); **midwife** (delivers babies); **mistress** (the woman that a married man has a relationship with); **teenager** (a person aged between 13-19 years old); **widow** (a woman whose husband has died).

8.

abstract noun:	verb:	past participle:	person noun:	adjective:
adolescence	to be an adolescent		adolescent	adolescent
affair	to have an affair/cheat		mistress/lover	
birth	to be born	born	newborn	birth
childhood	to be a child		child	childish
custody battle	to have/be involved in a...			
death	to die	died	dead body/corpse	dead
divorce	to divorce/get divorced	divorced/got div...	divorcee	divorced
education	to educate/be educated	educated/been ed..	educator	educated
employment	to employ	employed	employer/employee	employed
engagement	to get/be engaged	engaged	engaged couple	engaged
friendship	to befriend/make friends with	befriended	friend/best friend	friendly
further education	to go on to further education		student	student
graduation	to graduate	graduated	graduate	graduate
labour	to experience labour			
marriage	to marry/get married	married	wife/husband	married
menopause	to go through the menopause			menopausal
old age	to become/grow/be old aged	old aged	old aged pensioner	old aged
pregnancy	to get/be pregnant			pregnant
qualification	to qualify in...	qualified		qualified
redundancy	to be made redundant			redundant
separation	to separate	separated		separated
terminal illness	to have a terminal illness			terminally ill

9. The words to do with being born are: birth, birthday, labour, midwife, pregnancy.

10. Anniversary, birthday.

11. The words to do with the end of somebody's life are: coffin, death, funeral, old age, terminal illness, widow.

12. Teenager.

Nature:

General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

Talk a Lot

Answers

3. a) 20 words have 1 syllable: sea, hill, land, fire, cliff, stream, sky, plant, field, sand, lake, spring, beach, coast, crop, air, grass, tree, bush, wave. b) 14 words have 2 syllables: forest, river, winter, season, ocean, flower, valley, sunset, mountain, summer, water, desert, rainbow, autumn. c) 3 words have 3 syllables: countryside, reservoir, waterfall. d) 3 words have 4 syllables: environment, national park, geography.

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **forest**, **river**, **winter**, **season**, **ocean**, **flower**, **valley**, **sunset**, **mountain**, **summer**, **water**, **desert**, **rainbow**, **autumn**. 3 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **countryside**, **reservoir**, **waterfall**. 4 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **environment**, **geography**; this word has the strong stress on the fourth syllable: **national park**.

5. Air, autumn, beach, bush, cliff, coast, countryside, crop, desert, environment, field, fire, flower, forest, geography, grass, hill, lake, land, mountain, national park, ocean, plant, rainbow, reservoir, river, sand, sea, season, sky, spring, stream, summer, sunset, tree, valley, water, waterfall, wave, winter.

6. 3 letters: air, sea, sky. 4 letters: bush, crop, fire, hill, lake, land, sand, tree, wave. 5 letters: beach, cliff, coast, field, grass, ocean, plant, river, water. 6 letters: autumn, desert, flower, forest, season, spring, stream, summer, sunset, valley, winter. 7 letters: rainbow. 8 letters: mountain. 9 letters: geography, reservoir, waterfall. 11 letters: countryside, environment. 12 letters: national park.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

9. There are many possible answers to this question; for example, "river", "cliff", and "spring" all contain the vowel sound /i/. Use the phonetic chart on page 152 and the phonetic spellings of the vocabulary words on pages 147-151 to help your students put the words into sound groups.

Lesson Questions:

1. a) stream. b) sky. c) fire. d) sea, tree. e) flower, f) air, g) land, sand.

2. Answers may vary. Suggested answer: items that you could find in a park: air, bush, flower, grass, hill, lake, land, plant, rainbow, river, sand, sea, sky, spring (water), stream, sunset, tree, water, waterfall.

3. The seasons are: spring, summer, autumn, winter. b) Answers will vary.

4. Sky.

5. a) and b) The different kinds of water are (from the smallest to the largest): water, spring, wave, waterfall, stream, river, reservoir, lake, coast, sea, ocean.

6. Tree.

7. a) The places are: beach, cliff, coast, countryside, desert, environment, field, forest, hill, lake, land, mountain, national park, ocean, reservoir, river, sea, sky, spring, stream, valley, waterfall. b) Answers will vary.

8. Environment.

9. Desert.

10. Air.

11. Crop; field, land.

12. National park.

13. a) Rainbow. b) When the sun shines on rain. c) The colours in a rainbow are: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

Talk a Lot

Answers

Lesson Tests:

Crime:

A) a) fine. b) theft. c) witness. d) jury. e) court. f) arrest.

B) 1. trial. 2. do. 3. guilty. 4. petty.

C) 1. guilt. 2. fine. 3. court. 4. trial. 5. gun. 6. judge. 7. theft.

D) Verb form: future forms. 1. Why. 2. really scared. 3. Are. 4. am. 5. get. 6. not.

E) Verb form: present continuous. 7. picking. 8. Litter. 9. Lola and Susan. 10. Yes. 11. Are. 12. not.

Sport:

A) 1. If it rains heavily the motor racing will be cancelled. 2. Mick plays rugby for the Doncaster Falcons every Saturday.

B) 1. Charlotte **is playing** basketball with her friends Jules and Mandy. 2. You **should put** chalk on your cue fairly often during a game of snooker or pool.

C) The correct stress pattern is a).

D) Verb form: present perfect. 1. How many. 2. times. 3. your team. 4. has. 5. reached. 6. it.

E) Verb form: past continuous. 7. running. 8. Because. 9. Was. 10. Yes. 11. Was. 12. wasn't.

