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Unit 1

He / She	never	DOES	(something)	at 12
They	often	DO		on Thursday
etc.	always			

A A A A A

1

Julia Frost works in a large office. Work starts at 9 but she often gets there late. she is five minutes late today. It is 5 past 9 (9.05). Two typists are talking about her.

“Does the manager know she often comes late?”

“No, he doesn’t he often comes late too.”

1. Ask where Julia works.
2. What does she often do?
3. Why doesn’t the manager know she often comes late?

2

Frank Martin does not work in an office. He works in a factory and he never comes late. Work starts at 7 but he always gets early. He is five minutes early today. It is 5 to 7 (6.55). His wife always drives him to work.

1. Make sentence about Frank with these words:
 - a) in an office
 - b) factory
 - c) late
 - d) early
2. Ask when work starts.
3. What does his wife always do?

3

Tom Atkins wants to marry Frank’s daughter, Susan.

“What do you do?” Frank wants to know.

“I’m a teacher. I teach languages”.

“Do you really love my daughter?”

“Yes, I do. I love her and she loves me. We want to get married!”

1. What is the Frank’s first question and what is Tom’s answer?
2. Make sentences about Tom
 - a) a teacher
 - b) languages
3. Make sentences about Tom and Susan.
4. Ask what they want to do.

4

Charles Kay is a famous actor. He acts in horror films like “Frankenstein’s Brother.” He never watches horror films. He does not like them. He is really a kind man. He likes children and animals and they like him. He lives in a small house in the country.

1. Ask what Charles does.

2. Make sentences about him
 - a) in horror films
 - b) watches
 - c) doesn't like
 - d) a kind man
 - e) children and animals
 - f) house

5

Arthur and Deborah Tigers do not live in a small house. They do not live in a small house. They live in a very large one. Arthur is a businessman. He earns a lot of money. His wife is very young. They are very happy.

1. Ask questions with these words:
 - a) a small house?
 - b) Arthur/an actor?
 - c) a lot of money?
 - d) wife/very old
 - e) happy?

6

Deborah leads a very easy life. She never gets up before 9 and always has breakfast in bed.

“Do you want your breakfast now?” her maid wants to know.

“Yes, please,” is Deborah’s answer.

1. Ask questions:
 - a) a very hard life?
 - b) when/up?
2. What is her maid’s question and what is her answer?

B B B B B

1.

- a) Notice the s

He	work	in a factory
She	live	<u>s</u> in a large house
	earn	a lot of money

Make sentences about your father, mother or teacher.

- b) Notice how the question is formed

<u>Does</u>	he she	work in a factory live in a large house earn a lot of money	?
-------------	-----------	---	---

Ask someone else questions about his or her father, mother, etc.

2.

- a) Notice there is no s with I, You, We and They

I You We They	work here live in London earn £30 a week
------------------------	--

Make sentences about yourself, the people in the class, etc.

b) Notice how the question is formed

<u>Do</u>	you I they we	work here live there earn a lot	?
-----------	------------------------	---------------------------------------	---

Turn the sentences you made in 2a) into questions.

3. Notice how negative sentences are formed

Julia Tom	doesn't (does not)	work in a factory live in that house get to work before 6 earn £5.000 a year
You I We They	don't (do not)	

Make true sentences about yourself and other people with doesn't/don't

4.

a) Notice the position of often, always and never

1	2	3
She	never	comes late
We	often always	come early

What are some of the things you often do? Also make sentences with never and always

b) Notice how the first word of a question is always repeated in the answer.

Question	Answer
<u>Do</u> you live here?	Yes, I <u>do</u> / No, I <u>don't</u>
<u>Does</u> he know?	Yes, he <u>does</u> /No, he <u>doesn't</u>
<u>Is</u> he a teacher?	Yes, he <u>is</u> / No, he <u>isn't</u>

Think of questions to ask the person next to you. Tell that person to give you a short answer.

C C C C C

THE MAN WHO ESCAPED

Episode 1

1

Edward Coke used to be an army officer, but he is in prison now. Every day is exactly the same for him.

It is winter now and Coke and all the other men get up at six, when it is still cold and dark. They have breakfast at six thirty. Work begins at seven thirty. Some of the men work in the prison factory, where they make male-bags, but Coke often works in the fields outside.

2

The men have lunch at twelve. Lunch lasts an hour and then the men go back to work again. Dinner is at six. Coke usually goes to the prison library after dinner and reads until 9.30. The lights go out at ten.

The day is long, hard, and boring and every man has a lot of time to think. They usually think about why they are there. Coke does. He always thinks about two men.

3

One of the men is called Eric Masters. He used to be an army officer just like Coke.

Coke knows that Masters has a lot of money now. The second man's name is Hugo. That is all Coke knows about him. Masters knows where and who Hugo is, but Coke doesn't.

Every night Coke lies in bed and thinks about Eric Masters and Hugo. There is another thing he thinks about, too. Escaping. He wants to escape and find Masters, and then the other man. Coke is in prison for something he did not do.

D D D D D

1. Invention Exercise

MODEL:

He	often	does that
She	never always	

PROMPT: football on Saturdays

RESPONCE: He always plays football on Saturdays.

Prompts:

- a) the theatre at week-ends
- b) jazz
- c) to work by bus
- d) tea without sugar
- e) French magazines
- f) to seaside in winter
- g) brown bread
- h) detective stories
- i) coffee with cream
- j) Turkish cigarettes

or: He never watches football on Saturdays.

2. Conversation

Tom Atkins teaches languages at a Technical College. It is the tea-break. He is in the staff-room. There is another teacher there, too. His name is Ken Grimes, a friend of Tom's. Tom is smoking.

KEN: (snuffing) Phew. Is that a French cigarettes?

TOM: Pardon?

KEN: Is that a French cigarette you're smoking?

TOM: Yes, that's right. Why? What's the matter?

KEN: I don't understand how you can smoke French cigarettes. They make a terrible smell.

TOM: I like them very much. I prefer them to English cigarettes.

KEN: Have you got a lot of them?

TOM: Yes, about 200, why?

KEN: Well...er...could I buy some from you?

TOM: Buy some from me? But...you don't like French cigarettes.

KEN: No, I don't. But my wife does. I can't understand it.

Questions

1. What does Tom say when he doesn't understand Ken's question?
2. Why doesn't Ken like French cigarettes?

3. What does Ken want to do when he hears Tom has 200 French cigarettes?
4. Ask and answer why he wants to do this.

Practice

1. Repeat after the teacher or tape recorder Tom's intonation of "Pardon".
2. Make some sentences of your own with "Could I"?
3. Observe the word order

1 2 3

"I like them very much".

Think of some things you like very much. Use the same word order.

E E E E E - Summary

Focal points in this Unit

1. Sentences like "He works in a factory", "She often comes late" and "They live in a large house" are all in the Present Simple Tense.

Notice that in the situations the tense does not tell you what the people are doing at the moment. For instance, in situation 2, Tom says, "I teach foreign languages". That is not what he is doing at the moment.

One of the main uses of this tense is to talk about what people often, always, never or usually do. That is why we must use it when we want to say what Edward Coke does every day.

2. Remember that "always", "often", "never" and "usually" (Adverbs of Frequency) always go in front of the main verb.

1 2 3

"He always does that"

3. Remember how we ask questions ("Does he work in a factory?") and how we make negative sentences ("They don't live in a small house!"). Look at pages 4 and 5 for this.
4. The question "What do you do?" or "What does he do?" is often used to ask what a person's job is. It is never used to ask about someone's actions at the moment. For this, we use the question "What is he doing?" and "What are you doing?" (See Unit 2).

F F F F F - Exercises for homework

1. Make these sentences into questions and then into negatives like this:

Harry works in an office.

Does Harry work in an office?

No, Harry doesn't work in an office.

- a) Julia works in a factory.
- b) Arthur and Deborah live in a small house.
- c) Deborah is old.
- d) Arthur and Deborah are poor.
- e) People in prison lead an easy life.

- f) Charles acts in cowboy films.
- g) Tom and Susan want to get married next year.

2. Guided Composition

Read lines 4 to 11 of the Episode again carefully and then, using the same sentence patterns, write about this person:

Julia/breakfast/8.15//work/9//often late//lunch/12.30//lunch/an hour and a half//work/finish/5.30//dinner/6.30//usually/ television/after dinner//often read/10.45//never/to bed before 11//

3. Transfer Exercise

Write true sentences (at least 4) about yourself, friends and family. Use pattern “I/we...never/always.....”

Unit II

He / She	IS	DOING
They	ARE	

A A A A A

1

It is half past nine (9.30). Deborah is having breakfast and listening to some music on the radio. The maid is carrying a tray with some more coffee on it.

Frank is in the factory. The men there are not having breakfast. It is their tea-break. They are talking about a football match this evening.

1. Ask questions with these words:
 - a) What/Deborah
 - b) The maid
 - c) Where/Frank
 - d) the men/break
 - e) talking about
2. Make some sentences with “isn’t” and “aren’t” (Frank/the radio, etc.)

2

It is half past eleven. Deborah and her friends are not having lunch. They are having “morning coffee”. They are talking about their husbands. One of them is wearing a very strange hat.

