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Mazkur uslubiy qo'llanma ingliz tilini turli xil hazil, kulguli voqealardan tarkib topgan matnlar asosida o'rganishga bag'ishlanadi. Ushbu qo'llanmadan joy olgan matnlar ingliz tili o'rganuvchi barcha yoshlarning til o'rganish darajalariga moslab tuzilgan. Albatta, matnlar talabalar tomonidan yaxshi o'zlashtirib olinishi uchun har bir matnga grammatik ishlov berilgan, ya'ni har bir mavzu doirasida grammatik qurilmalarga to'xtalib, ular haqida umumiy tushuntirishlar, mashqlar berilgan.

Talabalar ushbu uslubiy qo'llanmadan nafaqat o'qib ma'lumot olishga, balki unda berilgan matnlarni gapirib berishga qiziqadi, chunki matnlar rasmiy ifodalar bilan oson tushuntirilgan bo'lib, ular til o'rganuvchiga tez yetib boradi va buning natijasida oquvchi o'qib olgan ma'lumoti bo'yicha gapirib berishga tayyor bo'ladi.

Uslubiy qo'llanma oxirida til o'rganuvchi yoshlarimizning nutqini ravon o'stirishga xizmat qiladigan turli xildagi latifalar, boshqacha qilib aytganda "anecdote"lar ham berilgan. Ushbu latifalar orqali talabalar til o'rganish bo'yicha o'z bilimlarini oshirib, asosan gapirish malakasiga ega bo'ladilar.

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A1. The polar bear

present simple



POLAR BEAR CUB: Mum, am I a real polar bear?

POLAR BEAR MOTHER: Yes, dear, of course you are.

POLAR BEAR CUB: Really?

POLAR BEAR MOTHER: Yes, son. I'm a polar bear. Your dad's a polar bear. Your grandparents are polar bears. Your sisters are polar bears. Your brothers are polar bears.

POLAR BEAR CUB: I know that, mum. But am I a real polar bear?

POLAR BEAR MOTHER: Of course you are. Be quiet and eat your fish.

POLAR BEAR CUB: But I'm not a polar bear, I'm sure.

POLAR BEAR MOTHER: Listen to me. You are a real polar bear. Why do you ask the same question again and again?

POLAR BEAR CUB: Because I'm *freezing*!

Grammar: present simple

The verb *to be* is irregular. Look at the full forms and the contracted forms.

Positive	Contracted form	Negative	Contracted forms
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You're not / You aren't
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't / She's not
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't / He's not
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't / It's not
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't / We're not
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't / They're not

For short positive answers, don't use the contracted form.

Incorrect:

Yes, I'm.

Correct:

Yes, I am.

Incorrect:

Yes, they're.

Correct:

Yes, they are.

Choose the correct form of the verb to be to complete these sentences.

1. He am / is / are cold.
2. She am / is / are his mother.
3. Why am / is / are your feet cold?
4. It's the right answer, I 's / 'm / 're sure.
5. Jack and Leo am / is / are my brothers.
6. You am / is / are very quiet.

Match the questions with the short answers.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 7. Is she your sister? | A. Yes, they are. |
| 8. Are your feet cold? | B. No, I'm not. |
| 9. Are you and Sally teachers? | C. No, we aren't. |
| 10. Is this the same joke? | D. Yes, she is. |
| 11. Am I in the right place? | E. No, it isn't. |
| 12. Are you American? | F. Yes, you are. |

Vocabulary exercises

Choose a word to make the opposite of these expressions.

- | quiet | cold | real | same |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------|------|
| 1. a different question | the _____ question | | |
| 2. warm feet | _____ feet | | |
| 3. a noisy child | a _____ child | | |
| 4. a toy bear | a _____ bear | | |

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

- | know | Listen | have | Ask | be |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|-----|----|
| 5. Children _____ a lot of questions. | | | | |
| 6. Sit down and _____ quiet! | | | | |
| 7. I _____ got cold feet. | | | | |
| 8. _____ to me! | | | | |
| 9. Do you _____ the answer? | | | | |

Are these words for men (M) or women (W)?

- | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|--------|-----|-------------|-----|---------|-----|-------------|
| 1. | | 2. | | 3. | | 4. | | 5. |
| son | M/W | aunt | M/W | grandfather | M/W | brother | M/W | daughter |
| 6. | | 7. | | 8. | | 9. | | 10. |
| mother | M/W | father | M/W | sister | M/W | uncle | M/W | grandmother |

A2. Good dog!

auxiliary verbs / short answers



Grammar: short answers with auxiliary verbs

We often use an auxiliary verb when we answer a question with *Yes* or *No*. It sounds more natural and polite to use this form than to just use *Yes* or *No* without an auxiliary.

Question	Positive short answer	Negative short answer
Are you OK?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is this our bus?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Does Jack work with you?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Do your parents come from Spain?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.
Can I open the window?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.

With positive auxiliary short answers don't use the contracted forms.

Are you angry? [~~Yes, I'm.~~] *Yes, I am.*

Match the questions with the short answers.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Do you like dogs? | A. Yes, he is. |
| 2. Am I in the right classroom? | B. No, he doesn't. |
| 3. Do these people study English with you? | C. No, I can't. |
| 4. Does your father work here? | D. Yes, you are. |
| 5. Does Anna live near here? | E. No, they don't. |
| 6. Is your brother at home? | F. Yes, she does. |

Complete the short answers to these questions.

8. Can Mike play the piano? No, _____.
9. Is this the way to the station? Yes, _____.
10. Am I late? Yes, _____.
11. Does Andy have a dog? No, _____.
12. Are these people all your friends? Yes, _____.

Vocabulary exercises

What's the opposite? Choose a word to make a sentence with the opposite meaning.

likes never wrong very unfriendly

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. This is the right answer. | This is the _____ answer. |
| 2. Sarah is a friendly person. | Sarah is an _____ person. |
| 3. I always walk to work. | I _____ walk to work. |
| 4. The book is quite good. | The book is _____ good. |
| 5. My brother hates cats. | My brother _____ cats. |

Match the broken sentences.

6. Please do not touch....
7. This dog doesn't ...
8. You said...
9. This dog doesn't bite...
10. Excuse me, please...

- A. but he's not very friendly.
- B. like people very much.
- C. Can you help me?
- D. the animals in the zoo.
- E. your teacher was American.

A3. At a party

can for requests



Grammar: can / can't

To give permission, or to ask for permission use **can + infinitive (without to)**. To refuse permission or to say something is against the rules use **can't + infinitive (without to)**.

A: You **can't sit** there.

B: Where **can I sit**?

A: **Can I sit** here?

B: Yes, you **can**.

A: **Can I bring** my dog in here?

B: No, you **can't**.

A: When **can I leave**?

B: You **can go** now.

Put these questions in the correct order.

1. tomorrow Can me you call ?
2. these can Where books I put ?
3. in this word Can look up dictionary you the ?
4. your me tell number phone Can you ?
5. address give Can you I my ?

Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 6. Can I help you? | A. Yes, of course. There are plenty of seats. |
| 7. Can I sit here? | B. Yes. Just over there on the left. |
| 8. Can you tell me where to go? | C. Sure. Where do you usually put them? |
| 9. Can we come in? | D. Of course you can. Welcome! |
| 10. Can you help me find my keys? | E. No, it's OK, thanks. I'm only looking. |

Vocabulary exercises

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I can give... | A. up a number. |
| 2. You can call... | B. meet you. |
| 3. I want to look... | C. you the number of the office. |
| 4. It's lovely to... | D. out the name of the restaurant? |
| 5. Can you find... | E. me tomorrow, if you like. |

Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.

6. I need to look off / up / in Frank's phone number in my address book.
7. Thanks for / of / at everything! It was a great party!
8. Is your number to / with / in the phone book?
9. It was lovely by / to / for meet you.
10. Can you call me off / from / back? I'm in a meeting.

A4. The rabbit and the butcher

One day a rabbit walked into the butcher's shop and asked the butcher, 'Do you have **any** carrots?'

The butcher replied, 'No, I'm sorry, sir, but this is a butchers' shop. We don't sell vegetables in here. Go to the greengrocer at the other end of the street. I'm sure he's got **some** carrots.'

The rabbit thanked the butcher and left the shop.

The next day the rabbit went into the butcher's shop again.

'Good morning! I'd like a lettuce and **some** carrots, please.'

'Look, I'm sorry, sir! I told you yesterday - we don't sell **any** vegetables in here, only meat.'

'OK, I see,' said the rabbit and left the shop.

On the third day, the rabbit walked into the shop again and said,

'Hello, could you give me **some** carrots and a cabbage, please?'

This time the butcher was very angry.

'I told you yesterday and the day before. We don't sell **any** vegetables in here. No carrots, no lettuce, no cabbage and no onions. Do you understand? The next time you come in here and ask for vegetables, I'm going to take a hammer and I'm going to nail your ears to the floor!'

The next day, the rabbit was in the butcher's shop again.

'Good morning!' he said. 'Do have **any** nails?'

'No,' said the butcher, 'I don't have **any** nails.'

'Do you have a hammer?' asked the rabbit.

'No, I don't,' the butcher replied.

'Good,' said the rabbit, 'Then can I have **some** carrots, please?'

Grammar: *some* and *any*

In general, we usually use *some* in positive sentences and *any* in negative sentences and questions. (Note that there are other uses of these words.)

*He has **some** carrots.*

*He doesn't have **any** carrots*

*Do you have **any** carrots?*

With offers and requests with *would like* and *can I have*, we usually use *some*, not *any*.

*Would you like **some** carrots?*

*Can I have **some** carrots?*

Write some or any in the spaces.

1. Can I have _____ of your cherries, please?
2. We don't have _____ food in the house.
3. I'd like _____ salad and _____ rice with my meat, please.
4. I'm sorry, but there aren't _____ letters for you here.
5. I didn't eat _____ fruit or vegetables yesterday.
6. Could you give me _____ more rice, please?
7. I bought _____ nails from the hardware shop.
8. I don't want _____ of those sausages, thank you.
9. I don't speak _____ Chinese, but I speak _____ Japanese.
10. I know _____ good places to eat near here.

Vocabulary exercises

Which is the odd one out in these groups of words?

- | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------|---------|--------|------------|
| 1. | sell | ask | reply | tell | say |
| 2. | sorry | angry | hungry | sure | very |
| 3. | carrot | cabbage | lettuce | hammer | onion |
| 4. | greengrocer | bank | butcher | baker | ironmonger |

Match the broken sentences

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. I want to buy some meat... | A. angry with that boy. |
| 6. I'm going to hammer... | B. some fruit and vegetables. |
| 7. I think the teacher is getting... | C. tools, like nails and hammers, for example. |
| 8. I thanked the man... | D. at the butcher's shop. |
| 9. In the ironmongers they sell... | E. for his help. |
| 10. I went to the greengrocers to buy... | F. this nail into the wall so I can put up a picture. |

A5. Lost boots

possessive adjectives and pronouns

Teacher: What's wrong?

Boy: I can't find my boots.

Teacher: What kind of boots are they?

Boy: They're long green ones.

Teacher: There's a pair of green boots right here. Are you sure these aren't yours?

Boy: No, those aren't mine. Mine had snow on them.



Grammar: possessive adjectives and pronouns

You use these **possessive adjectives** before a noun: *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*.

You use these **possessive pronouns** instead of a noun: *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs*.

These words show who is the owner of things.

subject pronoun	possessive adjective	possessive pronoun
I have a book.	It's my book.	It's mine .
She has a phone.	It's her phone.	It's hers .
He has a bag.	It's his bag.	This bag is his .
We have a room.	It's our room.	It's ours .
You have a pen.	It's your pen.	It's yours .
They have a house.	It's their house.	It's theirs .

Match the questions with the answers.

1. Is that her car?

A. Yes, it's ours.

2. Are those your boots?

B. Yes, it's yours.

3. Is this my chair?
4. Are these his cigarettes?
5. Is this our classroom?
6. Are those her papers?

- C. Yes, it's hers.
- D. Yes, they're hers.
- E. Yes, they're his.
- F. Yes, they're ours.

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

7. Whose bag is this? It's not **my** / **mine**.
8. This is a photo of Maria with **her** / **hers** son, Carlo.
9. She's Italian and **her** / **hers** husband is British.
10. I can't find **my** / **mine** cell phone.
11. Are these **your** / **yours** car keys?
12. **Who's** / **Whose** are these books?
13. Is that car **your** / **yours**?
14. These aren't **my** / **mine** clothes.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose a word to make the opposite expression.

wrong find sure short here

1. I've **no idea** about the answer.
I'm _____ about the answer.
2. I don't want to **lose** the dog in here.
I don't want to _____ the dog in here.
3. The animal has very long legs.
The animal has very _____ legs.
4. The classroom is over there.
The classroom is right _____.
5. How many right answers do you have?
How many _____ answers do you have?

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

boots kind teacher snow pair

6. There is _____ on the mountains.
7. I wear these _____ when it rains.
8. I have a _____ of red boots.

9. Tell me what _____ of books you like.
10. My English _____ is very nice.

A6. In the bathroom

present continuous

Mum: Alice, what are you doing in here [in the bathroom?]

Alice: I'm standing on a chair.

Mum: But why are you standing on the chair?

Alice: I'm looking into the mirror, mum.

Mum: But you've got your eyes closed, Alice. Why are you doing that?

Alice: I want to see what I look like when I'm sleeping.

Grammar: Present continuous

You use the **present continuous** to talk about things people are doing right now, at the moment of speaking.

The present continuous is formed from the verb **to be** + **verb + -ing (gerund)**. This form is also sometimes called the present progressive.

I'm working.

Are you sleeping?

He's watching TV.

Is she studying English?

We're staying for 2 days.

What are they doing in there?

Complete these sentences with a verb in the present continuous form.

have look do make get wait

1. Come inside out of the rain. You _____ wet.
2. Can I help you, madam or _____ you just _____?
3. What _____ those children _____? They _____ a terrible noise.
4. The students _____ for the lesson to begin.
5. Sally _____ a shower at the moment.

Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 6. What's he studying? | A. At home. |
| 7. Why's he studying? | B. Foreign languages. |
| 8. Where's he studying? | C. Yes, he is. |

9. How's he studying?

D. Because he needs English for work.

10. Is he studying?

E. With online material and books.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

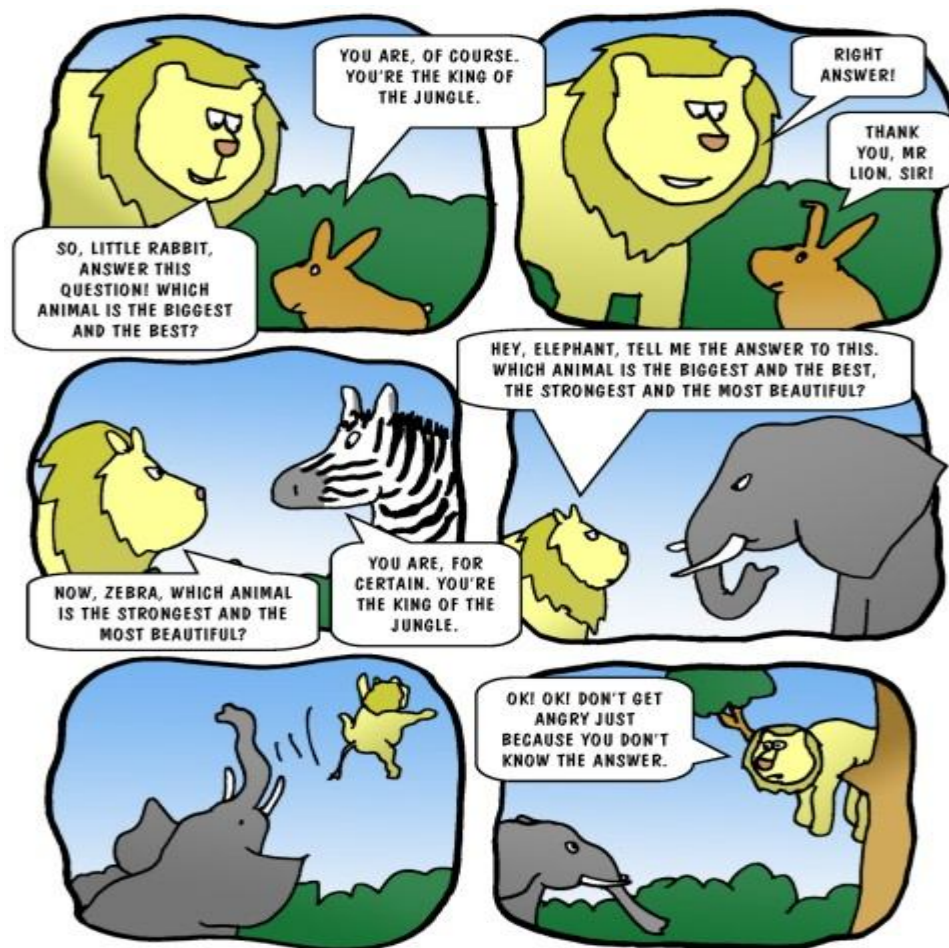
mirror bath bathroom chair eyes

1. She's wearing sunglasses to keep the sun out of her _____.
2. Jack's standing on a _____ to get a book from the top shelf.
3. Kathy's having a shower in the _____.
4. Lucy's looking into the _____ to see what her hair looks like.
5. Simon's having a _____ at the moment. Can I take a message?

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 6. The cat has got both... | A. the bathroom, waiting for her brother to come out. |
| 7. Tom's looking into... | B. to see what this jacket looks like. |
| 8. Lucy's standing outside... | C. its eyes closed but it's not sleeping. |
| 9. I don't know what I look like... | D. the mirror and shaving. |
| 10. I want a mirror... | E. when I'm sleeping. |

A7. The King of the Jungle



Grammar: superlative adjectives

In general, use **the** + **adjective** + **est** for shorter adjectives and **the most** + **adjective** for longer adjectives. We usually use **the** (the definite article) before a superlative.

*This is **the tallest building** in the city.*

*August is usually **the hottest month** of the year.*

*I don't want to buy **the most expensive dictionary**.*

The adjectives **good**, **bad**, and **far** have irregular superlative forms.

*It was **the best meal** I've had for a long time.*

*This joke is **the worst** I've ever heard.*

*Who can throw this ball **the furthest**?*

Put these jumbled sentences into the correct order.

1. had ever This best the holiday is I've

2. the class most student the intelligent in Who is ?

3. one interesting most the think I painting this is
4. way fastest What is to the station the ?
5. town the worst It in was hotel

Complete these sentences with the + superlative form.

6. In the exam _____ thing to remember is to answer the question. [important]
7. Which photograph do you think is _____ [bad]
8. I think my home town is _____ place in the world. [beautiful]
9. What is _____ movie you've ever seen? [good]
10. The elephant is large but it isn't _____ animal I've ever seen. [big]

Vocabulary exercises

Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1. king | A. an animal like a horse with black and white stripes |
| 2. jungle | B. a large member of the cat family from African or India |
| 3. zebra | C. a ruler or the most important person in a group |
| 4. rabbit | D. a place with lots of trees and animals |
| 5. lion | E. a small grass-eating animal with large ears |

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

6. My teacher doesn't _____ angry with us when we make mistakes.
A. do B. make C. get D. have
7. I know it's the _____ answer, for certain.
A. right B. good C. well D. just
8. Do you _____ any questions you want to ask me?
A. get B. do C. make D. have
9. I can't _____ this question in the homework.
A. answer B. tell C. make D. be
10. Can you _____ me the answer, please?
A. say B. tell C. make D. do

A8. A cooling swim

infinitive of purpose



Two young women were out walking in the country on a hot summer's day when they saw a beautiful lake close to the road.

'It's so hot! Let's go for a swim in that lake **to cool down!**' suggested the first woman.

'But we haven't got any swimming things to put on,' said the other, 'We can't swim naked!'

'Oh, don't worry about that!' reassured the first woman, 'There's nobody here to see us.'

So they took off all their clothes and got into the lovely cool water for a swim.

After only a few minutes they noticed a farmer walking towards the lake carrying a large bucket.

'Are you here **to ask** us to get out of the lake?' the first woman asked.

'I think he's here **to look** at us!' said the second woman.

The old farmer frowned and held up the bucket for them **to see**.

'No, I'm not here **to tell** you to get out of the lake and I didn't come here **to watch** you ladies swim naked,' he replied. 'I'm just here **to feed** the alligator.'

Grammar: infinitive of purpose

You can explain why you do something with **to + verb**.

*Why did you leave the meeting? **To make** a phone call.*

*I'm writing **to thank** you for your help.*

*I phoned Harry **to invite** him to dinner.*

Match the action with the purpose.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I bought a dictionary... | A. to buy some stamps. |
| 2. We went to the art gallery... | B. to ask about the train times. |
| 3. I sent an email to Helen... | C. to pass my exams next month. |
| 4. I went to the information desk... | D. to look at the pictures. |
| 5. I want to buy a swimming costume... | E. to help with my vocabulary. |
| 6. I'm studying very hard at the moment... | F. to fill up with petrol and to buy some cigarettes. |
| 7. He stopped the car at the petrol station... | G. to take with me on my beach holiday next week. |
| 8. I went to the post office... | H. to ask about her holiday in Mexico. |

Vocabulary exercises

Match the words with the definitions.

alligator farmer pool feed naked

1. a person who owns or manages a farm
2. without any clothes
3. to give food to
4. a large reptile, similar to a crocodile
5. a small area of water

Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.

6. We had a cold drink to help us cool **over / down / from**.
7. It's cold outside so put **out / around / on** something warm.
8. When are you going to get **out / from / away** of that bathroom?
9. The children were very noisy so I told them to go **off / away / from**.
10. Don't worry **for / about / with** everything! You need to relax more.

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 11. The students spent the lesson... | A. to cool down this afternoon. |
| 12. I asked Karen to feed... | B. the answers to these exercises for me, please? |
| 13. We can swim in the pool... | C. the men to get out of the building. |
| 14. The security guard asked... | D. watching the clock on the classroom wall. |
| 15. Could you look at... | E. my pet cat for me when I went away. |

B1. Parachutes

superlatives

On a flight on a small private plane, a doctor, a lawyer, a model, and an old lady with her grandson were the only passengers. Unfortunately, the plane developed engine trouble. The pilot went back to speak to the passengers.