Music:

A) 1. performer. 2. ballet. 3. classical. 4. musician. 5. chorus. 6. rock. 7. audience. 8. conductor. 9. singer. 10. group. 11. musical. 12. folk.

B) 1. b). 2. d). 3. a). 4. c).

C) Answers will vary. Suggested answer: double bass, drum, guitar, keyboard, oboe, piano, trumpet, violin.

D) Verb form: past simple. 1. Where. 2. the. 3. Did. 4. we. 5. the Roxy. 6. No.

E) Verb form: first conditional. 7. will. 8. Soul music. 9. I. 10. Yes. 11. Will. 12. won't.

Weather:

A) i) The content words are shown in black: **On the TV weather forecast last night they were predicting sleet and snow for next weekend.** ii) **If it stops raining in a minute we can go out for a walk.**

B) 1. umbrella. 2. hurricane. 3. drizzle. 4. heat. 5. hailstones. 6. cloud. 7. flooding. 8. sunglasses. 9. tsunami. 10. cyclone. 11. raincoat. 12. drought.

C) The unnecessary words are: 1. near. 2. been. 3. of. 4. has.

D) Verb form: modal verbs. 1. Why. 2. fog lamps. 3. I. 4. Yes. 5. Do. 6. don't.

E) Verb form: present simple. 7. do. 8. When. 9. Do. 10. I. 11. raining. 12. No.

Animals:

A) The stressed syllables are shown in black: a) **giraffe** (2 syllables). b) **monkey** (2 syllables). c) **octopus** (3 syllables). d) **hippopotamus** (5 syllables). e) **kangaroo** (3 syllables).

Talk a Lot

Answers

B) 1. d) must. 2. c) move, a) stung. 3. b) spinning.

C) 1. b) kangaroo – because all of the other animals are domestic pets. 2. d) starfish – because all of the other animals are insects. 3. a) monkey – because all of the other animals are farm animals. 4. b) zebra – because all of the other animals live in the ocean.

D) Verb form: present simple. 1. thinks. 2. does. 3. Does. 4. does. 5. Do. 6. they.

E) Verb form: present perfect. 7. How many. 8. two. 9. Have. 10. have. 11. got. 12. haven't.

Cars:

A) automatic (4 syllables), wheel (1 syllable), driver (2 syllables), passenger (3 syllables), breakdown recovery service (8 syllables), indicator (4 syllables), headlights (2 syllables), battery (3 syllables), windscreen (2 syllables), learner driver (4 syllables), side mirror (3 syllables).

B) Starting sentences 1 and 2 are incorrect. They should read: 1. Penny has had her blue VW Golf since **before her husband died**. 2. Your **car** is illegally parked in a no parking zone.

C) Answers will vary. Suggested answer: accelerator, brake, clutch, dashboard, engine, gear stick, pedal, seat.

D) Verb form: past continuous. 1. were. 2. Whether. 3. Were. 4. was. 5. you. 6. wasn't.

E) Verb form: first conditional. 7. What. 8. Wait. 9. I. 10. Yes. 11. Should. 12. shouldn't.

The Human Body:

A) 1. c) stomach. 2. d) kidney. 3. e) shoulder. 4. f) muscle. 5. a) skeleton. 6. b) cheek.

B) 1. Our legs were aching because we'd just run over ten miles. 2. I brush my teeth twice a day. 3. Veronica's had her nose pierced at that new salon on the corner of Maitland Street. 4. Terry is showing his friends the stitches in his shoulder.

C) 1. ankle. 2. liver. 3. eye. 4. throat. 5. hand. 6. lung. 7. foot. 8. ear.

D) Verb form: past simple. 1. Who. 2. was. 3. Was. 4. was. 5. Mike. 6. No.

E) Verb form: future forms. 7. is. 8. In. 9. planning. 10. she. 11. Is. 12. isn't.

Colours and Numbers:

A) Black, blue, eight, green, hundred, nine, purple, red, seven, seventy, ten, thirty, twelve, zero.

B) 1. yellow. 2. red. 3. brown. 4. three. 5. white. 6. twenty.

C) 1. Incorrect: bleu; correct: **blue**. 2. Incorrect: fourty; correct: **forty**. 3. Incorrect: wite; correct: **white**. 4. Incorrect: douzen; correct: **dozen**.

D) Verb form: modal verbs. 1. do. 2. A. 3. Do. 4. Yes. 5. decide. 6. don't.

E) Verb form: present continuous. 7. Why. 8. Because. 9. her. 10. is. 11. Is. 12. isn't.

Life Events:

A) 1. marriage. 2. childhood. 3. birth. 4. adolescence. 5. death. 6. divorce. 7. old age.

B) 1. c) Ron and Julie have been married for eight years. 2. a) Lorna graduated from Hull University last July. 3. d) Ken's wife is terminally ill with cancer. 4. b) If you help me wash the car, I'll give you some extra pocket money.

C) The unnecessary words are: 1. the. 2. have.

Talk a Lot

Answers

D) Verb form: modal verbs. 1. can. 2. Once. 3. Can. 4. can. 5. your. 6. can't.

E) Verb form: present continuous. 7. Why. 8. To. 9. Lee. 10. Yes. 11. having. 12. isn't.

Nature:

A) 1. **ocean**. 2. **sunset**. 3. **flower**. 4. **beach**. 5. **mountain**. 6. **forest**.

B) 1. I'm **standing** in the garden **watching** the most spectacular sunset. 2. I'll **be** really happy on Tuesday if our Geography exam **is cancelled**. 3. Michael and his brothers **are going to plant** some oak trees on the land next to that patch of yellow flowers. 4. Theresa **walks** on the beach every day with her dog Domino.

C) 1. field – because all of the other words are kinds of water. 2. environment – because all of the other words are seasons of the year. 3. beach – because all of the other items grow in the ground. 4. geography – because all of the other words are to do with the seaside.

