

CAMBRIDGE



RAHNAMA
P R E S S

@RAHNAMAPRESS
WWW.RAHNAMAPRESS.COM

SECOND EDITION

Nicholas Tims with Chris Redston & Gillie Cunningham

face2face



Intermediate
Workbook with Key

Contents

Vocabulary	Grammar and Real World	Reading and Writing
Lessons 1A–D p5		Portfolio 1 p64
VOCABULARY weekend activities; likes and dislikes; adjectives (1): feelings; prepositions with adjectives	GRAMMAR question forms; positive and negative verb forms, words and phrases REAL WORLD question tags	Describing a holiday Reading an email about a holiday Writing informal writing: ellipsis of words
Lessons 2A–D p10		Portfolio 2 p66
VOCABULARY collocations (1): work; food and ways of cooking; sleep; gradable and strong adjectives; adverbs	GRAMMAR <i>be able to, be supposed to, be allowed to</i> , modal verbs (1); Present Continuous and Present Simple REAL WORLD showing concern, giving and responding to advice	Notices at work Reading notices Writing notices: abbreviations
Lessons 3A–D p15		Portfolio 3 p68
VOCABULARY phrasal verbs (1): travel; phrases with <i>travel, get</i> and <i>go on</i> ; word building (1): suffixes for adjectives and nouns	GRAMMAR Present Perfect Simple; Present Perfect Continuous and Present Perfect Simple REAL WORLD asking for and making recommendations	Holiday arrangements Reading a formal letter Writing formal writing: American and British English
Lessons 4A–D p20		Portfolio 4 p70
VOCABULARY collocations (2): music; adjectives (2): character; guessing meaning from context	GRAMMAR Past Simple and Past Continuous; <i>used to</i> ; Past Perfect REAL WORLD softening opinions and making generalisations	Reviewing a novel Reading book reviews Writing book reviews: organisation, useful phrases
Lessons 5A–D p25		Portfolio 5 p72
VOCABULARY homes; phrasal verbs (2); verb patterns (1); materials	GRAMMAR making comparisons; the future: <i>will, be going to</i> , Present Continuous REAL WORLD explaining what you need	Emails with news Reading an informal email Writing short emails and notes: useful phrases
Lessons 6A–D p30		Portfolio 6 p74
VOCABULARY <i>make</i> and <i>do</i> ; reflexive pronouns; synonyms	GRAMMAR first conditional; future time clauses; zero conditional; conditionals with imperatives and modal verbs; <i>in case</i> REAL WORLD discussion language	Letters to a newspaper Reading an article and two comments Writing giving an opinion
Lessons 7A–D p35		Portfolio 7 p76
VOCABULARY goals and achievements; computers (1) and (2)	GRAMMAR ability; second conditional; articles: <i>a, an, the</i> , no article REAL WORLD indirect and direct questions	Giving instructions Reading instructions Writing connecting words (1); useful phrases
Lessons 8A–D p40		Portfolio 8 p78
VOCABULARY bad weather and natural disasters; containers; word building (2): prefixes and opposites, other prefixes and suffixes	GRAMMAR the passive; quantifiers REAL WORLD warnings and advice	Problems and solutions Reading letters to an online newspaper Writing organising a letter/email: connecting words (2), the passive
Answer Key pi–viii		
Lessons 9A–D p45		Portfolio 9 p80
VOCABULARY health; collocations (3): the news; body movements and responses; connecting words; health problems, symptoms and treatment	GRAMMAR relative clauses with <i>who, that, which, whose, where</i> and <i>when</i> ; Present Perfect Simple active and passive for recent events REAL WORLD what doctors and patients say	Applying for a job Reading a job advertisement; an application email Writing application emails: organisation, useful phrases
Lessons 10A–D p50		Portfolio 10 p82
VOCABULARY contacting people; describing people; phrasal verbs (3): meanings and grammar	GRAMMAR <i>was/were going to, was/were supposed to</i> ; modal verbs (2): making deductions REAL WORLD asking for, giving and refusing permission	Describing people Reading a description of a friend Writing describing people: organisation, useful phrases
Lessons 11A–D p55		Portfolio 11 p84
VOCABULARY things people do at work; adjectives (3): jobs; reporting verbs; verb patterns (2): reporting verbs	GRAMMAR reported speech: sentences, questions, requests and imperatives REAL WORLD checking information	Telling a story Reading a story about an interview Writing verb forms in stories
Lessons 12A–C p60		Portfolio 12 p86
VOCABULARY informal words and phrases; phrases with <i>get</i> ; word building (3): word families (1) and (2)	GRAMMAR wishes; third conditional REAL WORLD	Life changes Reading descriptions of important moments Writing common mistakes; an important moment
	Intermediate Reading and Writing Progress Portfolio p88	

Weekend activities VOCABULARY 1.1

- 1 a Choose the correct words/phrases. There are two for each verb.

- 1 go out festivals/for a meal/with friends
2 have a lie-in/people round for dinner/the flat
3 do exercise/yoga/relatives
4 go to concerts/friends online/gigs

- b Match the incorrect words/phrases in 1a to these words/phrases to make four more weekend activities.

go to visit chat to tidy up

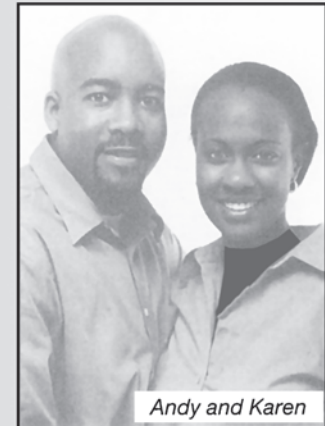
- 1 go to festivals
2
3
4

Question forms GRAMMAR 1.1

- 2 Make questions with these words.

