

UNIT

1

I've left my camera at home.

In this unit

You learn

- present perfect
- irregular past participles
- *how long ...?/ for/ since*
- words for objects

and then you can

- ask about where people have been
- give advice
- ask about how long
- ask about dreams



1 Read and listen to the dialogue.

**Claire** Hi Oliver! I haven't seen you for ages. How are you?

**Oliver** Great thanks Claire. How were your holidays?

**Claire** Brilliant. I had a really good time. We went to Edinburgh for a week.

**Oliver** Lucky you! I've always wanted to go there, but I've never had the chance. My parents don't like travelling much.

**Claire** Pity. It's a great place.

**Oliver** Yeah. Lots of people have told me that. Well, maybe I'll go there one day.

**Claire** Of course you will! Oh, by the way, Oliver – have you got Tom Atkinson's phone number? I want to get in touch with him, and I've lost his number.

**Oliver** I guess you haven't heard. Tom doesn't live here any more. His family's moved to Manchester. He's been there since last month.

**Claire** Really? That's a shame. I wanted to show him my photos of Edinburgh. He's really into photography, and I took some good shots.

**Oliver** Well, I've got his email, maybe you could send the photos to him. Listen Claire, I'm really hungry. Do you fancy getting something to eat?

**Claire** Yes – I'm starving! I haven't eaten anything since breakfast. Let's try the new hamburger place on King Street. Have you ever been there?

**Oliver** No. So that's two places I've never been to! How long has it been open?

**Claire** About three months, I think. I've heard it's good.

**Oliver** OK, let's go. You can show me your photos while we eat.

**Claire** Well, no, actually! I've left my camera at home!

2 Write Claire, Oliver or Tom in each sentence.

- 1 ..... has been to Edinburgh.
- 2 ..... has never been to Edinburgh.
- 3 ..... hasn't heard about Tom.
- 4 ..... has moved to Manchester.
- 5 ..... likes photography a lot.
- 6 ..... has lost a telephone number.
- 7 ..... hasn't eaten since breakfast.
- 8 ..... has never been to the hamburger place.

Get talking Asking where people have been

3 Listen and repeat.

- Boy 1 Have you ever been to France?  
Girl 2 No, I haven't. Have you?  
Boy 1 Yes, I have.
- Girl 1 Hi, Tom. I haven't seen you since Sunday. Where have you been?  
Boy 1 I've been at my grandmother's. For five days!

- England
- Spain
- USA
- France
- Germany

4 Ask and answer questions. Use the words on the left and the pictures below.

- A Have you ever been to England?  
B Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
- A I haven't seen you since yesterday / Monday / this morning. Where have you been?  
B I've been ill.



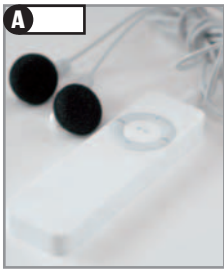


# Language Focus

## Vocabulary Objects

**1** Write the number of the correct word in the picture. Then listen and check.

- 1 sunglasses
- 2 mobile phone
- 3 CD player
- 4 MP3 player
- 5 digital camera
- 6 palmtop
- 7 headphones
- 8 games console



## Get talking Giving advice

**2** Work in pairs. Look at the pictures. Give advice using the expressions below.

- A** Why don't you ...?  
/ You should ...
- B** OK! Good idea!  
/ OK! I will!



1 try it on



2 take a picture



3 use these



4 take it back



5 copy them



6 switch it off

## Present perfect

**Complete the sentences with the verbs. Check with the dialogue on page 4.**

I've always <sup>1</sup> ..... to go there. (= and I still want to go)  
 You haven't <sup>2</sup> ..... (= so you don't know about it)  
 His family's <sup>3</sup> ..... to Manchester. (= so he doesn't live here any more)  
 I've <sup>4</sup> ..... my camera at home! (= so I can't show you the photographs)

heard  
left  
wanted  
moved

We use the Present Perfect to talk about actions that happened or began in the past (it doesn't matter exactly **when**) and are still relevant **now**. (Read the examples in brackets above.)

We often use the Present Perfect with **ever** (in questions) and **never** (in negative statements).