'I have good news and bad news,' he said. 'The bad news is that the plane is going to crash, but the good news is that we have some parachutes.'

However, there are six people on this plane and we only have five parachutes. As you can see, I'm wearing mine right now.'



With that, the pilot jumped out of the plane, pulled the cord for his parachute and disappeared from view. The doctor spoke up first.

‘Well, my job is saving lives and that’s **one of the most important jobs in the world**, so I should have one of the parachutes’, and she took a pack and jumped.

Next was the lawyer.

‘I’m **the most intelligent man in the world**, so I should have one, too,’ he said, and he took a pack and leapt from the plane. Then the model stood up.

‘I’m **one of the most beautiful women in the world**, so I think I should have one as well.’

Sadly, the grandmother turned to her grandson.

‘Well, there’s only one left. I think you should have it, dear. I’ve already had **the best years of my life**.’

‘Oh, don’t worry, grandma,’ said the boy, ‘**The most intelligent man in the world** just jumped out of the plane with my back pack.’

Grammar: superlatives

For short adjectives, use **the** + **adjective** + **-est** to form the superlative.

Where is **the longest river** in the world?

It was **the hottest day** of the year.

For longer adjectives use **the most** + **adjective** to form the superlative:

It was **the most interesting place** I’ve ever been to.

What’s **the most expensive thing** you’ve ever bought?

After superlatives use **in** for places.

It’s **one of the most important jobs in the world**.

After superlatives use **of** for periods of time.

It’s **the best time of your life**.

Complete these sentences with an adjective in the superlative form.

intelligent cold long dangerous difficult

1. The mosquito is one of _____ animals in the world.
2. I think this is _____ water I’ve ever swum in.
3. He’s not exactly stupid. In fact, I think he’s _____ person I know.
4. Although the exam wasn’t very easy, it wasn’t _____ exam I’ve ever taken either.
5. We had the party at midsummer, on _____ day of the year

Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.

6. Everest is the highest mountain **in / of** the world.
7. August is usually the hottest month **in / of** the year in my city.
8. This is one of the most interesting monuments **in / of** the country.
9. Who is the most intelligent person **in / of** the whole class?
10. Lee Marshal has been one of the best players **in / of** the season.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct word to complete these definitions.

doctor lawyer pilot model passenger

1. A _____ is someone who practices medicine.
2. A _____ is a person who shows clothes by wearing them.
3. A _____ is somebody who travels without driving.
4. A _____ is the person who controls a plane.
5. A _____ is a person who practises or studies law.

There is a mistake in every sentence. Find it and correct it.

6. Knowing how to use a parachute can safe your life.
7. The balloon went up into the air and disappeared in view
8. I need a new pencil because, as you can watch, mine is broken.
9. I went to the shop to buy the DVD and there was only one leave.
10. I asked them for help and Dave said up first.

B2. Healthy living

adverbs of frequency

Lucy Williams worked in an office near the city centre . She **usually** went for a walk in the park during her lunch hour. Nearly every day she saw a very old man who was **always** in the park on the same bench. He had white hair and a long white beard and a very contented expression. She **sometimes** nodded to him or said hello and he always smiled back very happily. One day, she decided to stop and speak to him.



‘Excuse me,’ said Lucy, ‘I **often** see you here. You always seem very cheerful and you’re **never** sick! What’s your secret for a long and happy life?’

‘My secret?’ asked the old man, smiling at her ‘I don’t have a secret.’

‘But how **often** do you take exercise?’ asked Lucy.

‘I **never** take any exercise, young lady.’

‘What about your diet? How **often** do you eat fresh fruit and vegetables?’

‘I **hardly ever** eat vegetables.’ he replied, still smiling, ‘And I smoke almost all the time.’

'That's amazing!' said Lucy. 'How old are you?'

'Thirty five,' he replied

Grammar: adverbs of frequency



These are adverbs which describe how often you do something.

With most verbs put the adverb before the verb: *I hardly ever eat vegetables.*

With the verb *to be* put the adverb after the verb: *He was always on the bench.*

Choose the correct sentence, A or B.

1A. I often see you here.

1B. I see often you here.

2A. Does he often get to work early?

2B. Does he get often to work early?

3A. I don't usually take any exercise in the evening.

3B. I don't take usually any exercise in the evening.

4A. He was happy always.

4B. He was always happy.

5A. Are you in the morning in a hurry usually?

5B. Are you usually in a hurry in the morning?

6A. I'm never late.

6B. I never am late.

7A. They go often to the park.

7B. They often go to the park.

8A. We get up always at eight o'clock.

8B. We always get up at eight o'clock.

9A. She's always cheerful on Fridays.

9B. She always is cheerful on Fridays.

10A. How often you do eat vegetables?

10B. How often do you eat vegetables?

Vocabulary exercises

Match the definitions with the words from the joke.

1. a diet 2. a beard 3. a bench 4. an expression 5. a secret

A. the look on someone's face that shows how they are feeling

B. the kind of food that someone usually eats

C. a long seat usually for more than one person to sit on

D. something not known to other people

E. the hair on a man's chin and cheeks

Choose the odd word out.

1. smile laugh nod grin

2. contented cheerful surprised happy

3. usually frequently often never

4. amazing surprising cheerful incredible

5. bench seat beard chair

B3. Country roads

adverbs of manner

Henry Kilburn loved fast cars. One day he looked out of the window and saw that the sun was shining **brightly**.

'It's a good day for a drive in the country,' he said to himself, **happily**.



So he set off in his shiny red sports car and turned on the radio. He started singing **loudly** to one of his favourite tunes and he put his foot down on the accelerator. The car was moving **quickly** through the countryside, when he went over the top of a hill and saw another car moving towards him. The woman in the car was driving very **slowly**, and she was honking her car horn.

As Henry passed her, she rolled the car window down, put her head out and shouted **loudly**, 'Pig! Pig!' 'Ridiculous,' Henry thought to himself **angrily**, 'I know I'm driving **fast**, but I'm driving **carefully**. Just because I'm driving **fast**, it doesn't mean I'm driving **badly**.'

'Stupid cow!' he shouted at her out of his window and drove away even **faster**.

Around the next corner he crashed his car into a pig.

Grammar: adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner describe the way you do something. In the same way as adjectives can describe a noun, adverbs can describe a verb. Many adverbs are formed with **adjective + -ly**.

adjective + noun

*It was a **quick** meal.*

*She is a **careful** driver.*

*He's a **bad** tennis player.*

*It was an **easy** exam.*

adverb + verb

*We ate **quickly**.*

*She drives **carefully**.*

*He plays tennis **badly**.*

*I answered the questions **easily**.*

There are some irregular adverbs which do not end in **-ly**:

*Cathy is a **good** cook.*

*It was a **fast** car.*

*It was **hard** work.*

*Cathy cooks very **well**.*

*He drove very **fast**.*

*We worked very **hard**.*

Adjective or adverb? Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

1. Helen plays the piano very **good** / **well**.
2. Our suitcases weren't very **heavy** / **heavily** so we didn't need a luggage trolley.
3. It was a beautiful morning and the sun was shining **bright** / **brightly**.
4. You didn't do **bad** / **badly** in the last exam, but I think you can do better.
5. Please be **careful** / **carefully** with those glasses. They are quite valuable.
6. I can't believe how **noisy** / **noisily** your dog eats.
7. We arrived in plenty of time to buy our tickets and we caught the train **easy** / **easily**.
8. I thought that the questions in the test were **ridiculous** / **ridiculously** easy.

9. My brother gets very **angry** / **angrily** when people tell him to slow down.
 10. Haven't you finished yet? You eat very **slow** / **slowly**!

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences. Use the past simple form.

crash turn set honk roll

1. It was a warm day so I _____ down the car window
2. Susie _____ on the radio to listen to the traffic news.
3. The car went off the road and _____ into a wall
4. On Tuesday morning the group _____ off on their journey.
5. Jack _____ his car horn to warn the other driver about the accident.

Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.

6. The petrol station was **for** / **at** / **to** the top of the hill.
7. Fred put his foot down on the accelerator pedal and drove **on** / **in** / **into** even faster.
8. The police car was moving quickly **onto** / **along** / **towards** the building.
9. When you drive **on** / **around** / **into** the corner, you can see a large farmhouse.
10. When I go on long journeys I often sing along to a tune **at** / **to** / **on** the radio.

B4. Fear of flying

be going to (intentions and predictions)

Mr. Harrison needed to fly from London to New York. He was afraid of flying but the journey was important for his job so he bought a plane ticket from a travel agent.

At the airport, he tried not to be nervous about his first flight.

'I'm **not going to worry** about it', he told himself 'Everything is **going to be** fine. I'm going to get on the plane, I'm **going to go** to sleep for a few hours and when I wake up I'm **going to be** in New York.'

The plane took off and after an hour in the air, there was a loud noise. Mr. Harrison heard one of the flight attendants say to the other, 'Oh no! That sounds really bad.'

Mr. Harrison called the flight attendant over and asked, 'Excuse me, but is everything **going to be** OK?'

'Oh, don't worry about a thing, sir. Everything **is going to be** just fine. We're **going to arrive** a little later in New York, but that's all. Just fasten your seatbelt and go back to sleep.'



Mr. Harrison tried to go back to sleep again but only ten minutes later, there was screaming and shouting from other passengers as they pointed out of the window.

‘The engines are on fire! **We’re going to crash! We’re all going to die!**’

The pilot opened the door of the cockpit and told the passengers to keep calm. He was smiling and his voice was relaxed so Mr. Harrison felt a little better. The pilot walked to the emergency exit of the plane and took some packages from under a seat. He gave some to the flight attendants and took one for himself.

Mr. Harrison was now very worried and so he asked an attendant, ‘Excuse me, but are those packages parachutes? You said we had nothing to worry about!’

‘No, sir. Don’t worry about a thing. **We’re going to get** some help.’

Grammar: *be going to* used for intentions and predictions

You can use ***be going to* + verb** to make predictions about the future, particularly when your prediction is based on the evidence of your senses or experience.

Look at those clouds. It’s going to rain soon.

Your car engine is making a bad noise. It’s going to break down.

You can use ***be going to* + verb** to talk about things you have arranged to do in the future.

I’m going to get on the plane.

I’m going to visit my cousins on Saturday.

Match the evidence with the predictions.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. He looks very tired. His eyes are closing. | A. He’s going to drop them. |
| 2. He’s carrying a tray with a lot of glasses on it. He isn’t looking where he’s walking. | B. He’s going to miss it. |
| 3. His plane leaves at nine but he hasn’t arrived at the airport yet. The time is 8.58. | C. He’s going to win. |
| 4. He forgot to take his jacket with him and now it’s just started snowing. | D. He’s going to fall asleep. |
| 5. He is the fastest runner in the race. Everyone else is metres behind him. | E. He’s going to be hungry. |
| 6. He forgot to take his lunch with him and there’s nowhere to buy anything. | F. He’s going to get cold. |

Choose a verb to complete these sentences. Use *be going to* + verb.

get

take

give

make

do

keep

7. Oh no! It’s raining. I forgot my umbrella so I _____ wet.

8. I’m sure you _____ your best in the exam.

9. Dave makes me so angry. I don't know how I _____ calm.
10. The builders are coming on Monday so I'm afraid they _____ a noise while they're working.
11. I'm excited about my trip to Rome next week. I _____ my ticket on the internet tonight.
12. I _____ lots of photographs while I'm there so I can show everyone where I've been.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.

point scream fasten take worry

1. The plane doesn't _____ off until ten o'clock.
2. Don't _____ about a thing!
3. When Suzy saw the spider she started to _____.
4. Can you _____ out interesting places on the journey?
5. Please _____ your seat belt.

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

6. I could see from the smoke that the forest was **at** / **in** / **on** fire.
7. Are you afraid **of** / **for** / **to** flying?
8. I felt quite nervous **to** / **about** / **with** my first day at university.
9. It's nothing important. Just go **back** / **out** / **away** to sleep.
10. You've got nothing to worry **on** / **about** / **for**. Everything's going to be just fine.

Choose a word to make a compound noun.

ticket belt agent exit attendant

11. emergency _____
12. flight _____
13. plane _____
14. travel _____
15. seat _____

B5. In the ice cream shop

will for decisions

A man went into a restaurant and the waitress came over to ask him what he wanted.



The man said, 'I'll **have** some vanilla ice cream and some strawberry ice cream, some lemon ice cream and some banana ice cream.'

'OK, sir.' said the waitress, 'Will there **be** anything else?'

'Er, yes...' said the man, 'Do you have any chocolate sauce?'

'Yes, sir. We do,' replied the waitress.

'Great, I'll **have** double chocolate sauce on that.'

'Anything else, sir?'

'Oh, yes, do you have any cream?'

'Certainly sir.'

'And,' continued the man, 'I'll **have** extra cream on all of those.'

'Yes sir.' said the waitress, writing down the whole order, 'And would you like any nuts on top?'

'Nuts?' said the man, horrified, 'Oh, no! I **won't have** any nuts. I'm on a diet.'

Grammar: *will* for decisions

When you make a decision at the time of speaking use *will* + verb (without *to*). We often use this form at the moment of making a choice.

*I'll **have** a glass of mineral water please.*

*I **won't have** a desert but I'll **have** a coffee please.*

Match the statements with the responses.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What would you like to drink? | A. No, it's OK, thanks. I'll use my own bag. |
| 2. It's very hot in here. | B. No, that's all thanks. |
| 3. Do you need a plastic bag? | C. I'll answer it. |
| 4. Will there be anything else? | D. Is it? I'll find my umbrella, then. |
| 5. I think the phone is ringing. | E. Yes, I am. I think I'll go to bed early tonight. |
| 6. Did you post that letter? | F. No, that's OK. I'll call back later. |
| 7. Jo's in a meeting now. Can I take a message? | G. No, I forgot. I'll do it right away. |
| 8. It's raining outside, you know. | H. I'll have a lemon soda, please. |
| 9. You look tired. | I. You're right. I'll open a window. |

Vocabulary exercises

Which word is the odd one out?

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1. | strawberry | menu | lemon | banana |
| 2. | waiter | waitress | vanilla | customer |
| 3. | chocolate | sauce | cream | restaurant |
| 4. | extra | on | over | into |

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 5. I'll write... | A. over to take our order. |
| 6. I'll go... | B. with extra sauce. |
| 7. I'll have a vanilla ice cream... | C. down your phone number. |
| 8. I'll ask him... | D. of the ice cream please. |
| 9. I'd like some nuts on top... | E. on a diet very soon. |
| 10. I'll call the waitress... | F. what he wants. |

B6. Fishing in the rain

past continuous



It was a cold dark evening in February in the city. It **was raining** heavily and the roads were covered in water. George **was leaving** his office after work when he noticed a poor old man. The man **was standing** next to a puddle in the road. He **was wearing** long rubber fishing boots and he **was holding** a stick with a piece of string. The string **was hanging** in the puddle. George asked the old man what he **was doing** and the man replied that he **was fishing**. 'Poor guy!', George thought. The old man **was obviously going** crazy. George felt sorry for the old man, and he **was getting** very wet, standing outside in the rain, so he decided to invite the old man to have a drink with him in a nearby bar.

George ordered a drink for himself and bought one for the old man. The old man **was smiling** happily as he was drinking. While they **were finishing** their drinks, George tried to start a conversation. He turned to the old man and asked,

'So is the fishing good today?'

'Not bad today, thanks.' replied the old man.

'And how many have you caught?'

'You're the eighth,' the old man answered.

Grammar: past continuous

We use the **past continuous** form to describe the background events in a story. It is often used to talk about the weather, to describe what people were wearing and to talk about actions which were in progress at the beginning of the story.

*We **were wearing** very smart clothes because we **were going** to a wedding.*

*The sun **was shining** and Helen **was feeling** very happy.*

We often use the time expressions **as** and **while** with the past continuous form to show that the two things

were happening at the same time.

*I was **cleaning** the apartment while you **were drinking** in the bar.*

*It was **raining** heavily as I was **walking** home.*

Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. How did you break your leg? | A. Having lunch. |
| 2. What was the weather like while you were there? | B. Quite nervous. |
| 3. What was he wearing when you last saw him? | C. I was skiing. |
| 4. What were they doing when you phoned? | D. Something warm and dark. |
| 5. How were you feeling while you were taking the exam? | E. It was freezing. |

Choose a verb to complete these sentences. Put the verb into the past continuous form.

hold leave rain wear begin

6. We didn't go out in the afternoon because it _____.
7. We _____ the office when we saw the note on the desk.
8. We arrived at the cinema just as the film _____.
9. When I first met her she _____ a red dress and black boots.
10. Mike _____ a tray of drinks when the dog ran out in front of him.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

1. It was getting cold and dark and the two people were _____ lost.
A. happily B. obviously C. heavily D. closely
2. I wasn't wearing boots and I stepped into a very deep _____, so my feet got wet.
A. water B. rain C. puddle D. wet
3. I bought some _____ to tie the flowers to the sticks.
A. string B. stick C. boots D. rubber
4. It started to rain so we went into a _____ bar.
A. nearly B. closely C. nearby D. near

5. I _____ the girl what she was doing.

A. replied B. answered C. said D. asked

Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.

catch feel order go invite

6. I'd like to _____ Mark and Sarah to the party but I don't know their phone numbers.

7. I walked up to the bar to _____ a drink.

8. I _____ sorry for Karl because he lost his job last week

9. I'm going fishing next weekend. I hope I _____ lots of fish.

10. My computer crashed again! I think I'm going to _____ crazy!

B7. Pirate story

past continuous / past simple



An old pirate **was sitting** in the bar. He **was smoking** a pipe and **drinking** a glass of rum. He **was wearing** an eye patch and he had a parrot on his shoulder and a wooden leg. Instead of his right hand he had a metal hook. A young sailor **was chatting** with the pirate and he asked him about his adventures at sea.

'So, how did you lose your leg?', the young man asked the pirate.

'Arrr!,' said the pirate, 'You see, some sharks **were circling** the ship when I fell overboard. Luckily, my men pulled me back onto the ship before the sharks ate me completely, but one of the sharks got my leg.'

'And how about the hook on your hand? How did you lose your hand?'

'I **was boarding** a ship when another sailor cut off my hand with a sword.'

'That's amazing! What a life full of adventures!' said the young man. 'And how about your eye? How did you lose that?'

'I **was eating** a grapefruit when the juice went into my eye.'

'But I don't understand. How did you lose your eye from the grapefruit juice?'

'Arrr!' said the pirate, 'it was my first day with the new hook.'

Grammar: past continuous v. past simple

Use the **past continuous** to describe something in progress over a period of time in the past.

Use the **past simple** to talk about something completed in the past.

A young woman got onto a London bus one morning. She was carrying a baby. As she was buying her ticket, the bus driver said,

‘That’s the ugliest baby I’ve ever seen!’

The woman was furious. With a furious expression on her face, she stormed down to the back of the bus and sat down next to another passenger. The passenger noticed how upset she was, so he asked her,

‘What’s happened?’

‘I’ve never been so furious in my life. That bus driver insulted me.’

‘That’s terrible,’ sympathised the passenger. ‘How rude! You’re a customer so he should be polite to you. Tell you what, why don’t you go and tell him how angry you are?’

‘Ok, then,’ the woman said, ‘You’re right. I will. I’ll go and tell him what I think about his behaviour.’

‘Good idea,’ said the passenger, ‘and I’ll hold your monkey for you.’

Grammar: present perfect simple with *ever* / *never*

When you talk about your experiences of life you often use present perfect simple. The word order is ***has* / *have* + *ever* + past participle**.

It’s the hottest summer I’ve ever seen.

I’ve never eaten such a delicious meal!

Have you ever seen a cat as fat as that before?

Match the questions with the answers for these five jokes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Have you ever traveled on a submarine? | A. Have you ever tried to iron one? |
| 2. What two things have you never eaten for breakfast? | B. Lunch and dinner. |
| 3. Doctor, help me! My son’s eaten my pen. What can I do? | C. No, I always use an oven. |
| 4. Why is an elephant’s skin so full of wrinkles? | D. No, I haven’t. I can only travel with the windows open. |
| 5. Have you ever cooked a chicken with a wooden leg? | E. Why not use a pencil? |

Put these sentences into the correct order.

6. an place I’ve been never interesting such to
7. ever the I’ve read book It’s best
8. life my so angry I’ve felt in never
9. beautiful met woman ever Have you a more ?
10. at stayed ever I’ve It’s hotel the worst

Vocabulary exercises

Match the words with the definitions.

- A. a negative comment or an action which makes someone feel small or angry
1. behaviour
2. sympathy B. the look on your face which shows how you feel
3. insult C. a traveller on public transport
4. expression D. the way someone acts
5. passenger E. a feeling of sorrow about someone else's problems

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

6. You can see that Carol's _____ upset about something.
A. being B. making C. having D. feeling
7. I hardly ever _____ an umbrella because I always lose them on buses or trains.
A. wear B. carry C. hold D. make
8. I was very _____ about Jack's rude behaviour to Lucy.
A. rude B. terrible C. furious D. angry
9. The train was crowded so I _____ opposite another passenger.
A. sat down B. sat along C. sat in D. sat across
10. I _____ with you for having to get up so early tomorrow morning!
A. notice B. sympathise C. hold D. feel

B9. The wrong answer

Present perfect simple



At a job interview the interviewer said to the potential employee,

'So I see here on your CV that **you've had** twelve jobs in the last three years.'

'Oh yes,' replied the candidate, 'That's right. **I've had** a lot of experience working in this area.'

'Well, yes, **you've worked** for a lot of different companies, but **you've never stayed** with any employer for longer than three months.' continued the interviewer, 'To me, that gives the impression that you quit your jobs as soon as you get bored with them. Is this true?'

'Oh no, that's not how it is at all,' answered the candidate, '**I've never quit** a job in my life.'

Grammar: present perfect for past experiences

Use the **present perfect simple** to talk about past experiences and achievements which are important and relevant to the present.

The present perfect simple is formed using *have / has* + **past participle**.

Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

1A. Has he given you his phone number?

1B. Has given he you his phone number?

2A. I hasn't finished the book yet.

2B. I haven't finished the book yet.

3A. I've never seen this movie before.

3B. I've never saw this movie before.