- 1 did / When / at home / Friday night / a quiet / last have / you ?
When did you last have a quiet Friday night at home?
2 chat / you / do / Who / to online ?
3 do / eat / with / Who / you / out ?
4 phones / Who / weekends / the most at / you ?
5 mornings / What / do / you / do / on / Sunday ?
6 did / you / How / go / many / to / museums / last year ?
7 to / been / you / have / gigs / many / How / month / last / the / in ?
8 dinner / often / have / for / How / you / do / people round ?

- 2 Read the answers and write a question from 2 in the correct places 1–5.



- 1 When did you last have a quiet Friday night at home?

MEGAN I haven't had one since I was a teenager! I'm out every night at the weekend.

ANDY A few days ago! We prefer to go out on Saturday nights.

2
MEGAN Never. But last month I ate out with friends at least five times.

KAREN About once a month. My husband always cooks. This weekend we're visiting friends for dinner.

3
MEGAN I've been to several. I'm really looking forward to seeing my best friend's new band on Friday.

ANDY None. We all went to a festival in the summer but I hardly ever go to them these days.

4
MEGAN Sleep! I'm never out of bed before 11.

KAREN The children are up by seven every day so we never have lie-ins! We usually go swimming.

5
MEGAN My best friend, Jenny. She calls and texts me a lot at the weekends.

KAREN Andy's mum. She calls on Saturdays and Sundays to talk to the children. She lives in Brazil so we don't see her very often. She's getting a computer soon so we'll be able to chat online.

4 a Complete these questions with an auxiliary if necessary.

- 1 When did Megan last have a quiet Friday night in?
- 2 Which night _____ Andy and Karen prefer to go out on?
- 3 How many times _____ Megan eat out last month?
- 4 Who _____ cooks when Karen and Andy have friends round for dinner?
- 5 What _____ Megan going to do on Friday?
- 6 How often _____ Andy go to gigs?
- 7 Why _____ Karen and Andy get up early on Sundays?
- 8 Who _____ lives in Brazil?

b Answer the questions in 4a.

- 1 She last had a quiet Friday night in when she was a teenager.

- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

1B Love it or hate it

Likes and dislikes VOCABULARY 1.2

1 a Match sentence beginnings 1–10 to endings a–j.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 1 I'm very interested | <u>e</u> |
| 2 I'm quite | _____ |
| 3 I don't | _____ |
| 4 I don't like going | _____ |
| 5 Tidying up my house | _____ |
| 6 I think lie-ins | _____ |
| 7 I'm not very keen | _____ |
| 8 I can't stand | _____ |
| 9 I enjoy having | _____ |
| 10 I think | _____ |

- a keen on joining my local gym.
- b mind going food shopping.
- c working at weekends.
- d a quiet night in.
- e ~~in working abroad.~~
- f to the dentist at all.
- g drives me crazy.
- h on takeaway food.
- i reality TV shows are all right.
- j at the weekend are wonderful.

b Match the sentences in 1a to A–C.

A phrases to say you like something

1 , _____ , _____ , _____

B phrases to say something is OK _____ , _____

C phrases to say you don't like something

_____ , _____ , _____ , _____

Positive and negative verb forms, words and phrases GR MMAR 1.2

2 Read about something that Mark hates. Fill in the gaps. Choose a, b or c.

First of all, I ¹ b a problem with mobile phones. I think **everyone** ² _____ one. They ³ _____ part of daily life and I've **always** got mine with me. However, when people play music through them out loud – on the bus or in the street – it ⁴ _____ me crazy. And



I'm not alone. **All** of my friends ⁵ _____ it gets on their nerves too. **Both** of my children are in their teens and have mobiles. They ⁶ _____ the same thing around the house too! OK, I **usually** ⁷ _____ the music but that isn't the point. What I **hate** is the sound quality. Music from a mobile phone ⁸ _____ terrible!

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 a 'm not having | (b) don't have | c didn't have |
| 2 a needs | b is needing | c has needed |
| 3 a became | b become | c 've become |
| 4 a is driving | b has driven | c drives |
| 5 a are saying | b say | c said |
| 6 a do | b are doing | c 've done |
| 7 a don't like | b am not liking | c didn't like |
| 8 a has just sounded | b is just sounding | c just sounds |

- 3** Read about something that Ruth loves. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Present Perfect Simple.



None of my friends ever ¹ agree (agree) with me about this but I just **love** cold weather. When I was in my teens, I ² _____ (live) in Singapore. I remember I **hardly ever** ³ _____ (feel) comfortable there. **No one** ever played sport outside of an air-conditioned building. It was just too hot! I ⁴ _____ (go) back to Ireland to go to university and I **never** returned. I can still remember the horrible feeling of getting to school in Singapore and looking like you ⁵ _____ (go) for a swim. **Neither of** my parents ⁶ _____ (have) a problem with it, though. At the moment I ⁷ _____ (book) flights to visit them. They still ⁸ _____ (live) there!

- 4** Match these phrases in bold from 2 with their opposites in bold in 3.

1 everyone	<u>no one</u>
2 always	_____
3 all	_____
4 both of	_____
5 usually	_____
6 hate	_____

- 5** Make these sentences positive or negative changing the underlined words.

- I hardly ever send emails from home.
I usually send emails from home.
- He thinks the computer's got a virus.

- We aren't using the latest software.

- We never used our computer to do serious things.

- There aren't many computers at my school.

- Diane's repaired my laptop.

- None of my colleagues can type quickly.

