



A



B



C



D

## Lead-in

- 1 a** Match the types of house in the photos with 1–4 below.  
 1 detached house   2 terraced houses   3 apartments   4 villa
- b** Now match the types of houses with these descriptions.
- a a home in a building with lots of others
  - b a big house with a garden, often near the sea
  - c a house with no others joined to it
  - d a house with another house on each side

- 2** Where can you do these activities? Match the rooms with the activities.

cook   eat   have a shower   keep things you don't use   sleep  
 watch TV   work

attic   bathroom   bedroom   dining room   kitchen   living room  
 shower room   study

*Cook – You can cook in the kitchen.*

- 3** Look at the compass and answer the questions.
- 1 What is in the north of your country? (the centre/the south/the west/the east)
  - 2 Which part of your country do you live in? Where is your capital city?



- 4 a** What's important to you about your home?
- 1 type of house   2 number/type of rooms   3 location (where it is)
- b** Where would you like to live? Why?

# 5.1 Dream homes

Grammar *there is/there are*

Can do talk about your home

## Reading

- 1 What kind of home do you live in? Do you like your home? Why/Why not?
- 2 **a** Look at the text quickly. What is unusual about each home?
  - b** Read the text and match the features with the house.
    - 1 It is ...
      - a by lake.
      - b not hot during the day.
      - c near a town.
    - 2 It has ...
      - a a room at the top of the house.
      - b a room below the house.
      - c a room to work in.
  - c** Do you like these houses? Which one do you prefer?

## Vocabulary | homes

- 3 **a** Write words from the text in the correct column.

Type of building	Rooms	Other features	Adjectives describing house
<i>detached house</i>	<i>bathroom</i>	<i>garden</i>	<i>beautiful</i>

- b** Find out about your partner's home.  
*Do you live in a house or an apartment? Is it detached? Does it have a garden? Is it near the town? etc.*
- 4 Look at the Lifelong learning box. Read the tip and complete the exercise.

### Personalise it!

! When you want to learn new words, it is useful to write them in a personal sentence, e.g. shower room – *We have a bathroom and a shower room in our house.*

Write sentences about your home, using each of these words.

- 1 central heating
- 2 solar panels
- 3 cellar
- 4 double glazing
- 5 patio

Lifelong learning

## Unusual homes for sale



### 1 Luxurious three-bedroomed home

This beautiful old windmill in the south of England is next to open parkland but near a busy town. It has three bedrooms, a bathroom and shower room, large kitchen/dining room and a living room. There is also a cellar under the kitchen, and a garden and patio outside.



### 2 Unusual detached house

Near a pretty village in the Italian countryside, between the towns of Locorotondo and Martina Franca, this house with an unusual roof is very private. The small windows mean that the house feels cool all day, but you can also relax in the light, sunny garden behind the house. Inside, there are five bedrooms, two bathrooms and a study. There's also central heating and double glazing in part of the house.



### 3 Eco-villa by a lake

This lovely eco-friendly home is on an island in Georgian Bay, Canada. In front of the villa lies the bay, which is part of Lake Huron. The villa has one bedroom in the attic, a bathroom, a kitchen, a dining room and a living room with a small library. On one side of the roof there are solar panels, which provide all the hot water. There isn't a garage.

## Grammar | *there is/there are*

**5** Look at the text and complete the Active grammar box with 's, is, isn't, are or aren't.

### Active grammar

	Singular	Plural
+	<i>There's a garden. (There is)</i>	<i>There _____ five bedrooms.</i>
-	<i>There _____ a garage.</i>	<i>There aren't any solar panels.</i>
?	<i>_____ there a cellar? Where is there a library?</i>	<i>_____ there any windows? How many rooms _____ there?</i>
	<i>Yes, there is.</i>	<i>Yes, there _____.</i>
	<i>No, there _____.</i>	<i>No, there aren't.</i>

see Reference page 57

**6** Complete the questions with *is there* or *are there*. Answer the questions about the houses on page 50.

*Are there* two bedrooms in the windmill?

