

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



دانلود شده از وبسایت لینگو لرن | Lingo Learn

برای تهیه و تولید این فایل یک گروه ۱۵ نفره به صورت شبانه روزی تلاش کرده‌اند تا با بالاترین کیفیت ممکن به دست شما برسد. از اینکه فایل را در اختیار شخص دیگری قرار نمی‌دهید بسیار سپاسگزاریم

Work Book Answer

سطح: Pre2

UNIT 1

Vocabulary

A. Match a verb in A with a line in B.

A

1. adjust *c*
2. adopt *f*
3. figure out *e*
4. promise *b*
5. search *a*
6. shade *d*

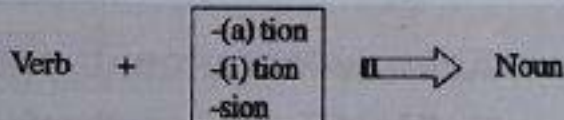
B

- 5 a. a building
- 4 b. to study harder
- 1 c. the seat
- 6 d. one's eyes
- 3 e. how a machine works
- 2 f. a name

Suffixes: -(a)tion -(i)tion -sion

A suffix is a letter or group of letters that we add at the end of a word to change the way it is used. We use suffixes to make different parts of speech, i.e. verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs. In this book, we will become familiar with suffixes which make nouns and verbs in English.

We use the suffixes *-(a)tion*, *-(i)tion* and *-sion* to make nouns from verbs.



Examples:

- Elias Howe **invented** the sewing machine.
- It was a very useful **invention**.
- They **discussed** the matter for a long time.
- They had a long **discussion** on the meaning of life.

B. Make nouns ending in -(a)tion, -(i)tion and -sion from the following verbs and put them in the sentences below. There is one extra word.

introduce adopt imagine associate decide communicate prepare

1. We don't have much time. We should make a (n) decision as soon as possible.
2. French bread has pleasant association for me because I enjoyed my trip to France so much.
3. I think my husband had better make the introductions; he's better at remembering names!
4. Did you hear that noise or was it my imagination?
5. She hasn't done much preparation for her interview.
6. Does the adoption of new technology mean that we should break with the past?

Grammar

C. Fill in the blanks with a, an, the or nothing.

1. They went to — India last month and visited the Taj Mahal.
2. John lives in — England, but his brothers live in the United States.
3. The first man on the moon was an American.
4. Helen ate a sandwich and an ice cream. The ice cream was very delicious.
5. I read an interesting book about the Nile River in — Egypt.
6. The manager of the company is going to give a talk on — Monday.

the other = a few day ago

D. Fill in the blanks with *another* or *the other*.

1. I met two strangers on the way to work. One of them greeted me, but the other did not.
2. Tom came to see me the other day. It was last Sunday, I think.
3. I can't see her today. I'll have to see her another day.
4. Jerry and another boy are playing in the yard.
5. I think there is another road that leads to the city center.
6. This package is mine, and the other one is yours.

E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.

1. A: Where's he from?
B: I'm not sure. Maybe from Germany or maybe from Netherlands. the
2. A: Waiter! This glass is dirty.
B: I'm sorry, sir. I'll bring you ~~the~~ another one.
3. A: Have you ever seen the Mediterranean Sea? ✓
B: No, I haven't, but I'd like to see it one day.
4. A: Nancy's father went to the Philippines last year, didn't he? ✓
B: I've no idea.
5. A: Which color are you going to take, the blue one or the red one? ✓
B: I don't like blue, so I'll take the other one.
6. A: What kind of coffee do you like?
B: I like ~~the~~ Brazilian coffee.

Communication Activity

**F. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions like the example.
Use *another* or *the other* in your answers.**

Student A: Do you like the old car?
Student B: No, I like the other one.

Student A: Do you like this camera?
Student B: No, I like another one.