Frank is eating in the factory canteen. He always eats there. A lot of men are standing in a queue. They are waiting for their lunch. It is raining outside.

1. Ask and answer these questions about Deborah and her friends:
 - a) lunch
 - b) What
 - c) football
 - d) Deborah/a strange hat

2. Ask these questions about Frank and the other men here:
 - a) morning coffee
 - b) Frank/always
3. What are the men behind him doing and what are they waiting for?

3

It is 9 o'clock in the evening. Arthur and Deborah are at the opera. Deborah is whispering something to Arthur and he is looking at the man next to her. The man is disturbing her because he is snoring.

Frank is watching television but his wife and Susan are not. Susan is reading and her mother is writing. Frank is watching a football match.

1. Ask and answer questions about Arthur and Deborah:
 - a) a football match
 - b) Why/whispering
 - c) What/looking at
 - d) Why
2. Ask and answer these questions about Frank and his family:
 - a) Susan and her mother/television
 - b) Frank/an opera
3. Ask and answer what each person in the picture is doing!

4

It is 11 o'clock. Susan is talking to Tom. He is phoning from Paris. "Are you having a good time? What's the weather like? Is it raining?" she wants to know.

Frank and his wife are getting ready for bed. He can hear Susan downstairs. "Who's she talking to?" he is asking.

1. What is Susan doing and where is Tom phoning from?
2. What are the questions Susan is asking?
3. Ask what Frank is doing and what he is asking!

B B B B B

1 Pronunciation

- a) Practice the weak form of is, are and am in these typical examples
 - 1) Frank's s at the factory. He's s working.
 - 2) They're re watching an opera.
 - 3) What's s she doing?
 - 4) Where're re you doing?
- b) Practice the strong form in these simple question (when is, are or am begin the questions)
 - 1) Am I speaking too fast?
 - 2) Is the bus coming?
 - 3) Are you waiting for the bus?

2

- a) Notice the word after he, you, etc.

I	am ('m)	learning English
---	---------	------------------

He	is ('s)	watching television
She		listening to the teacher
You	are ('re)	disturbing those people
We		
They		

b) Notice the position of is, are, and am in questions

<u>Am</u>	I	<u>disturbing</u> you?
<u>Is</u>	my radio	
<u>Are</u>	we	

Make at least six sentences from 2a) into questions.

c) Notice how the negative is formed

I am	<u>not</u> listening
She is	
They are	

Pronunciation Note: In speaking we usually say “isn't” and “aren't”. It is only with I that we must use not in its full form. (I'm not going)

Use 2a) again to make two negative sentences each with He, You and I (6 sentences in all).

3

Notice the position of words like to, at and for (prepositions) in these questions with Who and What

What	are you	waiting <u>for</u>	?
Who		talking <u>about</u>	
		listening <u>to</u>	

Look at the picture situations again. Start at situation 2 and think of questions like these for the people in the situations.

C C C C C

THE MAN WHO ESCAPED

Episode 2

1

It is six o'clock on a very cold winter evening. All over England people are sitting down in their living-rooms and are watching the news on television or are listening to it on the radio. There is one very important piece of news this evening. It is this.

“In the West of England this evening, hundreds of policemen are looking for a man who escaped from Princeville Prison early this morning. The man's name is Edward Coke. He is 30 years old, six feet tall, and has black hair and blue eyes. He is wearing a dark blue prison uniform. The police do not think he can stay free very long. It is only a few degrees above zero and it is snowing.”

2

The radio is on in an expensive pub in Soho, in the center of London. Most of the people there are not very interested in the news program, but one man is. His name is Eric Masters. He is about 45 and is wearing very expensive clothes. He is looking very afraid of something. There is another man standing next to him at the bar. Master is asking him a question.

“Did they say the man’s name was Coke?”

“Yes, that’s right. Coke ... Edward Coke. Why? Do you know him?”

“Pardon?”

“Do you know him?”

“No ... no. I don’t know him ... I ... I just wanted to know the man’s name, that’s all.”

3

In another part of London, a young detective is standing in the office of his chief at Scotland Yard. The young detective’s name is Richard Baxter.

“You knew Coke, didn’t you, Baxter?”

“Yes, sir. I arrested him four years ago.”

Baxter’s chief is nodding his head.

“Yes, I know that, Baxter. That’s why I’m giving you this order, now. Find Coke again! You must find him immediately.”

D D D D D

1. Invention Exercise

Make questions using the prompts

Example: PROMPT: I/too fast? RESPONSE: Am I driving too fast?

or: Am I speaking too fast?

Prompts:

- a) I/your seat?
- b) you/a good time?
- c) Julia/lunch now?
- d) Frank/a football match?
- e) we/too much noise?
- f) you/the news?
- g) those people/above me?
- h) that woman/a cigar?

2. Conversation

A TALKATIVE OLD LADY

(The information office in a railway station. We can hear the sounds of trains coming and going and announcements over the loudspeakers)

OLD LADY: Good afternoon. I’d like some information about the trains, please.

CLERK: Yes, madam. Which train? Where are you going?

OLD LADY: To Bournemouth. You see, I have a sister there and ...

CLERK: So your question is “When’s the next train to Bournemouth.” Is that right?

OLD LADY: Yes, that’s right. When’s the next train to Bournemouth, please?

CLERK: At half past four. That’s in about a minute.

OLD LADY: Thank you very much. Oh! Can I get something to eat on the train? I

always have something to eat when I travel. I find that a cup of tea and a sandwich always help my nerves.

CLERK: Yes, madam. There's a buffet car on the train.

OLD LADY: Oh, good! Er ... how much does a cup of tea cost?

CLERK: I'm not sure, madam. Eight pence. I think.

OLD LADY: Eight pence! Oh dear! Things are getting so expensive!

CLERK: Yes, madam. Your train is going to leave in half a minute now.

OLD LADY: Thank you. Oh! Which platform does it leave from?

CLERK: Platform 13.

OLD LADY: Platform 13! Oh, dear! I never get on trains that leave from platform 13. It is unlucky number. When's the next train after the 4.30?

Questions

- a) Without looking at the text, ask the questions the old lady did, using these words:
 - 1) next train to Bournemouth
 - 2) platform
 - 3) something to eat
- b) What does the old lady always do when she travels? Ask why and answer!
- c) What is it that she never does? Ask why and answer!

Practice

- a) Make questions of your own using the patterns
 - 1) When's the next ... to ... ?
Prompts:
bus/town-center
plane/London
ship/Australia
 - 2) How much does (od do) ... ?
Prompts:
those cigarettes. a bottle of whisky. that camera. those shoes. that sweater. a ticket to Manchester

E E E E E - Summary

Focal points in this Unit.

1. Sentences like "Where are you going?", "Frank is watching television", etc. are in the Present Continuous Tense.

Notice that in the situations in this Unit the tense is used to say what people are doing at the moment, at the time you see them.

As soon as you want to talk about what they sometimes, always or usually do, you go back to the Present Simple Tense. For instance, in situation 2 on page 9 we say "Frank is eating in the factory canteen. He always eats there".

2. Study the Formation and Manipulation page carefully. Notice how questions and negative sentences are formed. Notice that in the negative, we rarely say not in its full form. In speaking, we usually say: “He isn't coming” and “They aren't watching an opera”. It is only with I that we must say not in its full form. “I'm not waiting for the bus”.
3. Notice that we usually use the Present Simple Tense when we ask when a train leaves, or a bus arrives. (See Conversation, page 13). We do this because we are thinking of what the timetable says.

F F F F F- Exercises for homework

1. Do all the questions and other exercises on pages 9, 10 and 11.
2. Notice how these prompts are used to make two sentences.
Deborah/always up/9.30 = Deborah always gets up at 9.30. It is 9.30 now and she is getting up.
Do the same with these prompts (two sentences each):
 - a) Frank/breakfast/6.15
 - b) Arthur/to work/8 o'clock
 - c) Deborah/usually lunch/1.30
 - d) Frank/usually/the television news/10 o'clock
 - e) I/the radio/6 o'clock
3. Make sentences of your own with these words:
listen to, talk to, talk about, wait for, look to.
Example: I'm waiting for a bus. Deborah never listens to the 8 o'clock news.
4. Guided Composition
Read the news item from the Episode again carefully and then, using the same sentence patterns, write another piece of news with these prompts:
North of Scotland /**hundreds** of detectives/young woman/a prison late last night//Jane Stone//26/five feet six inches/blonde/blue//grey dress/black shoes//weather terrible//police/free/very long//snow/very cold//
5. Transfer Exercise
Write 5 true sentences about things that are happening or about what other people are doing now while are doing this exercise.

Unit 3

He Went	He Arrived
DID he GO?	DID he ARRIVE?
He DIDN'T GO	HE DIDN'T ARRIVE

A A A A A

1

Julia often gets up late and she got up late this morning. She ate some cornflakes and

drank some tea. She did not wash all the dishes. She washed only some of them. She did not have very much time this morning.

1. Is Julia getting up now?
2. Is she eating cornflakes and drinking tea now?
3. Tell me three things she did this morning!
4. What did she do with the dishes and why?

2

Julia is having lunch with a friend. "Were you late again this morning?" her friend wants to know. "Yes, I was, and the manager was in the office, too!"