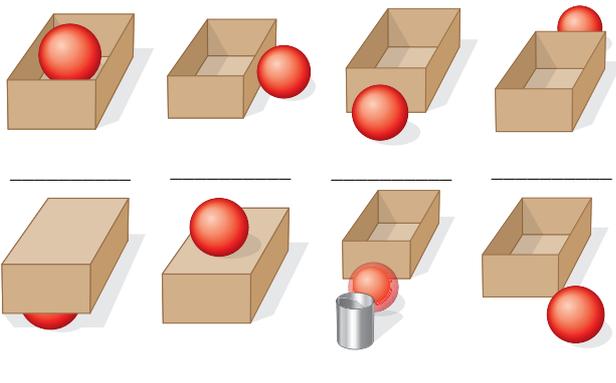
*No, there are three bedrooms in the windmill.*

- How many bedrooms \_\_\_\_\_ in the eco-villa?
- \_\_\_\_\_ central heating in the detached house?
- \_\_\_\_\_ a cellar in the eco-villa?
- How many bathrooms \_\_\_\_\_ in the detached house?
- \_\_\_\_\_ solar panels on the windmill?

## Vocabulary | prepositions of place

**7** Find the prepositions below in the text and write them under the pictures.

behind    between    in    in front of    near  
next to    on    under



**8 a** Think about your dream home. Make notes about it.

*modern apartment, three bedrooms, patio ...*

**b** Now tell your partner about your dream home.

*There are three bedrooms in my dream home ...*

## Listening

**9 a** Jon Nott wants to buy the house in Italy. Can you answer some of his questions? Make notes.

- Is there air conditioning?
- Are there many shops in the village?
- How many bedrooms does it have?
- Is there a garden?
- Is the house near a village?
- Is there only one bathroom?
- How much is the house?
- Are there any schools in the area?

**b** 1.51 Listen. Number Jon's questions in the correct order in the boxes.

**c** Listen again and answer all the questions.

## Speaking

**10** Work in pairs.

**Student A:** look at the information on page 129.

**Student B:** You want to buy a holiday villa in Spain. Student A has the details. Ask questions to find out these things about the villa:

- how big?                      4 garden/terrace?
- how many rooms?        5 where (near shops, etc.)?
- other features?            6 price?

Do you want to buy the villa?

Now answer Student A's questions about the apartment below.

## For Sale

### Stunning apartment in Manhattan

100 square meters  
two bedrooms, two bathrooms  
living room, kitchen  
dining room  
(can be another bedroom/study)  
central heating  
two large terraces, front and back