4A. Have you lose you notebook?

4B. Have you lost your notebook?

5A. I been to this city three times before.

5B. I've been to this city three times before.

6A. I've ever read anything so boring.

6B. I've never read anything so boring.

7A. Have you meet his cousin?

7B. Have you met his cousin?

8A. I've written a lot of emails.

8B. I've wrote a lot of emails.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose a verb from the box to complete these sentences.

get

work

have

give

quit

1. Try to _____ the interviewer the impression you are serious about the job.
2. Do you _____ a lot of experience working in this area?
3. Have you ever _____ a job because you didn't enjoy it?
4. In every job you sometimes _____ bored with some aspects of it.
5. Would you like to _____ for a large multinational company?

Match the words with the definitions.

1. interviewer
 2. employee
 3. candidate
 4. company
 5. a CV (curriculum vitae)
-
- A. someone who applies for a job or who takes an examination
 - B. someone who asks questions to applicants for jobs
 - C. a commercial business
 - D. a short account of someone's education, qualifications and experience
 - E. someone who works for another person or company for money

B10. A helping hand

too + adjective, not + adjective + enough

Mr. Hopkins was walking down the street one day when he noticed a small boy. The boy was standing outside a house. He was trying to ring the doorbell but the problem was that he was **too short** to reach up to the bell. As Mr. Hopkins watched, he tried to jump up to press the bell, but he just **wasn't tall enough**. Then the boy got a book out of his school bag and stood on it, but the book **wasn't thick enough** and the bell was still **too high** up for him to reach.

The man felt sorry for the boy and decided to go and help him. He walked over to the door, smiled at the little boy and rang the door bell three times.

Then he turned to the boy and said kindly, 'So now what, little man?'

'Now,' the boy replied, 'we run away as fast as possible!'



Grammar: *too + adjective, not + adjective + enough*

You can talk about some problems using these forms: **too+ adjective** (*too hot, too difficult*) or **not+ adjective + enough** (*not good enough, not big enough*)

For example, when the bath water is colder than you want it to be, you can say it in these two different ways.

It's too cold.

It's not warm enough.

When you can't do something because of a problem of degree you can use these forms:

These bags are too heavy for me to carry.

I'm not strong enough to carry these bags.

Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Why can't you buy this computer for me? | A. Because it's too far away. |
| 2. Why aren't you swimming in the sea? | B. Because it's too cold. |
| 3. Why don't you want to read this book about algebra? | C. Because I'm not rich enough. |
| 4. Why can't you see that bird on the tree over there? | D. Because I'm not tall enough. |
| 5. Why can't you pass me down that book from the top shelf? | E. Because it's too difficult for me to understand. |

Rewrite the sentences using the word in brackets.

- This soup isn't hot enough to eat. [too]
- My paintings are too bad to show anyone. [enough]
- These socks are too wet to wear. [enough]
- This book isn't cheap enough. [too]
- They're not old enough to get married. [too]

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

- I feel sorry at / for / to him because he's too tall.
- Helen smiled at / for / to Jack when he came into the room.
- Look out! The cat is going to jump in / up / at onto the table.
- I was walking down / to / into the street one day when I saw a large dog.
- The robber stole the money and ran up / for / away as fast as possible.

Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.

- I tried to _____ the doorbell but it didn't work.
A. call B. ring C. knock D. make

7. I need to stand on a chair to _____ the books on the top shelf.
 A. hand B. pick C. catch D. reach
8. Did you _____ that Mark was wearing one blue sock and one black sock today?
 A. notice B. feel C. decide D. reach
9. I've decided to invite him to the party because I _____ sorry for him.
 A. make B. call C. feel D. reply
10. The man at the information desk didn't _____ at us at all. Very unfriendly!
 A. turn B. feel C. try D. smile

B11. Big Joe

have to/don't have to for obligation



One day, on a London bus, the driver was taking the fares from new passengers when an enormous man with huge muscles got onto the bus. The driver asked for the money for the ticket, but the man just shook his head and said,

'I'm Big Joe, and I **don't have to** pay!'

The bus driver wasn't a strong man and he didn't want to argue with this giant, so the man got on the bus without paying.

The next day at the same bus stop, the enormous man was there again, and like the day before, when it was his turn to pay for his ticket, he just said,

'I'm Big Joe, and I **don't have to** pay.'

After a few weeks of this, the bus driver was really starting to get angry, so he decided to join a gym. He worked out every day for three months, until his muscles were bulging and he could pick up tables with one arm.

One Monday, the bus driver decided that today was the day. As usual, the enormous man got on the bus as usual and announced,

'I'm Big Joe, and I **don't have to** pay.'

This time, the bus driver was brave enough to stand up and tell the man,

'Why not? Of course you **have to** pay. Everyone **has to** pay!'

The man looked at him in surprised silence for a few seconds and then slowly answered,

'Because Big Joe has a bus pass.'

Grammar: *have to/don't have to*

Use ***have to*** + **infinitive** to talk about things which are important to do, or things which are necessary to do. We often use this to talk about rules and regulations.

*Everyone **has to** pay for a bus ticket.*

Use ***don't / doesn't have to*** + **infinitive** to talk about things where there are no rules. You can do these things if you want to, but there is no obligation.

*You **don't have to** pay to come in because it's free.*

Complete these sentences with one of these phrases:

has to have to don't have to doesn't have to

1. I _____ go right now. I'm very late!
2. It's OK - you _____ do anything. Just sit there and wait for me.
3. Wait for Greg. He _____ make sure that the door is locked.
4. A good student _____ be very organized. Organization is very important.
5. It's a free museum - we _____ pay anything.
6. At the end of the year the students _____ take an exam. It's necessary for them to continue the course.
7. I know you don't like supermarkets so you _____ to come if you don't want to.
8. We _____ make sure that our hands are very clean.
9. We _____ go into college today because it's Sunday so it will be closed.
10. You _____ be more careful! I don't want you to break it!
11. Do I _____ come? I don't really want to.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the right word to complete these sentences.

1. Tom and Helen _____ to go to London for a holiday.
A. announced B. decided C. argued
2. I don't think I can _____ that question.
A. answer B. tell C. reply
3. The passport official _____ us to fill in a form.
A. said B. announced C. told
4. I don't want to _____ with you, but I'm sure I'm right about this
A. argue B. decide C. tell
5. I'm sorry but I _____ for a single ticket, not a return ticket.
A. answered B. announced C. asked

Match the broken sentences.

1. You have to pay...
 2. I really have to join...
 3. Try not to get angry...
 4. When you get...
 5. You don't have to work ...
- A. out at the gym to get muscles.
 - B. for your entrance ticket over there.
 - C. onto the bus, you have to buy a ticket.
 - D. a gym soon because I'm getting fat!
 - E. with the sales assistants.

B12. Lifestyle choices

should / shouldn't

Natasha Marshal went to her doctor for some advice.

‘Doctor, I’ve read that by making the right health choices for diet and life style, people can live for longer. What **should I** do to live long and healthily? Can you give me some



suggestions?’

‘Certainly, Miss Marshal!’ replied the doctor. ‘Well firstly, you **should** only eat fresh fruit and vegetables. You **shouldn’t** eat any meat, salt, cheese or butter. You **shouldn’t** drink any alcohol and you shouldn’t smoke. You **should** drink lots of natural mineral water, but not too cold.’

‘OK,’ said Natasha, writing all this down in her notebook. ‘And **should** I change anything else about my lifestyle?’

‘You **shouldn’t** go out to bars or big cities,’ the doctor told her, ‘because the crowds and the noise can be stressful. You **should** get up very early in the morning and go running and you **shouldn’t** stay up late at night. You **shouldn’t** watch television or use the internet. It’s not good for you to sit still for long and look at a screen.’

‘And by following this health plan I’ll live to be a hundred?’ asked Natasha.

‘Well, I don’t know,’ answered the doctor. ‘but it will certainly feel like it.’

Grammar: *should* / *shouldn’t* for advice

To say what you think is a good idea use **should**. To say what you think is a bad idea use **shouldn’t** + infinitive (without *to*).

What **should** I do to get fitter?

You **should** take more exercise.

You **shouldn’t** smoke.

With **should** (as with all modal verbs) don’t use auxiliary verbs in question forms and don’t add ‘s’ with the 3rd person singular form.

INCORRECT: ~~Do I should~~
~~eat more fish?~~

CORRECT: Should I eat
more fish?

INCORRECT: ~~He~~
~~shoulds go now.~~

CORRECT: He
should go now.

Choose a verb to complete the sentences with *should* / *shouldn’t*.

eat

stay

go

write

stop

1. You know that cigarettes are bad for your health. You _____ smoking.
2. You never remember phone numbers. You _____ them down in a notebook.
3. You’re tired all the time. You _____ up late on the internet every night.
4. I’m not surprised you don’t feel well after all that chocolate. You _____ so much.
5. If you don’t feel well, you _____ to the doctor.

Match the problems with the advice.

6. I can’t stop coughing.

A. You shouldn’t spend so much money on things you don’t need.

7. My credit card bill is terrible.

B. You should go to bed earlier.

8. I'm so worried about my exam. C. You should walk instead of driving.
 9. The price of petrol has gone up again. D. You should try to relax more.
 10. I always feel tired in the morning. E. You shouldn't smoke so many cigarettes.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.

follow

make

sit

drink

look

1. It's not good for your eyes to _____ at a screen all day.
2. Do you want to go out or stay in tonight? You can _____ the choice.
3. You shouldn't _____ alcohol before driving.
4. The doctor advised Jack to _____ a health plan.
5. I told the children to _____ still and be good until I got back.

Choose the right preposition to complete these sentences.

6. Eating fresh fruit and vegetables is good **at** / **by** / **for** you.
7. Do you often stay **up** / **at** / **to** late watching television?
8. **From** / **By** / **In** following my doctor's advice I stopped smoking without any difficulty.
9. People who take exercise regularly live **at** / **for** / **to** longer.
10. I should write **off** / **down** / **over** this advice to help me remember it all.

Doctor joke

Doctor: You should take three teaspoonfuls of this medicine before every meal.

Pa



B13. The old lady and her dog

past simple irregular verbs

Mrs Gibson was 82 years old. Her son owned an airline company. One day, she **went** to the airport to take a plane from Australia to the USA. With her she **had** a flight bag and a pet basket with her little pet dog called 'Spotty' inside. The flight that day was very crowded. Mrs Gibson **sat** down on a window seat and **put** her dog basket down on the seat next to her.

A flight attendant **said** to her, 'I'm very sorry, madam, but this flight is fully booked. I'm afraid I have to take your dog and put it at the back of the plane for the journey.'

The old lady didn't argue and **gave** the basket to the flight attendant.

After an hour in the air, the flight attendant checked on the little dog. She was horrified to see that the dog



was dead at the bottom of the basket. She **told** the pilot and the pilot **told** the airport in New York. The company director was furious, because Mrs Gibson was the airline owner's mother. In the end, they decided to buy a different dog to replace the dead one. The flight attendant **took** a photo of the dog with her phone and **sent** it to New York to show them what it looked like. When the plane landed, Mrs Gibson got off the plane and the flight attendant **brought** her the basket with a new dog in it.

Mrs Gibson looked very quickly into the basket and immediately **said**, 'That's not my dog. Where's my dog? What did you do with little Spotty?'

The flight attendant **told** Mrs Gibson, 'Yes, of course it's your dog. It has the same spots, the same size - it's the same dog.'

'No,' **said** Mrs Gibson, 'I know it isn't.'

'But how do you know? You didn't look at it for very long.'

'I know,' **said** Mrs Gibson, 'Because my dog was dead when I **put** him in the basket.'

Grammar: irregular past simple verb forms

Many verbs in English have irregular past simple forms and do not end in *-ed*. For example:

*think - thought: When I was a child I **thought** the moon was bigger than the sun.*

*leave - left: You **left** your jacket at my house yesterday.*

*meet - met: My husband and I **met** when we were at college.*

Write the past simple form of these verbs.

1. go _____
2. have _____
3. sit _____
4. put _____
5. say _____
6. tell _____
7. take _____
8. get _____
9. bring _____
10. do _____
11. give _____
12. send _____

Choose a verb from the previous exercise to complete these sentences. Change the form of the verb to past simple.

1. I _____ something to drink with me because I don't want to get thirsty.
2. When they got to the top of the mountain, they _____ a short rest.
3. I _____ off the bus and walked to the office.
4. His grades weren't very good but he worked hard and he _____ his best
5. The woman at the information desk _____ us where to go.
6. I _____ you an email yesterday but maybe it went into your junk mail box.
7. Sonia's parents _____ her a pet dog for her birthday.
8. Kate _____ her coat and hat on and left the building.
9. I _____ down in the large armchair and started to read the newspaper.
10. We _____ shopping in the new shopping mall last Saturday.

11. We started laughing because Jamal _____ something funny.
12. Marcus _____ his wallet out of his pocket and counted his money again.

Vocabulary exercises

Match the broken sentences.

1. My cousin works for a large American airline...
2. I dropped my drink but the flight...
3. You can transport your dog but only with a strong pet...
4. Would you like a window...
5. There is going to be a meeting of all the company...

- A. ...basket with lots of room for the animal to move.
- B. ...seat or do you prefer one in the aisle?
- C. ...directors next week.
- D. ...company in the sales department.
- E. ...attendant brought me another one.

Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

6. I wanted to fly to Paris but the plane was _____.
A. complete booked B. fully booked C. full book D. completely taken
7. My flight bag was lost but the company _____ it for me.
A. reported B. replied C. refilled D. replaces
8. Do you know what time the plane _____?
A. lands B. grounds C. comes down D. gets off
9. Our taxi to the airport was late but _____ we caught our flight in plenty of time.
A. to the end B. for the end C. at the ending D. in the end
10. All our luggage went to the wrong airport and we were _____ with the airline company.
A. crowded B. furious C. immediate D. replace
11. I'm afraid you can only take one small _____ on board the plane with you, sir.
A. handy baggage B. flying luggage C. flight bag D. plane case
12. I was _____ to see that the flight was five hours late.
A. horrified B. crowded C. booked D. landed

tient: But, doctor, I can't. I've only got two teaspoons.

B14. The director and the old man

verb + infinitive

A Hollywood director was making a film in India. For the film, he **needed to have** clear blue skies, so the weather conditions were very important to him. One evening, after filming all day he saw a very old man, sitting with his legs crossed on the ground.

'It's going to rain for three days. On the fourth day, the sun will shine again,' the ancient man said wisely.

The next day it rained heavily and there was no filming that day or for three days afterwards. On the morning of the fourth day, as the old man predicted, the sun was shining down and conditions were perfect for filming. That evening, when the director was walking past, the old man said,

'There's going to be a big storm tomorrow.'

Sure, enough, the next day there was a big storm, just as the man said.

After a week of making perfect predictions, the director **decided to use** the old man's wisdom and pay him to work as a weather man for the film crew. The old man **agreed to tell** the director what the weather was likely to do. This worked very well for the next few weeks of filming. Every day the old man told the director what the weather would be the next day, and the director paid him well for the valuable information. One day, however, the old man **failed to arrive** on the set. The next day the director sent for him and said,

'Your predictions are very important to me and to my work. I'm shooting a big scene tomorrow and I have to know what the weather is going to be like.'

The old man shrugged his shoulders.

'Sorry,' he said, 'I can't help you today. My radio's broken.'

Grammar: verb + infinitive

Some verbs are often followed by the infinitive form. Many of these verbs are in some way connected to the future. Here are some of the most commonly-used verbs which follow this pattern.

need	decide	plan	promise	fail
refuse	threaten	aim	hope	offer



*I **need to have** good weather.*

*I **plan to shoot** an important scene tomorrow.*

*The man **promised to predict** the weather.*

*The old man **failed to arrive** on the set.*

*The director **offered to pay** him.*

The nouns based on these verbs are also often followed by the infinitive form.

*We made **an arrangement** with the guide **to show** us around the city.*

*The director made **an offer to pay** him.*

Choose a verb from the list to complete the sentences. Change the form of the verb where necessary.

hope promise refuse offer threaten

1. 'I'm not going to pay you any more money and that's final.'

He _____ to pay us anymore money.

2. 'Keep away from me. I'll call the police.'

She _____ to call the police.

3. 'I'll pay you back on Monday. You can trust me on this!'

He _____ to pay me back on Monday.

4. 'If you like, I can help you with the project.'

He _____ to help us with the project.

5. 'With any luck, we can finish the work by next week.'

We _____ to finish the work by next week.

Complete these sentences with a gerund or infinitive form of the verb.

6. The director made a decision **continuing** / **to continue** filming.

7. After two weeks of **waiting** / **to wait**, the letter finally arrived.

8. The accident was caused by the failure **repairing** / **to repair** the bridge.

9. Your refusal **listening** / **to listen** to anyone else is your worst fault.

10. The weather was perfect for **going** / **to go** to the beach.

Vocabulary exercises

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. When I asked him the time he shrugged... | A. on the set half an hour late. |
| 2. Karen sat down on the sofa and crossed... | B. a scene up a mountain. |
| 3. Last week the film crew shot... | C. his shoulders and didn't answer. |
| 4. The leading actor arrived... | D. the weather conditions accurately for that afternoon. |
| 5. The television forecast predicted... | E. her legs before she replied. |

Complete these sentences with *make* or *do*.

- The director decided to _____ the film in Canada.
- It's not easy to _____ a prediction about Hollywood successes or failures.
- I think this film is going to _____ very well in the box office.
- I think we need to _____ some work with vocabulary.
- I don't want to _____ any mistakes.

B15. The language teacher

Comparatives: *not as... as...*



Martin was an English teacher in a language school. After working at his current school for six months, he decided it was time to find a better job with a higher salary. In his final week at the school, he told Carla, one of his favourite one-to-one students.

'I'm afraid that next term I won't be teaching in this school any more, Carla. I'm moving to another city.'

'I'm really sorry about that, Martin. I wish you weren't going,' Carla replied.

'Well, thank you, Carla! It's very kind of you to say so.'

'The new teacher **won't be as good as** you are. I'm sure the lessons **won't be as good as yours.**' said the student.

'That's so nice of you!' said Mark, flattered.

'Yes,' continued Carla, 'I've been coming to this school for five years now and every new teacher has been worse than the one before.'

Grammar: *not as + adjective + as ...*

You can often make comparisons in more than one way.

A wood is smaller than a forest.

A wood isn't as large as a forest.

Pablo's pronunciation is better than Marco's.

Pablo's pronunciation isn't as bad as Marco's.

The weather is worse than it was last week.

The weather isn't as good as it was last week.

Do you think that monkeys are less intelligent than dolphins?

Do you think that monkey's aren't as intelligent as dolphins?

Rewrite these sentences using not as + adjective + as.

1. This movie is worse than the first one.
2. My essay was bad, but it was better than the one I wrote the week before.
3. Although the city is quite big, it's smaller than the place where I was born.
4. My computer is slower than yours.
5. My new apartment is bigger than my old one.
6. I don't go to that restaurant any more because it's more expensive than it was a few years ago.
7. Carla's comment was less flattering than Mark thought.

Vocabulary exercises

Match the adjectives with the definitions.

1. Feeling pleased because someone has said something nice to you
2. Preferred above all the others
3. Generous and friendly
4. Belonging to the present time
5. The last

A. current

B. flattered

C. kind

D. final

E. favourite

Choose the grammatically correct sentence, A or B.

6.

A. It's very kind of you to say so.

B. You're very kind of you to say so.

7. A. Tell me about your at the moment job.
B. Tell me about your current job.
8. A. It's time for finding another job.
B. It's time to find another job.
9. A. His previous job had a less salary.
B. His previous job had a lower salary.
10. A. I'm sorry about the delay.
B. I'm afraid about the delay.

C1. Track records

present perfect simple



There were four race horses in a stable one day. It was raining and they were bored so they started talking about their track records. One of them boasted,

'I've been in eight races so far this year and **I've won** five of them'

'That's nothing!' interrupted the second race horse, **'I've run** in twelve races since the beginning of this year and I've won seven of them.'

The third race horse broke in,

'Well, **I've taken part** in 15 races this year and **I've won** ten of them.'

'I've done better than any of you,' claimed the fourth race horse. 'So far this year **I've been** in 18 races and **I've only lost** four of them.'

At this point, they noticed that a small greyhound dog was sitting and listening to their conversation, wagging his tail.

'I don't want to brag,' he said, 'But **I've been** in forty five races this year up till now and **I haven't** lost any of them!'

The horses were absolutely amazed.

'That's just incredible! **I've never heard** anything like it!' said one of them, after an impressed silence, 'A talking dog!'

Grammar: present perfect simple for achievements

You can use **present perfect simple** to talk about your achievements in an unfinished time period.

Compare this pair of sentences.

*I **took part** in ten races last year.* [Past simple]

*I've **taken part** in ten races so far this year.* [Present perfect simple]

In the first sentence (**past simple**), the year is over so no more races are possible this year. The time period is closed.

In the second sentence (**present perfect simple**), the year is not yet finished, so it's possible for more races to be won. The time period is open.

We often use present perfect simple with these time expressions: *so far, up till now, since*

*I've **written** twelve emails **since** I got to work this morning.*

*The computer **has never broken** down **up till now**.*

*I've **read** five books on the subject **so far**, but I know I need to read more.*

Choose a verb to complete these sentences in the present perfect simple form.

hear take win be lose

1. This is the first time I _____ part in a photography competition.
2. Do you know who _____ today's tennis match?
3. You _____ your keys at least five times since I've known you!
4. I think we _____ to the cinema three times so far this year.
5. I _____ this song lots of times before, but I'm not sure who the singer is.

Choose the better verb form, past simple or present perfect to complete these sentences.

6. **I wrote** / **I've written** five emails so far this morning and it's only eleven o'clock.
7. In the last few months I **didn't watch** / **haven't watched** much television.
8. Last year Sam **took part** / **has taken part** in three races.
9. **I found** / **I've found** three mistakes in this essay so far and I'm only on the first page.
10. Did you hear that the Russian athlete **broke** / **has broken** the world record last month?

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct prepositions to complete these sentences.

1. I've never taken part **at** / **in** / **to** a race in my life.
2. Can I break **in** / **over** / **about** at this point?
3. I could hear what they were saying but I wasn't trying to listen **on** / **at** / **to** their conversation.
4. I've no idea what you are talking **at** / **about** / **by**.
5. We've used a lot of electricity since the beginning **of** / **to** / **for** this month.

