

A

Objects¹ and materials²¹ things you can see or touch² what something is made of or from

object	material	description
1 a bell	metal	used in hotel receptions
2 a chair	wood	an antique [an object that is old and often rare or beautiful]
3 a hat	fur	made from a real animal
4 a bone	rubber	a toy for dogs
5 a flag	cloth, e.g. cotton	the Italian national flag
6 a shirt	cotton	it has red stripes
7 a top	silk	beautifully soft and stylish
8 a sofa	leather	stylish [fashionable and attractive]
9 a ladder	metal	light and easy to carry
10 a tissue	paper	a soft piece of paper that you use for cleaning your nose
11 a bucket	plastic	used to clean floors

Language help

Most of the materials above can be adjectives or nouns, e.g. *a cotton shirt*, or *a shirt made of cotton*; *a leather sofa*, or *a sofa made of leather*. The exception is wood: a chair made of wood is a **wooden chair**.

B

Shapes and colours



a grey square



a pink star



a navy blue circle



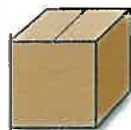
a green semi-circle



a purple heart



a round ball



a square box



shoes with pointed toes

Language help

When we want to say that a shape is 'almost round' or a colour is 'a sort of green', we can also express this idea with the suffix **-ish**, e.g. *She had a **roundish** face*; *He wore a **greenish** tie*.

Exercises

62.1 Put the words into the correct columns.

bell circle pink silk flag grey cotton purple
plastic bucket fur ladder square navy blue

objects	materials	shapes	colours
bell			

62.2 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 a plastic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a scarf |
| 2 a silk | <input type="checkbox"/> | b hat |
| 3 a rubber | <input type="checkbox"/> | c belt |
| 4 a fur | <input type="checkbox"/> | d toy |
| 5 a cotton | <input type="checkbox"/> | e tyre (on the wheel of a car) |
| 6 a leather | <input type="checkbox"/> | f T-shirt |

62.3 Label the objects, and their shape or colour.



1 a grey sofa



3



5



2



4



6

62.4 Which object is being described?

- It's got a point at one end and that's the end you write with. a pencil
- It's a shellfish. It is usually grey, but it goes pink when you cook it.
- It can be metal or plastic and you often put water in it to wash floors.
- It is usually made of wood or metal, and you climb up it.
- At certain times of the month it's round; at others, it's closer to a semi-circle.
- An adult human body has 206 of these.

62.5 **Over to you**

Answer the questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- Do you wear shoes with pointed toes?
- What clothes do you have that are pink, purple or navy blue?
- Do you wear anything that has stripes? If so, what?
- Do you have any clothes that are made from silk or fur?
- What things do you own that are made of leather?

A Containers and contents*



a bag of shopping



a bottle of apple juice



a jar of jam



a bowl of sugar



a jug of water



a packet of crisps



a can of cola



a box of chocolates



a packet of biscuits



a tin of fruit



a bar of chocolate



a carton of orange juice



a tube of toothpaste



a vase of flowers

* the things inside something

Language help

A tin usually has something we eat inside it; a can has something we drink.

B Quantities*

Just a **drop** of milk [a very small amount] and no sugar in my coffee, please.

I've cut three **slices** of beef; that should be enough for the sandwiches. (Or three **pieces** of beef)

I took my boss a **bunch** of flowers when I visited her in hospital.

I need a **sheet** of paper. (Or a **piece/bit** of paper)

Carl bought two **pairs** of trousers and a pair of shoes yesterday.

I bought a **couple** of books. [two, perhaps three]

We saw **several** churches on our way here. [some but not a lot, e.g. between three and eight]

I bought half a **dozen** eggs at the supermarket. [six]

There are a **dozen** students in the class. [twelve]

Could I have a **spoonful** of sugar in my tea?

We've got **plenty** of time. [a lot of]

The company is now making the toys in **large quantities**.

* the amount or number of something

three slices of beef



two sheets of paper



a spoonful of sugar



a bunch of keys



Language help

We can usually use **slice** when talking about pieces of bread, cakes and meat. We can use **bunch** to talk about flowers, grapes, bananas and keys.

