




03 Where things are

English uses prepositions to talk about where things are. It is important to learn the correct prepositions for different phrases describing locations and directions.

-  **New language** Prepositions of place
- Aa Vocabulary** Countries and nationalities
-  **New skill** Talking about where things are

3.1 KEY LANGUAGE PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

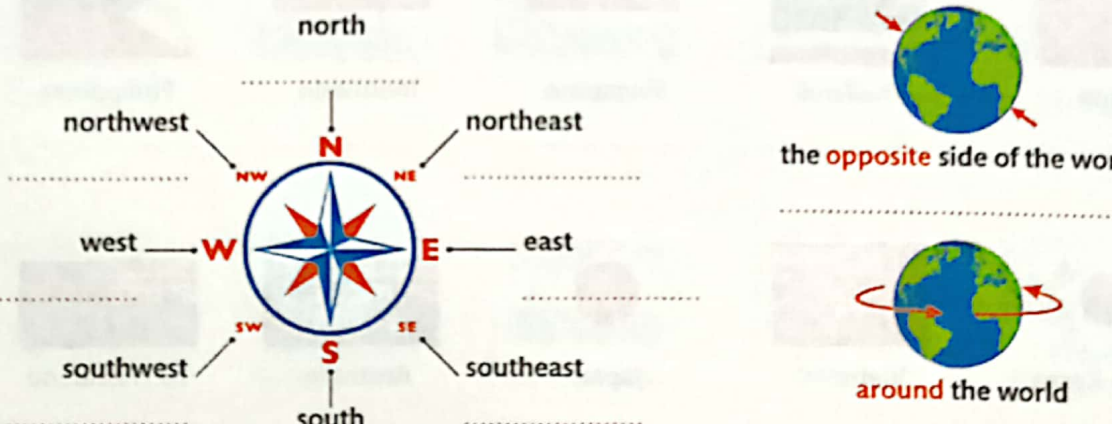
Many locations must have a particular preposition before them. Using the wrong preposition can change the meaning of a sentence about where things are.



by the sea
on the coast
on an island
off the coast

in the north
in the mountains
in the forest
in the city
on the river

3.2 VOCABULARY COMPASS POINTS AND USEFUL PHRASES



north
northwest
west
southwest
south

northeast
east
southeast

the opposite side of the world
around the world



3.3 READ THE POSTCARD AND FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT PREPOSITION OF PLACE

Dear Yasmin,
 We're having a nice time _____ on _____
 the island of Tenerife, which is just
 _____ the African coast. Today
 we're _____ the city of Santa
 Cruz. Our hotel is _____ the
 coast, which is great because I love
 being _____ the sea.

Love, Hannah



Tenerife



3.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Joe and Patsy are on a trip around the world.
 They introduce themselves to some other travelers.

What nationality is Patsy?

- English
- Scottish
- Irish

1 Where is Raj from?

- India
- The Indian Ocean
- South Africa

2 Where is the Isle of Skye?

- Off the coast
- On the river
- On the coast

3 Where in England is Manchester?

- The north
- The northwest
- The west

4 Where is Tasmania?

- East of Australia
- West of Australia
- South of Australia

5 Who doesn't live on an island?

- Raj
- Patsy
- Carla



3.5 RESPOND TO THE AUDIO, SPEAKING OUT LOUD

What country are you from?

I'm from Brazil.

1 What nationality are you?

2 What town do you live in?

3 Where exactly is your town?

4 Do you live on the coast?

5 What's the capital city of your country?

3.6 KEY LANGUAGE PRECISE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES



right next to



in front of



halfway between



just to the left of



directly opposite



diagonally opposite

Aa

3.7 MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE CORRECT SENTENCES



It's on the coast.

It's right next to the hospital.