Choose an expression to replace the word or phrase in bold without changing the meaning.

interrupt so far brag at this point amazing

6. The teacher left the room and **just then** all the lights went out in the building.
7. I can't believe he won the race. It's **incredible**.
8. It's rude to **break into** a conversation with strangers.
9. I've never met anyone famous **up till now**.
10. I don't want to **boast**, but I passed all my exams this year.

C2. The forest fire

verb + object + infinitive



It was towards the end of a particularly hot, dry summer and a huge forest fire had broken out. The fire was getting out of control, even though the emergency services were doing their best to deal with the problem. A photo-journalist working with one of the larger national newspapers was keen to get some good shots of the fire for the next day's edition. He **persuaded the editor to charter** a private plane to get him above the action.

'I know it's expensive,' he told the editor, 'But it will be worth it. It'll really **help me to get** the best pictures!'

So he made a call to arrange for a small private plane and drove as fast as possible to the airport. He rushed out to the runway and spotted a small aircraft with a young pilot in it.

Wasting no time, he jumped into the seat next to the pilot, pulled the door closed and said to the pilot, 'I **want you to take** us up to altitude.'

When they reached altitude the photographer said to the pilot, 'Now, do you see that fire over to the east of us? I **want you to fly** over that. I'd like you to **get** as close as you can.'

'Really?' asked the pilot, amazed. 'You seriously **expect me to fly** over that fire? You can't **ask me to do** that!'

'Of course I'm serious. That's why I'm here. I'm a professional photographer and I **need you to take** me to where I can take some dramatic shots of the fire.'

'So I guess that means,' said the pilot, 'that you aren't the flight instructor?'

Grammar: verb patterns

Some verbs follow the pattern **verb + object + infinitive**.

These are some of the most common verbs which follow this pattern:

want	ask	help	expect	would like	invite
persuade	tell	remind	teach	need	warn

I want you to get up.
She asked him to leave.
I told him to go.
He persuaded me to go with him.
I'm teaching him to read.

For negative instructions the word order is **verb + object + not + infinitive**.

I persuaded her not to tell anyone.
They warned us not to touch anything.
I told you not to do that.
He reminded us not to smoke in the building.

Choose the best verb to complete these sentences. Change the form of the verb where necessary.

warn teach remind persuade expect

1. You can't seriously _____ me to finish this work on time.
2. I eventually _____ my boss to give me a pay rise.
3. The news bulletins _____ people not to get too near the fire.
4. The teacher _____ the class to bring their books to the next lesson.
5. I'm _____ my grandmother to use the internet.

Put these words into the correct order to make sentences.

6. help asked He me him to
7. me it find They helped to
8. do that I you warned not to
9. it to persuaded She me buy
10. us inside go to You told

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.

get break arrange waste take

1. I can _____ for a taxi to pick you up at the airport.

2. At this time of the year forest fires sometimes _____ out.
3. The pilot will _____ the plane up to altitude.
4. We are hoping that the fire doesn't _____ out of control.
5. I don't think we need to _____ any time on this.

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 6. On my trip I'm particularly... | A. of a national newspaper. |
| 7. The emergency services dealt... | B. all the time and expense. |
| 8. Keith Wells is the editor... | C. keen to take some shots of the local scenery. |
| 9. It's not necessary to charter... | D. a private plane to fly you across the world. |
| 10. I hope it will be worth... | E. with the problem with great efficiency. |

C3. A full timetable

present simple passive / present simple for timetables

Josef was a tourist on holiday in London. He wanted to visit the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace and all the other famous tourist attractions. He arrived at the hotel and went to the front desk to check in.



'Good evening, sir,' said the woman at the reception desk, 'How may I help you?'

'Good evening. I have a reservation for three nights full board. I booked online. The name is Josef Kurstall.'

'Ah, yes, Mr. Kurstall. I have your booking here on the computer. Welcome to our hotel. Now first let me explain the hotel restaurant meal times. **Breakfast is served** from seven until eleven o'clock in the morning. Lunch **is served from** midday to three in the afternoon and dinner **is served** from six o'clock until nine.'

The receptionist noticed that Josef looked worried about something.

'I hope there is no difficulty about that, sir. Is there a problem?' she asked.

'Well, it seems like a nice hotel, and I'm sure the food is very good,' said Josef, frowning, 'But when am I going to have time to go sightseeing?'

Grammar: present simple for timetables

It's possible to use **the present simple** to refer to the future when you are talking about timetables and programmes of events.

The train **leaves** at 11.28 tomorrow morning.

The race begins in ten minutes.

You can also use the present simple to talk about future arrangements when the plans are fixed in a timetable.

When do you **start** your new course?

I **finish** work at seven o'clock tonight.

The **present continuous form** has a different use for future meaning. The present continuous is used for personal plans written in a diary. Compare these sentences.

What time **does** the plane **arrive** tomorrow? (a fixed timetable)

What time **is** she **arriving** tomorrow? (a diary arrangement)

The play **starts** at eight o'clock. (a fixed timetable)

We're **going** to the theatre this evening. (a diary arrangement)

Choose the better form to complete these sentences, present simple or present continuous.

1. A. What time does the film start?
B. What time is the film starting?
2. A. The museum opens at nine and closes at midday.
B. The museum is opening at nine and is closing at midday.
3. A. I visit the dentist next Tuesday afternoon.
B. I'm visiting the dentist next Tuesday afternoon.
4. A. The exam ends in half an hour.
B. The exam is ending in half an hour.
5. A. Where do you meet Anna tonight?
B. Where are you meeting Anna tonight?
6. A. What time does the sun go down this evening?
B. What time is the sun going down this evening?
7. A. Do you do anything interesting this weekend?
B. Are you doing anything interesting this weekend?

8. A. We serve breakfast from seven until nine.
B. We are serving breakfast from seven until nine.

Vocabulary exercises

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. After we check... | A. board, half board or breakfast only? |
| 2. Would you prefer full... | B. booking service. |
| 3. Ask at the front... | C. attractions near to the hotel. |
| 4. The hotel has an online... | D. in at reception, we went to look at our rooms. |
| 5. There are lots of tourist... | E. desk if you need anything. |

Choose a verb to complete these sentences.

serve look have go visit

6. My name is Harris and I _____ a reservation.
7. We want to _____ sightseeing this afternoon.
8. We're going to _____ lots of famous places.
9. What time do you _____ breakfast in this hotel?
10. You _____ worried. What's wrong?

QUESTION: What two things do you never eat for breakfast?

ANSWER: Lunch and dinner.

C4. Planting potatoes

past simple passive form

Alfred Briggs was a prisoner in a high security jail, serving a thirty year sentence. In his youth he had been famous for robbing jewellery stores all over the country. Even after he **was arrested, tried and sentenced**, Alfred had kept his secrets and no one had ever discovered where the jewels were hidden. He was married and his wife, Sally, sent him regular letters about everyday problems at home. Alfred knew for a fact that his letters **were opened and read** by the authorities, but still he enjoyed receiving the news from home.



One day Alfred **was given** a letter from his wife. He opened it and read, 'Dear Alfred, I've decided to

plant some potatoes in the back garden near to the white fence. When do you think is the best time for potatoes to be planted?"

Alfred wrote this in reply, 'Dear Sally, You can plant potatoes in two or three weeks' time, but whatever you do, don't plant them in the back garden. This is very important! Please don't plant them there!'

A week later, Alfred **was given** another letter from his wife. 'Dear Alfred, You won't believe this! Last week ten policemen arrived at the house and dug up all of the back garden.'

Alfred wrote back, ' Dear Sally, Now is the best time to plant potatoes.'

Grammar: past simple passive form

The past simple passive is formed with *was / were* + past participle.

You can use the passive form when you don't know who did an action or when the person who did the action is not the most important part of the sentence.

ACTIVE *Someone built this bridge last year.*

PASSIVE *This bridge was built last year.*

ACTIVE *Somebody sentenced the robbers to ten years in prison.*

PASSIVE *The robbers were sentenced to ten years in prison.*

Rewrite these sentences in the passive form (without including *someone*.)

1. Someone gave Alfred a letter.
2. When does someone need to plant the potatoes?
3. Someone arrested Alfred for robbery.
4. Someone dug up the back garden.
5. Somebody always opened Alfred's letters to his wife.

Choose a verb from the box to complete these with a past simple passive form. Change a verb from the box.

send give write dig keep

6. I ordered a jacket online but I _____ the wrong size.
7. The chickens _____ in a large building at the back of the farm.
8. A large hole _____ in the garden for the young tree.
9. What _____ you _____ for your birthday present last year?
10. The book _____ more than fifty years ago.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose a word from the box to complete these sentences.

robbery sentence jail secret store

1. The prisoner was sent to a high security _____.
2. After the trial, Fred Harris served a _____ of four years.
3. They were caught trying to rob a jewellery _____.
4. Don't tell him anything. He can't keep a _____.
5. Police say that two men were arrested for _____.

Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.

6. I know **as / for / in** a fact that this answer is wrong.
7. I'm going to visit my uncle in London **in / at / to** a few weeks' time.
8. Marie Knight is now 75 and retired, but **of / with / in** her youth she was a famous singer.
9. The city is famous **at / in / for** its beautiful buildings and parks.
10. I sent a letter to my friend Sam last month but he still hasn't written **from / back / away**.

C5. A long-distance flight

take for time duration

A group of mathematicians from the University of London were travelling to a conference in Delhi.

At check in, one of them asked, '**How long does the flight take?**'

'It takes nine hours, sir', the clerk replied.

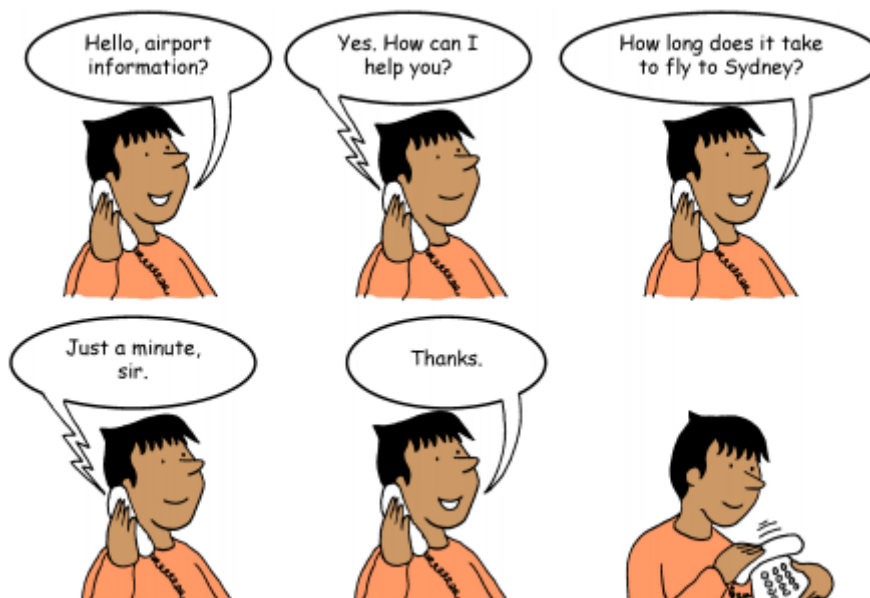
Soon after take off, the captain made an announcement. announced that one engine had failed.

'One of the plane's engines has unfortunately failed. Your safety is not a problem,' the captain told the passengers, 'because the plane has four engines, but the journey **will take longer** with only three engines. I'm afraid that the flight **will** now **take** ten hours.'

Not long after that, the pilot made another announcement that there was a problem with another of the engines and now the journey would take a total of twelve hours. Everything was quiet for an hour, but then the pilot made another announcement.

'Please remain calm. There is no cause for alarm, but our third engine has also developed problems. Unfortunately, the journey **will** now **take** a total of sixteen hours.'

A mathematician turned to one of his colleagues and said, 'Well, if the last engine breaks down **it will take us** a whole day to get there!'



Grammar: describing duration

When you talk about the duration of an activity, process or journey, you can use *take* or *It takes* + object pronoun + infinitive.

*The journey **takes an hour**.*

*This **won't take long**.*

*You've **taken a long time** to read that book.*

*It **takes me ten minutes** to drive to work.*

*How long **will it take us** to get there?*

Put these jumbled words into the correct order to make sentences.

1. job long It finish to won't take this
2. take How shower a does you it have long to ?
3. time understand to took It a long us
4. an hour drive about It to takes there
5. to get there Does take it long ?

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 6. It always takes me... | A. so long to reply to your email. |
| 7. Did it take you long.... | B. it won't take you a long time to finish. |
| 8. I'm sorry I've taken... | C. a long time to wake up in the morning. |
| 9. With the bad weather... | D. it took us nearly an hour to get to work. |
| 10. The book is exciting so... | E. to find the place? |

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences.

break remain get develop make

1. Please _____ calm. There is no cause for alarm.
2. My car engine is making a strange noise. I hope it's not going to _____ down soon.
3. I bought a new computer a month ago and I'm worried it's starting to _____ some problems.
4. The pilot decided to _____ an announcement, telling the passengers to stay in their seats.
5. How long do you think it will take for us to _____ to the station and back?

Match the words with the definitions.

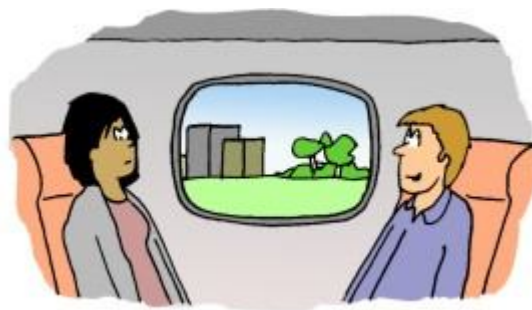
- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 6. a conference | A. a public statement about a fact |
| 7. an announcement | B. a machine to convert power into motion |
| 8. an engine | C. someone you work with |
| 9. a colleague | D. the place in an airport where you register as a passenger |
| 10. check-in | E. a formal meeting of people with a shared interest |

C6. Telling jokes

reflexive pronouns

Once there was a man travelling on a train. A woman sitting opposite him noticed that the man was talking to **himself**. Every now and then, after saying something to **himself** under his breath, he laughed. Sometimes, after saying something to **himself**, he groaned. This went on for twenty minutes.

'I wonder what he's doing,' the woman wondered to **herself**.



At last, feeling curious, the woman decided to speak to him.
 'Excuse me, but can I ask what you are doing?' she asked.
 'I get bored on long journeys so I'm passing the time by telling **myself** jokes,' he replied.
 'When it's a good joke, sometimes I make **myself** laugh.'
 'I see,' said the woman, 'But why do you groan sometimes?'
 'Well', the man explained, 'That's when it's a joke I already know.'

Grammar: reflexive pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are used to talk about actions where the subject and the object are the same.

Incorrect: ~~*I hurt me.*~~ **Correct:** *I hurt myself.*

Object pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
--------------------	-----------------------

Subject pronouns

<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>myself</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>yourself</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>himself</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>herself</i>
<i>It</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>itself</i>
<i>We</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>ourselves</i>
<i>You (plural)</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>yourselves</i>
<i>They</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>themselves</i>

*Sarah was looking at **herself** in the mirror.*
*The computer turns **itself** off after twenty minutes.*
*We really enjoyed **ourselves** at the party.*

Complete these sentences with the correct pronoun.

1. Helen and Mike! Great to see you. Come in and sit down. Make _____ comfortable!
2. This is a great pie, Cathy. Did you bake it _____?
3. I love the way Frank and Martin have painted their apartment. Do you know if they did it _____?
4. Don't worry about the heating. It switches _____ off when it's the right temperature.
5. Did your sister enjoy _____ on her trip last week?

Match the questions to the answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6. Did you hurt yourself? | A. Yes, thanks. We really enjoyed ourselves. |
| 7. Did you buy that cake or did you make it yourself? | B. They did it themselves. |
| 8. Do you turn off your computer when you finish? | C. No, I'm fine. But thanks for asking. |
| 9. Did you have a good time? | D. I made it myself. |
| 10. Who painted your neighbours' house? | E. No, I don't. It does it itself. |

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences.

go get sit tell pass

- How do you usually _____ the time when you are on a long journey?
- I don't often _____ jokes, because I often forget the endings.
- I didn't want to _____ opposite anyone on the journey.
- I don't _____ bored on train journeys because I look out of the window.
- I'm going to _____ up to the ticket inspector and ask him what time the train gets in.

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

- I noticed the teacher was talking **below** / **down** / **under** his breath.
- When I go **on** / **for** / **at** long journeys, I usually take a book with me.
- We were all laughing **by** / **at** / **with** Mark's jokes.
- I think you should say something **at** / **to** / **on** him.
- I'm pleased you're here **in** / **to** / **at** last!

C7. The stockbroker's chickens

Infinitive of purpose: *in order to, so that*

Edward Harcourt was a forty year old stockbroker who lived in London. He was very successful in his job and had made a lot of money, but he was feeling very tired of the stresses of the job and the hectic pace of city life.

'I feel I'm living **to work**, instead of working **to live**,' he complained to a friend of his. 'I'm thinking of relocating **so that** I can improve my life style,' he went on. 'Lots of people are choosing quality of life above high salary and status. I want a completely different way of life!'

After some thought, Edward decided to move to the country **in order to** keep chickens. He bought a



chicken farm and moved in. His new neighbour, Bill came round **to introduce** himself and **to offer** help and advice.

‘I know quite a lot about chickens, so if you need any help at all, just ask me. Tell, you what, **to help** you start your farm, I’ll give you a hundred chickens.’

Edward was delighted and thanked his neighbour.

A few weeks later, Bill dropped by because he wanted to see how Edward was getting on. ‘Things aren’t going too well, I’m afraid. All the chickens you gave me died.’ said Edward miserably.

‘Oh no,’ sympathized Bill. ‘Well, don’t be too depressed about it. I’ll give you another hundred chickens, **so** you can start again,’

After another week, Bill looked in on Edward again.

‘So how are you getting on now?’ he asked. ‘I hope the new chickens are doing well?’

‘I’m embarrassed to tell you,’ said Edward unhappily, ‘but the second lot of chickens are all dead, too.’

‘But that’s terrible! I wonder what the problem could be?’

‘I don’t know,’ replied Edward. ‘I’m not sure whether I’m planting them too close together or too deep down.’

Grammar: infinitive of purpose: *in order to, so that*

> **There are several ways to explain the reasons why someone does an action.**

With **infinitive of purpose**: *I went to the reception desk to ask for information.*

With **in order + infinitive**: *I went to the reception desk in order to ask for information.*

With **so that + verb clause**: *I went to the reception desk so that I could ask for information.*

Choose the correct phrase to complete these sentences.

1. You need to give more examples **so that / in order to** explain your ideas more clearly.
2. I'm going to go to bed early tonight **so that / in order to** I feel fresh before tomorrow's meeting.
3. Please be quiet after ten o'clock, **so that / in order to** you don't disturb other guests.
4. We set off early **so that / in order to** we would get to the station in plenty of time.
5. Emma bought a book **so that / in order to** teach herself how to speak Spanish.

6. I ordered the books early **so that / in order to** they would be ready before the next lesson.
7. I'll email you the photos **so that / in order to** you can look through and choose the one you like.
8. The directors held a meeting **so that / in order to** discuss the new developments.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose a verb to complete the sentences.

offer tell drop look make

1. I hope you _____ a lot of money with your new project.
2. It's very kind of you to _____ help.
3. If you are in the area why not _____ by and have a cup of coffee with me?
4. I'm going to _____ in on Cathy to see how she's getting on in her new apartment.
5. I'm embarrassed to _____ you but I still haven't finished that book you lent me.

Choose an expression to give the opposite meaning of the phrases in bold.

close together improving hectic shallow depressed

1. I put the seeds into a **deep** hole.
2. The students were sitting **far apart**.
3. What are you so **cheerful** about?
4. I had a really **relaxing** day.
5. I think my pronunciation is **getting worse**.

C8. The penguin

Comparatives: *not as... as...*



One day at a roadside garage, a petrol pump attendant was filling a customer's car, when he noticed that a small penguin was sitting in the back seat. The petrol pump attendant **asked** the customer why he had a penguin in his car. The customer **explained** that he had found the penguin a few weeks before, wandering around in the street, looking miserable. He **told** the attendant that he had been trying to think of what to do with the penguin.

The attendant thought for a moment and then **told** the man that there was a zoo nearby.

He **suggested** that the customer take the penguin there. The man thanked the attendant, paid for his petrol and drove off in the direction of the zoo.

A few days later, the same man pulled up to the petrol station. The attendant was surprised to see that the penguin was still in the back of the man's car.

'But I thought you were taking him to the zoo,' said the attendant.

'I did, thanks! ', answered the man. 'He loved it, so I'm taking him to the beach today.'

Grammar: reported speech and reported verbs

When you report what people have said, you can give their exact words or you can report what they said indirectly.

Direct speech: "Thank you!" said the customer.

Indirect speech: The customer thanked the assistant.

With indirect reported speech you need to change the tenses of the verbs.

Present simple changes to past simple

Direct speech: "I have a problem" said the customer to the assistant.

Indirect speech: The customer told the assistant that he had a problem.

Past simple changes to past perfect

Direct speech: "I took the penguin to the zoo yesterday."

Indirect speech: The customer said that he had taken the penguin to the zoo the day before.

What did the speakers in the joke say? Complete the missing words to rewrite the sentences using direct speech.

1. The petrol pump attendant asked the customer why he had a penguin in his car.

"Why _____?" asked the petrol pump attendant.

2. The customer explained that he had found the penguin a few weeks before.

"I _____ before," said the customer.

3. The attendant told the customer that there was a zoo nearby.
"There _____ near here," said the attendant.
4. The attendant suggested that the customer take the penguin there.
" _____ there," said the attendant.
5. The customer thanked the attendant.
" _____," said the customer.

Vocabulary exercises

Match the broken sentences.

1. A small child was sitting in the back...
 2. We stopped at a roadside...
 3. The red sports car pulled up...
 4. We asked the petrol pump...
 - >5. Tom got into his car and drove off...
 - >
- A. ...garage and bought something to drink.
 - B. ...at top speed.
 - C. ...attendant for directions.
 - D. ...to the petrol station
 - E. ...seat of the car.