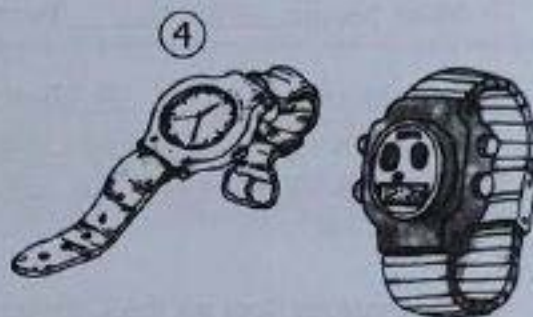
A: Do you like the old house?
B: No, I like the other one.



A: Do you like the old watch?
B: No, I like the other one.



A: Do you like this radio?
B: No, I like another one.



A: Do you like this blouse?
B: No, I like another one.



UNIT 2



Vocabulary

A. Choose the correct word.

1. This special camera can detect (prohibit, detect, suffer) bodies by their heat.
2. Children should not read or listen to ghost (exit, shuttle, ghost) stories at night.
3. Many people blame (board, scan, blame) Mary for her mother's death.
4. After much discussion (discussion, explosion, proof), we all agreed to share the cost.
5. The city is providing free transportation (radiation, transportation, publicity) to the stadium from downtown.
6. The manager does not think about the safety (amount, safety, currency) of the factory workers at all.

safety (adj.)
+ dangerous

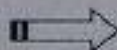
Suffixes: -al -ment

We use the suffixes *-al* and *-ment* to make nouns from verbs.

Verb

+

-al
-ment



Noun

Examples:

- The train **arrived** ten minutes late.
- Tom was sorry for his late **arrival**.
- They **agreed** to go by train.
- The two countries are in complete **agreement**.

B. Make nouns ending in -al and -ment from the following verbs and put them in the sentences below. There is one extra word.

equip retire employ remove refuse rent adjust

1. If we make a few adjustments, the room will look perfect.
2. A computer is a very complex piece of equipment.
3. I don't understand his refusal to help us. He's usually very helpful.
4. The price we offer you includes flights and car rentals.
5. It is difficult to find employment in the north of this state.
6. Nobody knows why he has decided to take early retirement.

Grammar

C. Look at the questions and then complete the paragraph about a man going to live abroad. Use a question word and a to-infinitive.

1. How should he start a new life?
2. What can he expect?
3. Where should he go?
4. How can he find somewhere to live?
5. What should he do?
6. Who can he get in touch with?

This man will have problems when he goes abroad. He needs advice on (1) how to start a new life. He is not sure (2) what to expect in the outside world and he has no idea (3) where to go. He does not know (4) how to find somewhere to live either. But he will not be completely alone. A friend of his will advise him (5) what to do so he will know (6) who to get in touch with if he needs help.

D. Complete the conversations. Use the information in parentheses.

1. A: Excuse me. Can you tell me What time it is?
(What time is it?)

B: Sure. It's 10:30.

2. A: Do you know where Alice live?
(Where does Alice live?)

B: She lives on West End Avenue.

3. A: Do you have any idea what kind of car Tony has?
(What kind of car does Tony have?)

B: He doesn't have a car.

4. A: Do you know what Jim Chapman does?
(What does Jim Chapman do?)

B: Yeah. He's a teacher.

5. A: Excuse me. Can you tell me where the library is?
(Where's the library?)

B: Sure. It's over there.

6. A: Do you know what yrs means?
(What does yrs mean?)

B: I think it means years.

E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.

1. A: Does your little brother have many friends?

B: No, he has a few friends. He is very lonely.

2. A: Do you know what does Fred's father do? what Fred's father does?

B: Well, I guess he's an architect.

3. A: Do you have any idea who broke the shop window?

B: Maybe it was little Harry who did it. ✓

4. A: I'm very tired. ✓

B: You sure need a few days' holiday next week.

few

bad = little

good = a little

5. A: This coffee is terrible. There's a little sugar in it.

B: Sorry. I forgot to add enough sugar to it. Here's the sugar bowl.

