

Unit 2

13 Unit 2

adj. **valuable**

adj. **worthless**

If something costs a lot or is very important, it is **valuable**.
Worthless is the opposite.

Q. Are you wearing anything valuable ?

A. No, I'm not wearing anything valuable.

Q. Do you think a good education is valuable ?

A. Yes, I think a good education is valuable.

Q. Are old stamps always worthless ?

A. No, old stamps are sometimes very valuable.

Q. Are your friends valuable to you ?

A. Yes, my friends are valuable to me.

adj. **precious** *n.* **jewellery** (uncountable) *n.* **stone**

Q. Give me an example of a precious stone.

A. A diamond is an example of a precious stone.

Q. Give me an example of a precious metal.

A. Gold is an example of a precious metal.

Q. What kind of jewellery is it traditional to give your husband/wife at a wedding ?

A. It's traditional to give your wife a ring at a wedding.

Q. What kind of jewellery often has precious stones ?

A. Necklaces often have precious stones.

Q. What kind of things are made out of stone ?

A. Walls and cathedrals are made out of stone.

v. to be worth

If something is **worth** £10, you would get £10 if you sold it.
eg. My watch cost £100 when I bought it but it is only **worth** about £50 now.

Q. How much did you pay for your watch?

A. I paid £50 for my watch.

Q. When did you buy it ?

A. I bought it 2 years ago.

Q. How much do you think it is worth now?

A. I think it's worth about £20 now.

Q. How much do you think my ring is worth?

* A. I think your ring's worth about £250 now.

Q. What kind of things are worth more the longer you keep them ?

A. Antiques, pictures and wine are all worth more the longer you keep them.

Q. Are holidays always worth the money ?

A. No, holidays are not always worth the money.

expr. to be worth + gerund

If something is **worth doing** it's a good idea and there are good reasons to do it.

If something isn't **worth doing** it's probably a waste of time.

eg. It is **worth looking** up new words in a dictionary.

It is not **worth washing** your car while its raining.

Q. Is it worth learning English ?

A. Yes, it's worth learning English.

Q. Do you think it's worth spending a lot of money on good food ?

A. Yes, I think it's worth spending a lot of money on good food.

Q. Do you think it's worth spending a lot of money on an expensive car ?

A. No, I don't think it's worth spending a lot of money on an expensive car.

Q. Do you think it is worth having a smoke alarm at home?

A. Yes, I think it's worth having a **smoke alarm** at home.

14 Unit 2

Q. Is it worth learning a foreign language if you are going to work in that country ?

A. Yes, it's worth learning a foreign language if you're going to work in that country.

Q. Is it worth learning a foreign language if you are going on a short holiday ?

A. No, it isn't worth learning a foreign language if you're going on a short holiday.

Q. How much do you think it is worth spending on a haircut ?

A. I think it's worth spending about £10 on a haircut.

linking words and clauses

1. And, but, because, when, while and if are all examples of **linking words.**

We use **linking words** to join two sentences together.

When sentences are joined together by a linking word we call them **clauses**.

I went home. I was ill. = two sentences

I went home because I was ill. = one sentence

This sentence has two **clauses** joined by the **linking word** 'because'.

Remember that a **clause** always has a verb in it.

2. A linking word can go between the two clauses or at the beginning.

eg. If the fax is not working, you should post the information.

OR You should post the information if the fax is not working.

When the linking word is at the beginning, there should be a **comma** (,) between the clauses.

Not all linking words can go in both places. 'And' can only go in the middle.

eg. My brother is called Bruce and my sister is called Sheila.

The linking word 'and' cannot be moved to the beginning.

exercise

Put the following linking words into these sentences.

after before so while because but if

1. I'll wait here in the car while you go and buy some cigarettes.
2. Because you are my friend I will lend you the money that you need.
3. Before she met me, she was married to a film star.
4. You have finished all your work so you can go home.
5. I have to take a shower after playing tennis.
6. If anyone wants me, you can find me in the office.

v. to treat

n. treatment

1. the way people **treat** you is the way they behave towards you

eg. I left my job because my boss **treated** me badly.