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. There's something wrong with the car. We need to _____ at the side of the road.
A. pull through B. pull up C. pull into
2. Why are you wandering _____, looking so miserable?
A. down B. through C. around
3. Excuse me. Do you know if there's a bank _____?

A. nearby B. nearing C. nearly

4. Don't worry about it! I'm sure you'll _____ something to do.

A. think over B. think of C. think for

5. I was surprised _____ Richard at the party because I thought he hated that kind of thing.

A. seeing B. see C. to see

C9. Career choices

used to

There are lots of jokes in English about jobs that someone used to do. They are usually based on bad puns. Can you see the double meanings in these jokes?



I used to work in a bank, but I lost interest.

I used to work as an archaeologist, but my career was in ruins.

I used to be a hotel receptionist, but then I had reservations.

I used to be a doctor, but then I lost patience.

I used to work at an orange juice factory, but I couldn't concentrate.

I used to be a history teacher, but there was no future in it.

I used to be indecisive, but now I'm not so sure.

I used to sell computer parts, but then I lost my drive.

I used to be a transplant surgeon, but my heart just wasn't in it.

I used to work in a glue factory, but couldn't stick with it.

I used to work in a gym, but I wasn't fit for the job.

I used to work as electrician, but the pay was shocking.

Grammar: *used to*

To talk about actions that often happened in the past you can use this form: *used / didn't use* + infinitive.

I used to suck my thumb when I was a baby.

You can also use this form for activities that happened over a long period of time in the past

I used to live with my parents but now I have my own apartment.

Make sentences with *used to* / *didn't use to* / *did... use to*

Example: you / live in London [?] *Did you use to live in London?*

1. Camilla / wear glasses [?]
2. They / live in the city [-]
3. She / go to work by bus [+]
4. I / have long hair [+]
5. We / have a computer at home [-]
6. He / smoke fifty a day. [+]
7. Where / you / go to school [?]

Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 8 A. Did you used to go to school by bus? | B. Did you use to go to school by bus? |
| 9 A. I used to smoke but I don't any more. | B. I used to smoke but any more I don't. |
| 10 A. I didn't used to like tomatoes when I was a child. | B. didn't use to like tomatoes when I was a child. |
| 11 A. I never used to use my bike so I sold it. | B. I didn't never use to use my bike so I sold it. |
| 12 A. Who was the tall girl you used to like? | B. Who was the tall girl you use to like? |
| 13 A. They used to going on holiday in Spain a few years ago. | B. They used to go on holiday in Spain a few years ago. |
| 14 A. You usen't to drink coffee. | B. You didn't use to drink coffee. |

Vocabulary exercises

Need some help with the double meanings? Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. interest | A. the ability to wait without become angry or upset |
| 2. to lose interest | B. to increase the strength by taking out water |
| 3. patience | C. an arrangement where something is booked |
| 4. patients | D. the money paid for the use of money lent to someone |
| 5. a reservation | E. I can't tolerate it |
| 6. to have reservations about | F. to become bored with something |
| 7. to concentrate a liquid | G. to focus all your attention on something |
| 8. to concentrate on something | H. I've lost my desire to do it |

9. You've lost your drive

10. a computer drive

11. My heart isn't in it

12. I can't stick it.

I. You've lost your motivation and energy.

J. the part of a computer which stores information

K. people who need medical treatment

L. to be unsure whether something is a good idea or not

C10. A night at the movies

adjectives with -ed or -ing endings

A well dressed woman was queuing to buy a ticket for the cinema.

When she got to the front of the queue the man behind in the box office was **surprised** to see that she had a small dog in her handbag.

'I'm sorry, madam,' he said, ' But I'm afraid pets are not permitted inside the cinema.'

'Oh, but he'll be very good,' the woman promised. 'He's very well behaved. I promise he won't make a sound.'

Since there weren't many customer in the cinema that day, the man decided to let her take her dog in with her. So he sold her a ticket and she went into the auditorium and took a seat. The man, curious to see how the dog behaved, went into the auditorium a couple of times during the film. He was **pleased** to see that it was just as the woman had promised. The little dog was sitting quietly on her lap, without moving or making any noise at all.

At the end of the film, as she was leaving the cinema, the man said to her,

'That's **amazing**. You were quite right. Your dog was very well behaved in there. The dog just sat there as though he was actually **interested** in the film.'

'Yes,' replied the woman, 'I thought that was **surprising**, too. He didn't enjoy the book at all.'



Grammar: adjectives with -ed or -ing endings

There are lots of adjectives which end in -ed or -ing. Compare these pairs of sentences.

*The film was very **interesting**.*

*I was very **interested** in the film.*

*It was **surprising** to see a dog in there.*

*I was **surprised** to see a dog in there.*

*My physics lessons was **boring**.*

We were **bored** by our physics lessons.

Adjectives ending in -ing often describe a book, film, person etc. They tell you about what kind of book, film or person it is, and how it makes you feel.

*This photograph is **amazing**.*

Adjectives ending in -ed often describe the emotion you feel about a book, film or person.

*I am **amazed** by this photograph.*

Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

1. It's very **surprised** / **surprising** to see so many people here.
2. Was your mother **pleased** / **pleasing** with her birthday present?
3. We were very **bored** / **boring** during the lecture.
4. When I saw the exam results, I was completely **amazed** / **amazing**.
5. I thought the food in the restaurant was a bit **disappointed** / **disappointing**.
6. I've had a long and **tired** / **tiring** day and all I want to do is go to bed.
7. I'm not very **interested** / **interesting** in sport.
8. After the long walk back to the hotel we were completely **exhausted** / **exhausting**.
9. I thought that the movie was **terrified** / **terrifying**.
10. This cold wet weather is a bit **depressed** / **depressing**, I think.

Vocabulary exercises

Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. auditorium | A. a domestic animal kept as a companion |
| 2. queue | B. the place in a theatre or cinema where you can buy a ticket |
| 3. lap | C. the part of a theatre or cinema where the audience sits |
| 4. box office | D. the part of your body between the waist and the knees of someone sitting down |
| 5. pet | E. a line of people waiting to pay or to get service |

There are many two word adjectives in English which start with well. Choose a word from the list to complete these sentences.

known dressed done behaved spent

6. This is what every well _____ woman in town is wearing this season.
7. Your children are very well _____ and they never push or shout.
8. Max is well _____ in Hollywood.
9. Although the book was quite expensive, it was money well _____.
10. Would you prefer your steak rare, medium or well _____?

C11. Foreign languages

Expressions followed by the gerund



A Swiss tourist in London was **having difficulty understanding** the London underground map, so he stopped to ask two Londoners for directions.

‘Excuse me!’ said the Swiss man, ‘I speak no English. Parlez-vous francais?’

The Londoners shrugged their shoulders.

‘**It’s no good speaking** French to us!’ one of them said. ‘We can’t speak a word of it.’

The Swiss tourist tried again in another language.

‘Sprechen sie Deutsch?’ he asked.

Once again, he met with blank stares from the Londoners.

‘Sorry, mate. **It’s a waste of time speaking** German to us, either.’

The Swiss tourist tried again.

‘Parlate Italiano?’ he asked.

Again the Londoners met his questions with incomprehension, so the Swiss man had to **give up trying**.

There was obviously **no point trying** any other languages with them.

As he was walking away, one of the Londoners turned to the other and said, ‘Three languages! That’s impressive. Maybe we should learn another language.’

‘No, there’d be **no use learning** another language.’

‘Why not?’

‘Well, it didn’t do him much good, did it?’

Grammar: expressions followed by gerund

Some expressions in English are always followed by the gerund (-ing) form. Here are some of the most common phrases:

It’s a waste of time speaking to him.

There’s no use trying to find the book here.

I had difficulty finding my way to the building.

It’s no good speaking to her.

*There's **no point** learning how to ride a camel.*

*I **gave up** trying to cook years ago.*

*It's **not worth** going to that museum.*

*It's **a waste of money** paying for that meal.*

Rewrite these sentences so they have the same meanings.

1. I can't remember phrasal verbs very easily.

I have difficulty...

2. It's unnecessary to help him.

There's no point...

3. I decided not to wait for them

I gave up...

4. It's useless to speak to my boss.

There's no use...

5. Don't buy that dictionary. There is no advantage.

It's not worth...

Complete these sentences with a gerund form.

keep see buy find spend

6. I hope you had no difficulty _____ the place.

7. It's a waste of money _____ food you don't use.

8. There's no use _____ a lot of money on her birthday present.

9. The film was very interesting. It was well worth _____.

10. We should throw these papers away. There's no point _____ them.

Vocabulary exercises

Match the broken sentences.

1. We stopped the car to ask...

2. Our questions only met...

3. The assistant shrugged...

A. difficulty with prepositions.

B. a foreign language.

C. any good at all.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 4. It's important to learn... | D. with blank stares. |
| 5. I sometimes have... | E. a word of the language. |
| 6. He didn't speak... | F. for directions. |
| 7. The medicine didn't do him... | G. his shoulders. |

Choose the correct word form to complete the sentences.

8. The architecture of the city was very **impressed** / **impressive**.
9. I'm afraid he **obvious** / **obviously** doesn't understand a word.
10. Those directions you gave me were completely **incomprehensible** / **incomprehension**.
11. The assistant just looked at us **blank** / **blankly** when we asked about prices.

C12. Confessions

second conditional



Four friends, Alex, Lucy, Sam and Jo were sitting in a coffee bar and chatting, when the subject of their own faults came up in conversation.

'I must admit,' said Alex, 'I sometimes use the company's phone for private calls and I often steal office stationery from work when the boss isn't looking. **If** my boss **found out**, **I'd get fired**.'

'Well, I guess my greatest fault,' Lucy told the group, 'is that I gamble too much. I play online poker and I buy lottery tickets. My parents are really strict, and **if** they **heard** about it, **I'd be** in real trouble.'

'I don't gamble,' Sam said, 'but I'd say that my worst fault is my drinking habit. I drink far too much. **If** it ever **got out**, **I'd lose** my job.'

Joe had been silent during the conversation, so Sam turned and asked him, 'Well, Joe, do you have any faults, then?'

'Oh, yes,' said Joe, 'and mine is worse than any of yours. My greatest fault is that I just can't keep a secret.'

Grammar: second conditional

To talk about situations which are imaginary, you can use this form: **if** + **past simple** in the first clause, followed by **would** + **verb** in the second clause.

This structure is sometimes called the **second conditional** form.

If my parents **found out** about my gambling, they'**d be** furious.

If anyone **heard** about Sam's drinking habits, he'**d lose** his job.

It's also possible to change the order of the clauses, in this way:

I **would buy** a new car if I had the money.

This **would be** a good restaurant if the staff were more polite.

Match the broken sentences.

1. If I knew his email address...
2. If we could afford it...
3. I wouldn't tell your boss about it...
4. If you went to bed earlier...
5. I'd tell you...

- A. ...you wouldn't be so tired.
- B. ...if I knew the answer.
- C. ...we'd buy a new car.
- D. ...I would write to him.
- E. ...if I were you.

Choose the correct form.

- 6 A. If his boss found out about Joe's drinking habits he'd probably lose his job.
 B. If his boss would find out about Joe's drinking habits he probably lost his job.
- 7 A. I went for a walk if it wouldn't be raining so hard.
 B. I'd go for a walk if it weren't raining so hard.
- 8 A. If you'd spoken more slowly people will be able to understand you better.
 B. If you'd speak more slowly people would be able to understand you better.
- 9 A. I came to the party if I wouldn't have so much work to do.
 B. I'd come to the party if I didn't have so much work to do.

- 10 A. This movie would be better if it were shorter.
B. This movie were better if it would be shorter.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose a word to complete these sentences.

stationery bar habits calls tickets poker

1. I would never play online _____.
2. It's a waste of money to buy lottery _____.
3. I'll see you in the coffee _____.
4. I never take home any office _____.
5. My boss doesn't like us making private _____.
6. Tim needs to do something about his drinking _____.

Choose a word to make the opposite expression.

fired silent strict keep private admit

7. This is a public area. This is a _____ area.
8. Claire is chatty today. Claire is _____ today.
9. He will reveal your secrets. He will _____ your secrets.
10. Her parents are easy-going. Her parents are _____.
11. Do you deny you made a mistake? Do you _____ you made a mistake?
12. Tricia was promoted last week. Tricia was _____ last week.

C13. A Word of advice

If I were you...

As she was driving down a remote country lane, Alice noticed that her car was behaving strangely. The engine made a terrible rattling noise and smoke was starting to come out from under the bonnet. Alice stopped the car to see if she could work out what the problem was. As she was lifting up the car bonnet, a deep voice from behind her said,

'If I were you, I'd change the spark plugs.'

Alice looked around her, but couldn't see anyone in sight. There was a large brown horse with a white star on its forehead. It was looking over the fence at her.



'I'm imagining it,' she thought to herself and took another look at the engine. But once again, as soon as she turned her back on the horse, the deep voice said,

'It's the spark plugs, I'm telling you.'

Again, she turned to find no one in sight apart from the brown horse. By this stage, Alice was feeling quite unnerved, so she got into the car again. She drove the car slowly to the next village where eventually she found a mechanic. Feeling slightly foolish, she explained about the problem with the car and told the mechanic what the horse had said about the spark plugs.

'And you say there was nobody around except a horse, when you heard this?' asked the mechanic.

'Not a soul!' replied Alice, 'Just a big horse.'

'Was it a brown horse with a white star in the middle of its forehead?'

'Yes, that's right. It was.'

'Oh, I **wouldn't take** any notice of him, **if I were you**. That's old Brownie. He doesn't know anything about engines. He always says it's the spark plugs.'

Grammar: *If I were you...*

To give advice you can use the second conditional form: ***If I were you...* + verb clause with *would***.

*You look tired. **If I were you, I'd go to bed early.***

*Our neighbours are trying to put in a new bathroom. **If I were them, I'd get professional help.***

*I can't think which course to choose. **If you were me, what would you do?***

Note that it is not usual to say *If I was you...* for this usage. It's a semi-fixed expression which uses the subjunctive form of *to be* (*were*) for all persons.

Match the problems with the advice.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I'm looking a bit scruffy at the moment. | A. If I were him, I'd get a new car. |
| 2. The Harrison's son is still living at home, even though he's over thirty. | B. If I were you, I wouldn't take any notice of him. |
| 3. Jack's had engine problems almost every week this year. | C. If I were them, I'd cancel it. |
| 4. I'm very upset about the things my boss said to me. | D. If I were you, I'd get a haircut. |
| 5. Leo and Kay are having a barbeque this weekend, even though it's going to rain. | E. If I were them, I'd tell him to move out. |

Choose a phrase to complete these sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6. You need to improve your vocabulary. If I were you, | A. I'd spend some time sorting them out. |
| 7. Your computer is too slow. If I were you, | B. I'd give it a bath. |
| 8. Your dog smells terrible. If I were you, | C. I'd apply for a different one. |
| 9. You can never find anything in your files. If I were you, | D. I'd buy a new one. |
| 10. You've got great qualifications and you hate your job. If I were you, | E. I'd try to read more in English. |

Vocabulary exercises

Choose a word to make the opposite of these expressions.

unnerved

foolish

deep

remote

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. She has a very high-pitched voice. | She has a very _____ voice. |
| 2. The man had a wise expression on his face. | The man had a _____ expression on his face. |
| 3. The house is in a central location. | The house is in a _____ location. |
| 4. I was feeling calm . | I was feeling _____. |

Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 5. spark plug | A. part of the face above the eyes |
| 6. bonnet | B. a barrier usually made of posts and wire or wood |
| 7. fence | C. a rapid knocking sound |
| 8. forehead | D. a device in a car for firing the explosive gas in an engine |
| 9. rattle | E. the metal cover for the engine at the front of the car |

Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.

10. I went to the reception desk but there wasn't not a soul **around / along / among**.
11. There's nothing in my bag apart **for / from / by** books.
12. Don't worry about what Kevin says. Don't take any notice **to / at / of** him!
13. I waited for an hour and **of / by / to** this stage I was starting to get impatient.
14. The photocopier's broken down and I can't work **out / up / over** what the problem is.
15. We looked for someone to ask for help but there was nobody **for / in / by** sight.

C14. An Inquiring Mind

zero conditional



One day, William was out fishing with his son Jack. After a while, Jack gazed up at the clouds and asked ,

‘Dad, can I ask you something? **If you look at** the air, it **doesn't have** any colour. So why is the sky blue?’

William thought for a moment and then replied, ‘I don't know, son.’

A few minutes later, Jack said to his father,

‘**If I drop** a stone into the water it sinks, but this boat **doesn't sink**. Why can some things float but other things can't, dad?’

‘I can't remember, son. I think I learnt it at school, but I've forgotten.’ replied William.

They carried on fishing for a while, until Jack asked,

‘Dad, I've been thinking. **If humans try** to breathe underwater, we **drown**, but **if you take** a fish out of water, it **dies**. Why's that?’

‘I haven't got a clue, I'm afraid.’ replied his father.

Again there was a pause. Jack was worried he was starting to annoy his dad, so he said,

‘Dad, I hope you don't mind me asking you all this stuff.’

‘Of course I don't mind, son. It's good that you're asking these questions.’ replied William, smiling,

‘**If children don't ask** questions, they never **learn** anything.’

Grammar: Zero conditional form

To talk about scientific facts and situations which always happen in the same way every time, you can use this form: **If + present simple + present simple**. This is sometimes called the zero conditional form.

*If you **take** a fish out of water it **dies**.*

*If you **put** an ice cube in the sun it **melts**.*

*If you **press** this button a light **comes on**.*

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. If you multiply five and ten... | A. it sinks. |
| 2. If the sun is in the east... | B. you get orange. |
| 3. If you fold your clothes carefully... | C. it is sunrise. |
| 4. If you add yellow paint to red paint... | D. they take up less room in your suitcase. |
| 5. If you drop a stone into water... | E. you get fifty. |

There are lots of jokes in English which begin with 'What do you get if you...?' Match the questions with the answers of these four jokes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6. What do you get if you cross a worm with an elephant? | |
| 7. What do you get if you cross a crocodile with a flower? | |
| 8. What do you get if you cross an octopus with a cow? | |
| 9. What do you get if you cross an elephant with a kangaroo? | |
| A. I don't know but I'm not going to smell it. | |
| B. Great big holes all over Australia. | |
| C. An animal that can milk itself. | |
| D. Great big holes in your garden. | |

Vocabulary exercises

Match the verbs with the definitions.

to drown to gaze to sink to float to annoy to breathe to pause

1. to make someone angry: _____
2. to go down below the surface of the water: _____
3. to take air into your body: _____
4. to die because you are underwater: _____
5. to stop for a short time: _____
6. to rest on the surface of the water: _____
7. to look for a long time: _____

Choose the right preposition to complete these sentences.

8. When my alarm clock went off this morning I just carried **for / with / on** sleeping.
9. I learnt to speak French **at / to / on** school, but I've forgotten most of what I learnt.
10. I'm going to be out of the office **at / for / on** a while, so can you take any messages for me?
11. You should think **in / at / for** a moment before you reply to this.
12. My cousins are **out / about / along** fishing and they won't be back until later.

ANSWERS

C15. Planning ahead

in case / if

Jack and Simon were planning to go on a trip around Asia. Jack showed Simon the pile of equipment he was intending to take with him.

'Why are you taking all this stuff with you?' asked Simon. 'You can't possibly need all of these things. It's far too much to carry.'

'Well,' Jack replied, 'the bottle of water is **in case** we get thirsty.'

'Yes, I can see we might need that,' agreed Simon, 'and all this food is **in case** you're hungry, I guess.'

'Yes, I always feel starving when I'm on the road. And I'm taking a book with me **in case** I get bored and I need something to read on long journeys,' carried on Jack.

'OK, Jack, well, I suppose that's not a bad idea. But there's still too much stuff here!'

'And I'm taking my camera with me,' continued Jack, '**in case** we see anything interesting and then I can take some good shots.'

'Yes, yes, I can understand why you need all of those things, but why are you taking this car door?'

'Well, that's **in case** it's hot – then I can roll the window down.'



Grammar: in case / if

To explain why you do something, to be safe or to be careful you can use *in case*.

*I'll take an umbrella **in case** it rains.*

*You should always check through your emails **in case** you've made a mistake.*

In case is not used in the same way as if. Compare these two sentences:

1. *I'll buy a bottle of water **in case** I get thirsty.*

2. *I'll buy a bottle of water **if** I get thirsty.*

In the first sentence with **in case**, I will buy the bottle of water before I get thirsty, because I want to make sure that I have it if I need it. Even if I don't get thirsty, I will have the water as a security measure.

In the second sentence with **if**, I will buy a bottle of water when I get thirsty. If I don't need the water, I won't buy it.

What are these people talking about? Match the sentences with the subjects.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. I'm going to get this in case I have an accident when I'm on holiday. | A. a torch |
| 2. It's a good idea to have one in case you get lost. | B. glasses |
| 3. I think you should put them in your bag in case you get cold fingers. | C. some gloves |
| 4. I need to buy one of these in case there aren't any street lights. | D. a map |
| 5. I'm going to take them in case my contact lenses get uncomfortable. | E. insurance |

Complete these sentences with *if* or *in case*.

6. I think you should take a phone with you **if / in case** you have any problems.
7. The lights will go out **if / in case** you press this switch here.
8. I learnt every past participle **if / in case** they are going to be in next week's exam.
9. I don't think it's going to rain, but I brought an umbrella with me just **if / in case**.

10. **If / In case** you see Dave, tell him to call me.
11. I won't take any water with me because I can buy on the way it **if / in case** I need it.
12. I don't want to go out **if / in case** my girlfriend calls me.

Vocabulary practice

Replace the expression in bold with another word without changing the meaning of the sentence.

starving

travelling

equipment

plan

continue

guess

1. Please **carry on** with what you were doing before. I didn't mean to interrupt you.
2. The workmen put a large pile of **stuff** down on the floor.
3. I **intend** to travel around the world when I leave college.
4. That's not a bad idea, I **suppose**.
5. I'm **hungry**. Let's stop off at the supermarket and pick up something to eat.
6. When I'm **on the road**, I enjoy meeting new people and seeing new places.