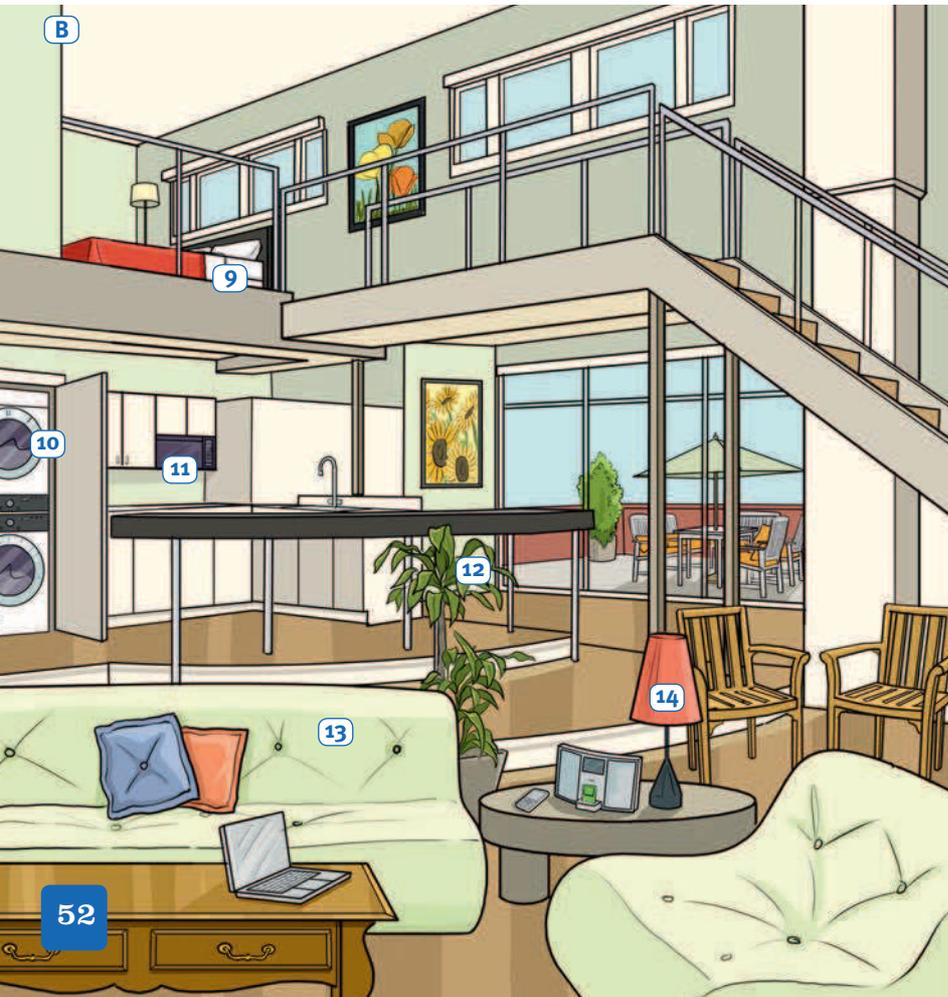
*Central Manhattan – very near shops, restaurants, theaters*

## \$950,000

# 5.2 To have and have not

Grammar *have got*

Can do talk about things you have



## Vocabulary | furniture and equipment

**1 a** In pairs, look at the two rooms. Which room do you prefer? Why?

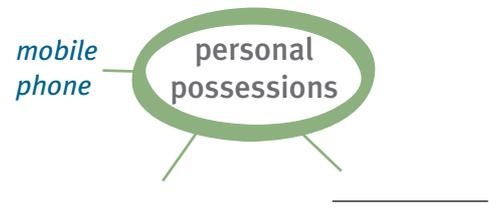
**b** Match these objects with the pictures.

- bed  chair  coffee table
- cooker  cupboard
- dining table  dishwasher
- fridge  lamp
- microwave  plant
- sofa  TV
- washing machine

**c** What else can you see in the pictures? Write two or three more things in the table.

Room A	Room B

**2** Use words from exercise 1 to complete the word maps.



## Listening and speaking

**3 a**  1.52 Pete Morgan wants to get home insurance. Listen to his conversation with an insurance agent. Which picture on page 52 shows Pete's apartment?

**b** Listen again. Tick (✓) the things Pete has got and cross (✗) the things he hasn't got.

chairs  coffee table  cooker   
 dining table  fridge  garden  house   
 laptop computer  microwave   
 mobile phone  music system  sink   
 sofa  studio apartment  terrace  TV

**4 a** You also need insurance. Think of five important or valuable possessions. Make a list.

**b** Compare your list with other students.

*My five things are my wedding ring because it's made of gold; my family photos – they're valuable because ...*

## Grammar | have got

**5 a**  1.53 Listen to part of the conversation again and complete the gaps.

Agent: Have you got your own house?

Pete: No, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ got a modern studio apartment in the centre of town, but it's rented.

Agent: \_\_\_\_\_ it got a garden?

Pete: No, it \_\_\_\_\_ got a garden, but it \_\_\_\_\_ got a small terrace.

**b** Complete the Active grammar box.

### Active grammar

+	I/We/You/They _____	got
	He/She/It 's	
-	_____	got
	He/She/It _____	
?	_____	got ... ?
	_____	
	Yes, _____	have.
	No, _____	
	Yes, _____	has.
	No, _____	

see Reference page 57

**6 a** Correct the sentences about Pete which are not true.

He's got three children. ✗ *He hasn't got any children.*

- He's got a house.
- He's got an apartment in the centre of town.
- He's got a kitchen.
- He's got a laptop computer.
- He hasn't got any chairs.
- He's got a garden.