Exercises

63.1 How do you pronounce the underlined letters? Use the index to help you.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------|--------------------|---|
| 1 <u>t</u> in | Is it like <u>f</u> ine or <u>w</u> ind? | wind | 5 <u>c</u> ouple | Is it like <u>p</u> ool or <u>c</u> up? |
| 2 <u>p</u> air | Is it like <u>c</u> ar or <u>c</u> are? | | 6 <u>d</u> ozen | Is it like <u>r</u> un or <u>r</u> ob? |
| 3 <u>v</u> ase | Is it like <u>f</u> ar or <u>f</u> ace? | | 7 <u>q</u> uantity | Is it like <u>r</u> an or <u>w</u> ant? |
| 4 <u>t</u> ube | Is it like <u>n</u> oon or <u>n</u> ew? | | | |

63.2 Complete the phrases below.



- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a <u>b</u> ottle..... of water | 6 a of water |
| 2 a of spaghetti | 7 a of matches |
| 3 a of fruit | 8 a of soap |
| 4 a of coffee | 9 a of apples |
| 5 a of milk | |

63.3 Correct the mistake with the container.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 a <u>p</u> acket of chocolate <u>b</u> ar..... | 5 a can of milk |
| 2 a vase of jam | 6 a carton of toothpaste |
| 3 a tube of cigarettes | 7 a jar of flowers |
| 4 a tin of cola | 8 a jug of biscuits |

63.4 Complete the sentences with one word.

- I need two pairs..... of socks inside these shoes.
- I gave her a big of flowers from my garden.
- I cut about six of bread and put them on a plate.
- Could you get half a more chairs?
- The teacher told us to take out a blank of paper.
- I like to put a of cream in my coffee.
- There's no need to hurry – we've got of time.
- I met a of friends – Adri and Danielle – on the way to the station.
- She opened her bag on the table, turned it upside down, and all the fell out.
- Tennis is quite popular in our office. I know people who play.

63.5 Cross out the wrong answer.

- Could you get a carton of *milk* / *juice* / *coffee*?
- I bought a bunch of *grapes* / *bananas* / *apples*.
- There were *a couple of* / *a pair of* / *several* people waiting at the bus stop.
- Would you like a slice of *cake* / *bread* / *biscuit*?
- It's nice with a spoonful of *sugar* / *jam* / *crisps*.
- I bought two pairs of *socks* / *shirts* / *jeans*.
- Have you got a *piece* / *bunch* / *sheet* of paper I could borrow?

A Apologies with common replies

We can apologise [say sorry] in different ways in different situations.

A: I'm (terribly/really) sorry – I've forgotten your book.

Terribly/really makes you sound 'more sorry'.

B: Never mind. That's OK.

A: I beg your pardon – I didn't see you there.

I beg your pardon is a more formal apology, often used if you walk into someone.

B: That's all right. (also That's OK.)

A: (I'm) sorry to disturb you.

We use this phrase when we **interrupt** / speak to someone who is busy working.

B: Don't worry. Come on in. I can finish this later.

A: (I'm) sorry to keep you waiting – I won't be long.

We use this phrase when someone is waiting for us. *I won't be long* = I will be with you very soon.

B: OK. Fine.

A: Excuse me, I won't be a minute.

We use this phrase when we have to leave a room or go somewhere.

B: OK. Fine.

A: I must apologise for the noise last night.

This is a more formal apology, and it is often used in business letters.

B: That's all right. I understand.

A: I'm (really) sorry I'm late.

B: Don't worry.

Common mistakes

I'm sorry I'm late. (NOT I'm sorry for-be late.
OR I'm sorry to-be late.)

B Excuses

We often give an explanation or **excuse** after an apology. An **excuse** is a *reason* for the apology, which may or may not be true. These are excuses students might give for being late for class.

I'm sorry I'm late for class ...

- There was a **delay** / **hold-up** on the underground. [when a train, plane, etc. leaves or arrives later than you expect]
- I was **held up** in traffic. [hold up – cause a delay and make someone late – is often used in the passive]
- My train was **cancelled** [the train company decided not to run the train], and I had to wait half an hour for the next one.
- I **overslept**. [slept longer than I planned or wanted to]

C Thanks and replies

These are some common ways of **thanking** people, with typical replies.

A: Thanks (very much).

A: I've brought your books.

B: Not at all. (also That's OK.)

B: Oh, **cheers**. (*informal*)

A: No problem. (*informal*)

A: I'll post those letters for you.

B: Oh, thank you. **That's very kind of you**. [This is polite and slightly more formal.]