"Oh? Did he see you?"

"Yes, he did. He saw me when I came in."

1. What is Julia doing?
2. What are the exact words of her friend's question and Julia's answer?
3. Ask if the manager saw her!
4. Ask when!

3

Arthur often goes to London. He is going there today and he went there yesterday, too. He is talking to an old friend. "Does this train usually arrive on time?" his friend wants to know. "Yes, it does, but it didn't yesterday. It arrived late!"

1. Ask what Arthur often does!
2. Ask what he is doing now!
3. Ask what he did yesterday!
4. What is his friend's question?
5. What is Arthur's answer?

4

Arthur is back from London. He went there this morning. Deborah is at the station to meet him. "Did you have a good time in London?" she wants to know. "Yes, I did, and I met an old friend on the train this morning."

"Did the train get into London on time?"

"No, it didn't. It was late again!"

1. Ask and answer questions about Arthur:
 - a) When/London
 - b) a good time
 - c) When old friend
 - d) Where
 - e) train on time

5

Tom and Susan got married this morning. They are having a party now. Susan's parents are there and so are Tom's. They are drinking champagne, eating cake and having a good time. Only Tom's mother is unhappy. Susan's father is making a speech.

1. What did Tom and Susan do this morning?
2. Ask what they are doing now!

3. Ask questions with
 - a) eat
 - b) drink
4. Ask these questions:
 - a) Good time
 - b) Tom's mother
5. What is Frank (Susan's father) doing?

6

Tom and Susan had a party here this afternoon. Tom's parents were there and so were Susan's. Everybody ate cake, drank champagne and had a good time. Only Tom's mother did not eat or drink very much. She was unhappy. Frank made a speech.

1. Ask and answer questions with these words:
 - a) When/a party
 - b) Tom's parents there
 - c) Susan's too
 - d) What/drink and eat
 - e) a good time
 - f) Tom's mother happy
 - g) eat very much
 - h) Frank/speech

B B B B B- Formation and Manipulation

1

- a) Notice what happens to regular verbs in the past

<p>The train usually <u>arrives</u> on time It <u>arrived</u> late yesterday We usually <u>arrive</u> on time We <u>arrived</u> late yesterday</p>

- b) Notice how the question and the short answer are formed

<p>Didn't it <u>arrive</u> on time yesterday ? No, it <u>didn't</u> (or "Yes, it <u>did</u>") Did you <u>arrive</u> on time yesterday? Yes, I <u>did</u> (or "No, I <u>didn't</u>")</p>
--

Now do this yourself. Make 3 sentences for each of these, like this:

Julia usually washes the dishes = SHE WASHED THEM YESTERDAY

DID SHE WASH THEM YESTERDAY?

SHE DIDN'T WASH THEM YESTERDAY

- I. The train usually arrives on time.
- II. We often arrive late.
- III. Work usually starts at 9.
- IV. Frank usually watches television.
- V. You usually listen to the news.
- VI. Susan and Tom often talk about money.

- VII. Arthur often works late.
 VIII. He usually phones her.

2

a) Notice what happens to irregular verbs in the past

Arthur often <u>goes</u> to London	He <u>went</u> there yesterday
We often <u>go</u> to the opera	We <u>went</u> there last week

b) Notice that we form the question and the negative exactly as we do with regular verbs

	He <u>went</u>	
<u>Did he go?</u>		HE <u>didn't go</u>

Now do this yourself, like this:

He went to London = WHEN DID HE GO TO LONDON?

- I. Julia got to work.
- II. Tom and Susan got married.
- III. We had a party.
- IV. They drank all the champagne.
- V. I ate all the cake.
- VI. Frank made a speech.

3

Notice which people we use was with and which people we use were with. Also notice the question form and the short answers

I	<u>was</u>	late	yesterday
He, she, it		here	last week
You	<u>were</u>	in London	last month
We		early	
They			

Question: Was the train late yesterday?

Answer: Yes, it was (or "No, it wasn't")

Make sentences from the table with all the various persons. Then ask the person next to you questions with "Were you ... ?" Tell that person to give a short answer!

C C C C C

THE MAN WHO ESCAPED

Episode 3

1

It is 6.30 in the evening now, and the wind is still blowing. It is getting colder. About ten miles away from Princeville Prison a man is hiding in a field. The wind is cutting through his thin prison uniform like a knife.

A dog is barking somewhere in the distance. Is it a police dog perhaps? The man in the field does not know. There is only one idea in his mind at the moment: he must find food and some warm clothes, but where?

2

Two hundred miles away in London, Baxter's train is standing at platform 9 in Paddington station. Baxter is sitting in a comfortable compartment. There is another man opposite him. Baxter does not know the man but he can see he wants to talk. The man is holding a newspaper in his hands.

"I see someone escaped from Princeville Prison this morning."

"Oh, really?"

"Yes ... Would you like to read about it? It's all here in the paper!"

"No, thank you."

3

The train is leaving the station now. Baxter is looking out of the window. He can see a thousand bright lights in the windows of pubs, cafes, houses and flats. Everywhere people are sitting down to warm meals and hot cups of tea. The world looks warm and comfortable. The man opposite Baxter is still talking.

"The paper says the man was a spy ... he gave important military secrets away. I hope the police catch him!"

"Yes, so do I."

D D D D D

1. Invention Exercise

1) Use the prompts to make sentences:

Example:

PROMPT: to London last Thursday

RESPONSE: I went to London last Thursday

or: We drove to London last Thursday.

Prompts:

- a) late yesterday morning
- b) fish for breakfast yesterday
- c) television yesterday evening
- d) out for a walk last Saturday
- e) a good time at the party last night
- f) the news on the radio yesterday
- g) a good film last night
- h) football last Wednesday afternoon
- i) married in 1962
- j) 3 bottles of champagne last night

2) Now use the same prompts as in (1) to make negative sentences:

Example:

PROMPT: to London last Thursday

RESPONSE: I didn't go to London last Thursday.

or: They didn't drive to London last Thursday.

3) Now ask questions using the same prompts as in (1):

Example:

PROMPT: to London last Thursday

RESPONSE: Did you go to London last Thursday?

or: Did he drive to London last Thursday?

2. Conversation

Tom and Susan are in Tom's sports car. They are at a petrol station.

TOM: Three gallons of super, please.

ATTENDANT: Three gallons of super; yes sir.

SUSAN: Tom ... why don't we get a small family car?

TOM: What? You mean, sell my sports car? Never!

SUSAN: But it's expensive to run and it's old. You bought it long before I met you. When did you get it?

TOM: It's a very good car. And I never have any trouble with it!

SUSAN: But you had some trouble with it only last week. Don't you..?

ATTENDANT: Er ... excuse me. That's £1, sir.

TOM: Here you are. Oh, and would you check the battery, please?

ATTENDANT: Check the battery, sir? Certainly.

SUSAN: Don't you remember? It broke down just before we got married and it was in the garage for a whole week!

TOM: This is a wonderful car! It always starts first time!

ATTENDANT: The battery's all right, sir.

TOM: Thank you.

SUSAN: It didn't start first time yesterday morning!

TOM: That was only because it was cold! It's a wonderful engine. Just listen to it when I start now! (Presses starter. Sound engine turning over but not starting.)

SUSAN: I'm listening, Tom.

Questions

1. How does Tom ask the attendant for petrol and to check the battery?
2. When did Tom buy the car and what does Susan say about it?
3. What happened the week before they got married?
4. What happened yesterday morning? What explanation does Tom give?

E E E E E - Summary

Focal points in this Unit.

1. Ate, drank, washed, arrived, etc. are all verbs in the Simple Past Tense.
2. We use the Simple Past tense with Adverbs of Past Time, like "yesterday",

- “last week”, “last Friday”, etc.
3. Sometimes we do not actually put these Adverbs of Past Time in the sentence. They are only in our minds. We still use the Simple Past tense.
 4. There are two main types of verbs.
 - a) Regular verbs: “washed”, “watched”, “played”
 - b) Irregular verbs: “see/saw”, “get/got”, “go/went”, etc.
 5. We use the same system to form questions and negatives in the past form of “Do/Does”, which is “Did”, is used with the base form of the verb:
Examples: “Here went there” – “He did not go there”. “Did he go there?”
 6. Was and Were, of course, do not use this system. Just like Am/Is/Are, questions are formed through inversion, and the negative with not.
Examples: “Was he here yesterday?” “He was not here yesterday”.
“Were you here last week?” “We were not here last week”.
 7. In speaking, we usually use the weak form of not.
Examples: “He didn't come.” “He wasn't here”.

F F F F F - Exercises for homework

1. Do all questions and exercises on pages 16, 17, 19 (A, B).
2. Make questions with “What/Where/When did you/they etc. do ... ?” to which the following prompts are possible short answers.
Example:
PROMPT: On the train
You write: Where did you meet him?
or: Where did you see her?
or: Where did he read that newspaper article?
Prompts:
 - a) Last Saturday
 - b) About 11.30
 - c) To the opera
 - d) At the station
 - e) In London
 - f) Cornflakes
 - g) In September 1965
 - h) A new hat
 - i) Last summer
 - j) Champagne, of course
3. Guided Composition
Read situations 1 and 3 carefully again, and then write about this person, using the prompts:
Charles Brown/often/Paris/there today/last Monday too/late this morning//only time/coffee//train to London/late too//now/10 o'clock plane//usually /9 o'clock//

4. Transfer Exercise

Write 5 true sentences about things you did, people you met or places you went to yesterday.