Q. If you kicked a dog, would you be treating it well or badly ?

A. If you kicked a dog, you'd be treating it badly.

Q. Do you always treat strangers politely ?

A. Yes, I always treat strangers politely.

Q. Would you leave a good job if you were treated badly?

A. Yes, I would leave a good job if I were treated badly.

Q. Do we always treat our friends and family well ?

A. No, we don't always treat our friends and family well.

15 Unit 2

2. **to treat** someone like + noun

eg. My grandparents still **treated me like a child** when I was 25.

Q. Do they sometimes treat you like a criminal at customs ?

A. Yes, they sometimes treat you like a criminal at customs.

Q. Have you ever had a job where your boss treated you like a child?

A. No, I've never had a job where my boss treated me like a child.

3. to try to cure an illness or an ill person

eg. Doctors **treat** patients in hospital.

Paracetamol is a good **treatment** for a headache.

Q. Who treats patients in a hospital?

A. Doctors treat patients in a hospital.

Q. Have you ever been treated in hospital?

A. Yes, I was treated for a broken arm last year.

Q. What is the best treatment for a hangover ?

A. I think drinking water is the best treatment for a hangover.

Q. What do we call people who treat sick animals?

A. We call people who treat sick animals vets.

adj. **gentle**

adj. **rough**

Q. Would you treat a baby roughly or gently?

A. I'd treat a baby gently.

Q. Have you ever been treated roughly by anyone?

A. Yes, I've been treated roughly by my brother.

Q. What kind of sports are very rough?

A. American football and rugby are very rough.

Q. What kind of people have to have a gentle touch?*

A. Doctors have to have a gentle touch.

n. **situation**

We use the word **situation** to talk about what is happening in a particular place at a particular time.

eg. It was an embarrassing **situation** when I didn't have enough money to pay for dinner.

Q. Have you ever been in a really embarrassing situation?

A. Yes, I went shopping last week and left my money at home.

Q. Have you ever been in a dangerous situation ?

A. No, I've never been in a dangerous situation.

Q. If you were unhappy with your situation at work, what would you do ?

A. I would resign if I were unhappy with my situation at work.

Q. In what kind of situation would you give an order ?

A. You would give an order if you were a boss.

Q. In what kind of situation would you behave very politely ?

A. You'd behave very politely in a job interview.

adj. **temporary**

adj. **permanent**

If something is **temporary**, we know it will not continue for a long time.
The opposite of temporary is **permanent**.

Q. Is a summer job temporary or permanent?

A. A summer job is temporary.

Q. Do you have a permanent job?

A. Yes, I have a permanent job in my country.

Q. Are you living in this city temporarily?

A. Yes, I'm living in this city temporarily

Q. What is your permanent address?

A. My permanent address is 10, Oxford Street, London, United Kingdom.

16 Unit 2

Q. What can cause permanent damage to your health?

A. Smoking can cause permanent damage to your health.

Q. Give me some examples of temporary accommodation.

A. Hotels and hostels are some examples of temporary accommodation.

continuous tenses for temporary situations

We often use continuous tenses for temporary situations.

eg. I **live** in London.

I **am living** with my brother (while I look for some accommodation).

eg. I **worked** for the government for five years.

I **was working** on a farm last summer.

Q. Where are you living at the moment?

A. I'm living in London at the moment.

Q. Is that where you usually live?

A. No, it's not where I usually live.

Q. Are you working at the moment ?

A. Yes, I'm working at the moment.

Q. Is that your permanent job?

A. Yes, it's my permanent job.

Q. What were you doing at this time last year?

A. I was working on a farm in the south of France at this time last year.

Q. Were you living in the same place last year as you are now?

A. No, I wasn't living in the same place last year as I am now.

Q. Is it worth recycling things or do you think it is a waste of time?

A. I think it's worth recycling things.

Q. Tell the class about a dangerous situation you have been in.

A. I went swimming with sharks in Australia 2 years ago.

v. to affect

n. effect

To **affect** means to cause a change in something.

eg. Pollution **affects** the environment.