- Neither of our parents can use computers.

- He doesn't need a computer at home.

- I understood everything he said.

Review: verb forms

- 6** Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- My parents drive me crazy at times.
drives
- I'm **going** swimming about three times a week.
- Who **does works** with you?
- How many countries have you **gone** to?
- In the past, I **walk** to school.
- I **am think** you are correct.
- I'm **playing** a lot of tennis in my free time.
- I **live** in London for three years and I love it.
- I've **been** to Brazil last year.
- Who **does** they work with?

Adjectives (1): feelings VOCABULARY 1.3

1 Read the sentences. Complete the puzzle with adjectives to describe how the people are feeling.

- 1 She's done the same job for ten years. (3, 2)
- 2 He's forgotten his best friend's birthday. (11)
- 3 She's got her driving test this afternoon. (7)
- 4 He's just come back from a long holiday. (7)
- 5 He didn't get the birthday present he wanted. (12)
- 6 They don't understand the exercise. (8)
- 7 Their son got the job he was applying for. (4)
- 8 She hasn't got time to do everything she needs to do. (8)



Reading: prepositions with adjectives

VOCABULARY 1.4

2 a Read the article. Choose the correct words.

b Are these sentences true (T), false (F) or the article doesn't say (DS)?

- 1 ☒ T Cassie thinks restaurants are too expensive.
- 2 ☐ She opened the first supper club in her area.
- 3 ☐ Supper clubs advertise online.
- 4 ☐ Customers have no idea what they are eating until they arrive.
- 5 ☐ Cassie's guests watch TV while they are eating.
- 6 ☐ She also serves takeaway food from her restaurant.
- 7 ☐ She thinks the experience of a supper club is more important than making money.
- 8 ☐ She once had a problem with one of her guests.

Supper clubs – a restaurant at home



"I've always loved food," says Cassie Dawson in the kitchen of her flat in London. "But I've become bored ¹at/with/in eating out. I've had too many disappointing meals and paid too much money for them! At one point, fed up ²with/on/at my moaning, a friend suggested I open my own restaurant. Impossible, I thought. But then I heard about supper clubs ..."

Supper clubs are a mixture of a restaurant and a dinner party – you go to a stranger's house and they cook dinner for you. Like a restaurant, you pay for your food but, like a dinner party, you eat at the same table as other people. They are advertised through social-networking sites with a menu and, until just before the meal, little information about where the supper club is.

"It's like running a secret restaurant for one night," says Cassie. "The next morning, I put the tables and chairs away. I put the TV back and it's my living room again."

Cassie opens her 'restaurant' for around 12 people about once a month, and is really pleased ³of/in/with the evenings she's had so far. She uses fresh, local ingredients and a typical meal costs about the same as a takeaway – much less than a restaurant meal. So how does she make money out of it?

"I don't," says Cassie. "In fact, at first I was worried ⁴with/of/about losing money on my club. I'm good ⁵about/at/by cooking but my maths is terrible! But I was surprised ⁶by/on/of how cheaply I could make a good meal. This isn't about money. It's about a different eating experience."

And what about inviting complete strangers into her house? Was Cassie ever nervous ⁷at/about/by that?

"Not at all," she says. "Almost everyone at the supper club is just interested ⁸with/in/by having a good meal, with other interesting people."

Question tags REAL WORLD 1.1

1 a Fill in the gaps with *not* and the correct form of *do*, *be* or *have*. Use contractions.

- 1 You aren't coming tomorrow.
- 2 It _____ going to rain.
- 3 Clare _____ eat beef.
- 4 He _____ been here before.
- 5 They _____ got any children.
- 6 We _____ see him yesterday.
- 7 I _____ need to go tomorrow.
- 8 You _____ told him yet.

b Write the sentences in _____ next to the correct question tags a–h.

- a You aren't coming tomorrow , are you?
- b _____ , do I?
- c _____ , have they?
- d _____ , did we?
- e _____ , has he?
- f _____ , have you?
- g _____ , does she?
- h _____ , is it?

2 Write question tags for these sentences.

- 1 I've met you before,
haven't I ?
- 2 You're vegetarian,
_____ ?
- 3 Children love pets,
_____ ?
- 4 They came round
for dinner once,
_____ ?

He's going out with

Sally, _____ ?

- 6 The cafeteria is closing soon, _____ ?
- 7 You eat fish, _____ ?
- 8 We've got a barbecue like yours, _____ ?



3 Change these questions into positive (+) or negative (–) statements with question tags.

- 1 Is she a teacher? (+) She's a teacher, isn't she?
- 2 Are they married? (–) _____
- 3 Are we going home soon? (+)

- 4 Have you met our neighbours? (–)

- 5 Did you drive here? (–)

- 6 Is it warm outside? (+)

- 7 Does he want something to eat? (+)

- 8 Do you know Sam? (–)

- 9 Has he got the address? (+)

- 10 Have you ever tried the pizzas here? (+)

- 11 Is he working this weekend? (–)

- 12 Am I late? (–)

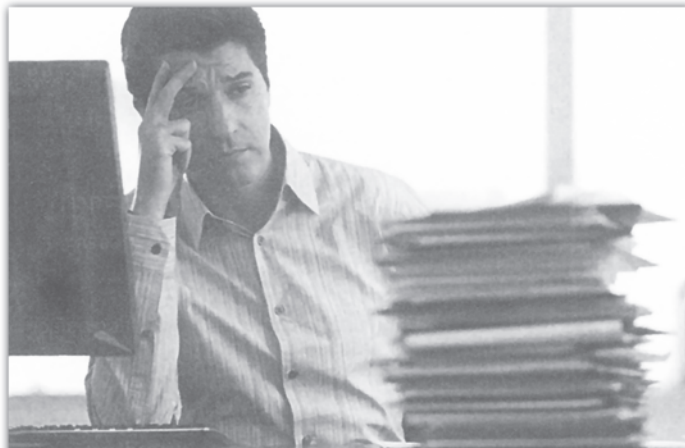
Review: common mistakes

4 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 I'm really interested in gardening.
- 2 Everyone want to go to a gig tonight.
- 3 Their going to have a lie-in tomorrow.
- 4 I often loose against my brother when we play tennis.
- 5 He's worked here for last year.
- 6 I've gone to France and I thought it was beautiful.
- 7 I can't bear Paul and Sallys' pet.
- 8 Nobody doesn't want to come.