**Have** you **ever been** there? I've **never had** the chance.

**Complete the tables with *has* / *hasn't* / *have* or *haven't*.**

I / You / We / They have finished.  
He / She / It <sup>1</sup> ..... finished.

I / You / We / They <sup>2</sup>..... finished.  
He / She / It hasn't finished.

<sup>3</sup> ..... I / you / we / they finished?

<sup>4</sup> ..... he / she / it finished?

Yes, I / you / we / they <sup>5</sup> ..... / No, I / you / we / they <sup>6</sup> .....  
Yes, he / she / it <sup>7</sup> ..... / No, he / she / it <sup>8</sup> .....

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the Present perfect.**

- 1 He has worked hard today. (work)      4 We ..... always ..... here. (live)
- 2 My bike is dirty – I ..... it. (not wash)      5 My brother ..... never ..... a laptop. (want)
- 3 ..... the match .....? (finish)

gone take run seen had said buy make

**Complete the table with the appropriate verb.**

be – been	<sup>3</sup> ..... – bought	catch – caught	come – come
do – done	eat – eaten	find – found	go – <sup>7</sup> .....
have – <sup>1</sup> .....	know – known	<sup>5</sup> ..... – made	<sup>8</sup> ..... – run
say – <sup>2</sup> .....	see – <sup>4</sup> .....	<sup>6</sup> ..... – taken	think – thought

**Complete the sentences.**

- 1 I'm hungry – I haven't eaten anything today. (not eat)  
2 He's here now. He's ..... out. (be)  
3 They aren't here – they ..... to the shopping centre. (go)  
4 I ..... never ..... that film. Is it any good? (see)  
5 ..... you ever ..... of learning Russian? (think)

How long.....? for / since

6 Complete with one word in each space. Check with the dialogue on page 4.

I haven't seen you <sup>1</sup>..... ages.  
He's been in Manchester <sup>2</sup>..... last month.  
How <sup>3</sup>..... has it been open?

Use **for** to talk about a period of time: **for two hours / for three days / for a year.**  
Use **since** to say the exact time when an action or situation began: **since 2005 / since 10 o'clock / since last Friday.**  
Use **how long.....?** to ask a question about the duration of an action or situation.

7 Complete with **for** or **since**.

- 1 I've had my MP3 player .....**since**..... Christmas.
- 2 I've had my palm top ..... six months.
- 3 My father's worked in that office ..... two years.
- 4 They've lived in that flat ..... 2004.



We've been students at this school for a very long time!

8 Write questions using **How long...?** for the answers in Exercise 7.

Get talking Asking about how long

5 9 Put the dialogue into the correct order. Listen and check.

- ☐ Roland About a month. It's super.
- ☐ Interviewer So, do you use it a lot?
- ☒ Interviewer Hi Roland. Tell me, what's your favourite possession?
- ☐ Roland Sure, I play games on it and take pictures, and even videos. I've taken a video of my English lesson. Do you want to see it?
- ☐ Interviewer How long have you had it?
- ☐ Roland Hmm, my mobile phone, I suppose.
- ☐ Interviewer Maybe another time, thanks!



Get talking Asking about dreams

10 Match the sentence halves. Then practise them with a partner.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 I've wanted to go to Argentina since I was a student, | a but I've never climbed a mountain higher than 3,000 metres! |
| 2 I've always wanted to climb a really high mountain,   | b and I've practised hard, but no band wants an opera singer. |
| 3 I've always wanted to learn the saxophone,            | c but I never have.   |
| 4 I've always wanted to meet a famous person            | d because I saw a film about tango-dancing there.             |
| 5 I've always wanted to sing in a band,                 | e and now I write instructions for laptops.                   |
| 6 I've always wanted to be a writer                     | f but I've never found the time to take lessons.              |

Skills

Reading

1 Do the questionnaire.

What kind  
of friend  
are you?

