

A Types of weather



sun



rain



cloud



SNOW



fog



wind



thunder



lightning

B Adjectives and verbs

noun	adjective
sun	sunny
rain	rainy
wind	windy
cloud	cloudy
snow	snowy
fog	foggy
thunder	thundery
lightning	–

C Other useful weather words

It is very **hot** in Mexico – it is often **45 degrees** there in summer.

It is very **cold** in the Arctic – it is often **minus 50 degrees** there.

It can be very **wet** in London – carry an umbrella when you go sightseeing there.

It is very **dry** in the Sahara – it doesn't often rain there.

A **hurricane** is a very strong wind.

A **storm** is when there is a strong wind and rain together.

A **thunderstorm** is when there is thunder, lightning, rain and sometimes wind together.

D Expressions

It's a **sunny day** in Tokyo today, but it's **cloudy** in Hong Kong.

It's **foggy** in Sydney and it's **snowing** / it's **snowy** in Moscow.

It's raining in Barcelona but the **sun is shining** in Granada.

It's a lovely day.

It's a horrible day, isn't it!

What's the weather like in your country in June?

It's usually warm and sunny.

Error warning

We say It's windy / cloudy / foggy / sunny. [NOT It's winding / clouding / fogging / sunning].





Tip




Watch the weather forecast in English on TV or online as often as you can.

Exercises








26.1 Match the words and the symbols.

1 snow 2 sun 3 rain 4 fog 5 lightning 6 wind 7 cloud

a  b  c  d 

e  f  g 

26.2 Look at the chart. Write sentences about the cities in the chart.

	Hanoi	1 It is <u>sunny</u> in Hanoi.
	Hong Kong	2 It is <u>raining</u> in Hong Kong.
	La Paz	3 It is
	Paris	4 It
	Tashkent	5
	Seoul	6
	Washington	7

26.3 Complete these sentences with a word from the opposite page.

- The sun shone every day last month.
- When it, I take my umbrella.
- What's the like in your country in January?
- When it, we can go skiing.
- You see before you hear thunder.
- It is 24 here today.
- It is dangerous to be in a small boat at sea in a
- It is very in Siberia in winter.

26.4 Are these sentences true about the weather in your country? If not, correct them.

- It often snows in December. *It sometimes snows in December.*
- It is usually 40 degrees in summer and minus 20 degrees in winter.
- There are thunderstorms every day in August.
- It is very wet in spring.
- We never have hurricanes.
- Summer is usually hot and dry.

26.5 What do you like to do or not like to do in these types of weather?



- 1 fog 1 don't like to drive. 3 a rainy day 5 a windy day
- 2 sunny weather 4 snow

A Special days

festival	date	what people do
Christmas	25th December	send Christmas cards give presents spend time with their families decorate a Christmas tree eat a lot
New Year's Eve / Hogmanay (Scotland)	31st December	sing and dance toast the New Year
New Year's Day	1st January	a bank holiday [day when most organisations are closed]
Valentine's Day	14th February	send cards to boyfriend / girlfriend / husband / wife
Easter	dates vary	give children Easter eggs [chocolate eggs]
Halloween	31st October	children dress up children knock at doors and ask for sweets
Bonfire Night	5th November	have a bonfire and fireworks



B Food

Traditional UK food is fish and chips  and roast beef and roast potatoes [cooked in the oven] with Yorkshire pudding. [dish made of flour, milk and eggs] 

Chicken tikka masala [a kind of curry] comes from India, but is very popular in the UK. 

C Education

type of school	what it is
nursery school	for children aged 2–4
primary school	for children aged 5–11
secondary school	for children aged 12–18
state school	parents don't pay for children to go here
private school	parents pay for children to go here

D Politics

The UK has a royal family, with a king or a queen.

Political decisions are made at the Houses of Parliament.

The Prime Minister is the political leader of the UK.



Exercises

31.1 Which festivals do these pictures show?



1 Halloween



3



5



2



4



6

31.2 Look at the pictures. Find 10 more words connected with food in the puzzle.



C	H	I	C	K	E	N	F	D	K	N
R	Y	O	R	K	S	H	I	R	E	P
O	C	V	O	M	T	R	S	M	V	U
A	Q	E	W	A	A	T	H	X	L	D
S	M	V	C	S	H	G	E	Q	L	D
T	P	O	T	A	T	O	E	S	C	I
D	F	G	B	L	B	K	U	V	U	N
X	Z	O	E	A	P	I	V	Z	R	G
A	N	D	E	C	H	I	P	S	R	B
C	W	Q	F	T	I	K	K	A	Y	J

31.3 Answer these questions about traditional UK food.

- 1 What do British people traditionally eat with fish? *chips*
- 2 Where does chicken tikka masala come from?
- 3 What is chicken tikka masala a kind of?
- 4 Do British people eat Yorkshire pudding after their main course?
- 5 In or on which part of the cooker do you make roast beef and roast potatoes?