UNIT 4

HOW	MUCH MANY	?	HAVE HAD	TO DO
-----	--------------	---	-------------	-------

A A A A A

1

Arthur owns a factory. A newspaper man wants to write an article about it.

“How many men work for you?”

“About 200”

“How much do they earn?”

“£30 to £40 a week.”

“How many hours do they work?”

“40 hours a week.”

1. Why is the newspaper man asking these questions?
2. Ask the same questions:
 - a) men
 - b) earn
 - c) hours

2

Before Arthur started his own factory he worked on one. He started in 1948. He worked 48 hours a week or more. He never earned more than £7 a week. He had another wife then. Her name was Joan and she sold underwear in a department store. She worked 44 hours a week and earned £4. Life was not easy.

1. What did Arthur do before he started his own factory?
2. What did his wife do?
3. Ask these questions about them both:
 - a) hours a week
 - b) earn

3

Joan had to give up her job in 1950, when she had a baby. She did not want to, but she had to. She often said “You have to find a better job, Arthur. You simply have to!”

Arthur had to find a better job because they did not have enough money.

1. What did John have to do in 1950?
2. Ask why!

3. What did she often say?
4. Why did Arthur have to do this?

4

Arthur came home one day in 1951 and said “I found a better job today” “Oh? How many hours do you have to work? How much do you earn?” Joan asked. “£70 a month for 44 hours a week” he said. Joan had another baby that year and he bought a house.

1. Ask and answer questions with “When ...?”
 - a) home and say “a better job”
 - b) another baby
 - c) a house
2. Ask questions with “How much” or “How many”
 - a) hours a week
 - b) money a month
 - c) children at the end of the year

5

Arthur started his own factory in 1960. He had to work 60 hours a week at first but he earned £4.000 that year. Life was not easier but it was better. He smoked 5 to 10 cigars a day and drove a large car. His wife had a car, too.

1. What happened in 1960?
2. How many hours a week did he have to work at first?
3. Ask questions with
 - a) cars
 - b) cigars

6

His first wife died in 1963. His children were young and his sister had to come and live with them. She had to look after the children. He met Deborah in 1968 and married her the same year. Deborah is his second wife.

1. What happened in 1963?
2. What did his sister have to do?
3. Ask why!
4. What happened in 1968?
5. Is Deborah his first wife?

B B B B B - Formation and manipulation

1. Notice the words that go with “How much” and those that go with “How many”
 - a)

How <u>much</u>	time money petrol	have you got?
-----------------	-------------------------	---------------

	beer wine	
--	--------------	--

b)

How <u>many</u>	cigarettes hours bottles of beer glasses of wine	did he have?
-----------------	---	--------------

Which of these words do you think go with “How much” and which with “How many”? Make questions with ... have you got?/do you want?”

1) chocolate	9) champagne
2) pieces of chocolate	10) wine
3) bread	11) glasses of beer
4) sandwiches	12) children
5) eggs	13) petrol
6) bacon	14) tobacco
7) steak	15) cigars
8) pieces of steak	

2. Look at this:

Frank <u>has</u>	to get up early every day and $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{I}}$ <u>had</u> to get up early yesterday
I <u>have</u>	

- 1) Make sentences like this about someone you know and about yourself:
Example: “My teacher has to give a lesson every Monday at this time and I have to listen to it. He had to give one yesterday and I had to listen to it.”
- 2) How do you ask questions with this form? If you don't remember, look at situation 4. Ask some questions yourself. Use words like “you”, “your brother”, “our teacher”.
- 3) What is the past form of questions with “have to”? Look at situation 5, question 2. Then ask someone else questions like that with:
get up very early yesterday, do a lot of homework last week, work very hard when you were a boy/girl?, etc..
Notice that the answers are “Yes, I did” or “No, I didn't”

3. Look at this:

He <u>found</u> a better job.	When did he <u>find</u> a better job?
-------------------------------	---------------------------------------

At the same sort of question with these new irregular verbs, all of which are from the situations.

sold underwear, came home, bought a new house, said “I found a better job today”

C C C C C

THE MAN WHO ESCAPED

Episode 4

NOTE: From this point onwards, there is a synopsis at the beginning of every episode. The synopsis tells in a **few** words what happened in the last episodes.

The story is also told in the past tense from now on.

SYNOPSIS: A young detective, Richard Baxter, arrested Coke four years ago. Coke escaped from prison because he wanted to find two men, Eric Masters and someone called “Hugo”. That was all Coke knew about the second man. He knew Masters when they were officers in the army. Baxter, the detective, left London on the same day Coke escaped. His job was to catch Coke again.

1

Baxter got on the train at 5 o’clock. An hour later, at 6, he was asleep in the warm train compartment. Coke was still in his hiding place in a field, 100 miles away. The winter evening got darker and colder. The wind cut through Coke’s thin uniform like a knife. Coke was hungry and tired, and his arms and legs were so cold that he could hardly feel them. He knew he had to find food, warm clothing, and a warm place somewhere. “I have to make a move! I can’t just stay in this field and die of the cold!” he thought.

2

Coke got up and began to walk. “Where am I? Which direction am I walking in? Am I going back towards the prison?” he asked himself. A few minutes later, the moon came out and Coke could see better. He stopped and looked around. Suddenly he saw a small light not far away. “What can it be? It can’t be a car. It isn’t moving! It must be a house!” he said to himself and began to walk towards it. The light got larger. It was a house! He could see the form of the roof in the darkness.

3

Ten minutes later he was outside the house. He stopped and listened. “Strange!” he thought. “I can’t hear anything, not even a radio or a television, but there must be someone in there! There’s a light on!” Just at the moment, a thought struck him.

“This is probably the only house around for miles! The police know I’m probably around here somewhere; and if they’re anywhere, they’re in that house, waiting for me!”

Coke did not move. The wind became colder. His feet and hands felt like ice in the snow. “I have to take the chance! I have to! This is the only place I can find warm clothes and food!” he thought.

DDDDD

1. Invention Exercise

You are talking to Tom Atkins about his job. he teaches languages at a Technical College, remember. Ask him questions with “How much/How many ...?” using the prompts.

Example:

a) PROMPT: student/at the College this year

RESPONSE: How many students are there at the College this year?

b) PROMPT: homework/every evening

RESPONSE: How much homework do the students do every evening?

Prompts

a) free time/every week

b) teachers/at the College this year

c) lessons/every day

d) students/your class this year

e) work/in the evening

f) books/in a month

Now use the same prompts again to ask questions about last year, yesterday, last week etc.

2. Conversation

Tom and Susan bought a house last month. They have not got very much money and Susan is adding up the money they spent on food and other things last week.

SUSAN: We spent £12 last week. £12 That's too much!

TOM: Er... that reminds me ... did I tell you about the party?

SUSAN: Party? What party?

TOM: Well... er... you see, there's a tradition at the College. When a teacher buys a house he has to...he has to...

SUSAN: "has to give a party?" Is that what you're going to say?

TOM: Yes, I'm afraid so. So we need some beer and wine and cheese for tomorrow evening.

SUSAN: What? Tomorrow evening! Why didn't you tell me this before?

TOM: Well... I suppose I forgot. I'm terribly sorry. I really am!

SUSAN: Oh, well. I suppose if we have to give a party, we have to. Anyway, we have some beer already.

TOM: Oh, how much?

SUSAN: At least a dozen bottles. Perhaps more than that.

TOM: How many? Only a dozen bottles? That isn't enough.

SUSAN: What do you mean? How many people did you invite? Only three or four, I hope.

TOM: Er... more than that, actually. Now, don't worry about the money.

SUSAN: What do you mean "Don't worry about the money?" Someone has to! You never worry about it! Now, how many teachers did you invite?

TOM: Well... naturally I had to invite all the teachers and not just some of them. I had to!

SUSAN: All the teachers? But how many teachers are there at the college?

TOM: Not many, really... only 35.

SUSAN: What? 35 teachers! Are you mad? Tom? It isn't just beer and cheese and wine we need. We need much more than that! Much more!

TOM: I don't understand. What do you mean?

SUSAN: We need a bigger house!

Correct the statements

STATEMENT: They spent £10 last week

RESPONSE: No, they spent £12

1. They have to give a party because they bought a new car.
2. They have to give the party next week.
3. Tom often worries about money.
4. Tom invited only some of the teachers.
5. Susan thinks they need a bigger kitchen.