6. A: Do you remember the name of the gentleman who gave us some advice on how to buy a computer?

B: No, I can't remember who was he. who he was

Communication Activity

F. Work in pairs. Read the information about Jerry Fowler. Ask and answer questions about him like the example.

1. what is his name? 2. where does he work?

Student A: Do you know where Jerry Fowler was born?

Student B: Yes, he was born in Scotland.

where he

what is his marital status?

Name: Jerry Fowler

Place of birth: Glasgow, Scotland

Job: Salesman

Place of work: London

Age: 40

Time to start work: 9 A.M.

Time to finish work: 5 P.M.

Marital status: Married, two daughters

Hobbies: Swimming, mountain climbing



Do you know what time he starts work?

UNIT 3

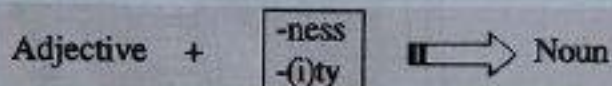
Vocabulary

A. Write a synonym for each of the words or phrases in parentheses.

1. I (searched) hunted everywhere for my gloves, but I couldn't find them.
2. Have you ever seen a baby's (small) tiny fingers?
3. (Lift) raise your arm very gently and see if it hurts.
4. Let's stay in. It's cold and (wet) damp outside.
5. After the accident, her health returned (little by little) gradually.
6. He (jumped) leaped over the wall and disappeared down the street.

Suffixes: -ness - (i)ty

We use the suffixes *-ness* and *-(i)ty* to make nouns from adjectives.



Examples:

- It was a **dark** night with no moon.
- We sat in complete **darkness**, waiting for the lights to come back on.
- It is not **necessary** for you all to come.
- There is no **necessity** to write every single name down.

B. Make nouns ending in -ness and -(i)ty from the following adjectives and put them in the sentences below. There is one extra word.

similar fertile sticky damp necessary safe real

1. Tom is always daydreaming; he never faces reality.
2. They're twin sisters. However, there's no similarity between them.
3. They must do something to improve safety in this factory.
4. Can you tell us what we can do to avoid dampness in this room?
5. We're doing our best to improve the fertility of this land.
6. If you leave the top off the glue, it will go hard and lose its stickiness.

Grammar

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of *say* or *tell*.

1. "Don't play with the matches!" She said to the children.
2. Did he tell you how to get to the police station?
3. John told his mother to wear her glasses.
4. "Write the composition more carefully," the teacher said to us.
5. The Sales Manager is going to tell everyone about the meeting.
6. They say they are going to build a new school in our neighborhood.

D. Helen visited the doctor yesterday because she had a cold. The doctor gave her some advice on what to do and what not to do. Change the doctor's orders into indirect speech.

1. "Have a lot of rest."

The doctor told her to have a lot of rest.

2. "Don't go to work for a couple of days."

The doctor told her not to go to work for a couple of days.

3. "Have a lot of hot chicken soup."

The doctor told her to have a lot of hot chicken soup.

4. "Don't eat any fried food."

The doctor told her not to eat any fried food.

5. "Drink a lot of orange juice."

The doctor told her to drink a lot of orange juice.

6. "Take your medicine regularly."

The doctor told her to take her medicine regularly.

E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.

1. A: What did the police officer tell you?

B: He told me to not drive so fast. not to drive.

2. A: Who said you to buy so much cheese?

B: My mother.

3. A: What did Cathy say?

B: She told, "Don't worry. I'll take care of everything myself." she said.

4. A: Don't tell anyone what I said. ✓

B: Sure. It's a secret between us.

5. A: what do you usually say to your employees?

B: I tell them never wait for more than fifteen minutes for anybody who's late. never to wait.

6. A: Did your father tell you to check the tires before you drive the car? ✓

B: Yes, he did. He told me to check the oil, too.