D) Verb form: present perfect. 1. What. 2. Rock climbing. 3. Have. 4. Yes. 5. wanted. 6. haven't.

E) Verb form: past simple. 7. did. 8. the. 9. you. 10. did. 11. Did. 12. didn't.

Talk a Lot

Sentence Stress

What is Sentence Stress?

Sentence stress is a natural part of spoken English and students should be encouraged to use it during the course. English is a stress-timed language which is spoken with rhythm. This results from strong and weak stresses that are built into both individual words and sentences. How can students recognise stresses in a sentence? The main rules for sentence stress in a *neutral* sentence (one without special emphasis) are as follows:

- i) There are two kinds of word in most sentences: **content words** and **function words**. Content words are words that give the meaning in a sentence, such as **nouns** (e.g. bread), **main verbs** (e.g. eat, but not “be”), **adjectives** (e.g. sliced), **adverbs** (e.g. quickly), **numbers**, **wh- question words** (e.g. what), and **negative auxiliary verbs** (e.g. isn’t). Function words are words that are essential to make the sentence grammatically correct, but don’t have any intrinsic meaning on their own, i.e. without content words. They are words such as **pronouns** (e.g. she, them), **auxiliary verbs** (e.g. “are” in “They are going...”), **prepositions** (e.g. in, on), **articles** and **determiners** (e.g. a, the, some), **conjunctions** (e.g. and), **quantifiers** (e.g. many), and the verb **“be” when used as a main verb**. English native speakers may automatically *listen to* the content words in a sentence while *absorbing* the function words almost subconsciously.
- ii) The strong stresses fall on the content words in a sentence while the weak stresses fall on the function words. If a word has a strong stress in a sentence it is spoken with more emphasis and volume, and more slowly than a word with a weak stress.
- iii) The time between the stressed content words is the same, regardless of how many function words there are between them.

But does sentence stress matter? It’s a difficult area – why not just leave it out? It can be a difficult concept for students to understand – particularly if their first language is not stress-timed, i.e. in their first language all the words in a sentence are spoken with equal stress. Native speakers of English speak quite naturally with sentence stress but if you asked one why they did this they would perhaps be unaware that they were even doing it, and at a loss to explain the rules (unless they had specifically studied the subject). Nevertheless, it is an important aspect of spoken English because **when a student doesn’t speak with sentence stress – or uses incorrect sentence stress – they can be hard to understand, even when what they’re saying is grammatically correct and really interesting** – a situation that can be quite frustrating for students. Understanding sentence stress can also help students to get more out of listening to spoken English.

On pages 142 to 144 we show the sentence stress in all eighty sentence block starting sentences from this course. The words in black are content words and have strong stress, while the words in grey are function words and have weak stress. There are many different ways that teachers can highlight sentence stress during the course of each lesson; below there are a handful of suggested activities to get the ball rolling. Let’s use a starting sentence from the “Music” topic as our first example.

Example with a Starting Sentence:

Marion is singing a song that was written by George Gershwin.

This sentence can be “translated” into weak and strong stresses like this:

Marion is singing a song that was written by George Gershwin.

The beats and the rhythm caused by the weak and strong stresses can be indicated like this:

Marion is singing a song that was written by George Gershwin.

● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

So this starting sentence can be summarised in terms of sentence stress as simply:

● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

In this starting sentence the content words are: Marion (noun), singing (main verb), song (noun), written (main verb), George Gershwin (noun). The function words are: is (auxiliary verb), a (article), that (relative pronoun), by (passive “by”). If you were to say the content words in order without the function words, your listener could probably work out what you meant:

Talk a Lot

Sentence Stress

Marion singing song written George Gershwin.

Example with a Complete Sentence Block (from "The Human Body"):

Terry is showing his friends the stitches in his shoulder.
What

The sentences can be "translated" into weak and strong stresses like this:

Terry is showing his friends the stitches in his shoulder.
What is Terry showing his friends?
The stitches in his shoulder.
Is Terry showing his friends the stitches in his shoulder?
Yes, he is.
Is Terry showing his friends his holiday photos?
No, he isn't. Terry isn't showing his friends his holiday photos.

The beats and the rhythm caused by the weak and strong stresses can be indicated like this:

Terry is showing his friends the stitches in his shoulder.



What is Terry showing his friends?



...and so on.

If you said only the content words, with rising intonation at the end of the yes/no questions, your listener would still get a good idea of your meaning:

Terry showing friends stitches shoulder.
What Terry showing friends?
stitches shoulder.
Terry showing friends stitches shoulder?
Yes.
Terry showing friends holiday photos?
No, isn't. Terry isn't showing friends holiday photos.

Activities for Highlighting Sentence Stress:

- The teacher models the sentences and students repeat afterwards individually, in pairs, or as a group.
- The students mark on their handout the words in a sentence or sentence block that are content (stressed) and function (unstressed).
- The students record themselves saying starting sentences or sentence blocks with correct sentence stress, then listen back and check their work.
- The teacher (or a partner for pair work) says a starting sentence or sentence block and the listeners have to write only the content words or only the function words from it.
- The whole group (or pairs) have to recite sentence blocks (or individual sentences) as somebody claps, with the strong stresses falling on each clap and the weak stresses in between.
- The students have to form starting sentences or sentence blocks when they are given only the content words, or only the function words, and a given verb form.
- The students listen to songs, poems, or limericks and identify the content and function words; then practise repeating the lines with a partner or within the group.
- The students have to recite all the stressed words in a sentence block from memory.
- The students compile a list of content words and function words from a number of different sentence blocks, and put the words into groups, e.g. "noun", "main verb", "pronoun", "conjunction", "adjective", etc.