**b** Make questions from the prompts. Then write true short answers.

you/a sister?

*Have you got a sister? No, I haven't.*

- you/apartment?
- your home/garden?
- your home/attic?
- you/a dishwasher?
- you/a big sofa?
- your home/a garage?
- you/a pet?
- you/a bicycle?

## Pronunciation | /æ/ and /ɒ/

**7 a**  1.54 Listen to the underlined sounds. Which sound is different?

He's got a laptop, a cat and a watch.

**b**  1.55 Listen. Underline the word you hear.

- |       |     |          |        |
|-------|-----|----------|--------|
| 1 hot | hat | 3 top    | tap    |
| 2 on  | an  | 4 pocket | packet |

see Pronunciation bank page 147

## Speaking and writing

**8** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 6b with your partner. Think of other questions about your home and possessions. Find things that ...

- your partner has got but you haven't got.
- you've got but your partner hasn't got.

A: *Have you got a sister?*

B: *No, I haven't, but I've got two brothers.*

**9** Write a paragraph about your partner's home, possessions and family.

*Mariela lives in a house with a garden. She's got two sisters. She's got a sofa and a coffee table in the living room, but she hasn't got a dishwasher.*

# 5.3 World class

Grammar modifiers (*very, quite, really*)

Can do describe where you live



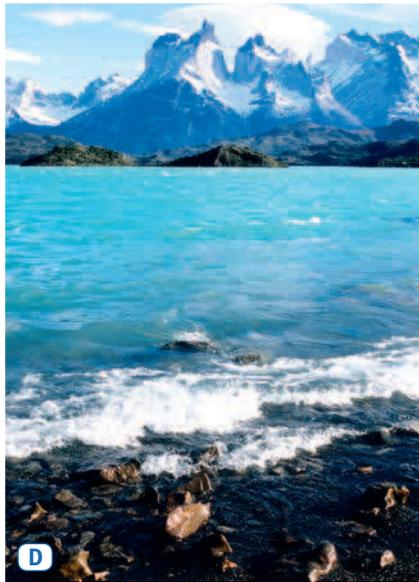
A



C



B



D



E

## Listening and reading

**1 a** Match the places with the photos. There are two extra words.

mountains  desert  forest  hills   
city  lake  river

**b** Which countries are in the photos?

**2 a** Read about two countries. What is the same and what is different between them?

*Argentina has got mountains but Ireland ...*

**b** 1.56 Listen to four people talking about their countries. Match five of the countries from this exercise and exercise 2a with the photos. Then check your answers to exercise 1b.

**3 a** Read and listen again. Make notes about the places in the table.

Place	Landscape	Which part?
1 Argentina	_____	south
2 Ireland	_____	_____
3 _____	desert	_____
4 _____	beautiful lakes	_____
5 Kefalonia	_____	_____
6 _____	_____	west

**b** Make sentences with *There's* or *There are*.  
*There's a famous desert in the south of Spain.*

## Vocabulary | adjectives (3): places

**4 a** Which adjectives can we use with *desert*? Add two adjectives from the box to the word map.

hot — —

beautiful busy cold dry  
famous green high hot  
huge long low noisy  
popular wide

**b** Make word maps for *mountain, island, forest, beach, hill, river* and *city*.

## Do you want to travel before university?

*Here's some information to help you decide where to go ...*

### Valentina from Buenos Aires writes ...

Argentina is not only a hot country; there are some very cold parts, too. Because the south is near Antarctica it's often very cold, especially in the mountains. There are very high mountains in all of Argentina – the Andes. In the south they meet the sea, and are really lovely. [More ...](#)

### Jane from County Kerry tells us ...

Ireland is a beautiful country – very green and fresh. Unfortunately, this is because it's also a very wet country – it gets a lot of rain. Ireland has a lot of pretty, low hills; they're certainly not mountains! In some places in the west the hills come right down to the beach, so it's possible to sunbathe and look at the hills at the same time. [More ...](#)

Click to listen to information about other countries:

Spain

Poland

Greece

Japan

## Pronunciation | main stress

- 5** 1.57 Listen to the words and answer the questions.  
river desert
- How many syllables do the words have?
  - Underline the syllable with the main stress.