What you eat has an **effect** on your health.

Q. Does the weather affect your mood?

A. Yes, the weather sometimes affects my mood.

Q. How does alcohol affect your mood?

A. Alcohols makes me feel happy.

Q. What kind of things have a bad effect on the environment?

A. Pollution has a bad effect on the environment.

Q. Do smoking and drinking have good or bad effects on people's health?

A. Smoking and drinking have bad effects on people's health.

Q. How do they affect our health ?

A. Smoking causes lung cancer and drinking causes high blood pressure.

the present perfect continuous

The construction of the present perfect continuous is :

subject + have been + present participle

eg. We **have been working** hard.

1. We use this tense for an action that started in the past and is still happening in the present.

eg. I **have been waiting** here for half an hour.

(I started waiting half an hour ago and I'm still waiting now.)

Q. How long have you been learning English at this school?

A. I've been learning English at this school for one year.

Q. How long have you been living in this city?

A. I've been living in this city for 2 years.

17 Unit 2

2. There are three kinds of situation when we use the present perfect continuous.

i. To talk about how long something has been happening, particularly with temporary situations.

eg. He **has been working** on a farm all summer.

Q. How long have you been sitting in this classroom ?

A. I've been sitting in this classroom for about half an hour.

Q. How long have I been teaching English?

A. You've been teaching me English for 6 weeks.

Q. How long have you been studying book 3?

A. I've been studying book 3 for 2 weeks.

Q. How long have you been wearing that shirt?

A. I've been wearing this shirt for 6 hours.

ii. Recent actions that cause present effects.

eg. My clothes are dirty. I **have been working** in the garden.

Q. Use the present perfect continuous to give reasons for these situations.

eg. His hands are dirty. He **has been repairing** his bicycle.

a. The streets are wet. What has been happening ?

A. It has been raining.

b. He is very tired. What has he been doing ?

A. He's been working very hard.

c. Her English is much better than it used to be. . What has she been doing ?

A. She's been practicing a lot.

d. He doesn't understand what the teacher is talking about. What hasn't he been doing ?

A. He hasn't been listening.

e. Her eyes are red. What has she been doing ?

A. She's been crying.

iii. We use the present perfect continuous for recent habits or repeated activities.

eg. My wife **has been getting** home very late from work recently.

Q. Have you been sleeping well recently?

A. Yes, I've been sleeping very well recently.

Q. Have you been studying hard recently?

A. No, I haven't been studying hard recently.

Q. Have you been eating healthy food recently?

A. Yes, I've been eating healthy food recently.

Q. Have you been drinking a lot recently?

A. No, I haven't been drinking a lot recently.

n. sense of humour *n. sarcasm* *adj* **sarcastic**

Your **sense of humour** is the kind of things that you think are funny. If you have a **good sense of humour** you often laugh at things and make other people laugh.

If you say the opposite of what you think in order to be funny, you are being **sarcastic**.

eg. "I think English people are always so happy because they have such nice weather."

Q. Do you like people with no sense of humour?

A. No, I don't like people with no sense of humour.

Q. Do you think someone's sense of humour depends on their nationality?

A. Yes, I think someone's sense of humour depends on their nationality.

Q. Do you have a sarcastic sense of humour?

A. Yes, I have a sarcastic sense of humour.

18 Unit 2

Q. Do you like my clothes/haircut ?

A. Yes, I like your clothes.

Q. Do you really like them or are you being sarcastic?*

A. I'm being sarcastic.

adj. intelligent *n. intelligence* *n. genius*

Q. Do you think mice are intelligent animals?

A. No, I don't think mice are intelligent animals.

Q. Give me an example of a very intelligent animal ?

A. A dolphin is an example of a very intelligent animal.

Q. Give me an example of a famous genius?

A. Albert Einstein was a famous genius.

Q. Do you have to be a genius to understand English grammar?

A. No, you don't have to be a genius to understand English grammar.

Q. Do you think intelligence is something you can learn or something you are born with ?

A. I think intelligence is something you are born with

Q. Do you think dogs are more or less intelligent than cats?

A. I think dogs are more intelligent than cats.

n. **theory**
in theory

n. **practice** (uncountable)
in practice

A **theory** is the idea that something is possible or true.