Communication Activity

F. James is a very busy person. People give him a lot of orders. Look at the following orders and make short conversations with your partner.

William: "Take my phone calls."

Jerry: "Type the letters for me."

Anita: "Fax this report to New York."

Peter: "Don't forget to add paper to the copy machine."

Oliver: "Don't leave the reports on the desk."

Linda: "Make some coffee for me."

Student A: What did William tell James?

Student B: He told him to take his phone calls.



UNIT 4

Vocabulary

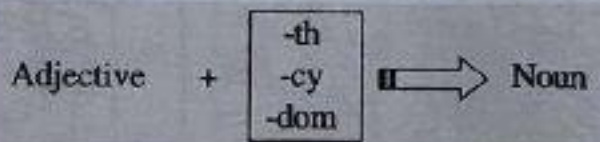
A. Fill in the blanks with the words from the list below. There are two extra words.

nutritional value argue concern selection omit broil typical

1. My husband argues against buying a new computer.
2. These descriptions are typical of Mr. Brown's writing.
3. The book contains a selection of poems from around the world.
4. This necklace is of great value to my wife.
5. My main concern is that we might lose all our money.
6. Nobody knows why they're going to omit Mike from the team.

Suffixes: -th -cy -dom

We use the suffixes *-th*, *-cy* and *-dom* to make nouns from adjectives.



Examples:

- We had to wait a **long** time.
- It took an hour to walk the **length** of the road.
- I'd like to have a **private** talk with you.
- He locked the door, so he could have some **privacy**.

B. Make nouns ending in -th, -cy and -dom from the following adjectives and put them in the sentences below. There is one extra word.

bored frequent true young fluent free strong

I can stand = I hate

1. I didn't have the strength to walk any further.
2. Tony was quite a good sportsman in his youth.
3. I can't stand the boredom of working in a factory.
4. Anita's knowledge of French grammar is good but she needs to work on her fluency.
5. Mary has promised to tell me the truth.
6. You have the freedom to come and go as you please.

Grammar

C. Complete the following sentences with *could*, *might*, *must* and *mustn't*.

1. I don't want the children to play in this room. They might break something.
2. When you come to London again, you must come and see us.
3. I can't solve this difficult problem. could you help me for a few minutes?
4. You really mustn't waste money like that. It worries your parents.
5. Don't throw that letter away. We might need it later.
6. Your handwriting must be clear. Otherwise no one will be able to read it.

D. Rewrite the following sentences with different forms of *have to*.

1. It wasn't necessary for Jim to go to school yesterday.

Jim didn't have to go to school yesterday.

2. It isn't necessary for Simon and his wife to buy a car.

Simon and his wife don't have to buy a car.

3. It's necessary for Helen to see her doctor today.

Helen has to see her doctor today.

4. It was necessary for Carol to clean her room yesterday.

Carol had to clean her room yesterday.

5. It isn't necessary for you to do the last exercise.

You don't have to do the last exercise.

6. It is necessary for you to get up early tomorrow morning.

You have to get up early tomorrow morning.

E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.

1. A: Is Dan getting up early this morning? ✓

B: No, he doesn't have to. There's no school.

2. A: I called you last night, but you weren't home. Where were you?

B: My wife was ill and I ~~must~~ had to take her to the hospital.

3. A: Must I wash the apples?

B: No, you ~~mustn't~~ don't have to. I've already washed them.

4. A: ~~Might~~ Could you help me with my homework?

B: Sorry, I'm busy at the moment.

5. A: Is Mary taking some medicine? ✓

B: Yes, she has to. She has a stomach problem.

6. A: Do you think it will rain tonight?

B: I'm not sure, but it might. ✓

Communication Activity

F. Work in pairs. Look at the signs and ask and answer questions with *must* or *mustn't*. Use the words in the box.

enter

turn right

make a U-turn

stop

go more slowly

park in this area

Student A: What *mustn't* you do?

Student B: I *mustn't* enter.

what *mustn't* you do?
I *mustn't* turn right.