Collocations (1): work VOCABULARY 2.1

1 Put sentences a–j in order.



Do you live to work ... or work to live?

- a ☐ 1 Think for a minute. Do you spend more than
 b ☐ under pressure at work. But working
 c ☐ overtime? Of course, everyone has to meet
 d ☐ time to relax. Find time to plan a holiday and take
 e ☐ very long hours is an early sign you might be
 f ☐ work home with you or regularly work
 g ☐ some time off work. It's good for you!
 h ☐ 50 hours at work every week? Do you often take
 i ☐ a workaholic. Everyone needs to have
 j ☐ deadlines and sometimes everyone is

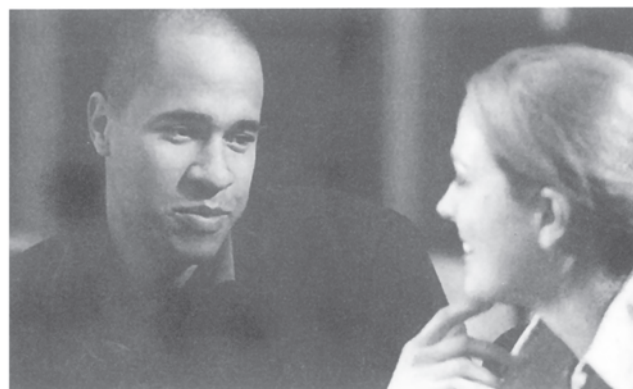
be able to, be supposed to, be allowed to
modal verbs (1) GRAMMAR 2.1

2 Read the conversation and choose the correct verb form.

JAKE I'm really fed up with work.

KAY Why? You ¹don't have to/mustn't take work home like me.JAKE I know, but I ²'m able to/have to work long hours and we ³'re not allowed/mustn't to be paid overtime.KAY You aren't paid overtime? You ⁴ought're supposed to speak to your boss about that.JAKE I know. I ⁵should/can ask him about a promotion, too.KAY ⁶Are you allowed/Ought you to work flexible hours?JAKE Yes, but we're ⁷allowed/supposed to be at work between ten and four.KAY And what about working at home? ⁸Can/Must you do that?JAKE We ⁹'re allowed to/must work at home – but we have to ask our manager first. But I won't ¹⁰be able to/can work at home until I get my own flat.KAY Well, you ¹¹must're able to start saving!

JAKE Yes, I know. I think I'm just a bit bored.

KAY Most work isn't interesting, I'm afraid. You ¹²can/ought to know that by now!

3 Rewrite these sentences with the words in brackets.

1 My advice is to ask for a promotion. (should)

You should ask for a promotion.

2 If I were you, I'd take a week off. (ought)

You _____.

3 I can't meet you tonight. (able to)

I _____.

4 It's against the rules to work at weekends. (allowed)

You _____.

5 It isn't necessary to wear a tie. (have to)

You _____.

6 It's necessary to arrive before 9 a.m. (must)

You _____.

7 The company should give us holiday pay.
(supposed to)

The company _____.

8 You aren't allowed to leave work before 4 p.m.
(mustn't)

You _____.

4 a Make questions with these words.

- ought / do / we / about / What / to / overtime ?
What ought we to do about overtime?
- long hours / you / when you have a / able / How are / to work / family ?

- be / Should / at / of / work / we / pressure / a lot / under ?

- wear / you / Are / informal / allowed / clothes at your / to / work ?

- Do / to / in the summer / time off / take / we / have ?

- before December / take / all our holiday / Are / supposed / we / to ?

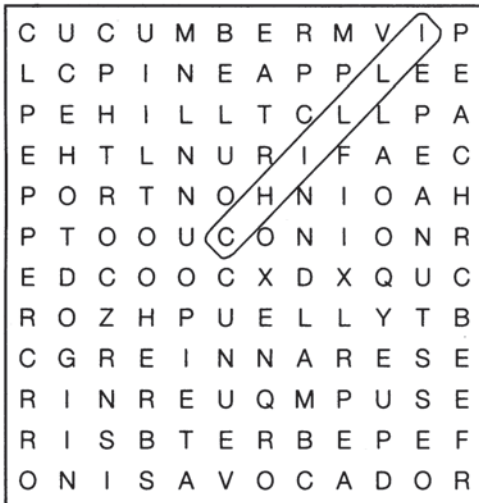
b Match questions 1–6 in 4a to answers a–f.

- I'm not sure. Perhaps we should speak to the manager.
- Yes, we do.
- No, but sometimes stress is good for your work.
- Yes, you are.
- I get up early.
- Yes, we are.