Talk a Lot

Sentence Stress

- Mumbling game: the students have to say a starting sentence or sentence block, not omitting the function words completely, but mumbling them so that they are barely heard. This can demonstrate quite well how native speakers of English stress the content words – the words which have meaning – but glide over the function words as if they were of little or no importance. (Yet the function words are critically important, particularly in an English language examination situation, because they are the glue sticking the content words together.)
- The teacher writes the content words from one sentence on separate cards (you could use the template on page 145 of this book) and the students have to put them in order, then fill in the missing function words.

A Note about Emphasis:

The arrangement of weak and strong stresses in a sentence can vary according to what the speaker wishes to emphasise. Look at this example:

Alan was taking a box of five hundred brown envelopes to the stockroom when he slipped on a wet floor.
[Neutral – no special emphasis.]

Alan was taking a box of five hundred brown envelopes to the stockroom when he slipped on a wet floor.
[It is important how many brown envelopes Alan was taking.]

Alan was taking a box of five hundred brown envelopes to the stockroom when he slipped on a wet floor.
[It is important where Alan was taking the box of brown envelopes.]

...and so on.

Talk a Lot

Sentence Blocks – Sentence Stress

Crime:

1. My sister's boyfriend is in prison for arson.
2. Lola and Susan are picking up litter outside the hospital, as part of their community service.
3. Jack was a witness at the trial of his brother Billy last month.
4. Molly's friends were shoplifting at the newsagent's after school.
5. PC Lincoln has arrested Jane five times for various petty crimes.
6. We have to do something soon about the problem of anti-social behaviour.
7. I'm going to get a burglar alarm next week, because I'm really scared of criminals breaking into my home.
8. If we find the defendant guilty, he will go to prison for at least ten years.

Sport:

1. Mick plays rugby for the Doncaster Falcons every Saturday.
2. Charlotte is playing basketball with her friends Jules and Mandy.
3. We queued at the stadium for about two and a half hours this morning to get our new season tickets.
4. Jason was running faster than usual because he wanted to beat his personal best.
5. Our team has reached the semi-finals of the women's amateur volleyball championship six times.
6. You should put chalk on your cue fairly often during a game of snooker or pool.
7. I'm going to cancel your subscription to Sky Sports, because you hardly ever watch it!
8. If it rains heavily they will cancel the motor racing.

Music:

1. Alex's brother loves listening to rock music on the way to work.
2. Marion is singing a song that was written by George Gershwin.
3. We saw a great jazz concert at the Palace Theatre last night.
4. The audience were getting angry because the band were over an hour late.
5. Two of the strings on my acoustic guitar have just broken.
6. Joanne can play the saxophone really well.
7. This track will take four minutes to download because you have a slow broadband connection.
8. If you're a fan of R & B you will probably also love soul music.

Weather:

1. I feel great when the sun shines.
2. David is clearing the ice from his car windscreen.
3. Cathy forgot to take her umbrella with her to work this morning.
4. On the TV weather forecast last night they were predicting sleet and snow for next weekend.
5. The kids have got a bit of a tan by lying on the beach all morning.
6. You need to go to the garage because your fog lamps are broken.
7. They're going to build a massive wind farm on the fields behind my uncle's farm.
8. If it stops raining in a minute we can go out for a walk.

Talk a Lot

Sentence Blocks – Sentence Stress

Animals:

1. Peter thinks that gorillas are the most dangerous animals in the world.
2. The spider is spinning a web so that it can catch and eat flies.
3. When I went to Australia I saw some wild kangaroos.
4. Jean was riding her horse in the field for half an hour this morning.
5. We've got three cats, two dogs, and a goldfish called Oscar.
6. The bears at the zoo must be fed at least five times a day.
7. Carol is taking her puppy Goldie for a walk to the fountain after tea.
8. If you don't move out of the way, you'll get stung by that wasp.

Cars:

1. Your car is illegally parked in a no parking zone.
2. Sam is sticking to the speed limit because he's already got six points on his licence.
3. My best friend Laura bought a new Mazda CX-7 last weekend.
4. I was wondering whether I could borrow the car for a few hours tomorrow night.
5. Penny has had her blue VW Golf since before her husband died.
6. You should look in your mirrors before indicating.
7. After a few more lessons you will be able to take your driving test.
8. If you break down, wait with your vehicle by the side of the road.

The Human Body:

1. I brush my teeth twice a day.
2. Terry is showing his friends the stitches in his shoulder.
3. Last year Robert was the tallest child in Mr. Brown's class.
4. Our legs were aching because we'd just run over ten miles.
5. Veronica's had her nose pierced at that new salon on the corner of Maitland Street.
6. Carrie has to inject herself with insulin three times a day because she's got diabetes.
7. Tracey is planning to have a facelift in August.
8. If you don't wear sun cream your skin will get burned.

Colours and Numbers:

1. There are five green apples left in the fruit bowl.
2. Kim is wearing her new orange jacket because she thinks that it goes with her light green skirt.
3. I saw eight kids wearing blue baseball caps on my way to work this morning.
4. Alan was taking a box of five hundred brown envelopes to the stockroom, when he slipped on a wet floor.
5. Eddie has bought his wife a dozen red roses once a month since Valentine's Day.
6. Becky and Jeffrey have to decide between a black Mercedes and a silver Prius.
7. We'll order a couple of white limos from Ellis's to take us to the party.
8. If fewer than forty people come to the opening night, the whole thing will be a disaster.

Talk a Lot

Sentence Blocks – Sentence Stress

Life Events:

1. Ken's wife is terminally ill with cancer.
2. Lee is having a party to celebrate his fortieth birthday.
3. Lorna graduated from Hull University last July.
4. I was telling your mother at the funeral how much I miss your Uncle Jim.
5. Ron and Julie have been married for eight years.
6. I can see my kids once a month.
7. Alice is going to be a bridesmaid at Nicky and Ray's wedding in May.
8. If you help me wash the car, I'll give you some extra pocket money.