①



what *mustn't* you do?
I *mustn't* stop.

③



what *mustn't* you do?
I *mustn't* make a u-turn.

⑤



②



what *mustn't* you do? I *mustn't* parking in this area.

④



⑥



what *mustn't* you do?
I *must* go more slowly.

UNIT 5



Vocabulary

A. Match a verb in A with a line B.

A

1. direct *b*
2. dump *f*
3. pollute *e*
4. produce *c*
5. scold *d*
6. waste *a*

B

- 6 a. money
- 1 b. a company
- 4 c. a new make of car
- 5 d. a child
- 3 e. the air
- 2 f. the garbage

Suffixes: -ance -ence

We use the suffixes *-ance* and *-ence* to make nouns from verbs and adjectives.

Adjective
Verb

+

-ance
-ence



Noun

Examples:

- Our team **performed** very well on Saturday.
- This evening's **performance** will begin at 8.00 P.M.
- John is a very **intelligent** boy.
- George is a person of normal **intelligence**.

B. Make nouns ending in -ance and -ence from the following verbs and adjectives and put them in the sentences below. There is one extra word.

accept prefer differ confident patient appear important

1. Jerry suddenly lost his patience and began to shout.
2. The new hairstyle completely changed his appearance.
3. His ready acceptance of the offer surprised everyone.
4. The decision was of great importance to the future of the company.
5. "Of course, we'll be successful," the team captain said with confidence.
6. We have both white and brown bread. Do you have a (n) reference for one or the other?

Grammar

C. Complete the following conversation with *who* or *which*.

Emma: Let's have something to eat.

Amanda: All right, but not here. I don't like cafés (1) which don't have chairs. I'm not one of those people (2) who can eat standing up.

Emma: There's another restaurant over there.

Amanda: It looks expensive, one of those places (3) which charge very high prices. The only customers (4) who can afford to eat there are business people. Anyway I can't see a menu. I'm not going into a restaurant without a menu.

Emma: We just passed a café (5) which serves snacks.

Amanda: Oh, I didn't like the look of that.

Emma: You're one of the people (6) who are never satisfied, aren't you?

D. Join the following sentences with the correct relative pronoun.

1. A man answered the phone. He told me you were away.

The man who answered the phone told me you were away.

2. I don't know the names of the people. You visited them.

I don't know the names of the people whom / you visited.

3. What's the name of the man? His car was so beautiful.

What's the name of the man whose car was so beautiful?

4. A waitress served us. She was very polite and patient.

The waitress who was very polite and patient served us.

5. The Red Lion is a restaurant. We met in it for dinner.

The Red Lion is the restaurant in which/where we met for dinner.

6. This school is only for children. Their first language is not English.

This school is only for children whose first language is not English.

E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.

1. A: Who is Mr. Smith?

B: He's the man ^{who} sold his car to my father.

2. A: Is Manchester the city where you were born? ✓

B: No, I was born in Leeds.

3. A: Who's that old lady? ^{whose}

B: She's the woman ^{is} which children left her many years ago.

4. A: Is the man ^{is} who talking to the boys Professor Fowler?

B: No, he's Professor Rushworth.

5. A: What time of the year is winter? ✓

B: It's the time when people go skiing.

6. A: Is Rita the girl ^{whose} who her first language is Spanish?

B: No, her first language is Italian.

Communication Activity

F. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the following characters. Use the words in the box.

Student A: Who was Charles Dickens?