Now ask and answer the questions:

1. Ask when they have to give the party!
2. Ask why!
3. Ask what they need for the party!
4. Ask questions with "How much" or "How many":
 - a) teachers at the college
 - b) bottles of beer and wine tomorrow
 - c) cheese

E E E E E - Summary

Focal points in this Unit

1. "How much" is used with Mass words. Typical mass words are beer, milk, cheese, coffee, money, time.
2. "How many" is used with Unit words. Typical unit words are "bottles of beer", "glasses of milk", "pieces of cheese", "cups of coffee", "coins", "seconds" and "minutes".
3.
 - a) "Have to do" means "It is necessary to do".
 - b) The past of "have to" is "had to".
 - c) Questions are formed with "Do/does...have to...?" in the present and "Did...have to...?" in the past.
 - d) The future is "Will have to", which is usually pronounced "I'll have to".
4. It is not a good thing to try and explain the difference between have to and must at the point. You need a lot more practice in English first to understand the practical difference. However, notice these points:
 - a) must has no past and no future form. That is "had to" and "will have to" express the past idea and the future idea.
 - b) We usually use have to rather than must to talk about necessity. A common situation in which we frequently use must is when we give someone very strong advice, such as "You know, you really must save more money!"

F F F F F - Exercises for homework

1. Answer the questions to the situations on pages 23, 24 and do the exercises on pages 23- 25.
2. In English, we can say “How many children have you?”, but it is more usual to say “How many children have you got?”, using “have got” instead of simply have. Ask questions with “How much/How many ... has he/have you got?” with the prompts.

Examples:

- a) PROMPT: children/they
RESPONSE: How many children have they got?
- b) PROMPT: money/he/in the bank
RESPONSE: How much money has he got in the bank?

Prompts:

- a) friends/they
 - b) cars/they/in the garage
 - c) boyfriends/she
 - d) cigarettes/you
 - e) rooms/you/in your house
 - f) brothers/your friend
 - g) meat/we/in the fridge
 - h) modern furniture/they/in their house
 - i) children/your sister
 - j) clothes/she
3. Guided Composition
Read again what happened to Arthur from 1948 to 1960 (situation 2, 3, 4 and 5) then write about this person:
Jim Brent/teacher/language school/1955//25 lessons a week/£65 a month//wife/book shop//40 hours/£9 a week//she/give up/1959/baby//Jim/better job/money//new house/1961/wife/another baby//own school/1963//Jim//55 hours/but/£3.500//another new house/new car//wife/new car, too//
 4. Transfer Exercise
Write at least 5 true sentences about things you have to do today or tomorrow, or about things you had to do yesterday or last week.

UNIT 5

SOME, ANY, A FEW, A LITTLE

A A A A A

1

This is a small demonstration in a London park. There are some demonstrators and some policemen in the park, but only a few. There are not any soldiers there but there are a few tourists. There are also some reporters there: in fact, there are quite a few. There are also some birds in the trees but they are not very interested in the demonstration.

1. Ask questions with “Are there any...?” Answer with “some” or “not any”
 - a) policemen
 - b) soldiers
 - c) reporters
 - d) demonstrators
 - e) tourists
 - f) birds
2. Now ask questions with “How many... are there?”
Answer with “a few” or “quite a few”

2

Susan is going to bake a cake. She has some eggs, butter, sugar and milk. She wants to use only a few eggs and a little butter. She always uses a lot of sugar. She has not got any chocolate. It is going to be a chocolate cake.

1. What is Susan going to do?
2. Ask questions with “any”
 - a) eggs
 - b) butter
 - c) sugar
 - d) milk
3. What does she need? What hasn't she got?
Why does she need it?
4. Ask “How much/many... is she going to use?”

3

This strike began last week and it is still going on. There are some policemen and strikers in front of the factory but only a few. It is Saturday and most of the men are watching a big football match. The strange thing is that there are not any reporters or television cameramen there: perhaps they are at the match too.

1. Ask questions with “any”
 - a) Strikers
 - b) Policemen
 - c) TV cameramen
 - d) Soldiers
2. Are there a few or quite a few people there?
3. Where are all the others?

4

Arthur ordered a steak with some salad and potatoes. The waiter brought him some salad with his steak a few seconds ago but he did not bring him any potatoes. Arthur

is telling him to bring him some now. There are only a few people in the restaurant. Perhaps it is not very cold.

1. Ask what Arthur ordered and what the waiter brought him!
2. What is Arthur telling him and why?
3. Ask how many people there are!

5

There are quite a few men in this pub. There are also a few women. It is almost closing-time (11 o'clock). The man looking at his wallet is called Fred Collins. He wants some more beer. The trouble is he has not got any money.

1. Ask questions with "Are there any...?" or "Is there any...?"
 - a) men
 - b) women
 - c) money in Fred's wallet
2. What is Fred doing and why?

B B B B B - Formation and manipulation

1. Study this. Notice when we use is a, is some, and are some:

There <u>is a</u>	piece of bread packet of butter bottle of milk cigarette, detective	ever there
There <u>is some</u>	bread butter milk tobacco	over there
There <u>are some</u>	pieces of bread packets of butter bottles of milk cigarettes	over there

Now use one of these three models for these words

I. oil	VII. police dog
II. tins of oil	VIII. policemen
III. glass of wine	IX. hot water
IV. hot coffee	X. food
V. warm clothes	XI. sandwich
VI. warm jacket	XII. sandwiches

2. Study the use of any in:

- a) Negative sentences

There	is not any	food wine	left
-------	------------	--------------	------

		money	
	are not any	sandwiches potatoes cigars	

b) Questions

Is there any	food wine money	left?
Are there any	sandwiches potatoes cigars	

c) Use these tables to make more sentences of your own.

d) Make sentences with these words:

- I. I didn't use
- II. Have you got
- III. They didn't want
- IV. Did you get
- V. Did she buy
- VI. She didn't buy

3. Study the use of "a little" and "a few"

There is	only a little	work time
We have got		money petrol butter

There are	only a few	cinemas good hotels
We have got		cheap restaurants here intelligent people big factories

Can you make some sentences of your own, with words like: beef in this beef soup, good bookshops here, park in Birmingham, wine in the bottle?

C C C C C

THE MAN WHO ESCAPED

Episode 5

SYNOPSIS: Coke escaped from prison and hid in a field. It was very cold and he knew he had to find warm clothes and food somewhere. He saw a house in the country, isolated and far away from the nearest town. He stood outside the house

before going in. He could not understand why there was no noise coming from it, not even the sound of a radio or television.

1

Coke listened for several seconds but he could not hear anything at all. And yet there was smoke coming from the chimney and there was a light on in the front room! “Why is it so quiet? Is it a trap? Are the police waiting for me in there?” he asked himself. He went to the front door and pushed it. To his surprise it was open! He went in very quietly. In the front room there was a fire burning in the fireplace. The room was clean, small and very warm. There was very little furniture in it – only a couch and a table in front of the fire and two old-fashioned chairs. There were also some photographs on the shelf above the fire. They were yellow and old. One of them was of a young man in a World War I uniform. There were also a few of the same young man and also a woman in old-fashioned wedding-clothes.

2

Suddenly Coke froze. There was someone else in the room. He knew it. He could feel it! He turned around quickly and, at the same time, put his hand in his pocket. There was a small knife there. He saw an old woman. She had a covered dish in her hands and there was a delicious smell of meat and vegetables coming from it. She did not look afraid. She did not even look surprised.

“I’m sorry,” she said, and put the dish down on the table.

Coke could hardly believe his ears. Here he was, a stranger in her house and yet she said she was sorry!

3

“I’m sorry”, she said again. “I didn’t hear you. Did you knock? I’m deaf, you see”. She pointed to her ear, shook her head and said “deaf” a second time. “People often come to the door and knock, but I don’t hear them. I’m glad you came in”.

Coke stared at her for a second and then finally found his voice.

“I... I’m sorry. I just stepped in”.

He looked down at his clothes. His prison uniform was so dirty that it was impossible to tell what kind of uniform it was. Then he suddenly had an idea.

“I’m a mechanic from a garage in town. I came to repair a lorry somewhere out here but the road was icy. I had an accident. I... I fell off my motorbike”.

He had to say this several times before she finally understood him. When she did, she gave him some hot water and soap and afterwards some food. The only thing he needed now was a change of clothes!

D D D D D

1. Special Transformation Exercise

Model: I need some eggs

We haven’t got=We haven’t got any eggs

cold beer=We haven’t got any cold beer

Prompts:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) sugar | g) We didn't have |
| b) There isn't | h) rain |
| c) potatoes | i) There wasn't |
| d) coffee | j) good films |
| e) I'd like | k) I saw |
| f) breakfast | l) They went to |

2. Conversation

Arthur and his chief engineer, Don Anderson, went to a small town near Manchester last week. They went on business and they had to stay the night in a small hotel. They had to eat in the hotel, too.

DON: Can't we eat somewhere else, Arthur? Very few small hotels like this serve good food.

ARTHUR: I know, but there isn't anywhere else in this town. Besides, the waiter's coming over for our order now.

WAITER: Good evening. Would you like to order now? I can recommend the roast beef. It's very good.

ARTHUR: No, I'm afraid I don't like roast beef. Let me see... what else have you got on your menu. You order first, Don.

DON: All right. Roast beef for me, please. But I don't want any potatoes. I'm trying to lose some weight.

ARTHUR: I think I'd like some fish. Yes, some Scotch salmon, please.

WAITER: Er... I'm afraid we haven't got any salmon this evening, sir. The roast beef's really very good indeed, sir.

ARTHUR: No, if I can't have any salmon, I'd like some trout.

WAITER: I'm terribly sorry, sir, but I'm afraid we...er...

ARTHUR: You mean you haven't got any trout, either!