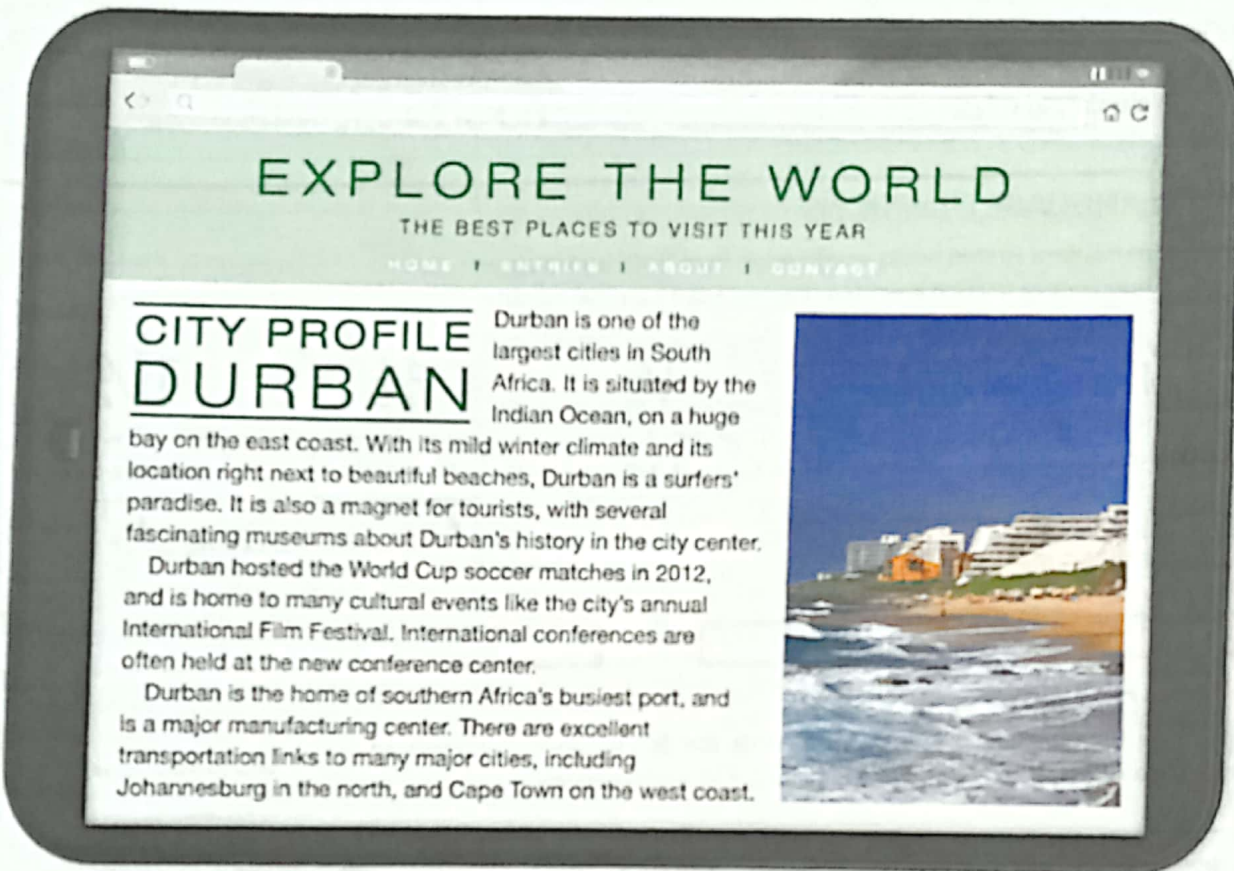
It's halfway between the two stores.

It's diagonally opposite the castle.

It's in front of the forest.



3.8 READ THE ARTICLE AND WRITE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS AS FULL SENTENCES, USING PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



Which country is the city of Durban in?

Durban is in South Africa.

① Where in Durban can you find museums?

② Which ocean is Durban situated by?

③ Where in Durban are conferences held?

④ Which coast is Durban on?

⑤ Where in South Africa is Johannesburg?

⑥ How close is the city to beaches?

⑦ Which coast is Cape Town on?

03 CHECKLIST

Prepositions of place

Aa Countries and nationalities

Talking about where things are

04 Numbers and statistics

Fractions, decimals, and percentages are all pronounced differently in spoken English, following a few simple rules.

- New language** Numbers in spoken English
- Vocabulary** Sports events
- New skill** Using numbers in conversation

4.1 KEY LANGUAGE FRACTIONS

You might see fractions written out as words. Aside from "half" and "quarter," the bottom number of a fraction is written or spoken as an ordinal number.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a quarter

$\frac{1}{3}$ a third

$\frac{1}{2}$ a half

$\frac{3}{5}$ three fifths

$1\frac{1}{2}$ one and a half

Use ordinal numbers for the bottom of a fraction.

Use cardinal numbers for the top of a fraction.

Use "and" to link a whole number and a fraction.

4.2 KEY LANGUAGE DECIMALS

Decimals are always written as numbers, not words. The decimal point is pronounced "point," and all numbers after the decimal point are spoken separately.

point five

0.5

nought point five

zero point five

1.7

one point seven

3.97

three point nine seven

There are three ways of saying decimals that begin with 0.

You don't say "three point ninety-seven."

Decimal points are written in English using a period, or full stop.

4.3 KEY LANGUAGE PERCENTAGES

The % symbol is written and spoken as "percent." You might also see "per cent" written in UK English. Percentages are normally written as numbers, not words.

1%

one percent

99%

ninety-nine percent

55.5%

fifty-five point five percent

The % symbol is pronounced "percent."



4.4 SAY THE NUMBERS OUT LOUD

$\frac{3}{4}$ *three quarters*

1 **30%**

2 **0.75**

3 $\frac{1}{8}$

4 **82%**

5 **2.9**

6 **$3\frac{1}{2}$**



4.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH NUMBERS



You will hear a sports report from the Athletics Championship.