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

7. Can you roll the window **off / down / over** to let some air in, please?
8. Sam likes photography and he's taken some really good shots of the scenery **at / to / around** here.
9. It's a good idea to plan **ahead / about / along** to make sure that nothing goes wrong on the trip.
10. We're planning to go **with / on / to** a trip to the north of the country next week.
11. **By / At / On** long journeys I read through guide books to find out about where I'm going.
12. Do you really need to take all this stuff **with / for / on** you in your handbag?

ANSWERS

ANSWERS

D1. The cowboy's horse

Past perfect simple



A cowboy rode into a town. He fastened his big fine horse to a post outside a rough bar, kicked open the bar door, walked up to the bar and asked for a beer. When he **had finished** his drink, he went back outside, only to find that someone **had stolen** his horse.

The cowboy went back into the bar, got his gun out and fired three shots into the ceiling.

‘Which one of you dirty no-good dogs has stolen my horse?’, he shouted, and then he fired three more shots into the bottles behind the bar.

‘OK, then,’ he growled, looking very mean, ‘I’ll tell you what I’m going to do. I’m going to order myself another beer. I’m going to drink my beer and then I’m going to go back outside. If my horse isn’t back where I left him, I’ll have to do what I did when the same thing happened in Texas.’

The other customers in the bar looked at each other and shivered – they were terrified. When the cowboy had finished his second beer, he went back outside. Sure enough, the thief **had brought** the horse back and tied it to the post, exactly where the cowboy **had left** it.

The cowboy got back on his horse. The barman went up to him and asked in a nervous voice,

‘Er, before you go, please tell us, what exactly happened in Texas?’

‘I had to walk home,’ said the cowboy.

Grammar: past perfect simple

You can use the **past perfect simple** to talk about an action in the past that happened before another action in the past. (The second action is often in the **past simple** form.)

*By the time I turned on the TV, the movie **had just finished**.*

*She let me keep the magazine because she’d already **read** it.*

*knew the story because I **had seen** the film before.*

Answer these questions using the past perfect and the phrases in brackets.

Why didn't the cowboy ride away? [**steal horse**]

Because someone had stolen his horse.

1. Why were you so hungry? [**not eat anything all day**]
2. Why didn't you want to see the film? [**already see it twice**]
3. Why didn't you call me? [**mobile phone run out credit**]
4. Why didn't you take a map of the city? [**be there before**]
5. Why couldn't you pay your bill? [**my wallet just stolen**]
6. Why couldn't you get into your car? [**lost keys**]

Choose the correct form of the verb to complete these sentences.

7. When I **left / had left** college I was upset because someone **stole / had stolen** my bike.
8. By the time I **turned on / had turned on** the TV, the movie finished **already / had already** finished.
9. I didn't realize **I made / I'd made** a mistake until you showed me.
10. You didn't need to take the dog out for a walk because I **done it already / had already done it**.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose a word to complete these sentences.

customers

door

post

beer

shot

1. His dog was fastened to a fence _____ in the park.
2. I kicked open the _____ to the classroom because I was carrying a lot of books.
3. What was that noise? I thought I heard someone firing a _____.
4. Simon went up to the bar and ordered a _____.
5. This bar needs to change its image to attract more _____.

Choose a word with a similar meaning to replace the word or phrase in bold.

terrified

mean

exactly

fasten

nervous

1. The doorman of the nightclub looked **strong, tough and angry**.
2. I hope you aren't feeling **anxious** about your exam tomorrow.
3. Tell me **precisely** what happened.
4. It would be faster to go by plane but I'm **really scared** of flying.
5. Please **do up** your seat belts.

D2. A Night caller

past perfect continuous

Sarah Robinson was well-known among her friends for being extremely well-mannered. When the telephone rang at half past three one morning, she spoke calmly into the receiver, even though she **had been sleeping** soundly. On the other end of the line was an angry male voice. He complained that her dog **had been barking** all night and that it had been keeping him and his wife awake. Sarah thanked the caller for telling her and politely



asked him for his name and number before hanging up. The next morning at precisely half past three, Sarah called her neighbour back.

‘Good morning, Mr Grant. I just called to let you know that I don't have a dog.’

Grammar: past perfect continuous

To talk about a process or activity which took place over a period of time, before another event, you can use **the past perfect continuous** form. The structure of this form is **had + been + gerund**.

GRAPHIC OF TIMELINE HERE

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The roads were blocked because... | A. I had been cycling for hours the day before. |
| 2. My legs were aching because... | B. he had been sleeping in an uncomfortable position. |
| 3. We were pleased when the parcel arrived because... | C. we had been watching TV with the volume turned up. |
| 4. His neck hurt when he woke up because... | D. it had been snowing heavily all night. |
| 5. We didn't hear the door bell because... | E. she had been crying before we came in. |
| 6. Her eyes were red because... | F. we had been waiting for it for weeks. |

Choose a verb to complete these sentences. Use the past perfect continuous form.

sunbathe bake snow smoke work fight

7. When I looked out of the window last Friday, I saw that all the streets were white. It _____.
8. I felt so tired last night when I got back home. I _____ hard all day.
9. Fred had a broken nose and Harry had a black eye. They _____ about something.
10. I asked to change my hotel room because of the smell. Someone _____ in there.
11. Did you see how brown Helen was yesterday? She _____ on her holiday the week before.
12. I noticed a delicious smell as soon as I walked in. Somebody _____ cakes.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the best adverb to complete these sentences.

calmly soundly politely extremely precisely

1. The child was sleeping _____ after the long journey.
2. You shouldn't interrupt like that. It's _____ rude.
3. If you hear a fire alarm, please leave the building _____ and without running.
4. We left at midday and we arrived _____ six hours later
5. He _____ asked the assistant for directions.

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 6. I don't want to complain... | A. back in a few minutes. |
| 7. The caller was very rude so I decided to hang... | B. me awake most of the night. |
| 8. I'm busy at the moment, but I can call you... | C. about my neighbours, but they aren't very well-mannered. |
| 9. The noise of the traffic kept... | D. me know your phone number. |
| 10. Don't forget to let... | E. up the receiver. |

ANSWERS

D3. A good impression

gerund clauses



Having just moved into his new office, a newly elected politician was sitting at his desk when someone knocked on the door. **Wanting to let** everyone know how important he was, the politician quickly picked up the phone, told the man to enter, then spoke into the receiver

'Yes, Prime Minister, I'll be seeing the President this afternoon and I'll pass on your message. In the meantime, thank you for your good wishes. I'm looking forward to that game of golf with you next Sunday.'

Having decided that he'd impressed the visitor with his friends in high places, the politician asked his visitor, 'So how can I help you?'

'Oh, it's nothing important, sir,' the man replied, 'I'm just here to connect your telephone.'

Grammar: gerund clauses from joining ideas

You can join two related sentences together with a **gerund clause**.

There is usually a logical connection between the sentences, either to show that one thing happened as a result of another, or to show that one thing happened after another.

I had bought the car in the morning. I wanted to show it to my friends.

Having bought the car in the morning, I wanted to show it to my friends.

Michelle felt a little cold. She turned on the heating.

Feeling a little cold, Michelle turned on the heating.

The dog ate all the food. Then it went to sleep.

Having eaten all the food, the dog went back to sleep.

Join these sentences together using a gerund clause.

1. I felt hungry. I went to buy some lunch.
2. Karl had finished all his work. He turned off the computer.
3. I've seen all your work. I'm very impressed.
4. I know Sarah. I think she'll get the job.
5. I've never been there. I don't know the place.
6. Lucia felt exhausted. She went to bed early.
7. The workmen completed the job. They packed away their tools.

Vocabulary exercises

Find one mistake in each sentence.

1. Please welcome our newly-elect prime minister!
2. I hear a knock by the door.
3. He sits with his desk for eight hours a day.
4. I picked the phone as soon as it started ringing.
5. I'll see you next week. In the mean times, enjoy yourselves!
6. The interviewer was impressed for my experience.
7. Sarah has friends in a high place, you know.
8. Don't forget to pass forward my message.

ANSWERS

D4. A kind gesture

as if / as though



Helen and Paul were eating out at an expensive restaurant one evening. On the table opposite them sat an old lady who was eating alone. Paul noticed that the lady was looking over at him and smiling sadly.

'Do you know her?' he asked his wife.

'No, I don't recognise her, but she **looks as if** she knows you.'

Paul and Helen carried on eating their meal, but the next time Paul looked in that direction, the woman was still looking at him. She looked lonely. After a while he decided to go over and say hello to her because she **looked as though** she wanted someone to talk to.

'Hi, there!' he said, 'Are you enjoying your meal?'

'Oh, yes,' she replied, 'And please excuse me for staring at you but you look exactly like my son. He has gone to live in Australia. That's why I was feeling a bit sad. I always used to eat in here with him.'

'I'm sorry to hear that,' replied Paul. '**It sounds as if** you miss him a lot.'

'Oh, I do!' answered the old lady. 'Can I ask you a favour? When I'm leaving the restaurant could you call out 'Goodbye, mum!' to me? It would make me so happy!'

'Yes, of course!' agreed Paul. 'No trouble at all!'

So he went back to his own table and continued his meal. A few minutes later, as the old lady was leaving the restaurant, he called out 'Goodbye, mum!' and she waved happily back at him.

When Paul called for his bill, he noticed that the bill was double what it was normally and it included a lot of food and an expensive bottle of wine which they hadn't ordered. He called the waiter over to the table to sort out the problem.

'Excuse me, but there seems to be some mistake with the bill. **It looks as if** you've given us the wrong one.'

'No, sir,' replied the waiter, 'No mistake. Your mother said you'd pay for her.'

Grammar: as if / as though + verb clause

To describe how somebody or something appears to be, you can use these forms:

*You **look as if** you've had a hard day.*

*You **look as though** you've been in the rain.*

Compare the form with **look + adjective**.

*You **look** hungry.*

*You **look as though** you need something to eat.*

You can also use the structure with these other forms: **It seems / It sounds / It tastes / It feels**.

***It seems as if** we were right all along.*

***It sounds as though** your car has a problem with the engine.*

***It felt as if** spring were coming.*

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. It smells as though... | A. we've had the worst of the weather now. |
| 2. From the sky, it looks as if... | B. you've been walking in the wind. |
| 3. Although I don't know him well, it seems as if... | C. I could sleep for a week. |
| 4. Your hair looks as though... | D. Mark's a nice enough person. |
| 5. I'm so tired. I feel as if... | E. you've been smoking non-stop in here. |

Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

6. What's the matter with you? You **feel / smell / look** as though you've seen a ghost!
7. What's for lunch? I **sound / feel / seem** as if I could eat a horse.
8. Did you see Amy's face? She **looked / smelt / tasted** as if she wanted to kill Steve.
9. Oh no! It **feels / sounds / smells** as though our neighbours have been cooking cabbage again.
10. From her tone of voice, it **feels / sounds / looks** as if Clare's losing patience with her class.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.

waved stared missed recognized sorted out

1. When I was at university I _____ my friends from school.
2. My computer was behaving strangely but I think I've _____ the problem now.
3. Kate _____ her son goodbye as the train left the station.
4. When I met Simon again after five years I only _____ him by his voice.
5. When he told me he was getting married I _____ at him in amazement.

There is one mistake in each of these sentences. Can you find them and correct them?

6. Can I ask you the favour?
7. There seem to be some mistake.
8. I'm sorry of hear that.
9. You look like exactly my son.
10. Let's call at the bill, now.

ANSWERS

D5. Sleeping car

should have



Douglas Brown was a businessman who lived in London but had a lot of work in Perth in Scotland. He often travelled by train on 'The Night Caledonian', an overnight train from London to Scotland. He preferred the train to the plane because he arrived feeling fresh for important business meetings when he arrived in Perth. The only problem was, he was a heavy sleeper, so he needed to set his alarm clock to wake up for the right stop. One day, after the train had set off from London, he realised he'd forgotten to pack his alarm clock. Before he went to sleep, he spoke to one of the attendants.

'I **should have brought** my alarm clock with me, but I forgot it. I have to wake up in time to get off the train at Perth at seven o'clock. I absolutely mustn't miss my stop by oversleeping, so could you please make sure I get off the train there, however sleepy I am.'

The attendant wrote down Douglas' name in a little book and made a firm promise to wake him up at the right time in the morning. Douglas went to sleep in his compartment almost immediately.

When he woke up in the morning, he found that it was ten to nine and the train was pulling into the final station in Inverness, 120 miles further north than Perth.

He was furious and went up to the attendant and said, 'Look what's happened, you fool! You **should have woken** me up at half past six and you didn't. You complete idiot! Now I've missed my business meeting!'

After he had left, one of the other passengers commented to the attendant, 'He wasn't very polite, was

he? He **shouldn't have called** you an idiot like that.'

'Oh that's nothing!' said the attendant, 'You **should have heard** what Dougal Black said when I pushed him onto the platform at Perth at seven o'clock this morning.'

Grammar: should have + past participle

When you want to criticize mistakes in the past, you can use **should + have + past participle**.

I **shouldn't have eaten** so many cherries. I feel terrible.

We **should have left** the classroom tidier, but we **didn't have time**. The teacher was very angry with us.

You **shouldn't have told** her she was fat. You've really upset her.

Match the situations with the criticisms.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I didn't do my laundry last week and now I have no clean socks to wear. | A. You should have asked her first! |
| 2. I borrowed my wife's mobile phone but I didn't ask her first. Now she's furious with me! | B. You should have closed the window before you went to bed. |
| 3. I slept with my window open last night and now I've got mosquito bites all over me. | C. You should have checked the date they were due back. |
| 4. The newspaper published a story which wasn't true and which caused a lot of panic. | D. You shouldn't have been so lazy about your housework! |
| 5. I forgot to take my library books back on time and now I have to pay a fine. | E. They should have check their facts before they printed it. |

Choose the correct verb from the box to complete these sentences, using **should / shouldn't have + past participle**.

set drink buy leave eat

6. I can't concentrate because I'm so hungry. I _____ something before I came out.
7. I forgot to set my alarm clock and I missed my exam. I _____ two of them instead.
8. I tripped over the books I put on the stairs. I _____ them there in the first place!
9. I got a cheap watch in the market last week and now it doesn't work. I _____ it in a proper shop.

10. I had two bottles of red wine last night and now I've got a terrible headache. I _____ so much.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose a word to make the opposite of these expressions.

light firm polite complete sleepy first

1. a heavy sleeper / a _____ sleeper
2. the final station / the _____ station
3. feeling fresh / feeling _____
4. a rude comment / a _____ comment
5. a vague promise / a _____ promise
6. a bit of an idiot / a _____ idiot

Choose the correct word or phrase to complete these sentences.

7. It was a long journey so we decided to take the _____ train.
A. all the night B. over the night C. over-night D. through-night
8. All the _____ in the train were crowded apart from the first class ones.
A. wagons B. sections C. chairs D. compartments
9. I missed my train because I was waiting at the wrong _____.
A. gate B. platform C. deck D. dock
10. I'll _____ the number in my note book so that I don't forget it.
A. write down B. write off C. write over D. write away
11. I don't think I've forgotten anything, but I'll check to _____.
A. do certain B. make surely C. make sure D. be certainly
12. I've got a meeting tomorrow I don't want to miss so I'm _____ my alarm clock early.
A. putting B. placing C. making D. setting

D6. The Elixir of Life



modal verbs of deduction in the present

In a village in the mountains, a little old man with a beard and a young girl set up a stall in the market place one day, selling bottles of homemade medicine, labelled 'The Elixir of Life'.

'Come on, everyone!' the old man called out. 'Don't miss your chance to beat ageing. This is your opportunity to buy Archie's miracle medicine. It's the only medicine that cures old age. You only have to look at me to see the proof. I'm two hundred and five years old.'

A crowd quickly gathered around the market stall, and the old man and the girl were kept busy handing out the bottle of medicine and taking the money.

There were two younger men in the crowd, and one of them said to the other, 'You don't really think he's genuine, do you?'

'I don't know. He **might be** telling the truth. He's got an honest face.'

'You've **got to be** kidding!' said the man. 'He **must be** lying. It **has to be** a trick.'

'Well, why not ask his assistant, then, if you don't believe it?' suggested his friend. So the man approached the girl and asked. 'He **can't really be** that old, can he? That's completely ridiculous. Tell me the truth, is he really two hundred and five years old?'

'I'm sorry, sir, but I can't really say.' the girl replied, 'I've only been working for him for the past seventy five years.'

Grammar: modal verbs of deduction

When you make logical deductions and draw conclusions from evidence you can use these forms. The choice of verb communicates how certain or uncertain you are about your guesses.

I'm sure it's true.

It **must be** true.

It **has to be** true.

It's **got to be** true.

I'm not sure.

It **might be** true.

It **may be** true.

It **could be** true.

I'm sure it's impossible.

It **can't be** true.

Note that the opposite of *It must be...* is *It can't be...*, [not ~~*It mustn't be...*~~]

Complete these sentences with *must be*, *might be* or *can't be*.

1. A: Is Dave at work at the moment?

B: No, he _____ at work today. He never works on Sundays.

2. **A:** Do you think there is anyone inside that apartment?
B: Yes, there _____. There are a lot of lights on.
3. **A:** Where's Kathy?
B: I really don't know, but she _____ at the dentists.
4. **A:** Look at that woman! Do you think she's a model?
B: I'm not sure. She _____ a model, a singer or an actor. I've no idea.
5. **A:** I passed all my exams!
B: You _____ very pleased with yourself!
6. **A:** You know that Henry is in Mexico today.
B: That's impossible! He _____! I saw him in his office five minutes ago.
7. **A:** I can't work out this number here. Your handwriting is really bad!
B: I know. It a _____ five or an eight, but I can't really tell.
8. **A:** Have you seen how many sport prizes Karl has?
B: Yes. He _____ a real athlete.

Vocabulary exercises

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The delicious smell of homemade... | A. place in the centre of the city |
| 2. I bought this watch from a market... | B. stall last week |
| 3. The doctor said it was nothing but old... | C. opportunity and you'll be sorry later. |
| 4. If you don't buy it now it will be a missed... | D. bread filled the house. |
| 5. The bank is near the market.... | E. age so there was nothing he could do. |

There's one mistake in each of these expressions. Find it and correct it.

6. You've got to be kid.
7. Don't miss your change.
8. You've got the honest face.
9. Say me the truth.
10. That's ridiculous completely.

Choose the correct preposition to complete these sentences.

11. Will took some papers from his briefcase and handed them **by / out / at** to everyone round the table.
12. The farmer decided to set **up / off / in** a stall to sell his produce directly to the public.
13. If you want to see some magic, gather **off / in / round** and be amazed!
14. Sam went **down / at / up** to the girl at the bar and asked her out.
15. My brother works **by / for / of** a large computer software company in the city.

ANSWERS

D7. Recipe for Disaster

ability / inability

Dave and Ian were both post-graduate research students at Cambridge University. One evening, they were chatting and the conversation turned to cookery.



'I tried my hand at cookery once, you know,' Dave told Ian, 'but I never **managed to** work it out.'

'I find that very hard to believe, Dave,' said Ian. 'You've got a first class degree in Physics and you're completing your doctorate. You **are capable** of understanding highly complex technical manuals and formulating new ideas from your research. You must **be able to** follow a recipe.'

'I tried,' admitted Dave, 'but I **couldn't manage** it.'

'Why?' insisted Ian. 'Because the recipe book was full of complicated instructions too difficult for you to follow?'

'Well, you see,' explained Dave, 'the problem lay in the fact that all the recipes began in the same way. They all started with Take a clean dish.'

Grammar: ability and inability

There are a variety of ways to express the ideas of ability and inability in English.

could + infinitive without to

*I **couldn't understand** what the lecturer was talking about.*

be able to + infinitive

*I'd love **to be able to cook** well.*

manage to + infinitive

*It was a difficult book but I eventually **managed to understand** the theory.*

to be capable of + gerund

*I don't think I'm **capable of understanding** this technical manual.*

Note that the modal verb *could* can not be used in infinitive, gerund or future forms. To express these ideas, use *be able to* or *manage to* instead.

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

1. In a few years time computers will be **able / capable / managed** of even greater speed .
2. At first we got lost, but eventually we **could / able / managed** to find our way after asking directions.
3. When I found out the truth about Mark, I **capable / could / managed** hardly believe my ears.
4. Go into the exam, do your best and show the examiners what you are **able / capable / could** of.
5. I hope you were **able / capable / managed** to find what you were looking for in the store today.

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6. I always believed I was capable... | A. to escape without injury. |
| 7. My daughter's never lived away from home before but she's managing... | B. hear much of the dialogue. |
| 8. I hope you'll both be able to... | C. to cook for herself quite well. |
| 9. The sound quality in the cinema is bad and we couldn't... | D. of learning anything I wanted with a bit of effort. |
| 10. Although the fire was serious, everyone managed... | E. come along to the party on Saturday. |

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

1. I'd like to try my hand **for / at / in** windsurfing sometime.
2. I don't need any help, thanks. I'm perfectly capable **with / to / of** fixing it myself.
3. I think the problem lies **in / for / at** the fact that you're using outdated software.
4. All of his novels end **on / to / in** the same way, with the heroine marrying the hero.
5. Colin has a degree **with / in / for** applied mathematics but he has no idea about housework.
6. After dinner, the conversation turned **up / about / to** sport.

Match the broken sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7. My cousin is a post-graduate... | A. manuals when I buy a new gadget. |
| 8. The ideas in the research... | B. book, though he is an amazing cook. |
| 9. I usually ignore the technical... | C. her doctorate in Biochemistry. |
| 10. Matthew never uses a recipe... | D. research student at London University. |
| 11. The aim of a doctorate is to formulate... | E. paper were highly complex and completely original. |
| 12. Anna is currently completing... | F. new ideas and examine new areas of research. |

IN A PIZZA RESTAURANT...

Waiter: I could cut it into six pieces or twelve pieces. Which would you prefer?

Customer: Six, please. I'd never manage to eat twelve pieces.

ANSWERS

D8. Working late

indirect polite requests

Philip was a junior office assistant in a large company. He was quite ambitious, so he was keen to make a good impression on the boss. He often stayed late at the office, to show how committed and hardworking he was. One evening, he was just about to go home when he saw his boss standing in front of the shredder, holding a document.