Practice is doing something in real life.

eg. Einstein's **theories** changed the way we understand the world.

In theory there is enough food in the world for everyone, but **in practice** many people don't have enough food.

Q. Which scientist became famous for his *General Theory of Relativity*?

A. Albert Einstein became famous for his *General Theory of Relativity*.

Q. Do you believe the theory that humans used to be monkeys ?

A. Yes, I believe the theory that humans used to be monkeys.

Q. In theory can you teach yourself a foreign language from a book?

A. Yes, in theory you can you teach yourself a foreign language from a book.

Q. Do you think this really works in practice ?

A. No, I don't think it really works in practice.

Q. In theory computers make our lives easier, but in practice what kind of problems can they cause ?

A. In practice, computers can be bad for your eyes and can be very expensive.

Q. In theory anyone can become rich if they work hard, but do you think this is true in practice ?

A. No, I don't think it's true in practice.

Q. Do your plans usually work in practice ?

A. Yes, my plans usually work in practice.

Q. Are there any funny people in your country who are famous for being sarcastic ?

A. No, there aren't any funny people in my country who are famous for being sarcastic.

Q. If someone drinks too much, can it have an effect on their work?

A. Yes, if someone drinks too much, they find it very difficult to concentrate.

Q. Have you been taking exercise recently?

A. Yes, I've been taking exercise recently.

Q. Have you ever tried to do something that was easy in theory but really difficult in practice?

A. Yes, taking my driving test was easy in theory but really difficult in practice.

adj. **stupid**

adj. **silly/daft**

n. **idiot**

eg. I failed my exam because I made too many **silly** mistakes.
English people sometimes say, "Don't be **stupid/silly/an idiot!**" when they think something is a bad idea or they don't agree with someone.
These expressions are impolite.

Q. Do you think people who get drunk and violent are silly or stupid ? A. I think people who get drunk and violent are stupid.

19 Unit 2

Q. If you were late for school because you got on the wrong bus, would you be silly or stupid?

A. If you were late for school because you got on the wrong bus, you'd be silly.

Q. How would you feel if someone called you an idiot?

A. I'd feel stupid if someone called me an idiot.

Q. Have you ever felt stupid because you couldn't understand something?

A. Yes, I felt stupid because I couldn't understand French.

Q. Give me an example of silly behaviour.

A. Leaving your wallet on a train is an example of silly behaviour.

Q. Give me an example of stupid behaviour.

A. Not wearing your helmet on a motorbike is an example of stupid behaviour.

adj. **serious**

expr. to take something **seriously**

1. A **serious** person is someone who usually thinks carefully about things and

doesn't like silly behaviour.

If you **take something seriously**, you think it is important and worth doing well.

Q. Do news readers usually look serious on television ?

A. Yes, news readers usually look serious on television.

Q. Do you take studying English seriously ?

A. Yes, I take studying English seriously.

Q. Did you take your education seriously at school ?

A. Yes, I took my education seriously at school.

conj. **However**

However is a linking word. It has the same meaning as **but**.

There are three differences between **however** and **but**.

1. **However** is more formal than **but** and we usually use it in written English. We do not use it a lot when speaking.

2. **However** does not link clauses together in one sentence.
eg. I didn't like him when I first met him **but** we are very good friends now.

I didn't like him when I first met him. **However**, we are very good friends now.

3. **However** can go in different places in a sentence.

Usually we put it at the beginning of a sentence.

eg. We were sure that we paid the bill. **However**, the manager did not believe us.