Jerry Smith beat the 400m record by 1.5 seconds.

- 1 Kamau Mburu's time in the 400m was _____ seconds.
- 2 Kenya holds _____ of the long-distance medals.
- 3 Su Chin jumped _____ meters in the high jump.
- 4 The Millennium Stadium was _____ full.
- 5 Lorna Davis jumped _____ meters in the long jump.
- 6 John Wood won the 800m by _____ seconds.



4.6 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, SAYING THE NUMBERS CORRECTLY

Ed Lee jumped 8.96 meters in the long jump.

Ed Lee jumped eight point nine six meters in the long jump.

1 Tony Elliot was just 30 centimeters behind Lee.

2 Jessie Cope ran the 100 meters in 9.6 seconds.

3 This was $\frac{2}{3}$ of a second faster than his last race.

4 Jenny O'Day ran the 100 meters in 10.2 seconds.

5 The US currently holds 19% of the medals.

04 CHECKLIST




Numbers in spoken English

Aa Sports events

Using numbers in conversation







05 Times and dates

There are many ways of saying the time and the date in English. American and British English speakers often use different forms.

-  **New language** Precise times
-  **Vocabulary** Dates in US and UK English
-  **New skill** Talking about times and dates

5.1 KEY LANGUAGE SAYING WHAT THE TIME IS

US English and informal spoken UK English use the 12-hour clock.

	<p>nine thirty</p> <p>half past nine</p>		<p>three forty-five</p> <p>quarter to four</p>
	<p>nine twenty-five</p> <p>twenty-five past nine</p>		<p>three fifty</p> <p>ten to four</p>
	<p>nine twenty-seven</p> <p>twenty-seven minutes past nine</p>		<p>three fifty-one</p> <p>nine minutes to four</p>

Saying "minutes" shows you are being precise about the time.

You might hear the 24-hour clock in public transport announcements.

07:00
oh seven hundred

08:43
oh eight forty-three

16:26
sixteen twenty-six



5.2 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE TIMES IN THE PANEL

Sofia and Dylan are going to see a play. Dylan calls Sofia to say he will be late.



- Dylan's train was due to arrive at 18:07.
- 1 Dylan's train was due to leave at _____.
- 2 The new arrival time of the train is _____.
- 3 The play starts at _____.
- 4 Sofia will wait for Dylan until _____.
- 5 The intermission of the play is at _____.

7.30pm ~~18:07~~ 17.14 8.45pm 18.55 7.25pm

5.3 KEY LANGUAGE DATES

Dates in American English are usually written with the month first. Dates in British English are usually written with the day first.



US

03/10/04
03/10/2004
March 10, 2004
March 10th, 2004

UK

10/03/04
10/03/2004
10 March 2004
10th March 2004

March tenth,
two thousand and four

the tenth of March,
two thousand and four



Aa 5.4 MATCH THE US DATES WITH THE UK DATES

US	UK
07/08/2006	06/04/2006
① April 6th, 2006	8 July 2006
② 06/02/2006	09/08/2006
③ August 9th, 2006	6th May 2006
④ 05/06/2006	2nd June 2006

5.5 LOOK AT THE POSTER, THEN RESPOND TO THE AUDIO, SPEAKING OUT LOUD

What time does the music start?

At 12 o'clock.

① When does the music finish every day?

② What date does the festival begin?

③ What date does the parking lot close?

④ What time do the campsites close?

FESTIVAL
NOW IN ITS 15TH FABULOUS YEAR!

~ HEADLINE ACTS INCLUDE ~
THE TANGS · PALERMO FITZ

Music begins in the main arena at 12:00pm on Friday 14th August.
Music finishes at 11:30pm every evening.