WAITER: No, sir. I'm afraid not, sir.

ARTHUR: Well... hmm... I suppose you have some Dover sole, then?

WAITER: Dover sole, sir? Did you say Dover sole, sir?

ARTHUR: Yes, that's right. I'd like some Dover sole with some...

WAITER: There's very little good Dover sole on the market at this time of the year, sir. Our roast beef's much better!

ARTHUR: I'm sure it is, but I don't like roast beef. I'd still like...

WAITER: Try the roast beef, sir.

ARTHUR: Why? I don't like roast beef! I never eat roast beef! In fact, I hate roast beef!

WAITER: Well ... I'm afraid we haven't got anything else, sir.

Questions

1. Where does Don want to eat at the beginning and why can't they do this?
2. Ask and answer these questions:

- a) How many small hotels/good food?
- b) Why/Don/potatoes?
- 3. Ask and answer why Arthur can't get any
 - a) salmon
 - b) trout
 - c) Dover sole
- 4. What does the waiter say about the roast beef?
- 5. Why doesn't Arthur want it?

E E E E E - Summary

Focal points in this Unit

1. When we have an idea of the quantity of something but we do not think it is necessary to give the exact amount, we use some. We use some in positive sentences, with Mass and Unit words:
Examples:
There are some policemen in the park. There is some chocolate on the table.
2. When we ask questions about something or a number of things, and we have no idea of the quantity, we use any:
Examples:
Is there any food left?
Are there any sandwiches for me?
3. We use any (instead of some) in negative sentences:
Examples:
There isn't any food left. There aren't any policemen in the park.
4. "A few" and "a little":
 - a) a few means a small number, and we use it with Unit words – a few policemen/a few people/a few strikers. We sometimes add the word only ("only a few") or quite. "Quite a few people" means "A lot of people".
 - b) a little means "a small quantity", and we use it with Mass words – a little sugar/a little petrol/a little food. We also add the word only ("only a little"), but we rarely add the word quite.

F F F F F- Exercises for homework

1. Ask the questions to the situations on pages 31 and do the Special Transformation exercise on page 30, 31.
2. Make sentences and ask questions about the following things:
Example:
PROMPT: good detective novels in that shop.
RESPONSE:
a) There are some good detective novels in that shop.
b) Are there any good detective novels in that shop?
Prompts:

- a) money in his bank account
 - b) bread in the cupboard
 - c) tomatoes in that box
 - d) milk in the fridge
 - e) chairs in the room
 - f) Russian students at the University
 - g) petrol in the tank
 - h) very good Continental restaurants in London
 - i) cigarettes left in that packet
 - j) time left
3. Guided Composition

Read situations 1 and 3 on page 27 again carefully, and then write about a demonstration last week. Use the prompts and begin with the sentence:

“There was a small demonstration in Hyde Park last week”.

demonstrators/students/policeman/not any soldiers/but/tourists//reporters/but not many//Saturday/most/football match//also/other young people/Park/not interested/demonstration//

4. Transfer Exercise

Write 5 true sentences about yourself using some and 5 using any.

Here are two examples:

“I met some friends in the town yesterday”.

“I didn’t have any breakfast this morning”.

UNIT 6

He did something ... <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 100px;"> years hours </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 100px;"> <u>ago</u> </div>
How long ago did he.....?

A A A A A

1

This is a department store. It is open six days a week, from 9 to 5.30. It is closing now. The shoppers are all leaving and the sales people are counting money. The man in the jacket by the door is a detective. He is watching everybody.

1. What kind of store is this?
2. When is it open?
3. What are the shoppers doing?
4. Ask why!
5. What else is happening?

2

It is 6 o'clock now. The store closed half an hour ago. All the shoppers left the store half an hour ago. The detective watched them. Then the sales people counted their money and went home, too. The last one fifteen minutes ago. That was at 5.45.

1. What did all the shoppers do half an hour ago and why?
2. What did the detective do?
3. What did the sales people do?
4. When did the last one leave?

3

Arthur thought the London express left at 11.10. In fact it left at 11.05. It left before he got to the station. "How long ago did it leave?" he wants to know. "Five minutes ago, at 11.05" is the answer.

1. What time is it now?
2. What happened before Arthur got to the station?
3. When did he think it left?
4. Ask two questions about the train with
 - a) when
 - b) how long ago

4

Julia and her boyfriend are in a hurry. The film started fifteen minutes ago. They do not want to miss too much of it. It is one of Charles Kay's old horror films. It was made 10 years ago. Julia does not remember but she saw the film on television a few months ago.

1. Ask and answer why Julia and her boyfriend are in a hurry!
2. Ask how long ago the film began!
3. How long ago was it made? What year was that?
4. What is it that Julia does not remember?

5

Fred Collins spends most of his time in pubs. We met him in Unit 5. This is his wife. "I wonder where Fred is?" she is saying. Actually she has a pretty good idea. It is 8 o'clock now and she knows he always leaves work at 5.30. How long ago was it?

1. Is Fred at home?
2. What is his wife saying?
3. Ask these questions about Fred
 - a) most of his time
 - b) When/work
 - c) Where do you think Fred is?

6

Tom does not know whether to go to the lecture or not. It is already 3.15 and it

started at 3. How long ago was that? Tom is hesitating because he does not want to disturb anyone in the hall. The lecture is on language-teaching.

1. Ask the questions about the lecture:
 - a) When
 - b) How long ago
2. Ask what Tom is doing and why!
3. What is the lecture on?
4. Make a sentence of your own with “didn’t know whether to ...or not”.

B B B B B - Formation and Manipulation

1. Notice that the word ago comes after phrases like “fifteen minutes”, “half an hour”, “10 years”.

A		B	C	D
They	left	the cinema	half an hour	ago

- I. How many words can you think of to replace “They” in box A? (for example: “he”).
- II. Now think of words to replace “the cinema” in box B.
- III. Now look at the situations on pages 39 and 40 and find other time phrases to replace “half an hour”.
- IV. Make as many sentences as you can using the words you have for exercises I, II and III.

2. Notice the question form with How long ago.

A	B	C
How long ago	the film	start?

- I. Find as many words as you can to replace “the film” in box B and “start” in box C.
- II. Now the questions with the words you have from exercise I, and with the words you have from exercise 1 III, answer them like this:

Question: How long ago did they go home?

Answer: Ten minutes ago.

3. Verbs like start, arrive and wash are regular verbs. They end in -ed in the past: started, arrived and washed.
Verbs like leave, see and read are irregular and have different types of past forms: left, saw and read.
4. You must learn the past forms of regular and irregular verbs by heart. There is a list of verbs at the back of dictionary. Learn five verbs each day. Start today and learn these verb-forms

do-did	get-got	find-found
start-started		look-looked

C C C C C

THE MAN WHO ESCAPED

Episode 6

SYNOPSIS: After Coke escaped. He hid in a field all day. Then, when it got dark, he went into a small house in the country. There was an old deaf lady in the house. She gave him food. The young detective who arrested Coke four years ago, Baxter, left London by train. Scotland Yard's orders were "Find Coke immediately!"

1

It was a cold and miserable night. Only a few miles away from the house Coke was in, two policemen in a small village police station could hear the wind outside. One of them was a sergeant. The other was much younger.

"I wonder how Mrs. Bentley is?" the sergeant asked.

"Mrs. Bentley? Oh, you mean that old lady whose husband died a few years ago?"

"That's right. She's deaf, you know, so she never listens to the radio or watches television. In fact, she doesn't even read the papers."

"Oh?" the young policeman said. He wondered why the sergeant wanted to tell him all this. Then he found out.

"Why don't you go out to her place and see if she's all right?"

"Who? Me? On a night like this?"

"It's not far. Besides, you've got your bike, haven't you?"

2

Baxter got off the train at a small station. There was a detective waiting for him on the platform. He shook Baxter's hand.

"My name's Halls, Tom Halls. Scotland Yard phoned us and told us to meet you here. There's a car waiting."

Baxter washed very little time on social formalities.

"Coke escaped more than 24 hours ago. I want to catch him, before another 24 hours are up".

Halls looked at Baxter for a few seconds before he answered.

"A lot of us wonder why Scotland Yard is so interested in this fellow Coke. He isn't the first one to escape. Another man did only about six months ago, but Scotland Yard didn't send anyone to help us then."

Baxter was already half-way to the car before he said anything.

"Coke isn't just an ordinary prisoner. He's very special. Let's get going!"

3

The young policeman was angry. He was on the road now. The wind was cold and blew, snow into his face. "That stupid sergeant!" he thought. "We must be one of the last stations in England that still uses bikes, and he sends me out on a night like this!"

He had to get off the bike and push it up a hill. It was the last hill between the station and the old lady's house. When he got the top of it he could see the house down

below, at the bottom of the hill. Just as he looked down at it, he saw a light in one of the rooms upstairs. “Stupid! That’s what it is, sending me out on a night like this” the policeman said again. Then he got on his bike and began to go down the hill very fast towards the house.

D D D D D

1. Invention Exercise

This exercise practices the Past tense with ago, but we have also added the words first and last. Notice where we put these words in the Model. First here means “the first time”, last means “the last time”.