It can also go at the end of a sentence, after a comma.

eg. We were sure we had paid the bill. The manager didn't believe us, **however**.

Or it can go in the middle of a sentence, between two commas.

eg. We were sure that we paid the bill. The manager, **however**, didn't believe us.

Q. Which linking word has the same meaning as however?

A. But has the same meaning as however.

Q. Is however more common in written or spoken English?

A. However is more common in written English.

Q. Does however join clauses in the same sentence?

A. No, however doesn't join clauses in the same sentence.

Q. Make a sentence with however.

A. It's raining. However, I'm still going to play football.

20 Unit 2

adj. **practical**

adj. **impractical**

If someone is **practical**, they find the easiest and best way to do something.

eg. Trains were the first **practical** way for people to travel very long distances.

Q. Is it practical to live a long way from where you work?

A. No, it's impractical to live a long way from where you work.

Q. Does experience teach you to be practical?

A. Yes, experience teaches you to be practical.

Q. In what kind of jobs do you need to be practical?

A. You need to be practical if you are a builder.

Q. What would be a practical thing to buy if you kept waking up late?

A. An alarm clock would be a practical thing to buy if you kept waking up late.

Q. What would be a practical thing to buy if you wanted to visit a famous foreign city?

A. A guidebook would be a practical thing to buy if you wanted to visit a famous foreign city.

Q. What would be a practical thing to buy if your bedroom was very cold in the winter?

A. A heater would be a practical thing to buy if your bedroom was very cold in the winter.

Q. What would be the practical thing to do if you couldn't repair something yourself ?

A. If you couldn't repair something yourself, the practical thing to do would be to ask somebody to help you.

Q. What kind of things do you think are worth taking seriously ?

A. I think it's worth taking your job seriously.

Q. Have you ever been treated like an idiot in a foreign country because you couldn't speak a foreign language ?

A. Yes, I was treated like an idiot in France.

Q. What is one of the most stupid things you have ever done ?

A. Leaving my wallet on the backseat of my car is one of the most stupid things I've ever done.

v. to hang (up)

hung

hung

n. hanger

v. to fold

Q. What kind of things hang from the ceiling?

A. Lights sometimes hang from the ceiling.

Q. Where would you hang a picture?

A. I would hang a picture on the wall.

Q. Where would you hang a wet towel?

A. I would hang a wet towel on the back of a chair.

Q. What kind of clothes do you hang on a hanger?

A. You hang coats and dresses on a hanger.

Q. Do you fold jumpers or hang them up ?

A. I fold jumpers.

n. **advertising**

v. **to advertise**

n. **advertisement** (advert/ad)

n. **product**

Q. Would you like to work in advertising?

A. No, I wouldn't like to work in advertising.

Q. Have you ever advertised anything in a newspaper or magazine?

A. Yes, I've advertised a bicycle in a newspaper.

Q. What products are made by Honda?

A. Cars and motorbikes are made by Honda.

Q. What products are made by Pepsi Co. ?

A. Soft drinks are made by Pepsi Co.

Q. Have you ever bought a particular product because you liked the advertisement ?

A. Yes, I bought a CD player last year because I liked the advertisement.

v. **to replace** *v / n.* **guarantee**

adj. **guaranteed**

If you **replace** an old **light bulb**, you put a new one in.

If a product is sold with a **guarantee** it means the company promises to repair or **replace** it if it stops working.