Nature:

1. Theresa walks on the beach every day with her dog Domino.
2. I'm standing in the garden watching the most spectacular sunset.
3. After the storm we saw a rainbow over the field opposite Jessie's farm.
4. We were cycling through the forest last Saturday when we discovered a trail that led to a beautiful lake.
5. I've always wanted to try rock climbing.
6. You must send me some photos from your trip to the ocean, because I'd love to go there myself.
7. Michael and his brothers are going to plant some oak trees on the land next to that patch of yellow flowers.
8. I'll be really happy on Tuesday if our Geography exam is cancelled.

Talk a Lot

Sentence Blocks – Sentence Stress

Sentence Stress Activity Cards (see page 141)

Talk a Lot

Sentence Block Verbs from Elementary Book 2

All of these infinitive verbs are used to form the sentence blocks in this book. How many do you know? Write down a translation into your first language for each verb:

ACHE	_____	LEAD TO	_____
ARREST	_____	LIE	_____
BE	_____	LISTEN	_____
BEAT	_____	LOOK	_____
BE FED	_____	LOVE	_____
BE ILLEGALLY PARKED	_____	MISS	_____
BE MARRIED	_____	MOVE	_____
BE WRITTEN BY	_____	ORDER	_____
BORROW	_____	PICK UP	_____
BREAK	_____	PLAN	_____
BREAK DOWN	_____	PLANT	_____
BREAK IN	_____	PLAY	_____
BRUSH	_____	PREDICT	_____
BUILD	_____	PUT	_____
BUY	_____	QUEUE	_____
CANCEL	_____	RAIN	_____
CATCH	_____	REACH	_____
CELEBRATE	_____	RIDE	_____
CLEAR	_____	RUN	_____
COME	_____	SEE	_____
CYCLE	_____	SEND	_____
DECIDE	_____	SHINE	_____
DIE	_____	SHOPLIFT	_____
DISCOVER	_____	SHOW	_____
DO	_____	SING	_____
DOWNLOAD	_____	SLIP	_____
EAT	_____	SPIN	_____
FEEL	_____	STAND	_____
FIND	_____	STICK TO	_____
FORGET	_____	STOP	_____
GET	_____	TAKE	_____
GET ANGRY	_____	TELL	_____
GET BURNED	_____	THINK	_____
GET STUNG	_____	TRY	_____
GIVE	_____	WAIT	_____
GO	_____	WALK	_____
GO OUT	_____	WANT	_____
GRADUATE	_____	WASH	_____
HAVE	_____	WATCH	_____
HAVE PIERCED	_____	WEAR	_____
HELP	_____	WONDER	_____
INDICATE	_____		
INJECT	_____		

Talk a Lot

Discussion Words from Elementary Book 2

accelerator	/ək'sel.ə.rei.tə/	brass	/brɑ:s/
accident	/'æk.si.dnt/	breakdown recovery service	/'breik.daʊn ri'kʌv.ər.i 'sɜ:.vɪs/
adolescence	/æd.ə'les.nts/	bride	/braɪd/
affair	/ə'feə/	bridesmaid	/'braɪdz.meɪd/
air	/eə/	brown	/braʊn/
American football	/ə'mer.i.kn 'fʊt.bɔ:l/	burglar alarm	/'bɜ:glər ə'lɑ:m/
animal	/'æn.i.məl/	bush	/'bʊʃ/
ankle	/'æŋ.kl/	butterfly	/'bʌt.ə.flai/
anniversary	/æn.i.'vɜ: sə.r.i/	car	/'kɑ:/
ant	/ænt/	cat	/'kæt/
antisocial behaviour	/æn.ti'səʊ.ʃl bi.'heɪ.vjə/	caterpillar	/'kæt.ə.pɪl.ə/
appeal	/ə'pi:l/	championship	/'tʃæm.pi.ən.ʃɪp/
arm	/ɑ:m/	cheek	/'tʃi:k/
arrest	/ə'rest/	chest	/'tʃest/
arson	/'ɑ:sn/	childhood	/'tʃaɪld.hʊd/
athletics	/æθ'let.ɪks/	chin	/'tʃɪn/
audience	/'ɔ:di.ənts/	choir	/'kwaɪə/
automatic	/ɔ:tə'mæt.ɪk/	chorus	/'kɔ: rəs/
autumn	/'ɔ:təm/	classical	/'klæs.ɪ.kl/
back	/bæk/	cliff	/'klɪf/
badminton	/'bæd.mɪn.tn/	cloud	/'klaʊd/
ball	/'bɔ:l/	clutch	/'klʌtʃ/
ballet	/'bæl.eɪ/	coast	/'kəʊst/
ban	/'bæn/	coffin	/'kɒf.ɪn/
baseball	/'beɪs.bɔ:l/	cold	/'kəʊld/
bat	/'bæt/	colour	/'kʌl.ə/
battery	/'bæt.ər.i/	commentator	/'kɒm.ən.teɪ.tə/
beach	/'bi:tʃ/	community service	/'kə'mju:nə.ti 'sɜ: vɪs/
bear	/'beə/	conductor	/'kən'dʌk.tə/
bee	/'bi:/	countryside	/'kʌn.trɪ.saɪd/
best friend	/'best frend/	court	/'kɔ:t/
best man	/'best mæn/	cow	/'kaʊ/
biography	/'baɪ'ɒg.rə.fi/	cricket	/'krɪk.ɪt/
bird	/'bɜ:d/	crime	/'kraɪm/
birth	/'bɜ:θ/	criminal	/'krɪm.ɪ.nəl/
birthday	/'bɜ:θ.deɪ/	crocodile	/'krɒk.ə.daɪl/
black	/'blæk/	crop	/'krɒp/
blackmail	/'blæk.meɪl/	cue	/'kyu:/
blood	/'blʌd/	cup	/'kʌp/
blue	/'blu:/	custody battle	/'kʌs.tə.di 'bæt.l/
blues	/'blu:z/	cyclone	/'saɪ.kləʊn/
bone	/'bəʊn/	dashboard	/'dæʃ.bɔ:d/
boot	/'bu:t/	death	/'deθ/
boxing	/'bɒk.sɪŋ/	defendant	/'drɪ'fen.dnt/
brain	/'breɪn/	desert	/'dez.ət/
brake	/'breɪk/	detective	/'drɪ'tek.tɪv/
brake light	/'breɪk laɪt/	divorce	/'drɪ'vɔ:s/