2B Street food

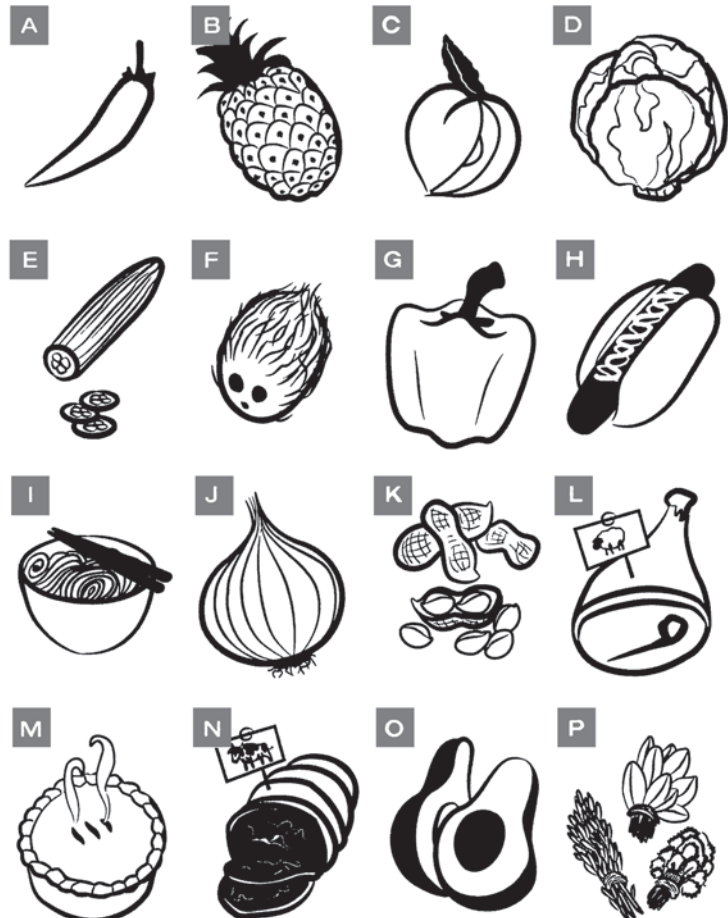
Food and ways of cooking VOCABULARY 2.2

1 Look at pictures A–P and find the words in the puzzle.



2 Choose the correct verbs in these recipe instructions. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- Stir fry/Bake/Boil the peppers for two or three minutes and then add the spices.
- Boil/Barbecue/Grill the beans in a saucepan of water until they are cooked.
- Barbecue/Bake/Grill the lamb for about six minutes on both sides.
- Stir fry/Boil/Fry the onions in olive oil for 10 minutes.
- Barbecue/Grill/Bake the pie in the oven for 30 minutes.



Present Continuous and Present Simple

GRAMMAR 2.2

- 3 a** Fill in the gaps with these words/phrases. Use the Present Continuous.

become make not eat heat up
not help grow work

- 1 Good cooks are becoming celebrities in the UK.
- 2 I _____ some soup in the microwave.
- 3 Ready meals _____ people to eat healthily.
- 4 That smells good. What _____ you _____?
- 5 I _____ long hours at the moment so I _____ properly.
- 6 The market for quick, healthy meals _____.
- b** Write sentences or questions. Use the Present Simple.
- 7 / you often buy ready meals?
Do you often buy ready meals?
- 8 / he know I'm here?

- 9 The Spanish and Italians / cook / more than the British.

- 10 Over 60 million people / live / in the UK.

- 11 He / not / work / on Fridays.

- 12 I / not / think so.

- c** Match the sentences in **3a** and **3b** to these uses of the Present Continuous and Present Simple.

Present Continuous for things that are:

- a happening at the moment of speaking 2, _____
- b temporary and happening around now _____, _____
- c changing over a period of time _____, _____

Present Simple for:

- d habits, daily routines, things we do every day/week/year, etc. 7, _____
- e things we think are permanent or true for a long time _____, _____
- f state verbs _____, _____

- 4 a** Read the first part of the article and choose the correct verb form.

home > lifestyle > food

FOOD - EATING OUT



Around 2.5 billion people ¹eat / are eating street food every day – from hot dogs in New York to spring rolls in Vietnam. And this number ²increases/is increasing. In countries without a tradition of good street food, more and more stalls ³appear/are appearing. There's a good reason for this. You ⁴know/are knowing exactly what you

are going to get. You ⁵see/are seeing and you ⁶smell/are smelling the food before you buy it. It's also fresh – sellers usually ⁷cook/are cooking it right in front of you. ⁸Do you feel/Are you feeling hungry yet?

- b** Read the second part of the article. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous or Present Simple.

Whitecross Market ¹is (be) one of London's oldest markets. The market ²_____ (sell) everything you can imagine and it ³_____ (become) one of London's best street food markets, with 50 stalls cooking food from all over the world. Every day a few thousand office workers ⁴_____ (have) their lunch there. Typical dishes ⁵_____ (cost) the same as a sandwich and a bag of crisps from a café. "I ⁶_____ (love) coming to work at the moment because of this market," says Jan, who ⁷_____ (wait) in the queue at the Mexican burrito stall. I just ⁸_____ (hope) that the tourists don't hear about it!"



Sleep VOCABULARY 2.3

- 1 Replace the phrases in bold with the correct form of these phrases.

have insomnia have a nap have trouble sleeping
get back to sleep be a light sleeper
be fast asleep have nightmares fall asleep

had insomnia

- 1 Have you ever **been unable to sleep**?
- 2 You won't be able to wake him up. He's **in a deep sleep**.
- 3 My sister **went to sleep** at her desk the other day!
- 4 He often wakes up early, but he finds it easy to **go to sleep again**.
- 5 I haven't **had bad dreams** for a long time.
- 6 Shhhh! My brother **wakes up very easily**.
- 7 My grandparents often **have a short sleep** after lunch.
- 8 She's **found it difficult to sleep** recently.