- 6** **a** Look at the Lifelong learning box. Read the tip and complete the exercise.

### Use your dictionary...

Use your dictionary to find how many syllables there are in a word.

two: moun-tain      three: beaut-i-ful

Use your dictionary to find out where the main stress is.

mountain /'maʊntɪn/

beautiful /'bjʊ:tɪfəl/

Use your dictionary to mark the syllables and underline the main stress on these words.

riv-er des-ert detached famous

luxurious noisy popular

Lifelong learning

- b** 1.58 Listen and check your answers.

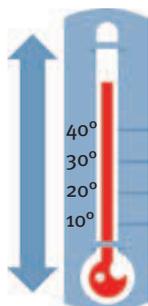
see *Pronunciation bank page 148*

## Grammar | modifiers

- 7** **a** 1.59 Listen and complete the sentences with *quite*, *really*, *very* or *not very*.
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ hot and dry.
  - It's \_\_\_\_\_ popular now with people from other countries, too.
  - Kefalonia is a \_\_\_\_\_ green island.
  - It's \_\_\_\_\_ busy and noisy, and it's \_\_\_\_\_ friendly.

- b** Write the correct modifiers next to the thermometer in the Active grammar box.

### Active grammar



\_\_\_\_\_ hot, \_\_\_\_\_ hot  
hot  
\_\_\_\_\_ hot  
\_\_\_\_\_ hot

see *Reference page 57*

- 8** Make sentences.

Russia/big *Russia is very big.*

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Britain/big        | 4 Mexico City/busy |
| 2 Mount Everest/high | 5 Canada/cold      |
| 3 The Amazon/long    | 6 Spain/cold       |

- 9** In pairs, make sentences about your country and other countries. Use *quite*, (*not*) *very* or *really* in each sentence.

A: *In Russia there are some very big lakes.*

B: *Yes, and I think there are some really big lakes in Canada, too. We have some hills in Belgium, but they're not very high.*

## Listening and speaking

- 10** **a** 1.60 Listen to Megan talking about her country. Where does she come from? Does she like it?

- b** Which things does she talk about?

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 where she comes from                       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 what her village is near                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 where her parents live                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 where her brothers and sisters live        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 the landscapes in different parts of Wales | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 jobs in Wales                              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 what she likes about her country           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 what she doesn't like about her country    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 11** **a** Prepare to talk about your country. Make notes about the answers to the questions. Use the How to... box and audioscript 1.60 on page 153 to help you.

- Where do you live now?
- Do you come from a town or village? Where is it near?
- What kind of landscape is there in your country? Where is it?
- What do you like/not like about your country?

### How to... talk about where you come from/live

Say where you come from/live : *I'm from ... . I live in ...*

Say what kind of place it is and where it's near : *It's a ... place, and it's near ...*