PARKING LOT OPENS 10:00AM FRIDAY 14TH AUGUST
PARKING LOT CLOSES 12:00PM MONDAY 17TH AUGUST

CAMPSITES OPEN 10:30AM FRIDAY 14TH AUGUST
CAMPSITES CLOSE 11:45AM MONDAY 17TH AUGUST

05 CHECKLIST

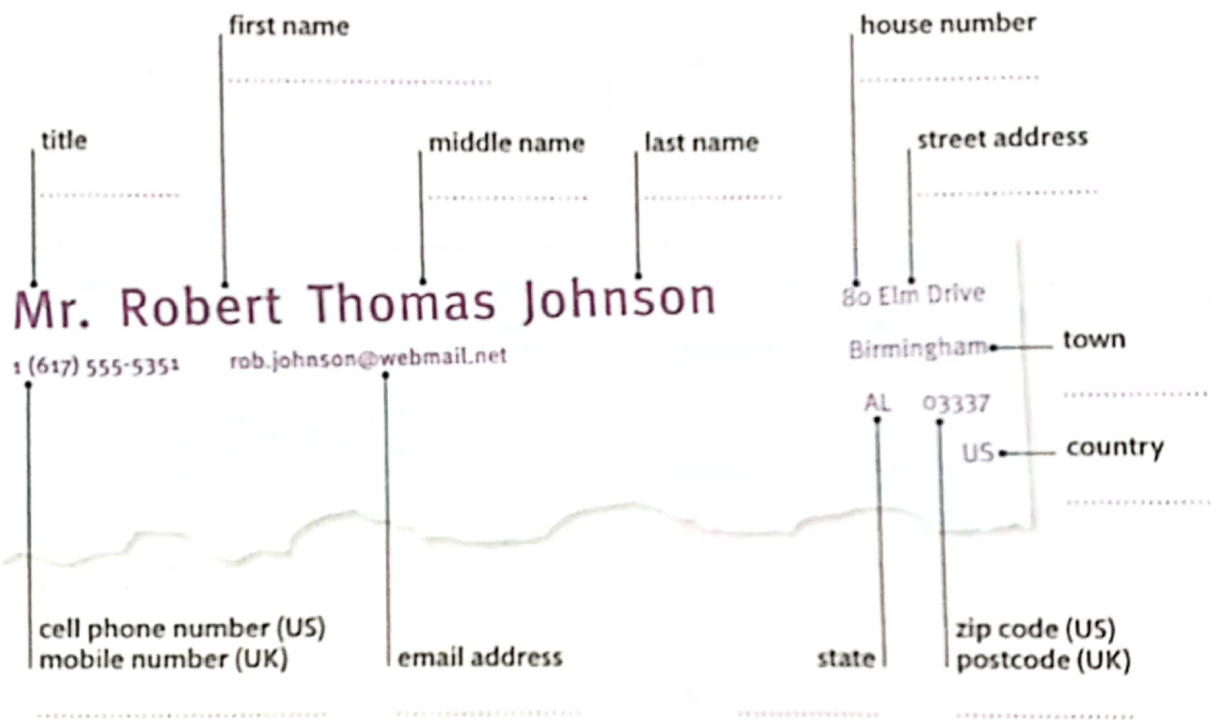
- Precise times
 Aa Dates in US and UK English
 Talking about times and dates

06 Contact details

Telephone numbers, street addresses, email addresses, and web addresses are expressed in slightly different ways in US and UK English.

- New language** Letters and numbers
- Vocabulary** Contact details
- New skill** Exchanging personal information

6.1 VOCABULARY CONTACT DETAILS



6.2 PRONUNCIATION WEBSITES AND EMAILS

In spoken English, ".com," "@," and ".co.uk" are pronounced as follows:

www.domain.com gill.smith99@domain.com gill.smith99@domain.co.uk

dot com

at domain dot com

at domain dot co dot UK





6.3 READ THE BUSINESS CARD AND WRITE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS AS FULL SENTENCES



What is Mr. Smith's first name?

His first name is Jonathan.

① What is his middle name?

② What is his house number?

③ What town does he live in?

④ What is his zip code?

⑤ What is his cell phone number?



6.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND WRITE THE PLACE NAMES THAT ARE SPELLED OUT

Illinois

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| ① _____ | ⑥ _____ |
| ② _____ | ⑦ _____ |
| ③ _____ | ⑧ _____ |
| ④ _____ | ⑨ _____ |
| ⑤ _____ | ⑩ _____ |



6.5 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BY SPELLING THE PLACE NAMES OUT LOUD

How do you spell "Northville?"

N-O-R-T-H-V-I-L-L-E

① How do you spell "Chicago?"

② How do you spell "Madagascar?"

③ How do you spell "Beijing?"

④ How do you spell "Arkansas?"

6.6 PRONUNCIATION NUMBERS

In American English, the number "0" is pronounced "zero," and repeated numbers are said individually. In British English, many different pronunciations are possible for 0 and rows of repeated numbers.

zero	"oh"	four four	forty-four	five five five	treble five
0		44		555	
nought		double four		triple five	five double five



6.7 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Joe is swapping contact details with the new friends he met on his trip around the world.

What is Steve and Eva's street address?

100a Valley Road

1 What state does Will live in?

2 What is Steve and Eva's phone number?

3 What is Will's zip code?

4 What is Raj's house number?

5 What is Joe's street address?

6 What is Raj's email address?

7 What is Joe's postcode?

6.8 PRONUNCIATION VOWEL SOUNDS

The names that you heard in the dialogue include different vowel sounds. Practice saying the names below, then listen and repeat.

Eva

Joe

Steve

Will

Raj





6.9 LOOK AT THE LUGGAGE TAG, THEN RESPOND TO THE AUDIO, SPEAKING OUT LOUD

Who does the missing luggage belong to?

Jude Jones



① What is the name of her street?

② Spell out the name of her town.

③ What's her mobile number?

④ What is her email address?