Exercises

64.1 Find three more pairs of phrases that have a similar meaning.

~~thanks very much~~ I'm terribly sorry don't worry never mind
I was held up ~~cheers~~ I beg your pardon there was a delay

thanks very much / cheers

64.2 Complete the dialogues with one word. Contractions (e.g. *I'm*) count as one word.

- A: I'm terribly sorry.
B: That's OK.
- A: Thanks very much.
B: at all.
- A: Sorry to you waiting. I won't be
B: That's all
- A: I'm sorry late. The 7:30 train was, so I had to wait for the next one.
B: That's OK. No
- A: I gave your parents a lift to the station.
B: Oh, thanks. That's very of you.
- A: I must for missing the meeting yesterday afternoon.
B: mind. I'll ask Janice to tell you what happened.
- A: I your pardon. I thought the room was empty.
B: That's OK.

64.3 What could you say in these situations? If it is an apology, give an explanation.

- You walk into someone by accident and he/she almost falls over.
I'm terribly sorry. OR I beg your pardon. I didn't see you.
- You arrange to meet some friends in town at 9 am but you are twenty minutes late.
.....
- Your car has broken down. You're pushing it to the side of the road and a man offers to help.
.....
- You need to speak to your boss but she's working. What do you say when you enter her office?
.....
- You have to leave a meeting to take an important phone call. What do you say to the others?
.....
- You are on the phone but a customer is waiting to talk to you. What can you say to them?
.....
- You are late for an appointment because you had to wait half an hour in traffic.
.....
- Your company promised to send some information to a customer last week. You still haven't sent the information and you must now write to explain. Write the first sentence of your letter.
.....

64.4

Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- Are you ever late for class or work? If so, do you have to apologise to anyone? Do you normally give a reason why you are late? If so, what reasons are most common?
- What other things have you apologised for recently? What did you say? Did you give an excuse?

A Requests and replies

A: Could you pass the salt?

B: Sure. / No problem.

A: Could you possibly help me?

B: Yes, of course.

A: Dima, I wonder if you could help me?

B: Sure.

A: I was wondering if you could lend me some money until tomorrow.

B: No, I'm afraid I can't.
[I'm sorry but I can't.]

Language help

As the requests become bigger it is normal to use longer phrases which sound more polite.

B Asking permission and replies

A: Could I possibly have a look at your magazine?

B: Yes, help yourself.

A: May/Could I open the window?

B: Sure, go ahead.

A: Do you mind if I watch TV?

B: No, go ahead.

Language help

When we answer **go ahead** or **help yourself**, we are giving someone permission to do the thing they have asked.

C Suggestions and replies

We could try that new restaurant.

How about going to a club?

What shall we do tonight?

I don't mind. You choose.

Let's go to the café in the square.

Why don't we go and see a film?

Do you fancy listening to some music?
[do you want to; *informal*]

We can reply with different answers, from positive to negative.

Yeah, (that's a) great idea.
That sounds good.Yes, if you like.
Yeah, I don't mind.No, I don't fancy that.
Mm, I'd rather do something else.
[I would prefer to do something else]

Exercises

65.1 Correct six more mistakes in the dialogue.

- A: ~~Do~~ you like to go out this evening? *Would*
 B: I'm afraid but I haven't got any money.
 A: That's OK. I'll pay. How about go to see a film?
 B: No, I think I'd rather to stay in. I have to do some homework.
 A: Why you don't do your homework this afternoon?
 B: I'm busy this afternoon.
 A: Well, we could to go tomorrow.
 B: Yeah, it's a great idea.

65.2 Match 1–6 with a–f.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 Could you close the door? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | c | a a suggestion |
| 2 May I close the window? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | b a negative reply |
| 3 We could go to the cinema. | <input type="checkbox"/> | | c a request |
| 4 Yeah, great idea. | <input type="checkbox"/> | | d asking for permission |
| 5 I wonder if you could close the door? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | e a positive reply |
| 6 I don't fancy that. | <input type="checkbox"/> | | f a polite request |