31.4 Which kind of school do these British children go to?

- 1 Meena is seven. Her parents pay for her to go to school. *a private primary school*
- 2 Alex is 14. His school is free.
- 3 Tim and Masha are three.
- 4 Mehmet is ten. His parents don't pay for him to go to school.
- 5 Nick is 16. His parents pay for him to go to school.

31.5 Answer these questions about politics in the UK.

- 1 Who is Prime Minister at the moment?
- 2 Where does the Prime Minister work?
- 3 Who is head of the royal family at the moment?

Tip

Learn about UK life by using the BBC Learning English website which has up-to-date articles and news stories: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/>

46 Talking

A Say (say / said / said)

We use **say** when we report someone's words.

She **said**, 'This is horrible!'

He **said** that he wanted a drink.

We **say** hello / goodbye and we **say** please / thank you / Happy Birthday / Merry Christmas / Happy New Year / Congratulations!
/kəŋgrætʃə'leɪʒnz/



We use **say** when we ask about language.

B Tell (tell / told / told)

Tell is usually followed immediately by a person.

Say is not followed immediately by a person.

Tell is often used with *how* and *wh*-words (when, what, why, where) to find out and give information.

Tell me when you want to have dinner. She **told** me how to send a text message.

You can **tell** someone the time / a story / a joke / your name / address / phone number.

Error warning

He **told** me his name. [NOT He **said** me his name.]

Error warning

Can you **tell** me where the bus station is, please? [NOT Can you **say** me ... ?]

C Ask

Ask is used for questions.

My sister **asked** me where I was going. / My sister **asked** (me), 'Where are you going?'

A: Can I **ask** you a question?

B: Yes.

A: What day of the week were you **born**?

B: Thursday.

You can **ask** someone the way / the time.

You can **ask** somebody to do something and **ask** someone for something.

I **asked** him to turn off his radio. (or I **said**, 'Please turn off your radio.')

She **asked** for the bill. (or She **said**, 'Can I have the bill, please?')



D Speak / talk / answer / reply

I like **talking** to you. [having a conversation with you]

Error warning

Do you **speak** Japanese? (used for languages) [NOT Do you **talk** Japanese?]

Can you **answer** the telephone / the door, please? [pick up the phone / open the door to see who it is]

Teacher: Who can **answer** the next question? Joanna?

He **didn't** **reply** to my email. (also used for letters / faxes / texts) [he did not send me an email back]



Exercises

46.1 Fill the gaps with the correct form of *say* or *tell*.

- 1 Can you *tell* me where the Plaza Hotel is, please?
- 2 She me her name.
- 3 I goodbye to her.
- 4 'Please me a story,' the little boy
- 5 'Come here!' the police officer
- 6 The teacher her students that they were very good.

46.2 What do you say?

- 1 You want to know if an English friend can help you talk to a Russian person who does not know English.

Can you speak Russian?

- 2 You want to know the word for 'tree' in German.

How?

- 3 You want to know the time.

Excuse me, can you



- 4 Your course is finished. You want to say goodbye to your teacher.

I just want to

- 5 You want to know when the exam is.

Can you

- 6 The telephone rings. You are busy cooking food. A friend is watching you. (to your friend)

Can you



46.3 Match the verbs on the left with the words on the right.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1 say | a a letter |
| 2 answer | b someone to help you |
| 3 ask for | c Japanese |
| 4 reply to | d Happy New Year |
| 5 tell | e a friend |
| 6 talk to | f someone a joke |
| 7 ask | g the bill |
| 8 speak | h the door |

46.4 Complete the phrases.

- 1 (on December 24th or 25th) *Happy* Christmas!
- 2 (you want to pay in a restaurant) Can we have, please?
- 3 (on the first day of the year) Year!
- 4 (small child to parent) a story before I go to sleep. Please!

Conjunctions and connecting words

A Basic conjunctions

Conjunctions join two parts of a sentence. They help to show the connection between the two parts of the sentence.

conjunction	example	use
and	Kate is a student and she works part-time.	We use <i>and</i> to give extra information in the second part of the sentence.
but	They are rich but they aren't happy.	We use <i>but</i> when the second part of the sentence contrasts with the first part.
or	You can pay by credit card or cash.	We use <i>or</i> when the second part of the sentence gives a different possibility.
because	We went home early because we were tired.	We use <i>because</i> when the second part of the sentence explains why the first part happened.
so	I felt ill so I didn't go to work.	We use <i>so</i> when the second part of the sentence gives a result of the first part.
when	I went to the party when the babysitter arrived.	We use <i>when</i> to say when the first part of the sentence happened.
before	We left before it started to rain.	We use <i>before</i> to show that the first part of the sentence happened first.
after	We went for a meal after we had seen the film.	We use <i>after</i> to show that the second part of the sentence happened first.
if	You can have some ice cream if you eat your dinner.	We use <i>if</i> to say that the first part of the sentence will only happen after the second part of the sentence happens and it may not happen.