06 CHECKLIST



- Letters and numbers
- Aa Contact details
- Exchanging personal information

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 1-6

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
QUESTION TAGS	The music is very loud, isn't it? The music isn't very loud, is it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.1, 1.3
PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE	I live on an island off the coast of Australia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	3.1
FRACTIONS	The stadium was only $\frac{3}{4}$ full.	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.1
DECIMALS AND PERCENTAGES	According to our survey, 55.5% of people exercise more than twice a week.	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.2, 4.3
TIMES AND DATES	The meeting took place at half past two on Monday, April 6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	5.1, 5.3
CONTACT DETAILS	My email address is rob@webmail.net.	<input type="checkbox"/>	6.1

07 Talking about jobs

English uses the words "job" and "work" in a variety of contexts to talk about different professions, working conditions, and career paths.

-  **New language** "Job" and "work"
- Aa Vocabulary** Jobs and professions
-  **New skill** Talking about your career

7.1 VOCABULARY JOBS



architect



electrician



musician



flight attendant



firefighter



travel agent



mechanic



fashion designer



hairdresser



plumber



surgeon



pilot



butcher



journalist



vet



writer



Aa

7.2 READ THE JOB ADVERTISEMENTS AND WRITE THE HIGHLIGHTED WORDS NEXT TO THEIR DEFINITIONS

JOB LISTINGS

URGENTLY WANTED: **Trainee** hairdresser, 30 hours per week, divided between **part-time** work in the salon and part-time work at our Hair Academy.

SPORTS JOURNALIST NEEDED: Attractive **salary** of \$40,000 per year, and generous **annual vacation**. This position is **full-time**.

PART-TIME BUTCHER NEEDED FOR BUSY LOCAL SHOP! We offer a competitive **wage** of \$15 per hour and the possibility of **overtime** work for the right candidate.

ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE is looking for an **intern** for six months. No salary is offered, but the position may lead to a full-time job.

FIREFIGHTERS REQUIRED URGENTLY. Are you fit and healthy? Happy to work an eight-hour **shift**? Apply online with your CV now.

Someone who is learning a job.

= trainee

- ① Work in addition to your set hours. = _____
- ② Describes a complete working week. = _____
- ③ Someone who does unpaid work to gain experience. = _____
- ④ A period of work of a set number of hours. = _____
- ⑤ A fixed amount of money paid per year, often monthly. = _____
- ⑥ Describes an incomplete working week. = _____
- ⑦ A fixed number of days off work per year. = _____
- ⑧ A fixed amount of money paid per hour, often weekly. = _____



Aa

7.3 REWRITE THE HIGHLIGHTED WORDS, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

trainee

- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____
- ④ _____
- ⑤ _____

Dear Ms. Cox,

I am very excited to hear that your company needs a **trainee** architect. I worked as an **intern** at an architecture firm last year, and believe that I have the skills and experience needed for this job. I am happy to work **overhours**, and would expect a **wage** of \$30,000 per year. I am ideally looking for **fulltime** work, but would also be willing to consider a **half-time** job.

Yours sincerely,

Joshua Adams

7.4 KEY LANGUAGE "JOB" OR "WORK"

The words "job" and "work" are commonly confused in English.

I enjoy my **job**.

"Job" can only be a noun.
It cannot be a verb.

I enjoy my **work**.
I **work** in an office.

"Work" can be a noun.
It can also be a verb.



I'm looking for a **job**.

"Job" is used for a specific role.
It is a countable noun.

I have so much **work** to do.

"Work" is uncountable,
and used for general activities.

I start **work** at 9 o'clock.

English uses "work" to talk about working hours and travel.

I get to **work** by bus.



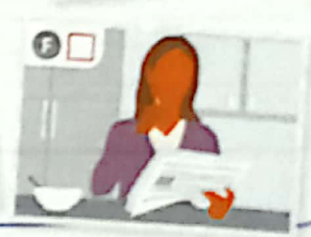
7.5 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH "JOB" OR "WORK"

I am looking for a new job.

- 1 This is really hard _____.
- 2 I can't come as I have to _____ late.
- 3 It is a difficult _____, but I love it!
- 4 It took me years to find a _____ I love.
- 5 I have a lot of _____ to finish.
- 6 I really want to _____ in marketing.
- 7 I have a part-time _____.
- 8 Do you get to _____ by car or train?
- 9 What time do you finish _____?
- 10 Tyler wants to leave his _____.



7.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



TWO CAREERS

Teacher Selim Hussain and financial consultant Josie MacDonald talk to Joan Riddon about their career paths since finishing their studies.

SELIM: After I completed my advanced studies in nursing, I worked in teaching hospitals and enjoyed a fabulously interesting **career**. At 32 I had a very demanding role in emergency medicine.