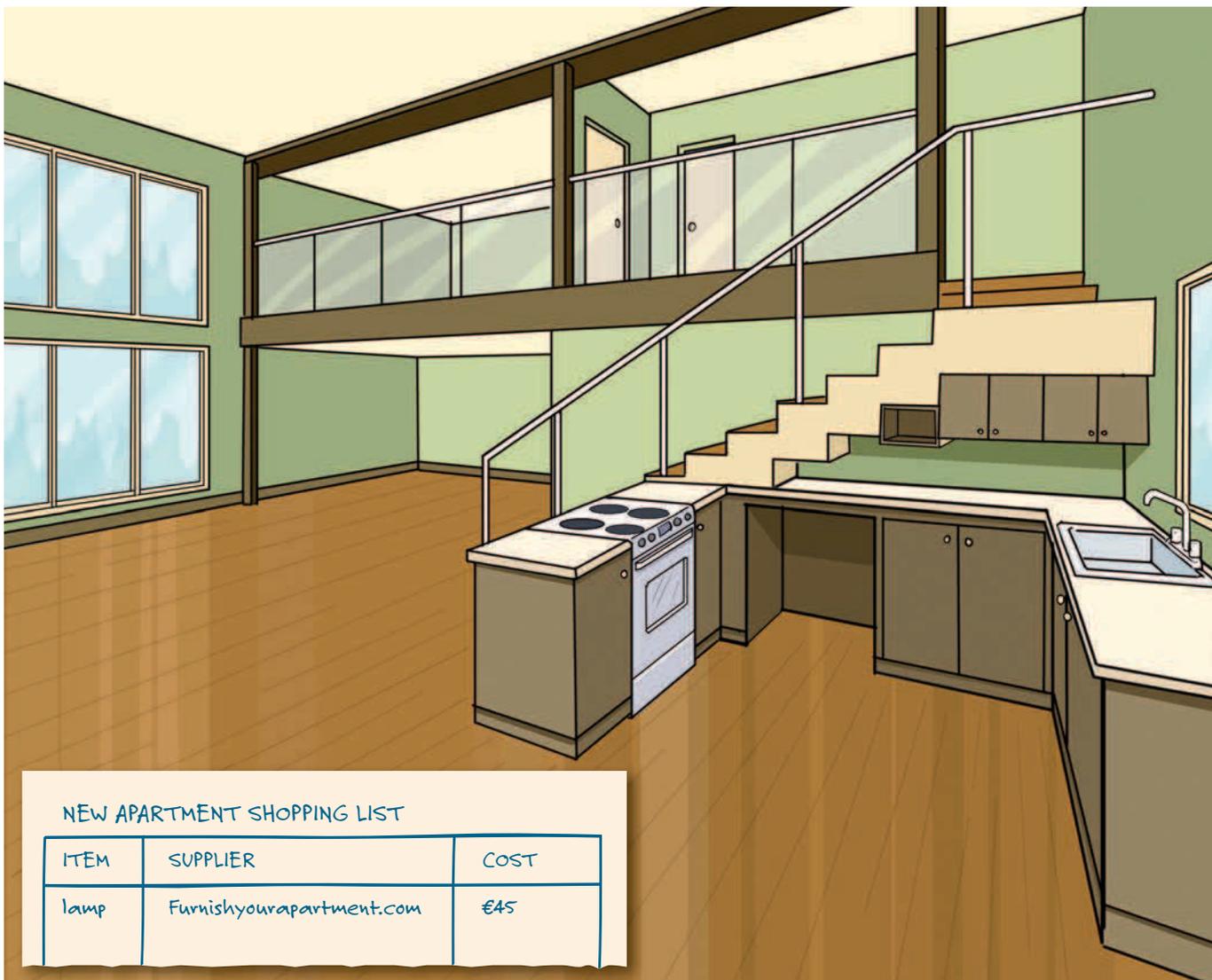
Describe the landscape : *There is/are ... in the south/north of ...*

Give your opinion : *I like/don't like ... because ...*

- b** Tell your partner about your country.

# 5 Communication

Can do talk about things you need to furnish a home



**1** Look at the picture. What has the apartment got? What hasn't it got?

**2 a** What furniture and equipment does the apartment need? Choose ten things. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- bed
- bookshelves
- CD player
- chair
- coffee machine
- computer
- cupboard
- desk
- dining table and chairs
- dishwasher
- DVD recorder
- lamp
- microwave
- MP3 player
- sofa
- TV
- vacuum cleaner
- washing machine

**b** Compare your list with another student. Agree on ten important things and put the things in order, 1–10 (1 = very useful, 10 = not very useful).

**3 a** Work with other students and buy things for the apartment. You each have information from a different place, but you've only got €1,000!