*Student B: He was the writer who wrote *Oliver Twist*.*

write *Oliver Twist*

discover Radium

discover alcohol

invent the light bulb

make a lot of comedies

paint the *Mona Lisa*



Charles Dickens



Charles Chaplin



Razi



Leonardo da Vinci



Marie Curie



Thomas Edison

still = without moving

UNIT 6



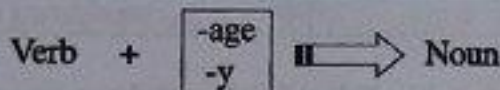
Vocabulary

A. Write a synonym for each of the words in parentheses.

1. Recent evidence (shows) indicates that the skeleton is about 3 million years old.
2. Two butterflies (landed) alighted gently on the flower.
3. ("Stop!") Freeze shouted the gunman and everybody stood completely still.
4. Jerry's parents do not (permit) allow him to stay out too long.
5. Don't (try) attempt to argue with him. He won't listen to you.
6. I (hurt) injured my leg when I fell off my bicycle.

Suffixes: -age -y

We use the suffixes -age and -y to make nouns from verbs.



Examples:

- The mailman **delivers** the letters every day.
- He drives a **delivery** truck.
- The number of students at the school has **passed** 500.
- With the **passage** of time, he will become a grown-up man.

B. Make nouns ending in -age and -y from the following verbs and put them in the sentences below. There is one extra word.

marry injure use discover arm apologize waste

1. To our surprise, they made a (n) apology for the poor service.
2. Injury to the head can be extremely dangerous.
3. We must do something to control water wastage in this area.
4. Bill and Mary have had a happy marriage for many years.
5. With normal usage, the machine should continue to work well last for years.
6. Scientists have made some important discoveries about human brain recently.

Grammar

C. Join the following sentences using an adjective clause with a preposition.

1. This is the book. I told you about it.

This is the book about which I told you.

2. These are the keys. You were looking for them.

These are the keys for which you were looking.

3. Who was that man? I saw you with him in the restaurant.

who was the man with whom I saw you in the restaurant.

4. The bed was not comfortable. I slept in it last night.

The bed in which I slept last night was not comfortable.

5. We couldn't go to the party. We were invited to it.

we couldn't go to the party to which we were invited.

6. The people were very friendly. I talked to them.

The people to whom I talked were very friendly.

D. Join the following sentences using reduced adjective clauses.

1. The man is wearing a gray suit. He is my uncle.
The man wearing a gray suit is my uncle.
2. The book is on the table. It contains a lot of interesting information.
The book containing a lot of interesting information is on the table.
3. The student is talking to the teacher. He's from Egypt.
The student from Egypt is talking to the teacher.
4. The man is arguing with the manager. He is my father.
The man arguing with the manager is my father.
5. The students are over there. They are studying architecture.
The students studying architecture are over there.
6. The girl is at the information desk. She is very polite.
The girl at the information desk is very polite.

E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.

1. A: Who's the man ~~is~~ standing over there?
B: He's my uncle.
2. A: Who's Helen? whom
B: She's the girl about ~~who~~ I told you yesterday.
3. A: Do you like New York?
B: Yes, it's the city in which I was born. ~~or - where I was born.~~
4. A: Who are the children swimming in the pool? ✓
B: They're George and Mary's children.
5. A: The man ^{is} who shouting at the people is the bank manager. ~~of~~ The man shouting.
B: It's unbelievable!
6. A: The workers in this factory do not get a high salary. ✓
B: Are they going to complain to their boss?

Communication Activity

F. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions like the example.

Student A: Do you know the woman talking on the phone?

Student B: Yes, she's Mrs. Smith.