Make sentences using the prompts:

Example:

MODEL: I first/last went to London 10 years ago.

PROMPT: She first/Buckingham Palace/3 years

RESPONSE: She first saw Buckingham Palace 3 years ago.

or: She first visited Buckingham Palace 3 years ago.

Prompts:

- a) She last/London/3 weeks
- b) They first/the cinema/25 years
- c) I last/him/five minutes
- d) We last/champagne/at party/a fortnight
- e) Tom and Susan last/a wine and cheese/party about 6 weeks
- f) He first/a pipe/10 years
- g) I first/a novel/by Nevil Shute/6 years
- h) She first/a television **program**/3 years
- i) Arthur last/a new car/2 months
- j) That man first/prison/22 years

2. Conversation

Arthur Tigers went out to lunch at 12 o’clock. It’s now 2.30 and he’s just walking into his office. His secretary is typing. Before Arthur went to lunch, he told his secretary, Miss Bradley, to ring him at the restaurant if a man called Mr. Powell came to see him. Arthur came back from lunch only a second ago.

MISS BRADLEY: (nervously) Good afternoon, Mr. Tigers. Did you have a good lunch?

ARTHUR: Yes, thank you, Miss Bradley. It was very good. Did anyone phone while I was out?

MISS BRADLEY: No. Nobody phoned, but ... er ... Mr. Powell came.

ARTHUR: What? But he’s the man I told you about!

MISS BRADLEY: yes, I know, but ...

ARTHUR: Well, if you knew, why didn’t you phone me? Mr. Powell has some very important information. I wanted to talk to him as soon as possible. I told you all that before I left. Didn’t you understand me?

MISS BRADLEY: Yes, of course, I understand you, Mr. Tigers, but ...

ARTHUR: I even gave you a card with the name and phone number of the restaurant! I put it on your desk.

MISS BRADLEY: But that's just it! You didn't give me the card. You didn't put it on my desk!

ARTHUR: What do you mean? Of course I did. I took the card out of my wallet just before I went to lunch! Look! It isn't in my wallet now! (suddenly) Oh!

MISS BRADLEY: Mr. Tigers, what's that card on the floor? It fell out of your wallet a second ago.

ARTHUR: That card? It's ... er ... it's the card I **thought** I gave you.

MISS BRADLEY: You see! You forgot! That's why I didn't phone. I didn't know where you were.

ARTHUR: No. I'm very sorry, Miss Bradley. It wasn't your fault. I **apologize**.

MISS BRADLEY: That's all right. Please forget it.

Questions

1. Ask (and answer) when Mr Powell came!
2. Why is Arthur so angry when Miss Bradley tells him this?
3. What does Arthur think he did before he left? Ask and answer if he did! (her the card, on her desk)
4. Why didn't Miss Bradley phone Arthur?
5. What are Arthur's exact words when he **apologizes**?
6. What is one thing we can say in English when someone **apologizes** to us?

Practice

Which form of these words do we use in questions in the past? Which form do we use in statements about the past? Make sentences with each!

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| a) have/had | f) know/knew |
| b) tell/told | g) forget/forgot |
| c) phone/phoned | h) go/went |
| d) understand/understood | i) come/came |
| e) give/gave | j) fall/fell |

E E E E E - Summary

Focal points in this Unit

1. The word ago goes after phrases like "two minutes", "three years", "a long time", "half an hour", and means a certain time ("two minutes", "three years" etc) back from now. Remember and look at the examples you have learned in this Unit:
"It is 6 o'clock now. The store closed at 5.30. That was half an hour ago."
2. Use the Simple Past tense with the words ago:
"It left 5 minutes ago" / "The film was made 10 years ago." / "Arthur came

- back from lunch only a second ago”.
3. To ask a question with ago, we often use “How long ago ...?”:
“How long ago did it leave” / “How long ago was that?”
 4. Remember how we use the two words first and last with the Simple Past and ago. Look at the Invention Exercise on page 43 again. Here is one example to remind you:
“I last saw him 5 minutes ago.”

F F F F F - Exercises for homework

1. Do all the exercises and questions on pages 37, 38 and 39.
2. Ask and answer questions using ago.
Example:
It is 8 o'clock and I am **watching** television. I turned in on at 7.
You write:
Q: How long ago did you turn the television on?
A: I turned **it** on an hour ago.
 - a) It's March now, and Mary is living in France. She went to France in January.
 - b) It's 4.30 now, and Arthur is sitting in his office. He came back from lunch at 2.30.
 - c) Tony is standing outside a shop (It's 6.30). But the shop closed at 5.30.
 - d) It's 3 o'clock, and Deborah is sitting in the airport lounge looking sad. Her plane left for Paris at 1 o'clock.
 - e) Tony is staying at the Hilton Hotel. (It's January, 1970) He last stayed there in July, 1969.
3. Guided Composition
Read the conversation again on page 44. Mr. Powell came while Arthur was at lunch. Write the short conversation between Mr. Powell and Arthur's secretary, using the following prompts:
MR POWELL: afternoon//Mr. Tigers?//
MISS BRADLEY: afternoon//No/lunch/half an hour//
MR POWELL: Where?//important information//must/soon as possible/
MISS BRADLEY: don't know where/told me/no address or phone number//Mr Tigers/not/card//sorry//
MR POWELL: all right//not/fault//tell/ring later//Good bye.
MISS BRADLEY: really/sorry//tell Mr Tigers//Good bye.
4. Transfer Exercise
Write 5 or more sentences about yourself, friends or relations, using the word ago. Example: I left school 5 years ago. My parents and I spent 2 months in Italy 3 years ago.

UNIT 7

She's a GOOD singer. She sings WELL.
 He works AS HARD AS his father did.
 He drove SO DANGEROUSLY THAT he lost his job

A A A A A

1

These two often play tennis. The tall player is good. He is playing well. The short one is bad. He is playing badly. One always wins and the other always loses. They also played yesterday. Who do you think won? Who lost?

1. What do these two often do?
2. Ask a question about "now"!
3. What kind of a player is the tall one?
4. How is he playing?
5. Ask the same questions about the other!
6. What happened yesterday?

2

Julia and her boyfriend went to a film yesterday. They missed the beginning and they did not see the end. It was so bad that they walked out in the middle.

Deborah and Arthur went to the opera. The singers sang so badly that they walked out too.

1. Ask these questions about Julia and her boyfriend:
 - a) What/yesterday
 - b) the beginning
 - c) the end
 - d) Why/in the middle
2. Ask what Deborah and Arthur did!
3. How did the singers sing?

3

Carol Stuart plays the piano and tennis very well. She is a very good cook and swimmer. She speaks French and German perfectly. She is beautiful, too. That is why she was Miss Europe last year.

1. Ask how well she does these things:
 - a) tennis
 - b) the piano
 - c) French
 - d) German
2. Make sentences with "good" or "well" about her with these words:
 - a) swimmer
 - b) swims

- c) cooks
- d) a cook

4

Fred Collins used to be a bus driver but he is not any more. He drove so badly and dangerously that he had three accidents in one month. The worst was when he ran into a police car. He lost his job after that.

1. Is Fred still a bus driver?
2. What can you say about Fred
 - a) as a driver
 - b) the way he drove?
3. Ask how many accidents he had! (answer)
4. What was the worst and what happened after that?

5

When Sir Arthur was younger he worked very hard. He worked at least 60 hours a week and always did a lot of work. He still works hard but not quite as hard as he used to. He works about 45 hours a week now.

Ask these questions and answer them:

- a) How many hours/younger?
- b) How many now?
- c) hard then? hard now?
- d) hard as he used to?

6

R. Carter and J. Flash both build houses but Carter builds them much better. He is a much better builder. Flash builds houses quickly but badly. Once he built a house in a week. It fell down a week later. The man shouting at Flash is the man who bought the house.

1. What can you say about Carter's houses also the way he builds them?
2. How does Flash build his houses?
3. What happened once?
4. Who is the other man in the picture shout at Flash?

Formation and Manipulation

1. Study this. Notice how we use the words good and bad, and well and badly. Notice too their position in the sentence.

He She	is a	good bad	tennis player teacher swimmer driver
He	plays tennis	well	

She	teachers swims drivers	badly
-----	------------------------------	-------

- I. Make pairs of sentences from the tables above.
Example: "She's a bad driver. She drives badly."
 - II. Make pairs of sentences in the same way with these prompts:
Example: French speaker = "He's a good French speaker. He speaks French well".
piano-player: builders: singer: cook: typist.
2. Notice how the form adverbs from adjectives. There are three main types:
- I. Adverbs made from an adjective + ly or ily:

quick – quickly	angry – angrily
careful – carefully	noisy – noisily
dangerous – dangerously	easy – easily
 - II. Adverbs which have the same form as the adjective:

hard – hard	fast – fast
-------------	-------------
 - III. Adverbs which are completely different from the adjective:

good – well

Ask another student about himself, his (or her) friends or relatives using some of the adverbs above.
Example: Does your father work very hard?
Do you drive very carefully?

3.

A	B	C	D
He	drove so dangerously	that	he lost his job

- I. Think of words to replace "drove" and "dangerously" in box B
- II. Now, with another student, ask and answer questions like this:
Question: How dangerously did he drive?
Answer: So dangerously that he lost his job.