Talk a Lot

Discussion Words from Elementary Book 2

DJ	/di:'dʒeɪ/	fourteen	/fɔ:'ti:n/
dog	/dɒg/	friendship	/'frend.ʃɪp/
dolphin	/'dɒl.fɪn/	frog	/frɒg/
double bass	/'dʌb.l beɪs/	fuel	/fjuəl/
driver	/'draɪ.və/	funeral	/'fju:.nr.əl/
drizzle	/'drɪz.l/	further education	/'fɜ:.ðə ed.jə'keɪ.ʃn/
drought	/draʊt/	game	/geɪm/
drug trafficking	/drʌg 'træf.i.kɪŋ/	GBH	/dʒi:.bi:'eɪtʃ/
drum	/drʌm/	gear stick	/gɪə stɪk/
dry spell	/draɪ spel/	geography	/dʒɪ'ɒg.rə.ʃi/
ear	/ɪə/	giraffe	/dʒɪ'rɑ:f/
education	/ed.jə'keɪ.ʃn/	goal	/gəʊl/
eight	/eɪt/	goldfish	/'gəʊld.fɪʃ/
eighteen	/eɪ'ti:n/	gorilla	/gə'rɪl.ə/
eighty	/'eɪ.ti/	graduation	/grædʒ.u:'eɪ.ʃn/
elbow	/'el.bəʊ/	grass	/grɑ:s/
electric guitar	/ɪ'lek.trɪk gɪ'tɑ:/	green	/gri:n/
electronic tag	/ɪ.lek'trɒn.ɪk tæg/	grey	/greɪ/
elephant	/'el.ɪ.fənt/	groom	/gru:m/
eleven	/ɪ'lev.n/	group	/gru:p/
employment	/ɪm'plɔɪ.mənt/	growing pains	/'grəʊ.ɪŋ peɪnz/
engagement	/ɪn'geɪdʒ.mənt/	guilt	/gɪlt/
engine	/'en.dʒɪn/	guitar	/gɪ'tɑ:/
environment	/ɪn'vaɪə.rən.mənt/	gun	/gʌn/
eye	/aɪ/	hailstones	/'heɪl.stəʊnz/
face	/feɪs/	hair	/heə/
field	/fi:ld/	hand	/hænd/
fifteen	/'fɪf'ti:n/	handbrake	/'hænd.breɪk/
fifty	/'fɪf.ti/	handcuffs	/'hænd.kʌfs/
final	/'faɪ.nl/	hazard	/'hæz.əd/
fine	/faɪn/	head	/hed/
finger	/'fɪŋ.gə/	headlights	/'hed.laɪts/
fingerprints	/'fɪŋ.gə.prɪnts/	heart	/hɑ:t/
fire	/faɪə/	heat	/hi:t/
first kiss	/fɜ:st kɪs/	heat wave	/hi:t weɪv/
fish	/fɪʃ/	Highway Code	/'haɪ.weɪ kəʊd/
five	/faɪv/	hill	/hɪl/
flooding	/'flʌd.ɪŋ/	hip-hop	/'hɪp.hɒp/
flower	/'flaʊ.ə/	hippopotamus	/hɪp.ə'pɒt.ə.məs/
fog	/fɒg/	hockey	/'hɒk.i/
fog lamps	/fɒg læmpz/	horse	/hɔ:s/
folk	/fəʊk/	human body	/'hju:.mən 'bɒd.i/
foot	/fʊt/	hundred	/'hʌn.drəd/
football	/'fʊt.bɔ:l/	hurricane	/'hʌr.ɪ.kən/
forest	/'fɒr.ɪst/	ice	/aɪs/
forest fire	/'fɒr.ɪst faɪə/	ice hockey	/aɪs 'hɒk.i/
forty	/'fɔ:.ti/	indicator	/'ɪn.dɪ.keɪ.tə/
four	/fɔ:/	insect	/'ɪn.sekt/