Once I became a father and there were some extra stresses at work, it became too much and I decided to **resign**, despite loving the work. I was lucky because one of my old professors contacted me and I

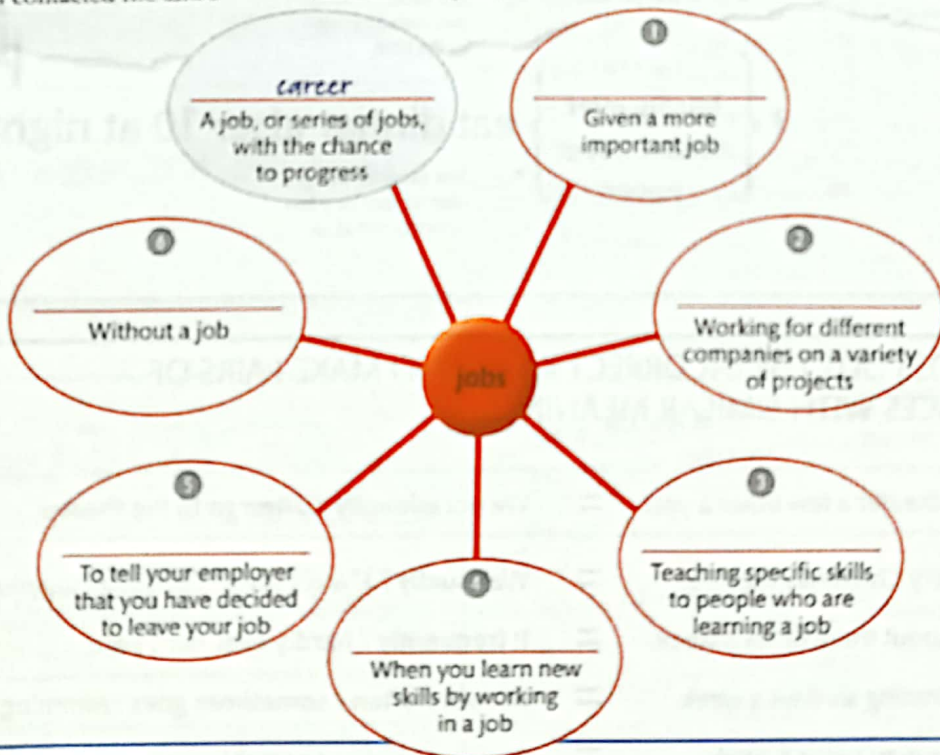
began teaching part-time. **Training** nurses is the best job in the world!

JOSIE: My first job was as a financial assistant. This was great **experience**, and it helped me get a job as a corporate banker. I always met my targets, so I was quickly **promoted** and rewarded with large pay raises. I was quite wealthy by the time I was 35.

Then came the worldwide financial slump. My bank lost money



and many highly paid executives lost their jobs, including me. I was now **unemployed** for the first time in my working life. I worked **freelance**, as a consultant, and then opened my own consultancy, which now employs 50 staff.



08 Routine and free time

You can use adverbs of frequency to talk accurately about your daily routine and how often you do work and leisure activities.

New language Adverbs of frequency

Vocabulary Leisure activities

New skill Talking about routines

8.1 KEY LANGUAGE ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs of frequency sit between the subject of the sentence and the main verb.



I {
always
nearly always
very often
usually
often
frequently

take a shower in the morning.

Use these for things that happen all or a lot of the time.



I {
regularly
sometimes
occasionally

cycle to work.

Use these for things that happen some of the time.



I {
rarely
hardly ever
almost never
never

eat dinner after 10 at night.

Use these for things that happen very few times, or not at all.



8.2 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS TO MAKE PAIRS OF SENTENCES WITH SIMILAR MEANINGS

We go to the theater a few times a year. = We occasionally / ~~often~~ go to the theater.

① We spend every Christmas together. = We usually / always spend Christmas together.

② It rains here about three times a week. = It frequently / hardly ever rains here.

③ She goes swimming six days a week. = She very often / sometimes goes swimming.

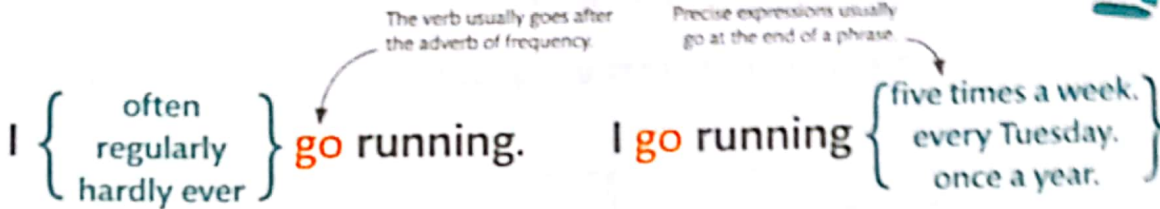
④ They go to the gym twice a week. = They regularly / nearly always go to the gym.