'Ah, Philip! I'm so glad you're still here in the office!' said the boss, 'Good to see all your hard work and professionalism. Now **I wonder if you could help me.**'

'Of course, ' replied Philip. 'Anything at all. It's no trouble.'

'Good man! You see, the thing is, my secretary has already gone home and I haven't got a clue how this



thing works. It's really important that I get this done before tomorrow. **If you could do this** one more thing, before you go home **I'd really appreciate it.**'

'No problem,' said Phil, happy to be asked to do such a simple job.

He took the document from his boss, turned on the machine, inserted the document and pressed the start button.

'That's excellent,' said the boss, as the document vanished into the shredder. 'I just need two copies.'

Grammar: indirect polite requests

There are many ways to ask for help politely. Using an indirect form often sounds more formal and polite than a direct question.

Could you help me?

I wonder if you could help me?

Can you carry these bags for me?

If you could carry these bags for me I'd really appreciate it.

Pass me those papers.

Do you think you could pass me those papers, please?

Rewrite these sentences in an indirect form.

1. Lend me some money please.
2. Can you do me a favour?
3. Could you give me a lift to the station?
4. Please can you work late tonight?
5. Answer my phone while I'm out of the office.
6. Help me take these boxes upstairs.
7. Can you explain these figures to me?
8. Sort these papers out please.
9. Could you print out two extra copies of this document please?
10. Help me with this ladder please.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose a word to make the opposite expression.

junior *vanish* *simple* *keen* *remove*

1. Tom is always very **reluctant** to try any new technology.
2. Alice is working in a **senior** management position in the company.
3. Please **insert** your identification card.
4. The number will **appear** when you press this button.
5. These instructions are very **complex**.

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

6. It's important to **do / make / have** a good impression when you go for a job interview.
7. Don't mention it. It's no **hard / difficult / trouble** at all and I'm only too happy to help out.
8. I haven't got **a clue / an idea / a knowledge** how to operate this machine.
9. I'd really **applaud / appreciate / apprehend** it if you could help me with this.
10. The thing is, I need to **make / get / do** this done before the weekend.

D9. Noisy neighbours

Text organizers: *but for...* etc.



Adam was a student in a large university in London. He was living in a college hall of residence during his first year. After he had been there for a month, his mother came to visit.

'How have you been enjoying university life, then, Adam?'

'It's great, mom. Well, it's great, **except for** my neighbours. **But for** them, it would be perfect.'

'So what's wrong with them?' his mother asked.

'They're such noisy people!', Adam replied. 'You see, the student who lives on the right hand side keeps banging his head against the wall, and won't stop. And the one on the left hand side screams and screams all through the night!'

His mother sympathized with him, 'Oh, dear! You poor thing! How do you manage to put up with such noisy neighbours?'

'Well, there's not much I can do **apart from** trying to ignore them,' he answered. 'I just stay here quietly in my room playing my trumpet!'

Grammar: text organisers *except, except for, apart from, but for*

You can talk about exceptions in several ways.

I'm the only one in my family with brown hair.

*Everyone in my family has brown hair **apart from** me.*

Except for me, everyone in my family has brown hair.

Everyone in my family **except** me has brown hair.

But for our hair colour, my sister and I would look almost identical.

These expressions are sometimes followed by a gerund form:

The holiday was completely free, **apart from** *spending* a little on food.

My old printer is fine **except for** *making* a slight noise when I turn it on.

Complete these sentences so that the meaning stays the same. Use the word given in brackets.

1. I like everything about living here but I don't like the cold weather.

I like everything about living here _____ [from]

2. Nearly all the students passed the exam. Only Mike failed.

_____, all the students passed the exam. [for]

3. I feel fine but I'm a little tired.

I'm fine _____ a little tired. [feeling]

4. I'm taking nothing with me apart from a towel and a book.

I'm _____ with me - just a towel and a book. [hardly]

5. The car is very nearly perfect. There's just a small scratch on the driver's door.

The car is perfect _____ a small scratch on the driver's door. [apart]

6. You mostly look smart but you need a hair cut.

You look quite smart _____ a hair cut. [needing]

7. I don't like any of the photos except for this picture of you.

The _____ the photos I like is this picture of you. [only]

8. The only thing that wrong that day was that we lost our map.

Nothing went wrong that day _____ our map. [losing]

Vocabulary exercises

Match the halves of the broken sentences.

1. When I was at university I lived...
 2. It's sometimes difficult for new students to adapt...
 3. My computer keeps making...
 4. I sympathize...
 5. I hope you are enjoying...
-
- A. yourself in London.
 - B. a strange noise.
 - C. in a hall of residence.
 - D. with you but there's nothing I can do to help.
 - E. to university life.

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

1. I don't know what's **bad / wrong / problem** with this machine. It just won't work.
2. Don't take any notice of him. Just **ignore / put up / keep** him and he'll go away.
3. I can't **put off / put up / put on** with all this noise a moment longer!
4. I had trumpet lessons when I was a child but I never **managed / able / succeeded** to learn more than a few tunes.
5. Why do you **continue to / remain / keep** banging the back of your chair against the wall?

D10. Electrician at work

Inversions

Once an electrician called Mike Jenkins was called to do some rewiring for an old lady called Mrs Butler. He went into the house and Mrs Butler showed him into the sitting room where he was going to be working. **Hardly had he set foot** in the room, than he heard first a loud squawk and then a low growl behind him. He turned round to find a parrot in a cage and an Alsatian dog. **Never before had he seen** such an enormous and ferocious-looking dog.



'I'm afraid I have to go out for a couple of hours, Mr Jenkins, so I'll just leave you here to get on with it, if that's all right with you', said Mrs Butler. Mike was not a great animal-lover, and the idea of working in the same room as the dog was worrying him, so he turned to Mrs Johnston and asked her,

'Is your dog going to be OK with a stranger in the house? I must admit, I'm a little bit nervous about

dogs that size.'

'Oh, no!', she reassured him. 'Brutus won't make a nuisance of himself, Mr Jenkins. He just does exactly what he's told, so you don't need to worry about him. But please be careful of the parrot. **Under no circumstances should you say** anything to the parrot.'

So Mike started work on the rewiring. **No sooner had he** begun, than the parrot started making rude remarks about his work.

'That's rubbish!' said the parrot. 'You've done it all wrong!'

Mike ignored the parrot and carried on working.

'You're making a terrible mistake!', said the parrot, 'You're rubbish!'

Mike kept on working, whistling a tune to try to cover up the noise of the irritating parrot.

'**Not only are you** a rubbish electrician, **but** you can't even whistle!', said the parrot.

By this stage, Mike had had enough of these insults so he turned to the parrot and said,

'Just shut up while I'm working, will you?'

The parrot opened its beak and said to the dog, 'Get him, Brutus!'

Grammar: Inversions

In written English you can place some adverbs and adverbial expressions at the beginning of the sentence for greater emphasis and a more dramatic effect.

Here are some of the adverbs which can be used in this way: *seldom, rarely, hardly ever, never, no sooner, not only, never*.

The typical word order for this structure is **adverb + auxiliary + subject pronoun + verb**. This dramatic inversion is not frequently used in spoken English.

Compare the word order of these sentences.

I've seldom seen such a beautiful landscape.

***Seldom have I seen** such a beautiful landscape.*

The settings on this computer must not be changed under any circumstances.

***Under no circumstances should** the settings on this computer **be changed**.*

Rewrite these sentences, using the words given, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. I have seldom eaten at such a terrible restaurant.

Seldom...

2. Harry had never seen so many people in one room.
Never before...
3. I had no sooner fallen asleep than the phone rang.
No sooner...
4. This science book is not only boring, but it's inaccurate, too.
Not only...
5. You shouldn't press this button under any circumstances.
Under no circumstances...
6. The manager of the hotel didn't apologise to us even once.
Not once...
7. I only understood the teacher's explanation after I'd read the grammar notes.
Only after...
8. You can only find such an exceptionally talented artist very rarely.
Very rarely...

Vocabulary exercises

Make or do? Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.

1. Don't argue with me! Just **make / do** what you're told and don't ask questions.
2. I hope that the children haven't been **making / doing** a nuisance of themselves.
3. Don't talk while I'm working or I'll **make / do** a mistake.
4. That's hopeless! You're **making / doing** it all wrong!
5. You shouldn't **make / do** rude remarks about people. It's not good manners.
6. We had to call an electrician in to **make / do** the rewiring.

Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences. Change the form of the verb where necessary.

cover

have

find

set

carry

admit

7. I've _____ enough of your insults and rudeness.
8. I'm not much of an animal-lover, I must _____.

9. The builders next door are noisy so I'll turn on the radio to _____ up the noise.
10. The phone rang, but I didn't take any notice of it and I _____ on working.
11. As soon as I had _____ foot in the apartment, I knew that I wanted to live there.
12. Ian heard a noise and turned to _____ an enormous Alsatian dog growling at him.

D11. Out fishing

won't / wouldn't for refusals

Jake was a keen fisherman and at the weekends he often took his boat out to the middle of the lake to relax and recover from the hustle and bustle of the working week. One day, Jake was sitting in his boat, enjoying the tranquility of the place. The sun was shining and he was listening to the gentle lapping of the water around his boat. He noticed a woman walking along by the side of a lake.



The woman stopped and called out, 'Hey! You! Are you thinking out there?'

Jake was a bit annoyed at this disturbance of the peace of the lake, but he answered politely, 'Yes, I'm thinking. I always come out fishing to get a bit of peace and quiet.'

The woman **wouldn't go away**, as Jake hoped, but shook her head yelled again, 'But you're thinking!'

Jake was getting sick and tired of the woman by this stage so he shouted back again at her, 'Yes, I was thinking until you interrupted me! Now, clear off and leave me alone. You're disturbing the fish.'

He was surprised to see that the woman still **wouldn't walk** away, but just stood on the lake side staring out at him. Since she wasn't making any noise any more, he decided to just ignore her and carry on fishing. Suddenly, Jake noticed that the boat was filling up fast with water, and almost immediately the boat sank, forcing him to swim to the shore. He emerged from the lake, soaking wet from head to toe, freezing cold and completely miserable. The woman was standing next to him looking down at him.

'I thaid that you were thinking,' she said, 'but you **wouldn't lithen**.'

Grammar: *won't / wouldn't for refusals*

You can use **won't / wouldn't** to talk about refusals to do something.

I've asked my neighbours to talk more quietly but they **won't listen**.

I shouted at the dog but it **wouldn't move**.

This form can also be used to talk about instruments or machines which do not function properly.

I tried to open the door, but it **wouldn't move**.

I keep clicking on my mouse but the window **won't open**.

Match the broken sentences.

1. I tried to get rid of the dirty stains on this shirt...
2. I've repeatedly asked those children to play ball somewhere else...

3. I've taken some pills for my headache...
4. I pulled the handle hard...
5. I told Henry I didn't need any help...
- A. ...but they won't take any notice.
- B. ...but the door wouldn't open.
- C. ...but he wouldn't take no for an answer.
- D. ...but they won't come off.
- E. ...but it won't go away.

Complete these sentences with *won't* or *wouldn't* + verb.

go away believe listen let sell

6. I told Helen not to keep interrupting all the time but she _____ to me.
7. I've been shouting at that dog outside for half an hour but it _____.
8. I asked my boss for the day off but she _____ me.
9. I wanted to buy Frank's motorcycle from him but he _____ it.
10. I told you that Sally and Joe were getting married but you _____ me.

Vocabulary exercises

Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences. Change the form of the verb where necessary.

force ignore recover carry leave

1. Just go away and _____ me alone.
2. I hope your wife has _____ from that cold she had last week.
3. Although it was starting to rain, we _____ on walking into town.
4. I don't want to _____ you to help me.
5. I told you to get the car fixed but you _____ my advice. Don't blame me!

In English there are some phrases where word pairs are always used in the same order. Choose the correct phrase to complete these sentences.

6. It will be nice to get away from town and get some **quiet and peace / peace and quiet** this weekend.
7. Why not book stay in a spa hotel for a bit of **rest and relaxation / relaxation and rest**?
8. It's lovely to escape the **bustle and hustle / hustle and bustle** of the city for a few days.
9. It was raining so hard we were soaking wet from **head to toe / toe to head**.
10. I'm **sick and tired / tired and sick** of the mess in this office. Why don't you tidy up your papers?

EXTRA JOKES

Some scientists decided to do the following experiments on a dog.

For the first experiment, they cut one of the dog's legs off, then they told the dog to walk. The dog got up and walked, so they they learned that a dog could walk with just three legs.

For the second experiment, they cut off a second leg from the dog, then they told the dog once more to walk. The dog was still able to walk with only two legs.

For the third experiment, they cut off yet another leg from the dog and once more they told the dog to walk. However, the dog wasn't able to walk with only one leg.

As a result of these three experiments, the scientists wrote in their final report that the dog had lost it's hearing after having three legs cut off.

What is the longest word in the English language?

SMILES: there is a mile between the first and last letters!"

Teacher: Maria please point to America on the map.

Maria: This is it.

Teacher: Well done. Now class, who found America?

Class: Maria did.

A Scotsman who was driving home one night, ran into a car driven by an Englishman. The Scotsman got out of the car to apologize and offered the Englishman a drink from a bottle of whisky. The Englishman was glad to have a drink.

"Go on," said the Scot, "have another drink."

The Englishman drank gratefully. "But don't you want one, too?" he asked the Scotsman.

"Perhaps," replied the Scotsman, "after the police have gone."

A: Aren't you wearing your wedding ring on the wrong finger?

B: Yes I am, I married the wrong woman.

A man was pulled over for driving too fast, even though he thought he was driving just fine.

Officer: You were speeding.

Man: No, I wasn't.

Officer: Yes, you were. I'm giving you a ticket.

Man: But I wasn't speeding.

Officer: Tell that to the judge! (The officer gives man the ticket.)

Man: Would I get another ticket if I called you a jerk?

Officer: Yes, you would.

Man: What if I just thought that you were?

Officer: I can't give you a ticket for what you think.

Man: Fine, I think you're a jerk!

What are the three quickest ways of spreading a rumour (or gossip).

- Telegram
- Telephone
- Tell a woman

Perhaps not very politically correct in the times we live in, but worth a slight chuckle.

If you give a man a fish, he eats for a day.

If you teach a man to fish, he can always eat.

If you give a man a fire, he's warm for a day.

If you light a man on fire, he is warm for the rest of his life.

A: Did you hear that a baby was fed on elephant's milk and gained twenty pounds in a week.

B: That's impossible. Whose baby?

A: An elephant's.

"Am I the first man you have ever loved?" he said.

"Of course," she answered "Why do men always ask the same question?"

When I was young I didn't like going to weddings.

My grandmother would tell me, "You're next"

However, she stopped doing that after I started saying the same thing to her at funerals.

A: I'm in a big trouble!

B: Why is that?

A: I saw a mouse in my house!

B: Oh, well, all you need to do is use a trap.

A: I don't have one.

B: Well then, buy one.

A: Can't afford one.

B: I can give you mine if you want.

A: That sounds good.

B: All you need to do is just use some cheese in order to make the mouse come to the trap.

A: I don't have any cheese.

B: Okay then, take a piece of bread and put a bit of oil in it and put it in the trap.

A: I don't have oil.

B: Well, then put only a small piece of bread.

A: I don't have bread.

B: Then what is the mouse doing at your house?!

A very drunk man comes out of the bar and sees another very drunk man.

He looks up in the sky and says, "Is that the sun or the moon?"

The other drunk man answers, "I don't know. I'm a stranger here myself."

A man is talking to God.

The man: "God, how long is a million years?"

God: "To me, it's about a minute."

The man: "God, how much is a million dollars?"

God: "To me it's a penny."

The man: "God, may I have a penny?"

God: "Wait a minute."

Fred is 32 years old and he is still single.

One day a friend asked, "Why aren't you married? Can't you find a woman who will be a good wife?"

Fred replied, "Actually, I've found many women I wanted to marry, but when I bring them home to meet my parents, my mother doesn't like them."

His friend thinks for a moment and says, "I've got the perfect solution, just find a girl who's just like your mother."

A few months later they meet again and his friend says, "Did you find the perfect girl? Did your mother like her?"

With a frown on his face, Fred answers, "Yes, I found the perfect girl. She was just like my mother. You were right, my mother liked her very much."

The friend said, "Then what's the problem?"

Fred replied, "My father doesn't like her."

An elementary school teacher sends this note to all parents on the first day of school.

"If you promise not to believe everything your child says happens at school, I will promise not to believe everything your child says happens at home."

A: Doctor, will I be able to play the piano after the operation?

B: Yes, of course.

A: Great! I never could before!

Why couldn't Cinderella be a good soccer player?

She lost her shoe, she ran away from the ball, and her coach was a pumpkin.

(Requires basic knowledge of the Cinderella story and that both ball and coach have double meanings.)

Teacher: Tell me a sentence that starts with an "I".

Student: I is the...

Teacher: Stop! Never put 'is' after an "I". Always put 'am' after an "I".

Student: OK. I am the ninth letter of the alphabet.

Two factory workers are talking.

The woman says, "I can make the boss give me the day off."

The man replies, "And how would you do that?"

The woman says, "Just wait and see." She then hangs upside-down from the ceiling.

The boss comes in and says, "What are you doing?"

The woman replies, "I'm a light bulb."

The boss then says, "You've been working so much that you've gone crazy. I think you need to take the day off."

The man starts to follow her and the boss says, "Where are you going?"

The man says, "I'm going home, too. I can't work in the dark."

Two cows are standing in a field.

One says to the other "Are you worried about Mad Cow Disease?"

The other one says "No, It doesn't worry me, I'm a horse!"

Teacher: How can we get some clean water?

Student: Bring the water from the river and wash it.

Q. What do you call a ginger bread man with one leg?

A. Limp Bizkit. (limp biscuit)

(Alternate: What do the British call a cookie that got wet?)

(If you don't know what Limp Bizkit is, [see the results of a Google search for Limp Bizkit.](#))

A guy says to his friend, "Guess how many coins I have in my pocket."

The friends says, "If I guess right, will you give me one of them?"

The first guys says, "If you guess right, I'll give you both of them!"

This is a good one to follow the following previously submitted joke.

A: What do you call a deer with no eyes?

B: No idea. (No Eye Deer.)

A: What do you call a dead deer with no eyes?

B: Still no idea.

A: Meet my new born brother.

B: Oh, he is so handsome! What's his name?

A: I don't know. I can't understand a word he says.

Q: When does the (English) alphabet have only 25 letters?

A: At Christmas time, because it is the time of Noel. (No L)

Q: What starts with E, ends with E and only has one letter?

A: An envelope.

Q: If you drop a white hat into the Red Sea, what does it become?

A: Wet.

Q: What do you call a boomerang that won't come back?

A: A stick.

Q: Where do you find giant snails?

A: On the ends of their fingers.

(Giants' nails.)

Q: What travels around the world and stays in a corner?

A: A stamp.

Q: What is white when it's dirty and black when it's clean?

A: A blackboard.

These need to be written.

Q: What do you call a pig with three eyes?

A: A piiig.

Q: What goes Oh, Oh, Oh?

A: Santa Claus walking backwards.

Q: What do elephants have that no other animal has?

A: Baby elephants.

Depending on where you live, students will enjoy this one.

Q: What do you call a hippie's wife?

A: Mississippi.

Q: What did the ocean say to the beach?

A: Nothing, it just waved!

The First 3 Years of Marriage

- In the first year of marriage, the man speaks and the woman listens.
 - In the second year, the woman speaks and the man listens.
 - In the third year, they both speak and the neighbors listen.
-

A man inserted an 'ad' in the classifieds: "Wife wanted".

The next day he received a hundred letters. They all said the same thing: "You can have mine."

Love is one long sweet dream, and marriage is the alarm clock.

Q: What happens when "you" and "I" are gone?

A: Only 24 letters are left. (you=the letter "u" and I the letter "i".)

Riddles of Alphabet

Q: What letter of the alphabet is an insect?

A: B. (bee)

Q: What letter is a part of the head?

A: I. (eye)

Q: What letter is a drink?

A: T. (tea)

Q: What letter is a body of water?

A: C. (sea)

Q: What letter is a pronoun like "you"?

A: The letter " I "

Q: What letter is a vegetable?

A: P. (pea)

Q: What letter is an exclamation?

A: O. (oh!)

Q: What letter is a European bird?

A: J. (Jay)

Q: What letter is looking for causes ?

A: Y. (why)

Q: What four letters frighten a thief?

A: O.I.C.U. (Oh I see you!)

Q: What comes once in a minute, twice in a moment but not once in a thousand years?

A: The letter "m".

Q: Why is the letter "T" like an island ?

A: Because it is in the middle of waTer.

Q: In what way can the letter "A" help a deaf lady?

A: It can make "her" "hear".

Q: Which is the loudest vowel?

A: The letter "I". It is always in the midst of noise

Q: What way are the letter "A" and "noon" alike?

A: Both of them are in the middle of the "day".

Q: Why is "U" the happiest letter?

A: Because it is in the middle of "fun".

Q: What word of only three syllables contains 26 letters?

A: Alphabet = (26 letters)

Q: What relatives are dependent on "you"?

A: Aunt, uncle, cousin. They all need "U".

Q: What is the end of everything?

A: The letter "g".

This is a bilingual English/Spanish joke-- especially good for a class of native Spanish speakers. It also illustrates an important grammatical difference between languages (genders of nouns).

An Englishman went to Spain on a fishing trip. He hired a Spanish guide to help him find the best fishing spots. Since the Englishman was learning Spanish, he asked the guide to speak to him in Spanish and to correct any mistakes of usage. They were hiking on a mountain trail when a very large, purple and blue fly crossed their path. The Englishmen pointed at the insect with his fishing rod, and said, "Mira el mosca!" The guide, sensing a teaching opportunity, replied, "No, señor, 'la mosca'... es femenina."

The Englishman looked at him, then back at the fly, and then said, "Good heavens... you must have incredibly good eyesight."

Q: What has many keys but can't open any doors?

A: A piano.

Q: What has 6 eyes but can't see?

A: 3 blind mice.

Q: Who earns money driving their customers away?

A: A taxi driver.

The teacher speaking to a student said, "Saud, name two pronouns."