B Other connecting words

These words are useful for making connections between words and phrases.

word	example	use
only	He only sleeps for three hours every night.	We use <i>only</i> to say something is not very big or very much.
like	She looks like her father.	We use <i>like</i> to make a comparison.
than	She works harder than he does.	We use <i>than</i> after a comparative adjective or adverb.
also too as well	He works in the shop and she does also / too / as well .	We use <i>also</i> , <i>too</i> and <i>as well</i> to say something is extra.

Tip

These words are small, but they are very important to learn. Write a translation of the words in the first column of the tables.

Exercises

49.1 Choose one of the words to complete each sentence.

- 1 Sam liked school because / but / if he had many friends there.
- 2 Sam left school so / or / and he joined the navy.
- 3 He hadn't travelled much but / before / after he joined the navy.
- 4 Sam was seasick when / if / so he left the navy.
- 5 He took a job in a bank because / after / or it was near his home.
- 6 He will stay at the bank when / if / before he likes it there.
- 7 If he doesn't like his new job, he'll go to university before / if / or he'll move to London.
- 8 He wants to get married if / when / so he's 25.

49.2 Write down nine sentences from the columns. Use each of the conjunctions once.



Mary agreed to marry Sanjay after they decided to set up a business together.

Mary agreed to marry Sanjay

Mary will marry Sanjay

after
and
because
before
but
if
or
so
when

she loves him.
she loved him.
she doesn't love him.
they had two sons.
he moves to London.
he moved to London.
she won't marry anyone.
he was a pop star.
they decided to set up a business together.

49.3 Fill in the gaps with words from B opposite.



I love swimming, my brother loves swimming ¹ too and my sister likes it very much ² I can swim better ³ they can! Almost all my family loves swimming. My grandmother swims ⁴ a fish but she doesn't swim very often – ⁵ every year or so, now.

49.4 Write six sentences about your family and your habits using *only*, *than*, *like*, *also*, *too* and *as well*.

I play tennis and my mother plays as well. My mother plays better than I do.

49.5 Complete these sentences about yourself.

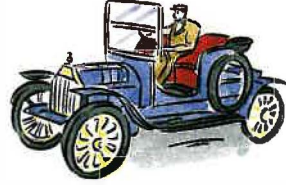
- 1 I'm learning English because
- 2 I'll learn more English if
- 3 I'm learning English and
- 4 I started learning English when
- 5 I can speak some English, so
- 6 I'll learn more English but

Adjectives and adverbs can describe **manner**, i.e. *how* we do something.

A Fast and slow



adjectives This is a **fast** car.
adverbs This car goes **very fast**.



This is a **slow** car.
This car goes **very slowly**.

B Loud /laud/ and quiet /'kwaɪət/



adjectives The music is **too loud**.
adverbs The children sang **loudly**.



It's **very quiet** here.
The teacher speaks **very quietly**.
We can't hear him.

C Good and bad



adjectives She's a **good** driver.
adverbs She drives **well**.



He's a **bad** driver.
He drives **badly**.

D Right and wrong

This sentence is **right**. I like coffee **very much**. [✓]
This sentence is **wrong**. I like **very much** coffee. [✗]

E Expressions with way



He's speaking in a **friendly way**.



She's speaking in an **unfriendly way**.

You're doing that the **wrong way**.
Let me show you the **right way** to do it.



Exercises

53.1 Complete the sentences.

- 1 This train is slow. It goes very slowly..... .
- 2 He is a bad singer. He sings very
- 3 She is always loud. She speaks very
- 4 He's a fast swimmer. He swims very
- 5 This girl is quiet. She always speaks
- 6 He's a good English-speaker. He speaks English

53.2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Please don't play your radio so loudly..... – I'm trying to study.
- 2 Let's take the train, not the fast one.
- 3 Katie is very at French but bad at German.
- 4 Why is Fiona behaving an unfriendly way?
- 5 I hope this is the answer.
- 6 It is better to do something well than to do it
- 7 The children are playing very – they know that grandma is asleep.
- 8 Did I do this exercise right way?

53.3 Are the definitions right or wrong? Use a dictionary.

word	definition	right (✓)	wrong (X)
suddenly	very slowly		X
sadly	in an unhappy way		
strangely	not in a normal way		
quickly	very slowly		
easily	with no difficulty		

53.4 Complete these sentences about yourself and your friends or family.

- 1 My sister plays tennis..... well.
- 2 My badly.
- 3 I fast.
- 4 My slow.
- 5 My quiet.
- 6 I loudly.
- 7 My in a friendly way.
- 8 I the right way.