Gradable and strong adjectives; adverbs

VOCABULARY 2.4

- 2 Read the article quickly. How many replies are negative about 'sleeping twice a night'?
- 3 Replace phrases 1–6 in bold in the article with these strong adjectives.

fascinating terrible impossible
terrified fantastic exhausted

- 1 fascinating 4 _____
- 2 _____ 5 _____
- 3 _____ 6 _____

- 4 Read the article again. Choose the correct words.

- 1 People went to sleep earlier/later in the 17th century than they do now.
- 2 People slept around *four/eight* hours every night in the 17th century.
- 3 Thomas Wehr is a *scientist/historian*.
- 4 In Wehr's experiment, the men *got up/stayed in bed* when they woke up after their first sleep.
- 5 *Marco/Andrea* never has trouble sleeping.
- 6 Terry *likes/doesn't like* going out in the evenings.

Sleeping twice a night

Almost half of adults have trouble sleeping at night. They complain about waking up in the middle of the night and not being able to get back to sleep. But could this actually be good for you? Research, from both historians and scientists, suggests that we don't need eight consecutive* hours of sleep every night.

In the 17th century there wasn't much to do after dark. There was no electricity for lights and good candles were expensive. Historian Roger Ekirch has found thousands of references in old books from that time to 'first sleep' and 'second sleep'. Ekirch believes that at night people slept for about four hours, woke up for an hour or two, then they slept again for another four hours. Ekirch says that when people woke up in the night, they were quite active. They talked, read, wrote, got up and some even visited neighbours.

In the 1990s, an American psychiatrist, Thomas Wehr, investigated how we sleep in similar conditions. Each day a group of men spent 14 hours in dark rooms, relaxing and sleeping as much as possible. After a few weeks, the men started to sleep in the same way: a first sleep for four hours, a few hours awake in bed, and then a second sleep for four hours.

Ekirch and Wehr's work suggests that it's natural for us to wake up in the middle of the night. It's something humans have done for hundreds of years. So next time it happens to you, think about getting up, doing something else, and then going back to bed.

Comments

This is a(n) ¹**extremely interesting** idea but I'm a really heavy sleeper. I'd never be able to wake up after four hours. I'd be ²**really tired**. *Marco, Italy*

I wake up in the middle of the night and I feel ³**really good**. I could get up and do anything. But I don't. I just stay in bed, ⁴**really frightened** of not being able to get back to sleep again. I'm going to try this! *Andrea, Rio*

This is a(n) ⁵**incredibly bad** idea. I'd have to go to bed around nine to do this. It would be ⁶**extremely difficult** to go out in the evenings if I had to be back by 8.30! *Terry, New York*

*consecutive = one after another without an interruption

- 5 Correct the words in bold in these sentences. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

really/absolutely

- 1 I was **extremely** shattered this morning.
- 2 In the dream I was in an **absolutely** big house.
- 3 It was fairly **boiling** in my room last night.
- 4 The sunrise was **incredibly** gorgeous this morning.
- 5 Your room is absolutely **dirty**!
- 6 My wife was absolutely **very angry** when I woke her up last night.

Showing concern, giving and responding to advice REAL WORLD 2.1

1 Choose the best response for each sentence.

- 1 Clare's had terrible insomnia.
 - a Oh, dear. What's the matter?
 - b Yes, I see what you mean.
 - c I can see why you're upset.
- 2 Look at Mike's report. It's terrible!
 - a Oh, how awful!
 - b Oh, dear. What a shame.
 - c Yes, I see what you mean.
- 3 Mo's in hospital with a broken leg.
 - a Yes, I see what you mean.
 - b Oh, how awful!
 - c Oh, dear. What's the matter?
- 4 We started at the company at the same time, but he's been promoted.
 - a Oh, dear. What a shame.
 - b I can see why you're upset.
 - c Oh, how awful.
- 5 Sally lost her job last week.
 - a Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.
 - b I can see why you're upset.
 - c Yes, I see what you mean.

2 Match problems 1-5 to pieces of advice a-e.

- 1 My children don't eat enough vegetables. c
 - 2 She's angry that I forgot her birthday. _____
 - 3 One of my best students doesn't do his homework. _____
 - 4 I can't sleep! My husband snores so much. _____
 - 5 My sister doesn't go out much because she's got two children. _____
- a You should offer to babysit.
 - b Perhaps you ought to see the doctor about it.
 - c Have you tried giving them a choice of different types?
 - d I'd have a chat with him and find out what the problem is.
 - e Why don't you send her some flowers?

3 Complete the conversations with the phrases in the boxes.

Oh, dear. What's the matter? Why don't you
Yes, I see what you mean I've tried that
Have you tried Well, it's worth a try

1

RITA Mark seems really fed up at the moment.

DAVID ¹ Oh, dear. What's the matter?

RITA I think he's under pressure at work.

DAVID ² _____ talk to
him about it?

RITA ³ _____,
but he says I don't understand.

2

SAM I've got too much work at the moment. Look at my desk!

ALEX ⁴ _____.

SAM I don't know where to start.

ALEX ⁵ _____ asking
your boss for help?

SAM ⁶ _____,
I guess.

You ought to I'm sorry to hear that that's a good idea
I'd take I can see why you're upset might try that

3

CHRIS Pat and I broke up last week.

SIMON ⁷ _____.

CHRIS She wants to get back together, but I'm not sure.

SIMON ⁸ _____ some
time off work and think about it.

CHRIS Yes, ⁹ _____.

4

CHLOE It was really expensive and it's already broken down
twice.