65.3 Complete the dialogues with one word. Contractions (e.g. *don't*) count as one word.

- 1 A: What ~~would~~ you like to do this weekend?
 B: I don't You decide.
- 2 A: Could you open that window? It's very hot in here.
 B: Yes, of
- 3 A: I was if you could give me a lift to Luke's this evening.
 B: Sure, no
- 4 A: What do you doing this evening?
 B: I don't Any ideas?
 A: Why we go to the cinema? We haven't been for ages.
 B: Yeah, that's a great
- 5 A: Do you if I use your phone?
 B: No, go
- 6 A: OK. Where we go on Saturday?
 B: How going to the beach if the weather's nice?
 A: Yeah. Or we try that new sports centre just outside town.
 B: Mmm. I think I'd go to the beach.
 A: Yes, OK, if you

65.4 Reply to the questions. Try to give a different answer each time.

- 1 Could I borrow your pen for a minute? *Yes, sure*.....
 2 Could you possibly post a letter for me?
- 3 I was wondering if you've got a suitcase you could lend me?
- 4 Do you mind if I take this chair?
- 5 I've got some tickets for a concert. Do you fancy going?
- 6 How about going to a football match at the weekend?
- 7 Why don't we meet this afternoon and practise our English?

A Asking someone for their opinion

What do you think of his new book / Tom's girlfriend? [asking about a specific thing or person]

What do you think about global warming / cosmetic surgery? [asking about a general topic]

How do you feel about working with the others?

B Introducing your own opinion

Personally, I think Helena was probably right.

Personally, I feel that we should increase the price.

In my opinion [I think], we need to change the direction of the company.

My view/feeling is [my opinion is] that we need to wait a bit longer.

Common mistakes

Personally, I don't think it's a good idea. (NOT I think it's not a good idea.)

In my opinion, motorbikes are dangerous. (NOT On my opinion OR In my meaning)

In most situations, it is probably easier and more natural to use **personally**.

C Giving the opinion of others

The newspaper says that his death was not an accident. (NOT It's written in the newspaper)

According to the paper [the paper says], the government didn't know about it.

D Agreeing and disagreeing (with someone)

I totally agree (with you). [agree completely, 100%]

I partly agree (with you). [agree but not completely]

I agree (with you) to a certain extent. [partly agree]

Common mistakes

I agree with you. (NOT I'm agree with you.)

Do you agree? (NOT Are you agree?)

In British English, it is common to agree with someone before giving a different opinion.

That's true, but I think ...

I see what you mean, [I understand what you are saying] but ...

I agree to some extent, but ...

I think that's a good point [idea or opinion], but ...

I take your point [I understand and partly agree with your opinion], but ...

E Giving a strong opinion

I feel very strongly about military service. I think everyone should do it.

I think you're absolutely right/wrong. [100% correct/wrong]

I don't agree at all.
[I completely disagree]

I disagree completely.
[100% don't agree]



Exercises

66.1 Complete the questions in different ways to ask people their opinion.

- 1 What do you think *about*..... sending people to Mars?
- 2 these shoes? Do you like them?
- 3 having more responsibility?

66.2 Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A: Did you think he was right in what he said?
B: Not completely, but I *partly*..... agreed with him.
- 2 A: What did you think the film?
B: Well, I didn't like it.
- 3 A: Do you agree with her?
B: Yes, to a certain
- 4 A: She feels very about protecting the environment.
B: Yes, I know, and I think she's absolutely
- 5 A:, I think all politicians tell lies.
B: Sorry, but I completely.
- 6 A: We can't send everyone to university.
B: Yes, that's, but we should give everyone a chance to go.
- 7 A: My is that we should make all chocolate and sweets more expensive, and then people couldn't afford to eat so many things that are bad for them.
B: That's a good, but it seems unfair on people who don't eat too many sweet things.
- 8 A: I see what you about spending more money, but can we afford it?
B: Well, in my we have no choice.

66.3 Rewrite the sentences using the words in capitals. Keep a similar meaning.

- 1 I think you're right. AGREE *I agree with you*.....
- 2 I think the club needs new players. OPINION
- 3 I completely disagree with you. AT ALL
- 4 The newspaper says the fire was started on purpose. ACCORDING
- 5 I partly agree with her. EXTENT
- 6 I see what you mean, but I'm not sure I agree. POINT



66.4

Over to you

Respond to the statements with your own opinion. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- 1 I think most women are happy to stay at home and be a mother and housewife.
.....
- 2 Personally I don't think the government should give so much money to people who don't work.
.....
- 3 My feeling is that we should give more money to poor countries in other parts of the world.
.....
- 4 I think we should make it more expensive to drive a car in order to reduce the number of cars.
.....