⑤ I stay late at work about once a month. = I often / rarely stay late at work.



8.3 KEY LANGUAGE WORD ORDER

You can also describe frequency with more precise expressions. Unlike adverbs of frequency, these must sit at the end of a phrase.



8.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

occasionally a book reads He
 He occasionally reads a book.

1 once a week. play We tennis

2 home rarely They get early.

3 breakfast every morning. She eats

4 hardly ever I TV. watch

5 cooks nearly always He dinner.

6 the dentist twice a year. We see

8.5 REWRITE THE NOTE, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Just a month to go until our debut gig!
 We three times a week practice together, so that we'll be ready. We go very often jogging before band practice. It helps sometimes us get ideas for tunes. Rehearsals are going well and we make rarely mistakes now. I have twice a month guitar lessons, which has really helped. After practice we go out nearly always together.

Just a month to go until our debut gig!
 We practice together three times a week.

8.6 KEY LANGUAGE WORD ORDER WITH "BE"

If the main verb in a sentence is "be," adverbs of frequency go after the verb, not before it.

Adverbs of frequency go before most verbs.
I often take the train.
 The traffic **is often** very bad.
 Adverbs of frequency go after the verb "be."



8.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES WORD ORDER WITH "BE"

The weather **is usually** nice here.



He's **often** late for meetings.



I'm **always** tired in the morning.



You're **hardly ever** sick.



8.8 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

I carry nearly always a bag.
 I nearly always carry a bag.

- 1 My house is sometimes too cold.
 My house sometimes is too cold.
- 2 She almost never walks to work.
 She walks almost never to work.
- 3 It very often is his fault.
 It is very often his fault.
- 4 They are rarely at home.
 They rarely are at home.
- 5 He has usually coffee with his lunch.
 He usually has coffee with his lunch.
- 6 My boss hardly ever is angry with me.
 My boss is hardly ever angry with me.
- 7 We often invite friends to our house.
 We invite often friends to our house.



8.9 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, PUTTING THE ADVERB OF FREQUENCY IN THE CORRECT PLACE

I get up early. [rarely]

I rarely get up early.

1 She has lunch with her friends. [frequently]

2 He meets clients in London. [occasionally]

3 It's great to see you. [always]

4 You're late for work. [almost never]

5 I read on train trips. [usually]





8.10 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND WRITE HOW OFTEN EACH ACTIVITY IS DONE

Lucy is an artist who has recently retired and moved to a small town. Her friend Michael is asking her about her new life.



often



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

occasionally frequently always
~~often~~ hardly ever rarely



8.11 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

YOUR HEALTH

BEACH LIVING

Renshu talks about his new life in Barbados



When my wife Zoe and I lived in London, every day was stressful. We almost never went out, because we were too tired. One day I saw this hotel and diving center for sale in Barbados. We left our jobs, bought the business and moved to paradise! Now we work as diving instructors. After breakfast, I usually check the diving gear and load it onto the boat. Zoe occasionally does breakfast for our guests, but our staff usually do that. Zoe and I teach diving courses five days a week. We miss our families and friends, but we regularly call our parents, and visit friends in London twice a year. We love our new life!

Renshu and Zoe never went out in London.

True False Not given

- 1 Zoe usually checks the diving gear.
True False Not given
- 2 Renshu and Zoe's staff usually make breakfast.
True False Not given
- 3 Renshu and Zoe rarely teach diving courses.
True False Not given
- 4 Renshu and Zoe frequently call their parents.
True False Not given
- 5 Renshu and Zoe's friends sometimes visit them.
True False Not given

08 CHECKLIST




⚙ Adverbs of frequency

Aa Leisure activities

👤 Talking about routines

09 Everyday activities

English often uses phrasal verbs to talk about routine activities. Phrasal verbs are two-part verbs that are mostly used in informal, conversational English.

-  **New language** Phrasal verbs
-  **Vocabulary** Work and leisure
-  **New skill** Talking about everyday activities

9.1 KEY LANGUAGE PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs consist of a verb followed by a particle. The particle often changes the usual meaning of the verb.



PHRASAL VERB

I **get up** early every day.

verb particle

TIP

When you use a phrasal verb, you should use the correct form of the verb.



9.2 HOW TO FORM PHRASAL VERBS

The particle always comes after the verb. The particle never changes, even if the verb changes.

The "he" form of the verb has an "s."

He **gets up**. ✓

This is wrong. The particle should never change.

He **get ups**. ✗

This is wrong. The particle should come after the verb.

He **up gets**. ✗

9.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES PHRASAL VERBS



You **work out** at the gym.



My cat sometimes **runs away**.



She **eats out** every Friday.



Do you always **turn up** late?



She **chills out** in the evening.



They **meet up** on weekends.



We **check into** the hotel.



She **stays in** when she's tired.





9.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

He **work** outs at the gym.

He works out at the gym.