PAUL ¹⁰ _____.

CHLOE It's new as well.

PAUL ¹¹ _____ write to
the company.

CHLOE I ¹² _____.
Thanks.



Phrasal verbs (1): travel VOCABULARY 3.1

- 1 Read the conversation. Replace the phrases in bold with the correct form of these phrasal verbs.

look forward to see (somebody) off look after
put up with go away pick (somebody) up
check in set off get back

Are you looking forward to

MUM ¹~~Are you excited about~~ tomorrow?

CASS Of course. We're ²~~leaving~~ very early, though.

MUM I know. I still want to come to the airport to

³~~say goodbye to you~~. It's the first time you've

⁴~~gone on holiday~~ without us.

CASS Sure. Thanks, Mum.

MUM And text me when you've ⁵~~arrived~~ at the hotel.

CASS Sure. Are you going to miss me?

MUM I will. But at least I won't have to ⁶~~tolerate~~ your
loud music or look at your untidy bedroom.

CASS No, but don't forget my goldfish in there. Can
you ⁷~~take care of~~ them?

MUM Don't worry. I won't forget them. So what time
do you ⁸~~return~~?

CASS Er ... at one in the morning.

MUM That's late!

CASS I know. So I was wondering ... can you ⁹~~meet me~~
in the car?

Present Perfect Simple GRAMMAR 3.1

- 2 Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

1 A Shirley hasn't been (not go) abroad.

B You're joking! Not even to France?

2 A _____ you ever _____ (work) in
tourism?

B Yes, I was a waiter in a hotel a long time ago.

3 A I'll be away for three days. _____ you ever
_____ (look after) a bird before?

B Of course I have. Don't worry. Everything will
be fine.

4 A Wow! You two have got a good suntan.

B Yes. We _____ just _____ (get back)
from two weeks in the Caribbean.

5 A Hi, can I speak to Pat or Harry Skilton, please?

B Let's see. I'm afraid they _____ already
_____ (check out).

6 A The passengers are angry about the late flights.

B I know. I _____ already _____ (deal)
with three complaints today.

- 3 Are sentences 1–10 correct? Change the incorrect sentences.

've known

1 I ~~knew~~ him since I was young.

2 Wendy and Carl already saw our new house.

3 We've run a bed and breakfast since three years.

4 I like your house. How long did you live here?

5 Mark isn't here. He's gone to work.

6 We've set off hours ago, but we're stuck in traffic.

7 We haven't had a holiday this year.

8 Did you check in at the hotel yet?

9 This is the second time I stayed at this hotel.

10 They've got back at six o'clock this morning.

4 Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Present Perfect Simple.

REAL LIVES



José Guerreiro is a head chef in a restaurant for 1,000 people. But it's not a normal restaurant. It's open for breakfast, lunch and dinner and it's always full.

José Guerreiro trained as a chef in Goa, India and ¹ spent (spend) seven years working in restaurants in

Indian cities. Then he saw an advertisement which changed his life.

"I ² _____ (always love) travelling so this seemed perfect," said José. He was offered the job and it ³ _____ (not take) him long to make his decision. Six months later he started work on a cruise ship, *The Sea Princess*.

Fifteen years later, José is Head Chef on the same ship.

"I ⁴ _____ (work) on four ships since I

⁵ _____ (join) the company. But this is the first time I

⁶ _____ (be) Head Chef on a cruise. I

⁷ _____ (never feel) so nervous in my life!"

José shouldn't be nervous. In over 20 years as a chef, he guesses he

⁸ _____ (learn) cooking styles from over 20 countries.

"I can't think of anything I

⁹ _____ (not cook).

I ¹⁰ _____ (deal with) every kind of special diet you can think of!"

he laughed. "We had one passenger who

¹¹ _____ (not can) eat meat, fish, milk products or bread!"

I saw José again at the end of the first

week on the cruise. I asked him: "What

¹² _____ we _____ (eat)

so far, José?"

"So far, passengers ¹³ _____ (drink) 5,000 litres of milk and 150 kilos

of coffee. We ¹⁴ _____ (roast) about 1,000 chickens and made

over 40 birthday and anniversary cakes.

And no one ¹⁵ _____ (complain) yet!"

3B

Lonely Planet

Phrases with *travel*, *get* and *go on*

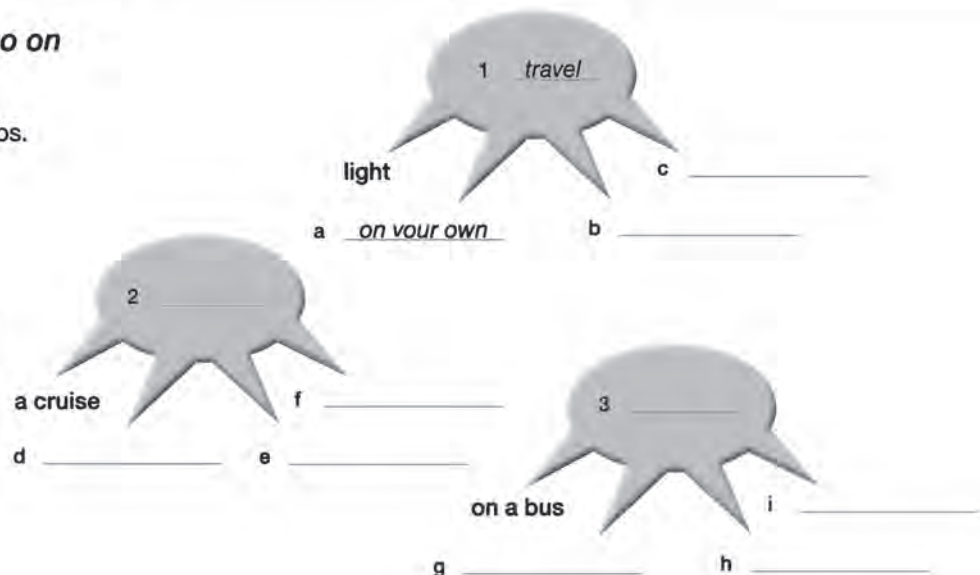
VOCABULARY 3.2

1 a Fill in gaps 1–3 with these verbs.