- 1 Your best friend hasn't phoned you for two weeks. What do you do?  
a ☐ You look for a new friend.  
b ☐ You sulk for some time.  
c ☐ You call your friend and try to meet him / her.
- 2 You have a problem. Your friend asks you what it is. What do you do?  
a ☐ You say that you don't want to talk about your problem.  
b ☐ You share your problem with your friend.  
c ☐ You get angry and tell your friend to mind his / her own business.
- 3 You've got a new hair cut, but your friend says that you look awful. What do you do?  
a ☐ You aren't happy, but you know that good friends are honest.  
b ☐ You never talk to your friend again.  
c ☐ You tell your friend that you don't like his / her hair cut either.
- 4 Your best friend has been ill for three weeks. Last week, you found another friend. Today your best friend is back at school. What do you do?  
a ☐ You tell your best friend about your new friend.  
b ☐ You don't talk to your new friend any more.  
c ☐ You tell your best friend that you haven't got time to meet him / her any more.
- 5 You haven't been to the cinema since last Christmas. There's a great film on tonight. You want to go, but your friend wants to go to a party. What do you do?  
a ☐ Your friend goes to the party, you go to see the film, and you are still friends.  
b ☐ You don't want to be friends with someone who doesn't like what you like.  
c ☐ You say that you don't really want to see the film and go along to the party.

Check your result!

Points:

1 a: 1	b: 2	c: 3
2 a: 2	b: 3	c: 1
3 a: 3	b: 1	c: 2
4 a: 3	b: 2	c: 1
5 a: 2	b: 1	c: 3

0 – 5 points:  
It's probably not easy to be friends with you. Try to be a bit more understanding! Then you'll make good friends.

5 – 10 points:  
Lots of people would like to be friends with you. You haven't found your best friend yet. Take it easy – you soon will.

10 – 15 points:  
You're an excellent friend, and friendship is really important for you. Other people love being with you. Congratulations!



A Song 4 U You've got a friend

6 2 Look at the words of the song. Put the words in the correct places.  
Listen and check.

Close  
clouds  
door  
friend  
hurt  
loud  
need  
nights



When you're down and troubled,  
and you <sup>1</sup> ..... a helping hand  
and nothing, whoa nothing is going right.  
<sup>2</sup> ..... your eyes and think of me,  
and soon I will be there  
to brighten up even your darkest <sup>3</sup> .....

*You just call out my name, and you know wherever  
I am,  
I'll come running, oh yeah baby, to see you again.  
Winter, spring, summer or fall,  
all you got to do is call,  
and I'll be there, yeah, yeah, yeah.  
You've got a friend.*

If the sky above you should turn dark and full of  
<sup>4</sup> ..... ,  
and that old north wind should begin to blow.  
Keep your head together and call my name out  
<sup>5</sup> ..... ,  
and soon I will be knocking upon your <sup>6</sup> .....

*Chorus*  
  
Hey ain't it good to know that you've got a  
<sup>7</sup> ..... ,  
when people can be so cold?  
They'll <sup>8</sup> ..... you and desert you,  
Well they'll take your soul if you let them.  
Oh yeah, but don't you let them.

*Chorus*

Sounds right /h/



3

Listen and repeat.

- 1 Have you heard about Harry?
- 3 I haven't had a holiday for a year.
- 2 He's here and he isn't happy.
- 4 They had a horrible holiday in Harlow!

Listening and speaking



4

Complete the sentences with the words on the left. Then listen and check.  
Talk about your best friend.

lies  
listens  
lends  
hear  
keeps

- 1 My best friend always ..... me things when I need them. (Sue, 14)
- 2 Good friends don't just say what you want to ..... (James, 14)
- 3 A good friend ..... to your problems. (Les, 13)
- 4 A good friend always ..... a secret for you. (Ken, 13)
- 5 A good friend never ..... to you. (Sharon, 13)

Writing for your Portfolio

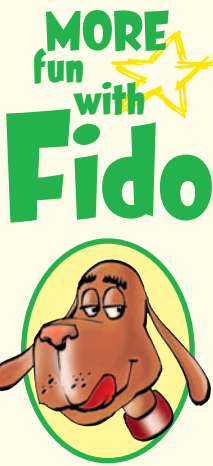
5

Read about Joanna's best friend.