Q. What kind of things do you often have to replace ?*

A. You often have to replace batteries and light bulbs.

21 Unit 2

Q. Do all products have a guarantee?

A. No, not all products have a guarantee.

Q. Which parts of the body can be replaced?

A. The heart, lungs and liver can be replaced.

Q. Is your watch guaranteed?

A. Yes, my watch is guaranteed.

Q. How long does the guarantee last?

A. For one year.

Q. If you buy something that is guaranteed, does the shop have to replace it if it doesn't work ?

A. Yes, if you buy something that is guaranteed, the shop has to replace it if it doesn't work.

Q. Do you fold your clothes carefully after washing them ?

A. No, I don't fold my clothes carefully after washing them.

Q. Where is a practical place to hang winter coats in summer?

A. A practical place to hang winter coats in summer is at the back of a wardrobe.

Q. Are very intelligent people sometimes not very practical ?

A. Yes, very intelligent people are sometimes not very practical.

Q. What kind of products are advertised on television ?

A. Electrical products are advertised on television.

Q. When you go on holiday are you always guaranteed to have a good time ?

A. No, when you go on holiday, you're not always guaranteed to have a good time.

v. to exaggerate

n. exaggeration

We **exaggerate** when we say that something is bigger, better, worse etc. than it really is.

Q. Do children sometimes exaggerate when they tell each other stories ? A. Yes, children sometimes exaggerate when they tell each other stories.

Q. Why do you think journalists sometimes exaggerate news stories?

A. I think journalists sometimes exaggerate news stories to sell more newspapers.

Q. Have you ever exaggerated an illness so you could have a day off school or work?

A. No, I've never exaggerated an illness so I could have a day off school.

Q. Are companies allowed to exaggerate about their products in advertisements ?

A. No, companies are not allowed to exaggerate about their products in advertisements.

v. to avoid + gerund / noun

If you **avoid** doing something, you find a way not to do it.
eg. Children often try to **avoid** doing their homework.
Lazy people **avoid** hard work.

Q. Did you use to avoid tidying your room ?

A. Yes, I always used to avoid tidying my room.

Q. Have you ever tried to avoid playing sport at school?

A. No, I've never tried to avoid playing sport at school.

Q. Do you try to avoid traveling during the rush hour?

A. Yes, I try to avoid traveling during the rush hour.

Q. How can you avoid falling asleep when driving long distances ?

A. You can avoid falling asleep when driving long distances by drinking coffee.

n. trouble to be / get in trouble (with someone)

If you are **in trouble** other people are angry, because you have done something badly.

Q. What parts of the body often give people trouble?

A. The knees and the back often give people trouble.

Q. Have you ever had back trouble ?

A. Yes, I have had back trouble.

Q. Did you ever get in trouble with your teachers at school?

A. Yes, I always got in trouble with your teachers at school.

Q. What do you think car/engine trouble is?

A. I think car trouble is when your car breaks down.

Q. What would I mean if I said something was 'no trouble'?

A. If you said something was 'no trouble', you'd mean 'no problem'.

Q. Who would you call if you were in trouble with the Police ?

A. If I were in trouble with the Police, I would call a lawyer.

22 Unit 2

to have trouble + gerund

If you **have trouble** doing something, you find it difficult to do

Q. Do you have trouble understanding English people when they speak very quickly?

A. Yes, I sometimes have trouble understanding English people when they speak very quickly.

Q. Have you ever had trouble finding accommodation?

A. Yes, I have had trouble finding accommodation.

Q. Have you ever had trouble finding someone's house?

A. No, I've never had trouble finding someone's house.

Q. What kind of people have trouble getting clothes that are the right size?

A. Tall people have trouble getting clothes that are the right size.

NB. Trouble is usually a singular, uncountable noun.

We don't describe one particular situation as 'a trouble'.

Instead, we use the word 'problem'.

eg. I am having some trouble with my computer. (uncountable)

There are two problems, the memory and the keyboard. (countable)

v. to own

adj. own

If you **own** something it belongs to you.

eg. My sister **owns** a local pub.

We use the adjective **own** to show that something is used or belongs to one particular person.

There is always a possessive adjective (my, her etc.) before **own**, and never an article.

eg. I didn't have **my own** room when I was a child but I shared with my sister.

Q. Do you own your home or do you rent it?

A. I rent it.

Q. Do you have your own car?

A. Yes, I have my own car.

Q. What do students do if they don't have their own book?

A. If students don't have their own book, they share.

Q. Do you know anyone who owns two houses?

A. Yes, my best friend owns two houses.