travel get go on

b Fill in gaps a–i with these words/phrases.

on your own a taxi
off a train a package holiday
business class a guided tour
a trip together into a car



Present Perfect Continuous and Present Perfect Simple

GRAMMAR 3.2

2 Make sentences in the Present Perfect Continuous with *for* or *since*.

- 1 They started going on cruises three years ago.
They've been going on cruises for three years.
- 2 Marta started giving guided tours when she was 16.

- 3 I started looking forward to my holiday six months ago.

- 4 Cambridge University Press published its first book in 1584.

- 5 We started going out together when I was 18.

- 6 He moved into this house two months ago.

3 Choose the correct words. Sometimes both verb forms are possible.

TRAVELLER'S TALES

PHILIP MARTIN has never ¹had/*been having* a permanent home. He's ²travelled/*been travelling* round the world since he left university. "There are over 190 countries in the world and I've ³stayed/*been staying* in about 85 of them," he told me. At the moment he's in the Gambia in Africa. Unfortunately Philip hasn't ⁴felt/*been feeling* well for the last week. "I've ⁵tried/*been trying* a lot of different foods on my travels and I've never ⁶had/*been having* any problems before. But everyone has ⁷looked after/*been looking after* me very well!"

For the last ten years Philip has ⁸kept/*been keeping* a diary of his travels and so far he's ⁹published/*been publishing* two books about his adventures. Since he started writing, Philip hasn't ¹⁰had/*been having* to do other work. He's just ¹¹finished/*been finishing* his third book and he's now planning his journey to South America. "I've ¹²explored/*been exploring* this world for over 15 years, but I've got a long way to go!"



4 Write questions with these words using the Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous. Use the Present Perfect Continuous if possible.

- 1 How long / Jane / wait?
How long has Jane been waiting?
- 2 How many cruises / you / go / on?
How many cruises have you been on?
- 3 How many hotels / you / work / in?

- 4 How many times / you / go / on a package holiday?

- 5 How long / he / take / work home?

- 6 How many times / you / get / a taxi to work?

- 7 How long / you / study / English?

- 8 How long / Tony and Maureen / be / married?

5 Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect Continuous or the Present Perfect Simple. Use the Present Perfect Continuous where possible.

- 1 We 've been watching (watch) a lot of travel programmes recently.
- 2 Why didn't you call me? How _____ you _____ (get around) with a broken leg?
- 3 We _____ (not go) on a guided tour of the city before, so we'd like to go.
- 4 The sun _____ (shine) all weekend. It's wonderful!
- 5 I _____ (go) on package holidays for years and I've never had any problems.
- 6 Lindsay _____ (not take) any time off this year. She works so hard.
- 7 _____ you _____ (know) each other for long?
- 8 I _____ (not travel) first class before and I'm quite excited about it.
- 9 Who is he? He _____ (stand) outside for hours.

face2face

SECOND EDITION

Intermediate Workbook with Key

Nicholas Tims with Chris Redston & Gillie Cunningham

face2face Second edition is a fully updated and redesigned edition of this best-selling general English course for adults and young adults who want to learn quickly and effectively in today's world. Based on the communicative approach, it combines the best in current methodology with innovative new features designed to make learning and teaching easier. Vocabulary and grammar are given equal importance and there is a strong focus on listening and speaking in social situations.

face2face Second edition is fully compatible with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) and gives students regular opportunities to evaluate their progress.

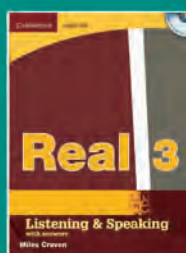
The Workbook contains:

- Fully-updated self-study exercises for every lesson of the Student's Book.
- Pull-out answer key.
- References to the interactive Language Summary at the back of the Student's Book.
- A 24-page Reading and Writing Portfolio linked to the CEFR with a comprehensive list of 'Can do' statements allowing students to track their own progress. The Portfolio contains twelve extra double-page lessons, which can be used for self-study or in the classroom.

Visit www.cambridge.org/elt/face2face for more free learning resources.

B1+ English Profile www.englishprofile.org	
CEFR level:	Cambridge ESOL exams:
	face2face
C1	Advanced Advanced (CAE)
B2	Upper Intermediate First (FCE)
B1 +	Intermediate Preliminary (PET)
B1	Pre-intermediate
A2	Elementary Key (KET)
A1	Starter

Intermediate covers B1+ and starts B2



ISBN 978 0 521 70588 2



ISBN 978 0 521 68655 6



www.cambridge.org/elt/apps

CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH CORPUS

The Cambridge English Corpus is a multi-billion word collection of written and spoken English. It includes the Cambridge Learner Corpus, a unique bank of exam candidate papers.

Our authors study the Corpus to see how English is really used, and to identify typical learner mistakes. This means that Cambridge materials help students to avoid mistakes, and you can be confident the language taught is useful, natural and fully up-to-date.

www.cambridge.org/corpus

CAMBRIDGE QUALITY GUARANTEE



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
www.cambridge.org

ISBN 978-1-107-60954-9