Talk a Lot

Discussion Words from Elementary Book 2

instrument	/ˈɪn.strə.mənt/	nineteen	/naɪnˈtiːn/
jazz	/dʒæz/	ninety	/ˈnaɪn.ti/
judge	/dʒʌdʒ/	nose	/nəʊz/
jury	/ˈdʒʊə.ri/	number	/ˈnʌm.bə/
kangaroo	/kæŋ.gəˈruː/	oboe	/ˈəʊ.bəʊ/
keyboard	/ˈkiː.bɔːd/	ocean	/ˈəʊ.ʃn/
kidney	/ˈkɪd.ni/	octopus	/ˈɒk.tə.pəs/
knee	/niː/	old age	/əʊld eɪdʒ/
labour	/ˈleɪ.bə/	Olympics	/əʊˈlɪm.pɪks/
lake	/leɪk/	one	/wʌn/
land	/lənd/	orange	/ˈɒr.ɪndʒ/
learner driver	/ˈlɜː.nə ˈdraɪ.və/	orchestra	/ˈɔː.kɪ.strə/
leg	/leg/	organ	/ˈɔː.gən/
licence plate	/ˈlaɪ.snts pleɪt/	panda	/ˈpændə/
life event	/laɪf ɪˈvent/	parking ticket	/ˈpɑː.kɪŋ ˈtɪk.ɪt/
life sentence	/laɪf ˈsen.tənts/	passenger	/ˈpæs.n.dʒə/
lion	/ˈlaɪ.ən/	pedal	/ˈped.l/
lip	/lɪp/	performer	/pəˈfɔː.mə/
liver	/ˈlɪv.ə/	piano	/piˈæn.əʊ/
lizard	/ˈlɪz.əd/	pig	/pɪg/
L-plate	/ˈel.pleɪt/	pink	/pɪŋk/
lung	/lʌŋ/	plant	/plɑːnt/
mammal	/ˈmæm.l/	player	/ˈpleɪ.ə/
marriage	/ˈmæɪ.rɪdʒ/	police officer	/pəˈliːs ˈɒf.ɪ.sə/
match	/mætʃ/	police station	/pəˈliːs ˈsteɪ.ʃn/
menopause	/ˈmen.ə.pəʊz/	pop	/pɒp/
midwife	/ˈmɪd.waɪf/	pop star	/pɒp stɑː/
mist	/mɪst/	prediction	/prɪˈdɪk.ʃn/
mistress	/ˈmɪs.trəs/	pregnancy	/ˈpreg.nənt.si/
monkey	/ˈmʌŋ.ki/	prison	/ˈprɪz.n/
motor racing	/ˈməʊ.tə ˈreɪ.sɪŋ/	prison sentence	/ˈprɪz.n ˈsen.tənts/
mountain	/ˈmaʊn.tɪn/	puck	/pʌk/
mouse	/maʊs/	punishment	/ˈpʌn.ɪʃ.mənt/
mouth	/maʊθ/	purple	/ˈpɜː.pl/
murder	/ˈmɜː.də/	qualification	/kwɒl.ɪ.fɪˈkeɪ.ʃn/
muscle	/ˈmʌs.l/	R & B	/ɑː.ndˈbiː/
music	/ˈmjuː.zɪk/	rabbit	/ˈræb.ɪt/
musical	/ˈmjuː.zɪ.kl/	racquet	/ˈræk.ɪt/
musician	/mjuːˈzɪʃ.n/	radio	/ˈreɪ.di.əʊ/
nail	/neɪl/	rain	/reɪn/
national park	/ˈnæʃ.n.l pɑːk/	rainbow	/ˈreɪn.bəʊ/
natural disaster	/ˈnætʃ.r.l dɪˈzɑː.stə/	raincoat	/ˈreɪŋ.kəʊt/
nature	/ˈneɪ.tʃə/	rear view mirror	/rɪə vjuː ˈmɪr.ə/
neck	/nek/	red	/red/
neighbourhood watch scheme	/ˈneɪ.bə.hʊd wɒtʃ skiːm/	redundancy	/rɪˈdʌn.dnt.si/
nightclub	/ˈnaɪt.klʌb/	referee	/ref.əˈriː/
nine	/naɪn/	reservoir	/ˈrez.ə.vwɑː/

Talk a Lot

Discussion Words from Elementary Book 2

river	/ˈrɪv.ə/	stereo	/'ster.i.əʊ/
road	/rəʊd/	stomach	/'stʌm.ək/
road rage	/rəʊd reɪdʒ/	storm	/stɔ:m/
road sign	/rəʊd saɪn/	stream	/stri:m/
rock	/rɒk/	string	/striŋ/
rugby	/'rʌg.bi/	summer	/'sʌm.ə/
rule	/ru:l/	sun	/sʌn/
sailing	/'seɪ.lɪŋ/	sunblock	/'sʌn.blɒk/
sand	/sænd/	Sunday driver	/'sʌn.deɪ 'draɪ.və/
saxophone	/'sæks.ə.fəʊn/	sunglasses	/'sʌŋ.glaɪ.sɪz/
score	/skɔ:/	sunset	/'sʌn.set/
sea	/si:/	suntan	/'sʌn.tæn/
season	/'si:zn/	supporter	/sə'pɔ:t.ə/
seat	/si:t/	suspect	/'sʌs.pekt/
seatbelt	/'si:tbel/	suspended sentence	/sə'spend.əd 'sen.tənts/
separation	/sep.r'eɪ.fən/	swimming	/'swɪm.ɪŋ/
seven	/'sev.n/	table tennis	/'teɪ.bl 'ten.ɪs/
seventeen	/sev.n'ti:n/	team	/ti:m/
seventy	/'sev.n.ti/	teenager	/'ti:n.eɪ.dʒə/
shark	/ʃɑ:k/	temperature	/'tem.prə.tʃə/
sheep	/'ʃi:p/	ten	/ten/
shoplifting	/'ʃɒp.lɪf.tɪŋ/	tennis	/'ten.ɪs/
shoulder	/'ʃəʊl.də/	terminal illness	/'tɜ:mi.nəl 'ɪl.nəs/
side mirror	/saɪd 'mɪr.ə/	terrorism	/'ter.ə.rɪ.zm/
singer	/'sɪŋ.ə/	theft	/θeft/
six	/sɪks/	thermometer	/θə'mɒm.i.tə/
sixteen	/sɪk'sti:n/	thirteen	/θɜ:'ti:n/
sixty	/'sɪk.sti/	thirty	/'θɜ:ti/
skeleton	/'skel.ɪ.tn/	three	/θri:/
skiing	/'ski:ŋ/	throat	/θrəʊt/
skin	/skɪn/	thunder and lightning	/θʌn.də.nd'laɪt.nɪŋ/
sky	/skaɪ/	tiger	/'taɪ.gə/
sledge	/sledʒ/	toe	/təʊ/
sleet	/sli:t/	tongue	/tʌŋ/
snail	/sneɪl/	tooth	/tu:θ/
snooker	/'nu:.kə/	tortoise	/'tɔ:təs/
snow	/snəʊ/	tree	/tri:/
snowman	/'snəʊ.mæn/	trial	/traɪəl/
solicitor	/sə'ɪs.ɪ.tə/	trumpet	/'trʌm.pɪt/
spider	/'spaɪ.də/	tsunami	/tsu:'nɑ:mi/
sport	/spɔ:t/	twelve	/twelv/
sports car	/spɔ:ts kɑ:/	twenty	/'twen.ti/
spring	/sprɪŋ/	two	/tu:/
squash	/skwɒʃ/	tyre	/taɪə/
stadium	/'steɪ.di.əm/	umbrella	/ʌm'brel.ə/
stag night	/stæg naɪt/	valley	/'væli/
starfish	/'stɑ:fɪʃ/	vein	/veɪn/
steering wheel	/'stiəriŋ wi:l/	verse	/vɜ:s/