A Likes and dislikes

	agree	disagree
I love rock music. I'm really into dance music. [like it very much; <i>infm</i>] I like a lot of pop music. 	So do I. / Me too. So am I. / Me too. So do I. / Me too.	Really? I don't. Really? I'm not. Do you? I hate it.
I quite like salsa and samba. I don't mind jazz. [it's OK]	So do I. / Me too. Yeah, it's OK.	Oh, I'm not very keen. Oh, I can't stand it.
I'm not very keen on folk music. I can't stand classical music. [dislike it very much; <i>infm</i>] I hate opera. 	Neither am I. / Me neither. Neither can I. / Me neither. So do I. / Me too.	Really? I love it. Really? I quite like it.

Language help

Many of these verbs can be followed by a noun or an *-ing* form, e.g. *I love driving, I like singing, I don't mind work, I dislike driving, I can't stand getting up early, I hate cold weather.*

B Attitudes and interests

My **attitude** to a lot of things has changed over the years. [how you think or feel about something]

I **used to** like chips. [I liked chips in the past but not now.]

I used to play computer games, but now they **don't interest** me. [I don't find them interesting.]

I'm very **interested in** modern architecture, but I used to think it was awful.

I used to go swimming a lot, but now I **don't go at all**. [*at all* makes a negative stronger]

Mark and I used to have the **same interests** [things we enjoy doing], but now it seems we **have nothing in common**. [have no interests that are similar; *opp* have a lot in common]

Common mistakes

I'm interested in seeing that. (NOT I'm interest in seeing that; OR I'm interested to see that.)

It takes time to **get used to** [become familiar with] living in a different country.

I didn't like my new glasses at first, but now I've **got used to** them.

I found the winters very cold at first, but you **get used to** it.

C Which do you, or would you, prefer?

A: Which do you **prefer** in general, tea or coffee? [like more]

B: Well, I **prefer** coffee to tea in the morning, but in the afternoon I usually drink tea.

A: Tonight, we can go to the cinema or the theatre. Which **would you prefer**?

B: I think I'd **prefer to** go to the cinema. (*syn* I'd rather)

Exercises

67.1 Correct the mistakes in B's replies.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 A: I can drive.
B: So do I. <u>can</u> | 5 A: I don't like shopping.
B: Me too. |
| 2 A: I love modern art.
B: Yes, so I do. | 6 A: Do you like football?
B: Yes, but I prefer rugby than football.
..... |
| 3 A: Do you like chocolate?
B: Yes, I like very much. | 7 A: Do you like this?
B: No, I'm not interest in music.
..... |
| 4 A: Do you like it in England?
B: Yes, I'm getting used to live here. | |

67.2 Complete each sentence with one word.

- My sister loves Robbie Williams, but I can't stand..... him.
- The two boys have nothing in ; they're completely different.
- The others enjoyed the film, but I didn't like it at
- I love the cinema, but this particular film doesn't me.
- Carole is really modern art at the moment. Personally, I hate it.
- I to love cheese, but I never eat it now.
- A: Would you like to go out? B: I'd stay here, actually. Is that OK with you?
- I didn't like raw fish at first, but I'm used to it now.

67.3 Agree with the statements using *so* or *neither* and the correct verb. Then agree using *Me too* or *Me neither*.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 I love this ice cream. | <u>So do I.</u> | <u>Me too.</u> |
| 2 I like strawberries. | ..... | ..... |
| 3 I don't like cold tea. | ..... | ..... |
| 4 I can't work with music on. | ..... | ..... |
| 5 I'm single. | ..... | ..... |
| 6 I'm not married. | ..... | ..... |
| 7 I've got a cat. | ..... | ..... |

67.4 Rewrite the sentences using the word in capitals. Keep a similar meaning.

- He likes salsa. INTO He's into salsa......
- I hate these new shoes. STAND
.....
- She'd prefer to go home. RATHER
.....
- I don't like James Bond films very much. KEEN
.....
- I think the new building is alright. MIND
.....
- I went riding a lot in the past, but not now. USED
.....
- We have a lot of the same interests. COMMON
.....
- I'm becoming familiar with this new computer. USED
.....
- I don't feel the same way about work now. ATTITUDE
.....

67.5

Over to you

Complete the sentences. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| I really like | I prefer to |
| I don't mind | doesn't interest me. |
| I can't stand | I used to |