Mrs. Smith

2. Do you know the man driving a car?
Yes, he's Fred.



Fred

3. Do you know the man going to the church?
Yes, he's Mr. Thomas.



Mr. Thomas

4. Do you know the man checking the heart beat?
Yes, he's Dr. Jones.



Dr. Jones

5. Do you know that boys playing?
Yes, they're my neighbors.



My neighbors

6. Do you know the woman typing?
Yes, she's Miss Eastwood.



Miss Eastwood

UNIT 7



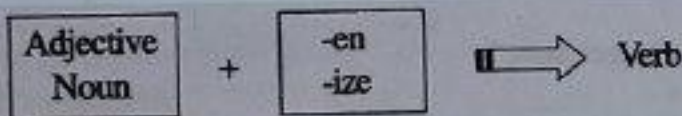
Vocabulary

A. Choose the correct word.

1. The company will _____ (address, finance, draw) your trip to Mexico.
2. The main _____ (account, exhibit, purpose) of the meeting is to discuss the future of the factory.
3. It's very hard for a new business to make a _____ (profit, bill, trade) in its first year.
4. I'd like to _____ (exchange, settle, deposit) this shirt for a bigger one.
5. The _____ (receipt, credit, interest) rate has never been so low.
6. The video is an excellent _____ (gallery, resource, loan) for teachers.

Suffixes : -en -ize

We use the suffixes *-en* and *-ize* to make verbs from nouns and adjectives.



Examples:

- He doesn't have enough **strength** to walk anymore.
- He exercises every day to **strengthen** his muscles.
- Pollution is one of the major problems in the **modern** world.
- They need to **modernize** their equipment.

B. Make verbs ending in -en and -ize from the following verbs and put them in the sentences below. There is one extra word.

flat black apology emphasis real worse quiet

1. Jane gave the noisy baby a toy to quieten it.
2. When I got home, I realized that I had left my keys at the office.
3. Almost all doctors emphasize the importance of healthy eating.
4. The hospital phoned to warn that her husband's condition was beginning to worsen.
5. These exercises will help to flatten your stomach.
6. You must apologize to your teacher for being so late.

Grammar

C. Read the following conversation and choose the correct forms.

Tony: Have you heard about the new circus?

Adam: Yes, It'll be good if Express are there. They're a great group.

Tony: Will you be able to go?

Adam: If (I ask/I'll ask) my boss, he'll give me some time off, I expect.

Tony: How are we going to get there?

Adam: Well, if (there are/there'll be) enough people, we can hire a minibus.

Tony: I won't go with you if (it's/it'll be) too expensive.

Adam: It (isn't costing/won't cost) much if we all (share/will share) the cost.

Tony: All right. If I see the others later on tonight, (I ask/I'll ask) them if they want to go.

D. Read the following situations and make sentences like the example.

1. It might rain tonight. If it does, everyone can eat inside.

If it rains tonight, everyone can eat inside.

2. Cathy might fail her driving test. But she can take it again.

If Cathy fails her driving test, she can take it again.

3. Nick may arrive a bit early. If he does, he can help Tom get things ready.

If Nick arrives a bit early, he can help Tom get things ready.

4. The party might go on all night. If it does, no one will want to do any work tomorrow.

If the party goes on all night, no one will want to do any work tomorrow.

5. Emma may miss the train. But she can get the next one.

If Emma misses the train, she can get the next one.

6. Is Matthew going to enter the race? He'll probably win it.

If Matthew enters the race, he'll probably win it.

E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.

1. A: I'll kill you if you ^{don't tell me} won't tell me the truth.
B: All right. I will.

اگرچه بگویم - اگر
من میگویم

2. A: What will you do if he stops crying? ✓
B: I'll buy him an ice cream.

3. A: Where do we go if you win the game? where should/will we go
B: To a French restaurant.

4. A: What will happen if you talk to him? ✓
B: We'll have another argument.

5. A: How will you travel if you ~~will~~ get the money?
B: By plane.

6. A: Who might you see if you work in that company? ✓
B: Roger Smith.

2. what will happened if he paint the table?
it will look new if he paint the table.

Communication Activity

F. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions like the example. Use the words in the box.

have an accident

have a stomachache

cough

cut his hand

miss the bus

look new

3. what will happened if she doesn't take a medicine?
she will cough.

Student A: What will happen if they drive carelessly?

Student B: They will have an accident if they drive carelessly.

①



②



③



4. what will happened if they arrive late?
They will miss the bus if they arrive late.

5. what will happened if playing with big knife?
He will cut his hand if he playing with big knife.

④



⑤



⑥



6. what will happened if he eat a lot?
He will have a stomachache if he eat a lot.