Talk a Lot

Discussion Words from Elementary Book 2

victim	/'vɪk.tɪm/
violence	/'vaɪə.lɪns/
violin	/'vaɪə.lɪn/
volleyball	/'vɒl.i.bɔ:l/
wave	/weɪv/
weather	/'weð.ə/
weather forecast	/'weð.ə 'fɔ:.kɑ:st/
wedding	/'wed.ɪŋ/
Wellington boots	/wel.ɪŋ.tn'bu:ts/
whale	/weɪl/
wheel	/wi:l/
white	/waɪt/
widow	/'wɪd.əʊ/
wind	/wɪnd/
wind farm	/wɪnd fɑ:m/
windscreen	/'wɪnd.skri:n/
windscreen wipers	/'wɪnd.skri:n 'waɪp.əz/
winner	/'wɪn.ə/
winter	/'wɪn.tə/
winter tyres	/'wɪn.tə taɪəz/
witness	/'wɪt.nəs/
worm	/wɜ:m/
wrist	/rɪst/
yellow	/'jel.əʊ/
zebra	/'zeb.rə/
zebra crossing	/'zeb.rə 'krɒs.ɪŋ/
zero	/'zɪə.rəʊ/

The 26 Letters of the English Alphabet – and How to Pronounce Them:

upper case:	lower case:	IPA:	upper case:	lower case:	IPA:
A	a	/eɪ/	N	n	/en/
B	b	/bi:/	O	o	/əʊ/
C	c	/si:/	P	p	/pi:/
D	d	/di:/	Q	q	/kju:/
E	e	/i:/	R	r	/ɑ:/
F	f	/ef/	S	s	/es/
G	g	/dʒi:/	T	t	/ti:/
H	h	/eɪtʃ/	U	u	/ju:/
I	i	/aɪ/	V	v	/vi:/
J	j	/dʒeɪ/	W	w	/'dʌ.bəl.ju:/
K	k	/keɪ/	X	x	/eks/
L	l	/el/	Y	y	/waɪ/
M	m	/em/	Z	z	/zed/

Talk a Lot

The 48 Sounds of English with the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

23 Vowel Sounds: (8 short) (5 long) (10 diphthongs)

1. ɪ	dish	/dɪʃ/	8. iː	three	/θriː/
2. æ	bat	/bæt/	9. ɑː	star	/stɑː/
3. ɒ	sock	/sɒk/	10. ɔː	ball	/bɔːl/
4. ʊ	pull	/pʊl/	11. uː	shoot	/ʃuːt/
5. ə	shoulder	/'ʃəʊl.də/	12. ɜː	shirt	/ʃɜːt/
6. e	leg	/leg/	13. ʌ	cup	/kʌp/
7. i	happy	/'hæp.i/			

10 Diphthongs:

14. eɪ	plane	/pleɪn/	19. əʊ	home	/həʊm/
15. aɪ	time	/taɪm/	20. aʊ	cow	/kaʊ/
16. ɔɪ	toy	/tɔɪ/	21. ɪə	here	/hɪə/
17. eə	pear	/peə/	22. ʊə	pure	/pjʊə/
18. aɪə	hire	/haɪə/	23. aʊə	power	/paʊə/

25 Consonant Sounds: (15 voiced) (10 unvoiced)

24. b	bag	/bæg/	37. r	road	/rəʊd/
25. g	glass	/glɑːs/	38. w	week	/wiːk/
26. v	van	/væn/	39. j	yoghurt	/'jɒg.ət/
27. t	taxi	/'tæks.i/	40. m	music	/'mjuz.ɪk/
28. d	dice	/daɪs/	41. n	nurse	/nɜːs/
29. θ	thousand	/'θaʊ.zənd/	42. ŋ	ring	/rɪŋ/
30. ð	brother	/'brʌð.ə/	43. l	lake	/leɪk/
31. p	pig	/pɪg/	44. f	frog	/frɒg/
32. k	kit	/kɪt/	45. z	zip	/zɪp/
33. s	snow	/snəʊ/	46. ʒ	revision	/rɪ'vɪʒ.ən/
34. ʃ	shop	/ʃɒp/	47. dʒ	jam	/dʒæm/
35. tʃ	cheese	/tʃiːz/	48. x	loch	/lɒx/
36. h	head	/hed/			

Notes:

- the syllable that follows this mark has strong stress: ' .
- this mark denotes a division between syllables: . .