4.

A	B	C
He doesn't work	as hard as	he used to

- I. Think of words to replace "hard" in box B.
- II. Now write four sentences using this structure.

D D D D D

THE MAN WHO ESCAPED

Episode 7

SYNOPSIS: Coke found food in a small house in the country. Baxter arrived at a small station. Another detective met him there and asked Baxter why Scotland Yard was so interested in Coke. A sergeant in a police station not far from the house Coke

was in sent a young policeman to the house to tell the old lady in it about Coke.

1

“You know, your clothes are in a terrible state,” the old lady said after the meal. “You ruined them when you had the accident!”

“That’s all right. They’re just my work-clothes”, Coke answered.

“My husband was just about your size. A little heavier perhaps. All his clothes are upstairs. They’re no good to him. He died two years ago.” She pointed up to the room above them.

“Why don’t you see if any of his clothes fit you. You can bring them back tomorrow.”

“Nobody can be lucky!” Coke thought to himself. He went upstairs and turned the light on. It was clear that the old lady was almost in another world. She trusted everybody. He found a heavy jacket, a woolen shirt and some trousers hanging in the room.

2

“What do you know about Coke?” Baxter asked Halls. They were in the car now.

“Very little, I’m afraid. In fact, I don’t think I know anything about him at all. Wasn’t he the fellow who was in that spy case about four years ago?”

“Yes, that’s right. Coke always said it wasn’t him ... that it was someone else.”

“That’s what they all say; But what’s so special about him?”

“Coke was in Army Intelligence. He knew important secrets. We could never understand why he sold them. There wasn’t a real motive. Some said he did it for money. We couldn’t prove it, but if he was a spy, he still knows too much. We could never find out who he sold the secrets to. That’s why we have to catch him before he makes contact with any of his old friends!”

3

Coke put the clothes on as quickly as he could. They were old and **shabby**, but at least they were warm. When he came downstairs, the old lady was still in front of the fire. She smiled when she looked at him.

“You know, you look just like my husband in those clothes ... when he was much younger, of course.”

Coke tried to be polite. He wanted to leave quickly.

“I can’t thank you enough. It’s very kind of you to do all this for me.”

The old lady did not seem to hear him.

“Just like my husband,” she said again. Just then, there was a knock on the door.

D D D D D

1. Invention Exercise

1) Make your own sentences with the pattern:

So good/bad, etc. that

Model: The film was so bad that they walked out in the middle.

Example:

PROMPT: film/interesting/twice

RESPONSE: The film was so interesting that I saw it twice.

Prompts:

- a) weather/cold/two sweaters
- b) football match/bad/in the middle
- c) music/loud/a headache
- d) service in the restaurant/slow/out
- e) lecture/uninteresting/out
- f) book/good/3 times

2) Now make sentences with the pattern: So well/badly etc. that

MODEL: The short man played so badly that he lost the match.

Example:

PROMPT: Fred/ dangerously/ his job

RESPONSE: Fred drove so dangerously that he lost his job.

Prompts:

- a) orchestra/badly/out
- b) she/piano/well/a prize
- c) man/carelessly/3 accidents in a week
- d) athlete/slowly/the race
- e) Flesh/house/badly/down
- f) boss/hard/ill

2. Conversation

Susan used the car today. She drove Tom to college this morning and then went to her mother's house. She is driving Tom back from the college now.

TOM: Why are you driving so slowly?

SUSAN: I'm going as fast as the speed-limit.

TOM: You can forget the speed-limit. Nobody drives that slowly!

SUSAN: Well. I want to drive carefully. The roads are crowded.

TOM: But they were just as crowded this morning. You drove a lot faster then!

SUSAN: That's just it. I drove too fast.

TOM: What? You mean something happened after you left me?

SUSAN: (nervously) It was in the **center** of town. I was in a hurry, and ...

TOM: Yes? Go on! What happened?

SUSAN: A child ran out in front of me.

TOM: You mean ... you mean ...

SUSAN: Wait! Listen! The girl was a good distance away so I didn't slow down.

TOM: (relieved) Well, what's so terrible about that?

SUSAN: Just a second. There's more. The child fell down.

TOM: Fell down? You mean you hit her?

SUSAN: No? but I almost did. I braked as hard as I could. I stopped, but only

just in time.

TOM: Well, at least you didn't have an accident!

SUSAN: No, but that isn't the only reason I'm driving so carefully.

TOM: Oh, no! did something else happen?

SUSAN: No, but there's a police car behind us. It's following us, so we can't forget the speed-limit, can we?

Correct the statements

"The roads were not as crowded this morning."

"No, the roads were just as crowded this morning."

- 1) Susan is driving very fast now.
- 2) She drove very slowly this morning.
- 3) A dog ran out in front of Susan.
- 4) The child was not very far away.
- 5) Nothing happened when the child ran across the road.
- 6) When the child fell, Susan did not do anything.
- 7) Susan is driving slowly and carefully because she wants to.

E E E E E - Summary

Focal points in this Unit

1. Adjective (good, bad, careful, noisy) are used with nouns and come before the noun: "He's a good worker" / "She's a careful driver".
Adverbs (well, badly, carefully, noisily) are used after the verb and answer the question "How does he work": "He works carefully".
2. Most adverbs are formed by adding -ly to the adjective. Notice how certain things change in the spelling:
 - a) quick – quickly (adjective – ly)
 - b) careful – carefully ("l" – lly)
 - c) terrible – terribly ("ble" – bly)
 - d) angry – angrily ("y" – ily)
3. Some adverbs have exactly the same form as the adjective: hard; fast; early; late.
4. Remember particularly the irregular good – well.
5. Use the pattern "He ... so (badly/carelessly etc.) that he ...?" when you want to show the result of an action:
"He drove carelessly. + He lost his job."
"He drove so carelessly that he lost his job."
6. Use the pattern as ... as to compare how two people do (or did) the same thing:
"He doesn't work quite as hard as his father did.

F F F F F - Exercises for homework

1. Do all the exercises and questions on pages 40 - 45.

2. Transformation Exercise

Example:

He works hard. His father worked hard, too.

You write:

He works as hard as his father did.

a) The new girl types well. The old secretary typed well, too.

b) You speak French fluently. Your teacher spoke fluently, too.

c) He works fast. His father worked fast, too.

d) That boy writes carefully. His brother wrote carefully, too.

e) He talks loudly. The other teacher talked loudly, too.

3. Guided Composition

Read situation 4 on page 44 again carefully and then write about this person:
Mary/shorthand-typist/American film/anymore//badly/carelessly/at least 10
mistakes/every letter//worst/30 mistakes/letter to the boss//lost/job

4. Transfer Exercise

Write 5 true sentences about yourself, relatives or friends using the patterns “so
... that” and “as ... as”

Example:

My father speaks French so well that people sometimes think he is French.

My friend works as quickly as I do.

JOKES

Read this jokes and be ready to reproduce them in class.

1. Mother: Pete, never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

Pete: All right, Mother, let's eat the cake and the sweets today.

2. Teacher: Bob, why don't you wash your face? I can see what you had for breakfast this morning.

Bob: What was it?

Teacher: Eggs.

Bob: No, Teacher, that was yesterday.

3. Ann: Tom, what is your little brother's name?

Tom: I don't know, because he cannot speak and he cannot tell us his name.

4. Mother: Why is your new dress so dirty, Mary? And your face and your hands are dirty, too. Did you see me in a dirty dress and with dirty hands?

Mary: I didn't see you when you were a little girl.

5. Daddy: Isn't it time for little boys to go to bed?

- Bob: I don't know, Daddy, because I have no children
6. Little boy: Why is your beard black and your hair white?
Old Man: Oh, it is because my head is twenty years older than my beard.
7. Mike: Tom, your father is a teacher and you cannot read and write.
Tom: Your father is a doctor and your little brother has no teeth.
8. Jack: My dog can count.
Teacher: Can he?
Jack: I ask him how much two minus two is and he says nothing.
9. Nick: Why is it so cold today?
Father: It is winter now. It is always cold in winter.
Nick: But why? Why is it cold in winter?
Father: Oh, Nick, I didn't ask my father so many questions when I was a little boy.
Nick: That is why you cannot answer my questions.
10. Little Boy: My name is Bob. The doctor told me to come today.
Nurse: I am sorry, he is out.
Little Boy: Thank you. When will he be out again?

Read the following dialogues and render it in indirect speech.

1. "Can you tell me what steam is?" asked the examiner.
"Why, sure, sir," replied Patrick confidently. "Steam is – why – it's water that's gone **crazy** with the heat."
2. When Patrick was on a visit to Liverpool he met his friend Mike.
"Hello, Paddy, when did you come over?" asked Mike.
"I don't know, you see my wife bought the tickets".
3. Upon moving to Chicago, I applied for a charge account at a major department store. Several days later, a clerk in the credit department phoned me. She assured me that my application has been approved, but apparently I had neglected to fill out one of the spaces on the form. "I'm calling," she said brightly, "to ask for your phone number."
4. A Dubliner was in court charged with parking his car in a restricted area. The judge asked him if he had anything to say in his defence.
"They shouldn't put up such misleading notices," said the Dubliner. "It said, fine for parking here."