*Are there any sofas in your list?*

*How much do they cost?*

*What have we got? What do we need now?*

**Student A:** you have information from the Internet. Turn to page 129.

**Student B:** you have a catalogue. Turn to page 133.

**Student C:** you have this information from a local shop.

## Davis Electrical

TODAY'S BARGAINS!

- Home cinema (DVD recorder and flat screen TV)  
ONLY €600
- Combination DVD player and TV €225
- MP3 player €200
- Washing machine €330
- CD player €195
- Italian coffee machine €150
- Laptop computer €450
- Vacuum cleaner €125
- Dishwasher €250

**b** When you finish, compare your list with other groups.

## there is/there are

	Singular	Plural
+	<i>There's ... (There is)</i>	<i>There are ...</i>
-	<i>There isn't ... (There is not)</i>	<i>There aren't ... (There are not)</i>
?	<i>Is there ... ? Where is there ... ?</i>	<i>Are there ... ? How many ... are there?</i>
	<i>Yes, there is.</i>	<i>Yes, there are.</i>
	<i>No, there isn't.</i>	<i>No, there aren't.</i>

We use *there is* (+ a singular noun) and *there are* (+ a plural noun) to talk about people or things for the first time. We often use them to describe places.

Use *there's*, *there isn't* and *there aren't* when you speak.

*There's a huge forest in the west.*

Use *There's*, not *There are*, to introduce a list of singular objects.

*There's a swimming pool, a lake and a restaurant at the holiday village.*

## have got

	I/We/You/They	He/She/It
+	<i>'ve got (have got)</i>	<i>'s got (has got)</i>
-	<i>haven't got (have not got)</i>	<i>hasn't got (has not got)</i>
?	<i>Have ... got?</i>	<i>Has ... got?</i>
	<i>Yes, we have.</i>	<i>Yes, it has.</i>
	<i>No, I haven't.</i>	<i>No, she hasn't.</i>

We usually use the contracted forms: *'s got*, *'ve got*, *hasn't got*, *haven't got*.

There are no contracted forms for questions.

*Have you got a DVD player?*

We often use short answers when we answer *have got* questions.

A: *Have you got a television?*

B: *Yes, I have./No, I haven't.*

We use *have got* to talk about our possessions and family/friends. Don't use *have got* in very formal English.

*I've got two sisters.*

*They've got a sports car.*

## Modifiers

The words (*not*) *very*, *quite* and *really* are modifiers. We put them in front of an adjective to make it stronger or weaker.

We use *very* and *really* to make the adjective stronger.

*This car is **very/really** expensive!*

We use *quite* or *not very* to make the adjective weaker.

*This car is **quite** expensive.*

*This car **isn't very** expensive.*

## Key vocabulary

### Adjectives and places

a hot, dry desert  
a busy, noisy city  
a long, wide river  
a beautiful lake  
a high mountain  
a low hill  
a lovely beach  
a green forest  
a popular island

### Landscapes

bay beach city desert forest hill island  
lake mountain river sea

### Types of home

apartment detached house studio  
terraced house villa windmill

### Rooms and parts of a house

attic bathroom bedroom cellar  
dining room garage garden kitchen  
library living room roof shower room  
study window

### Features of a house

air conditioning central heating  
double glazing patio solar panels terrace

### Furniture

bed bookshelves chair coffee table  
cupboard desk dining chairs/table sofa  
table

### Equipment and possessions

CD player coffee machine cooker  
dishwasher DVD recorder fridge lamp  
laptop computer microwave mobile phone  
MP3 player music system plant sink TV  
vacuum cleaner washing machine