UNIT 8

Vocabulary

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words from the list below. There are two extra words.

tap

interpret

confidence

posture

facial

clue

challenge

superior

1. I have confidence in Emily's ability to do the job.
2. The company will have to face many challenge in the coming months.
3. Peter is clearly superior to all the other students in his class.
4. How can we interpret this part of the poem?
5. The police are looking for a clue to his sudden disappearance.
6. Poor posture can lead to backache, so be careful about how you sit.

Suffixes: Review

B. Make nouns from the following words and put them in the sentences below. There is one extra word.

reflect

omit

detect

various

argue

prohibit

safe

1. In this restaurant, there's a wide variety of dishes to choose from.
2. He accepted the decision without an argument.

3. His success is a(n) reflection of all the hard work he puts into his job.
4. Please fasten your safety belts for take-off.
5. There were several omissions from the list of names.
6. The crime escaped detection for many years.

Grammar

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. If Jack (not leave) doesn't leave now, he (miss) will miss his bus.
2. If Helen (work) works hard, she (pass) will pass her exams.
3. If it (rain) rains, we (go) will go into a shop.
4. If Mary (not practice) does not practice her French, she (not improve) will not improve.
5. If you (not send) don't send any invitations, nobody (come) will come to the party.
6. If it (rain) rains tomorrow, we (not go) will not go swimming.

D. Read the following situations and make sentences like the example.

1. A friend wants you to play basketball in the classroom. You are worried about breaking the window. You say:
If we play basketball in the classroom, we'll break the window.
2. You want to leave the party now because you are worried about missing the last bus. You say:
If we don't leave the party now, we will miss the last bus.

3. Your dog bites people. A friend wants to touch the dog. You say:

If you touch the dog, it will bite you.

4. It's raining. You want to stand under a tree, because you are worried about getting wet. You say:

If we don't stand under a tree, we will get wet.

5. You want to take the bus to the city center. Your friend wants to walk. You are worried about getting tired. You say:

If we walk to the city center, we will get tired.

6. You are walking to school with a friend. You don't want to be late. You suggest hurrying. You say:

If we don't hurry, we will be late.

E. Correct the mistakes in the following conversations. Some of them do not need any change.

1. A: What will you do if they don't agree with you? ✓

B: I'll have to argue further.

2. A: ^{will} Do you go to the party if he doesn't?

B: Definitely not.

3. A: If you ^{are} be free, let's go to the movies tonight.

B: Sure. That's a good idea.

4. A: What should a person do if he ^{is} be sick?

B: He should see a doctor.

5. A: If he doesn't apologize, I'll have to. ✓

B: Why you? It wasn't your ^{was} fault.

6. A: Are you going to complain to the hotel manager?

B: If the other guests ^{don't} complain, I won't either.

Communication Activity

F. Work in pairs. Your friend will make a number of conditional sentences. You should disagree with him/her and say why.

2. I think if they raise the price of cigarettes, they will stop smoking.
I don't really agree. why not? because they may steal for making money to buy cigarettes.

Student A: I think if people have smaller families, they'll be happier.

Student B: I don't really agree.

Student A: Why not?

Student B: Well, happiness does not depend on the family size.

3. I think if people work only four days a week they'll have a better life. I don't really agree. why not? because they may not have enough money to buy appliances.

1. people / smaller families / be happier

2. they / raise the price of cigarettes / stop smoking

3. people / work only four days a week / have a better life

4. teachers / not give tests / students not study

5. people / watch less TV / spend more time with their families

6. women / not work outside / their children be happier

4. I think if teachers don't give tests, students won't study. I don't really agree. why not? well, if a student wants to improve, he must study everytime.

5. I think if people watch less TV, they will spend more time with their families. I don't really agree. why not. because they may not learn interesting thing or understand.

6. I think if women don't work outside, their children will be happier? I don't really agree. why not? because the mother out side.