① I don't usually **out eat** in restaurants.

② She **chill** outs on weekends.

③ I **up get** at six in the morning.

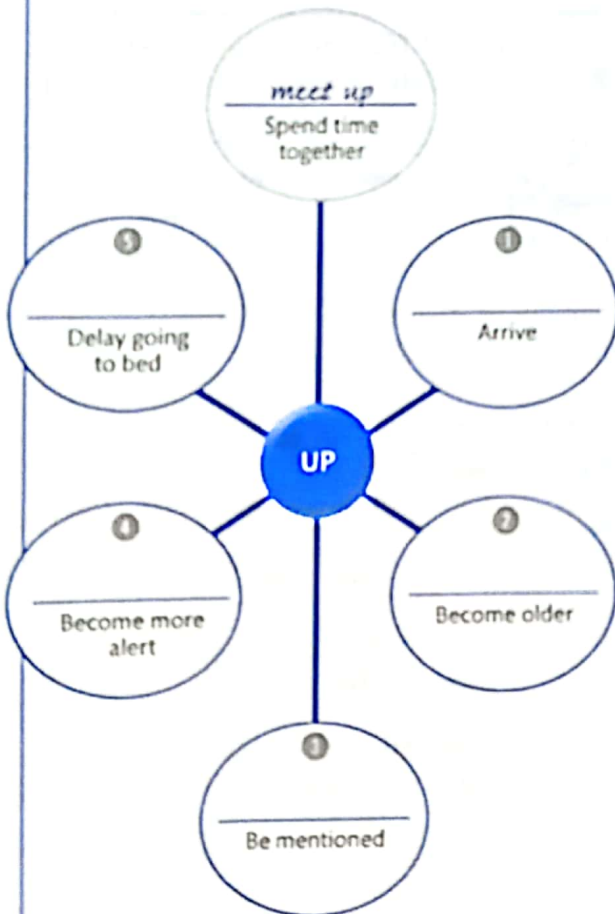
④ They **check** the hotel into.

⑤ He **meet** ups with his friends after work.



Aa

9.5 READ THE ARTICLE AND MATCH THE PHRASAL VERBS TO THEIR DEFINITIONS



28 BUSINESS TODAY

BUSINESS LIFE

A day in the life of businesswoman Lou Milton

I own an international business consultancy. After a busy morning, my clients and I sometimes **meet up** for lunch. The clients really enjoy eating great food, so it's good business to go out for a meal and spend some time with them.

After lunch, we'll have group meetings. Once all the clients **turn up**, we have coffee, which always helps me **wake up**. All kinds of important issues can **come up** at these meetings, and I don't want to miss even a tiny detail. After work, I always hurry home to see my family.

Kids **grow up** so quickly, and it's important to spend time with them. I don't usually **stay up** too late. The next day could be a long one!



9.6 KEY LANGUAGE PHRASAL VERBS IN DIFFERENT TENSES

When phrasal verbs are used in different tenses, the verb changes but the particle remains the same.



The particle never changes.

PRESENT SIMPLE

I work **out** every week.

PAST SIMPLE

I worked **out** yesterday.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am working **out** right now.

FUTURE WITH "WILL"

I will work **out** tomorrow.



9.7 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

I just chill out right now.

I'm just chilling out right now.



1 Don't **running away** from me!



2 She **stays** in last night.



3 We are **meeting up** last Thursday.



4 She **ate** out next Saturday.



5 He **turns up** late to work yesterday.



9.8 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Teresa meets her friend Paul for coffee, and they talk about what they've been doing.

Paul arrived at work on time today.
True False Not given

1 Teresa never gets up early.

True False Not given

2 Teresa thinks it's important to relax.

True False Not given

3 Teresa likes exercising.

True False Not given

4 Paul will see his best friend on Saturday.

True False Not given

5 Paul won't go to a restaurant this weekend.

True False Not given

9.9 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, USING THE GIVEN PHRASAL VERBS

I exercise three times a week. [work out]

I work out three times a week.

① He doesn't usually arrive late. [turn up]

① It's nice to have dinner in a restaurant. [eat out]

① Are you going to stay at home tonight? [stay in]

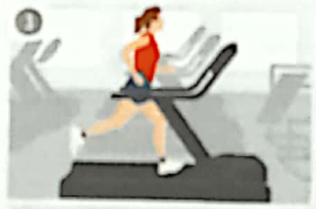
② I often spend time with friends. [meet up]

② She likes to relax after work. [chill out]

Aa 9.10 LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND USE PHRASAL VERBS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES



They are checking into the hotel.



- ① I usually _____ on weekends.
- ② We _____ last night.
- ③ She's _____ at the gym.
- ④ We're going to _____ tomorrow.
- ⑤ The bus has _____.

09 CHECKLIST

Phrasal verbs

Aa Work and leisure

Talking about everyday activities