ACTIVE BOOK

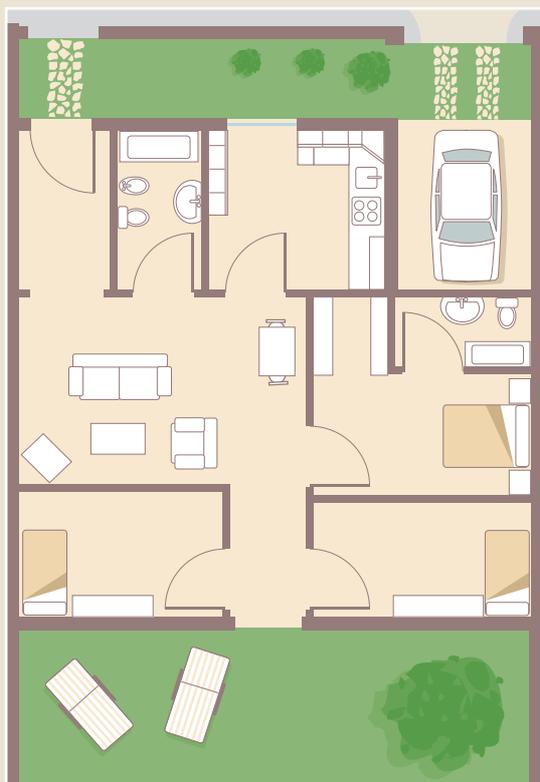
Listen to these words.



see Writing bank page 139

# 5 Review and practice

- 1** Look at the floor plan and complete the dialogue with the correct form of *there is/isn't* or *there are/aren't*.



- A: Good morning. Can you give me some information about the house on Chandos Road?  
 B: Yes, of course. It's a very nice, big apartment.  
 (1) *There are* three bedrooms, ...  
 A: (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a bathroom with each bedroom?  
 B: No, (3) \_\_\_\_\_. The main bedroom has got a bathroom, and then (4) \_\_\_\_\_ one other bathroom in the apartment.  
 A: OK. Is the kitchen big?  
 B: Yes, it is, and it's got a lot of equipment.  
 A: What about the dining room?  
 B: Ah, well, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a dining room. But (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a large living room with a dining area.  
 A: I know there's a garden, but (7) \_\_\_\_\_ any terraces?  
 B: No, (8) \_\_\_\_\_, I'm afraid.  
 A: And finally, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a garage?  
 B: Yes, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ a garage at the front of the house.

- 2** Write negative sentences.

We've got an apartment in London.

*We haven't got an apartment in London.*

- 1 I've got a video camera.
- 2 She's got a mobile phone.
- 3 They've got a lot of money.
- 4 Their car's got a CD player.
- 5 England's got a lot of mountains.

- 3** Write questions and short answers.

Simon/sports car? No, \_\_\_\_\_.

*Has Simon got a sports car? No, he hasn't.*

- 1 Rachel/laptop computer? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 they/big house? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 your apartment/garden? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Kelly/washing machine? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Spain/desert? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

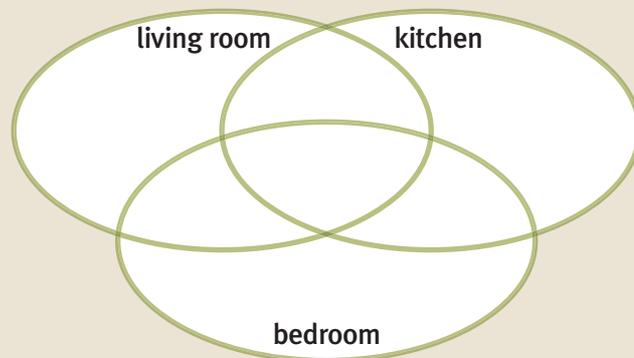
- 4** Complete the sentences with modifiers. You choose the modifier.

English is *quite* easy to learn.

- 1 My town/city is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.
- 2 People in my country are \_\_\_\_\_ friendly.
- 3 My country is \_\_\_\_\_ popular with tourists.
- 4 My diet is \_\_\_\_\_ healthy.
- 5 My home is \_\_\_\_\_ noisy.

- 5** Write the things from the box in the rooms where you usually find them. Some things can go in two or three rooms.

bed bookshelves CD player chairs  
 coffee table cooker cupboard dishwasher  
 fridge music system sofa table TV  
 washing machine



- 6** Match the words in the box with the places on the map (A–J).

a bay a beach a city a ~~desert~~ a forest  
 an island a lake mountains a river the sea