My best friend is Nadia. I've known her for six years. We've been friends since our first day at school together. She's really kind and she always helps me if I've got a problem. She's really good at maths, too – she has helped me with homework lots of times! We do a lot of things together – we go to the cinema and we play games. She often stays at my house, and I often stay at hers. We've never had a big argument, only little ones. I think we'll always be friends.

6

Write a short text about your best friend.





# That nasty flu!

### Key words

temperature	virus	immune system
pain	inhabitants	catastrophic consequences
miserable	sneeze	a flu shot
illness	cough	medication

**1** Headache, high body temperature and pain all over the body – when you have influenza, or flu as it is usually called, you feel really miserable. Find out why this illness can be quite dangerous – and what you can do about it.

It was November 1918 in Alaska and a ship had just arrived at a nearby harbour. The 80 people in the tiny village of Teller heard about an illness that the people on the ship had brought with them. But they did not care – they did not often get visitors and they were very happy to see people from outside. They organised a big party for the people on the ship.

The people from Teller did not know that their visitors were carrying a deadly virus. Only a week later most of the people from Teller fell ill. Another week later 72 out of the 80 inhabitants were dead!

Teller is only one example. In the winter of 1918/19, the illness – called ‘Spanish’ flu – killed more than 50 million people all over the world. Flu comes every year, and most people have had it once. Usually flu is not dangerous, but sometimes it is. In fact, in the twentieth century there were two more ‘pandemics’. A pandemic is a global outbreak of an illness with catastrophic consequences. In 1957 the ‘Asian’ flu and in 1968 the ‘Hong Kong’ flu killed lots of people. In recent years there has been fear of ‘bird flu’ after humans were infected by a virus carried by birds.



## INFLUENZA

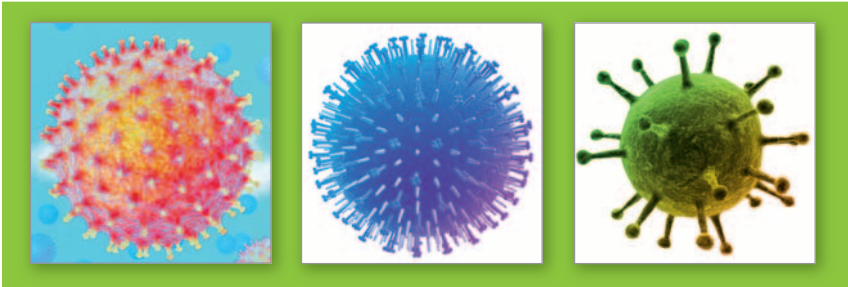
In many countries doctors recommend getting a flu shot before the flu season starts. This is what you can do when you already have the flu:

- Stay in bed
- Drink lots of liquid like water and fruit juice
- Take medicine for fever, aches and pains
- Cover each cough and sneeze with a handkerchief
- Keep warm

We hope you’re flu-free this year, but if you do get flu, now you know what to do!

2 How does flu spread?

Influenza spreads through viruses. You get them when you breathe in little drops that spray from an infected person when they sneeze, cough, or even laugh. You can also catch flu if the drops get on your hands and you touch your mouth or nose. Influenza viruses are very good at entering a body. They have lots of spikes. With these spikes they stick to cells and travel through the body.



Viruses

When the body's immune system notices the viruses, it raises body temperature. When body temperature is higher, the virus cannot multiply so easily.

Normally, with the help of medication, it takes the immune system about a week to win the fight against flu. So why can influenza be so dangerous? Because small children and old people do not have a very strong immune system. But also because the influenza virus often changes. Scientists often have to develop new medication.

Mini-project illnesses

3 Use a dictionary. Find the names of these illnesses in your language.

- tuberculosis
- chicken pox
- food poisoning
- malaria

Choose one of the illnesses. Search the internet or check in the library to answer the following questions:

- 1 What causes the illness? A virus? Something else?
- 2 Who normally gets the illness?
- 3 Is it a dangerous illness?
- 4 What can you do when you get it?
- 5 Have you ever had this illness yourself?

*Flu is an illness that often occurs during the cold months. It spreads through viruses, and it is especially dangerous for older people and small children. If you have flu, you have to stay in bed for about a week. You should drink a lot, and take medication. I always get a flu shot before the cold months start. I think it helps.*