Saud who suddenly woke up, said, "Who, me?"

Teacher: Today, we're going to talk about the tenses. Now, if I say "I am beautiful," which tense is it?

Student: Obviously it is the past tense.

Q: What is orange and sounds like parrot?

A: A carrot

Q: Can a kangaroo jump higher than the Empire State Building?

A: Yes, because the Empire State Building can't jump!

This is a riddle. It works well if you let the students ask yes and no questions about the situation, before revealing the answer.

Q: A man goes into a bar and asks for a glass of water. The barman pulls out a gun, and points it at the customer. "Thank you" replies the customer and walks out. What happened?

A: The customer had hiccups.

I've used this in many countries in Eastern Europe. It always works - a shock as a hiccup cure appears to be an international thing.

Q: What do you call a deer with no eyes?

A: No idea.(No-eye deer)

ESL teacher: You must never begin a sentence "I is ...".

Clever student: Please sir, what's wrong with "I is a vowel".

The Perfect Son.

A: I have the perfect son.

B: Does he smoke?

A: No, he doesn't.

B: Does he drink whiskey?

A: No, he doesn't.

B: Does he ever come home late?

A: No, he doesn't.

B: I guess you really do have the perfect son. How old is he?

A: He will be six months old next Wednesday.

Girl: You would be a good dancer except for two things.

Boy: What are the two things?

Girl: Your feet.

A family of mice were surprised by a big cat. Father Mouse jumped and and said, "Bow-wow!" The cat ran away. "What was that, Father?" asked Baby Mouse. "Well, son, that's why it's important to learn a second language."

My friend said he knew a man with a wooden leg named Smith.

So I asked him "What was the name of his other leg?"

(Try this one with your students the next time you are teaching a lesson that includes this type of grammar.)

The doctor to the patient: 'You are very sick'

The patient to the doctor: 'Can I get a second opinion?'

The doctor again: 'Yes, you are very ugly too...'

I use this joke for retelling in reported speech.

A man goes to the doctor and says, "Doctor, wherever I touch, it hurts."

The doctor asks, "What do you mean?"

The man says, "When I touch my shoulder, it really hurts. If I touch my knee - OUCH! When I touch my forehead, it really, really hurts."

The doctor says, "I know what's wrong with you - you've broken your finger!"

Patient: Doctor, I have a pain in my eye whenever I drink tea.

Doctor: Take the spoon out of the mug before you drink.

Submitted by: Irene Pellegrini

Patient: Doctor! You've got to help me! Nobody ever listens to me. No one ever pays any attention to what I have to say.

Doctor: Next please!

Two boys were arguing when the teacher entered the room.

The teacher says, "Why are you arguing?"

One boy answers, "We found a ten dollar bill and decided to give it to whoever tells the biggest lie."

"You should be ashamed of yourselves," said the teacher, "When I was your age I didn't even know what a lie was."

The boys gave the ten dollars to the teacher.

A snail walks into a bar and the barman tells him there's a strict policy about having snails in the bar and so kicks him out. A year later the same snail re-enters the bar and asks the barman "What did you do that

for?"

A: Just look at that young person with the short hair and blue jeans. Is it a boy or a girl?

B: It's a girl. She's my daughter.

A: Oh, I'm sorry, sir. I didn't know that you were her father.

B: I'm not. I'm her mother.

Mother: "Did you enjoy your first day at school?"

Girl: "First day? Do you mean I have to go back tomorrow?"

Headmaster: I've had complaints about you, Johnny, from all your teachers. What have you been doing?

Johnny: Nothing, sir.

Headmaster: Exactly.

Teacher: "Nick, what is the past participle of the verb to ring?"

Nick: "What do you think it is, Sir?"

Teacher: "I don't think, I KNOW!"

Nick: "I don't think I know either, Sir!"

A: Hey, man! Please call me a taxi.

B: Yes, sir. You are a taxi.

A: Why are you crying?

B: The elephant is dead.

A: Was he your pet?

B: No, but I'm the one who must dig his grave.

A teenage girl had been talking on the phone for about half an hour, and then she hung up.

"Wow!," said her father, "That was short. You usually talk for two hours. What happened?"

"Wrong number," replied the girl.

PUPIL: "Would you punish me for something I didn't do?"

TEACHER: "Of course not."

PUPIL: "Good, because I haven't done my homework."

A teacher asked a student to write 55.

Student asked: How?

Teacher: Write 5 and beside it another 5!

The student wrote 5 and stopped.

teacher: What are you waiting for?

student: I don't know which side to write the other 5!

When I want to teach the coulors, I just ask my students to pretend the phone is ringing and they will answer:

Phone rings: "Green, green!"

They answer: "Yellow?"

They ask: "White?"

They hang up: "Pink!"

While teaching this use your hands pretending you are holding the phone.

Little Johnny: Teacher, can I go to the bathroom?

Teacher: Little Johnny, MAY I go to the bathroom?

Little Johnny: But I asked first!

Two goldfish in a bowl talking:

Goldfish 1: Do you believe in God?

Goldfish 2: Of course, I do! Who do you think changes the water?

Son: Dad, what is an idiot?

Dad: An idiot is a person who tries to explain his ideas in such a strange and long way that another person who is listening to him can't understand him. Do you understand me?

Son: No.

Man: I could go to the end of the world for you.

Woman: Yes, but would you stay there?

Man: I offer you myself.

Woman: I am sorry I never accept cheap gifts.

Man: I want to share everything with you.

Woman: Let's start from your bank account.

Teacher: Why are you late?

Student: There was a man who lost a hundred dollar bill.

Teacher: That's nice. Were you helping him look for it?

Student: No. I was standing on it.

Customer: Excuse me, but I saw your thumb in my soup when you were carrying it.

Waitress: Oh, that's okay. The soup isn't hot.

The real estate agent says, "I have a good, cheap apartment for you."

The man replies, "By the week or by the month?"

The agent answers, "By the garbage dump.."

Bank Teller: How do you like the money?

English Student: I like it very much.

"Why do you take baths in milk?"

"I can't find a cow tall enough for a shower."

Customer in a restaurant: I would like to have a plate of rice and a piece of fried chicken and a cup of coffee

Waitress : Is it enough Sir?

Customer : What? Do you think I can't buy more?

"You look very funny wearing that belt."

"I would look even funnier if I didn't wear it."

"I was born in California."

"Which part?"

"All of me."

"Excuse me. Do you know the way to the zoo?"

"No, I'm sorry I don't."

"Well, it's two blocks this way, then one block to the left."

Teacher: Do you have trouble making decisions?

Student: Well...yes and no.

Three mice are being chased by a cat. The mice were cornered when one of the mice turned around and barked, "Ruff! Ruff! Ruff!" The surprised cat ran away scared. Later when the mice told their mother what happened, she smiled and said, "You see, it pays to be bilingual!"

Once there were three turtles. One day they decided to go on a picnic. When they got there, they realized they had forgotten the soda. The youngest turtle said he would go home and get it if they wouldn't eat the sandwiches until he got back. A week went by, then a month, finally a year, when the two turtles said, "oh, come on, let's eat the sandwiches." Suddenly the little turtle popped up from behind a rock and said, "If you do, I won't go!"

The teacher to a student: Conjugate the verb "to walk" in simple present.

The student: I walk. You walk

The teacher interrupts him: Quicker please.

The student: I run. You run ...

Father: What did you do today to help your mother?

Son: I dried the dishes

Daughter: And I helped pick up the pieces.

A: Look at your face I know what you had for breakfast

B: What was it?

A: Eggs.

B: No, that was yesterday.

A: Why are all those people running?

B: They are running a race to get a cup.

A: Who will get the cup?

B: The person who wins.

A: Then why are all the others running?

Patient: Doctor, I think that I've been bitten by a vampire.

Doctor: Drink this glass of water.

Patient: Will it make me better?

Doctor: No, I but I'll be able to see if your neck leaks.

Said to a railroad engineer:

What's the use of having a train schedule if the trains are always late.

The reply from the railroad engineer:

How would we know they were late, if we didn't have a schedule?

A: When I stand on my head the blood rushes to my head, but when I stand on my feet the blood doesn't rush to my feet. Why is this?

B: It's because your feet aren't empty.

Teacher: Did your father help you with your homework?

Student: No, he did it all by himself.

Teacher: What are some products of the West Indies?

Student: I don't know.

Teacher: Of course, you do. Where do you get sugar from?

Student: We borrow it from our neighbor.

On a crowded bus, one man noticed that another man had his eyes closed.

"What's the matter? Are you sick?" he asked.

"No, I'm okay. It's just that I hate to see old ladies standing."

If big elephants have big trunks, do small elephants have suitcases?

A: Do you want to hear a dirty joke?

B: Ok

A: A white horse fell in the mud.

A nervous old lady on a bus was made even more nervous by the fact that the driver periodically took his arm out of the window. When she couldn't stand it any longer, she tapped him on the shoulder and whispered on his ear: "Young man...you keep both hands on the wheel...I'll tell you when it's raining!" :)

I used to be a werewolf...

But I'm much better noooooooooooooow !

"Spell SPOT three times."

"S P O T , S P O T , S P O T"

"What do you do when you come to a green light?"

(answer is invariably-) "Stop!"

"What, at a GREEN light?"

There is a California dude going through a desert. He's wearing shorts, sunglasses, a towel and listening to music on his walkman. He's having a good time. Suddenly he sees a caravan approaching. He stops the Arabs and ask them cheerfully: "Hey dudes how far is the sea?" They look at each other and say: "Two thousand miles!" And he says: "Wow what a cool beach!!!"

In a restaurant:

Customer: Waiter, waiter! There is a frog in my soup!!!

Waiter: Sorry, sir. The fly is on vacation.

One teacher said this to his students before the final test.

"A" is for God.

"B" is for me and my wife.

"C" is for the perfect student.

"D & F" are for all other students.

Man said to God --- Why did you make women so beautiful?

God said to man --- So that you will love them.

Man said to God --- But why did you make them so dumb?

God said to man --- So that they will love you.

This is a humorous "fake" news items which many adult ESL/EFL students may understand.

REDMOND, WA (API) --- MICROSOFT (MSFT) announced today that the official release date for the new operating system "Windows 2000" will be delayed until the second quarter of 1901.

Knock Knock

Who's there?

Olive.

Olive who?

Olive you so much! (I love you so much..)

Knock, knock.

Who's there?

Banana.

Banana who?

Knock, knock.

Who's there?

Banana.

Banana who?

Knock, knock.

Who's there?

Banana.

Banana who?

Knock, knock.

Who's there?

Orange.

Orange who?

Orange you glad I didn't say banana?

(For advanced learners... and teachers?)

Early one morning, one of the gods was galloping around Mount Olympus. Invigorated by the brisk breeze, he shouted euphorically, "I'm Thor!"

His stallion looked back at him and reminded him, "That'th becauthe you forgot the thaddle, thilly!"

Did you hear about the skeleton who walked into a cafe?

He ordered a cup of coffee and a mop.

1. Did you hear about the blind carpenter who picked up his hammer and saw?

2. Did you hear about the deaf shepherd who gathered his flock and heard?

You can use this joke to explain that insulting someone is considered funny especially when that person is fishing for a compliment.

Mary: John says I'm pretty. Andy says I'm ugly. What do you think, Peter?

Peter: I think you're pretty ugly.

My boss is so unpopular even his own shadow refuses to follow him.

"Do you know what really amazes me about you?"

"No.What?"

"Oops.Sorry. I was thinking about someone else!"

Why do we park our car in the driveway and drive our car on the parkway?

If tin whistles are made of tin, what are fog horns made of?

If vegetarians eat vegetables, what do humanitarians eat?

Submitted by Shahirah

Comment Probably too difficult for most ESL students.

A person who speaks two languages is bilingual...A person who speaks three languages is trilingual...A person who speaks four or more languages is multilingual.

What is a person who speaks one language?

An American.

A man receives a phone call from his doctor.

The doctor says, "I have some good news and some bad news."

The man says, "OK, give me the good news first."

The doctor says, "The good news is, you have 24 hours to live."

The man replies, "Oh no! If that's the good news, then what's the bad news?"

The doctor says, "The bad news is, I forgot to call you yesterday."

Teacher: Tell me a sentence that starts with an "I".

Student: I is the....

Teacher: Stop! Never put 'is' after an "I". Always put 'am' after an "I".

Student: OK. I am the ninth letter of the alphabet.

Two factory workers are talking. The woman says, "I can make the boss give me the day off."

The man replies, "And how would you do that?"

The woman says, "Just wait and see." She then hangs upside-down from the ceiling.

The boss comes in and says, "What are you doing?"

The woman replies, "I'm a light bulb."

The boss then says, "You've been working so much that you've gone crazy. I think you need to take the day off."

The man starts to follow her and the boss says, "Where are you going?"

The man says, "I'm going home, too. I can't work in the dark."

Two cows are standing in a field.

One says to the other "Are you worried about Mad Cow Disease?"

The other one says "No, It doesn't worry me, I'm a horse!"

Submitted by: Michael Trew Man: How can you tell if a man is happy?

Woman : Who cares?!

(Use as an example of a sexist joke.)

Riddles

Q: What are two things people never eat before breakfast?

A: Lunch and supper.

Q: Why did the man throw a bucket of water out the window?

A: He wanted to see the waterfall.

Q: Why did the man throw the butter out the window?

A: He wanted to see the butterfly.

Q: Why did the man put the clock in the safe?

A: He wanted to save time.

Q: What has two hands and a face, but no arms and legs?

A: A clock.

Q: What has a neck, but no head?

A: A bottle.

Q: Where is the ocean the deepest?

A: On the bottom.

Q: Why did the man throw his watch out of the window?

A: He wanted to see time fly.

Q: What State in the United States is High in the middle and round at the ends?

A: Ohio.

Q: "There were some twins. One was twenty, the other was twenty 2. One married the other. How can be this ?"

A: "One was twenty, the other twenty too. One was a priest so he married the other"

PS: These sentences must be asked orally .Pronunciation is important. (too = 2)

Q: How do you spell mousetrap?

A: C-A-T.

This one should be spoken.

Q: How many legs does an ant have?

A: Two, the same as an uncle.

(HINT: ant = aunt)

Q: How many people are buried in that cemetery?

A: All of them.

Q: What can't be used until it's broken?

A: An egg.

Q: What do tigers have that no other animals have?

A: Baby tigers.

Q: What is Black and white and read (red) all over?

A: A newspaper

Q: Why is number six afraid ?

A: Because seven eight nine (seven ate nine)

Q: How do you know when a motorcycle policeman is happy?

A: He has bugs on his teeth!

Q: What did zero say to eight?

A: Nice belt.

(The 8 looks like a 0 with a belt around its waist.)

Q: What did number 1 say to 7?

A: Nice hair

In the alphabet...

Q: Which is the most self-centered letter of the alphabet?

A: "i" (I)

Q: Which letter is always trying to find reasons?

"y" (Why?)

Q: Which letter is not me?

A: U.

Q: What letter can do the work in one day that you can do in two days?

A: W (Double u- Double you)

Q: Why don't we need a compass at the North Pole?

A: Because every direction is south.

Q: Why is the A like a flower?

A: Because the B is after it.

Why is the letter "A" like noon?

Because it's in the middle of the day.

Q: "What letter of the alphabet has got lots of water?"

A: "The C"

Q: "What letter of the alphabet is always waiting in order?"

A: "The Q. (queue)"

Q: What has two heads, four eyes, six legs and a tail?

A: A horse and its rider.

Q: What is as big as a horse but doesn't weigh anything?

A: The horse's shadow.

Q: Why was the hearse horse hoarse?

A: Because of the coffin

Q: Why are man with pierced ears better suited for marriage?

Q: Because they have suffered and bought jewelry.

Q: What begins with T, ends with T and has T in it?

A: A teapot.

Q: Do you know why birds fly to south in the winter?

A: Because it's too far to walk there.

Q: Why do birds fly south in the fall?

A: Because it's too far to walk!

Q: Which letters do Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday have in common?

A: None! None of them have "c", "o", "m" or "n" in them.

I tried this one with Japanese university students. They understood all the words and enjoyed it.

Q: What are the 3 important rings in life?

A: Engagement ring, Wedding ring, and suffering.

Q: Which room has no doors, no windows.

A: A mushroom.

Q: What gets wetter as it dries?

A: A towel

Q: A man rode into town on Tuesday. Two days later he rode home on Tuesday. How is this possible?

A: His horse's name is Tuesday.

Q: Why didn't the skeleton go to the dance?

A: He didn't have anybody to take. (any BODY)

Q: A father and his son were in a car accident. The father died. The son was taken to the hospital. The doctor came in and said: I can't do surgery on him, because he's my son. Who was the doctor?

A: The doctor was his mother.

It's an old riddle that is more difficult in some countries than in others.

Q: Why did the student take a ladder to school?

A: Because he/she was going to high school!

Q: Why did the tomato blush?

A: Beacuse it saw the salad dressing!

Q: What are the two strongest days of the week?

A: They are Saturday and Sunday. All the others are weak (week) days.

Q: How far can a dog run into the forest?

A: Halfway, after that he is running out of the forest.

Q: What do you call a bear without an "ear"?

A: BBBBBBBB

Q: Which is faster, heat or cold?

A: Heat, because you can catch a cold.

A: How many apples can you eat if your stomach is empty?

B: 4 or 5

A: No, that's wrong, because after eating one apple your stomach isn't empty.

If you are doing a discussion about space, then students will like this one.

Q: Why did Mickey Mouse go to outer space?

A: To find Pluto.

Q: What is the differnce between the capital of Russia and a calf's mother?

A: One is Moscow, the other is a cow's Ma.

(It needs to be spoken to understand it.)

Q: What do you call a Spaniard who can't find his car?

A: Carlos

It's pronounced "carless" (meaning without a car)

Q: What's the difference between electricity and lightening?

A: You don't have to pay for lightening.

This riddle may be used when teaching a lesson on occupations.

Q: What's the difference between a TEACHER and a CONDUCTOR ?

A: A teacher TRAINS the MIND and a conductor MINDS the TRAIN.

Q: What part of your body disappears when you stand up?

A: Your lap. (good for phrasal 'stand up', and 'laptop', lap-dog, etc.)

Q: What do you call a witch at the beach?

A: A sandwich.

Q: Why did the traffic signal turn red?

A: You would too if you had to change in the middle of the street.

Q: What's the difference between a lion with toothache and a wet day?

A: One's roaring with pain the other's pouring with rain

Q: Why are baseball stadiums so cool?

A: There is a fan in every seat.

My Spanish-speaking students got a kick out of this one.

Q: What do you call a person who speaks 3 languages?

A: (Try to elicit responses..) Tri-Lingual.

Q: What do you call a person who speaks two languages?

A: (Many of them know this one) Bi-Lingual.

Q: What do you call a person who speaks one language?

A: An American!

Q: What do you call a fish without an eye?

A: Fsh.

(Hint: No "eye" = No "i")

Q: What has thirteen hearts but no body and no soul?

A: A pack of playing cards.

Q: What do you call a fish that only cares about himself?

A: Selfish.

Q: Why couldn't Mozart find his teacher?

A: Because the teacher was Hayden.

(Hayden --> Hidin' --> Hiding)

Q: What's a minimum?

A: A very small mother!

(mini-mom)

Q: Why can't a bicycle stand on its own?

A: Because it's two-tired (too tired)

Q: What do you get if you cross a pig with a karate fighter?

A: Pork chops.

Q: What's got a head and a tail, but no body?

A: A coin.

Q: What's got a wave but no sea?

A: My hair.

Q: What has three feet but no legs or arms?

A: A yard.

Q: Where does a boxer who weighs 135 kilograms sit on a bus?

A: Wherever he wants to.

What makes "oom" and gives milk?

A cow walking backwards.

Q: What does a man say when he walks into a bar?

A: Ouch!

Q: Where does Dracula stay when he goes to New York City?

A: The Vampire State building.

Q: What do cows like to read?

A: The mooooooospaper

Q: What is the longest word?

A: Smiles, because there is a mile between the first and last s.

Re-worded by another teacher.

Q: What's the longest word in the English language?

A: Smiles. (Because there's a mile between the first and the last letter.)

A: What is the word that everybody always says wrong?

B: "Wrong".

Q: What five-letter word becomes shorter when you add two letters to it?

A: Short

A: What's the longest word in the dictionary?

B: Rubber-band -- because it streches.

Q: How many seconds are there in one year?

A. Twelve. January second, February second, March second...

Q. What two days of the week start with the letter "T"?

A. Tuesday and Thursday? NO, today and tomorrow!

Q: What did the doughnut say to the loaf of bread?

A: If I had as much dough as you, I wouldn't be hanging around this hole.

Q: Why did the pony have a sore throat?

A: Because it was a little horse. (hoarse)

Q: What did the undertaker die of?

A: Coughin' (coffin)

Q: Why can't a nose be twelve inches?

A: Because then it would be a foot.

Q: How do porcupines kiss each other?

A: Very carefully.

Q: What has four wheels and flies?

A: A garbage truck.

Q: What has teeth but can't bite?

A: A Comb.

Q: Why did the chicken cross the road?

A: To get to the other side.

Q. Why did the turkey cross the road?

A. Because the chicken was on vacation.

Q. Why did the baby cross the road?

A. Because it was stapled to the chicken.

Q: Why did the germ cross the microscope?

A: To get to the other slide!

A: Why did the chewing-gum cross the road?

B: Because it was stuck to the chickens foot.

Q: Why did the chicken cross the road?

A: To show the possum it could be done.

Q: Why do people call their own language their mother tongue?

A: Because their fathers seldom get a chance to use it.

NOTE: For this to be funny, students need to understand that in many cultures women have the image of speaking so much that their husbands seldom have a chance to say anything.

Q: A big moron and a little moron are walking across a bridge when the big moron falls off. Why didn't the little moron fall off?

A: He was a little more on.

Q: Name one eight letter word that has kst in the middle, in the beginning, and at the end.

A: "Inkstand", "in" is at the beginning, "kst" is in the middle, and "and" is at the end.

Q: When does a dialect become a language?

A: When its speakers get an army and a navy.

Q: What is a Honeymoon Salad?

A: Lettuce alone without any dressing.

Q: Why is it impossible to starve in the desert?

A: Because of all the sandwiches (sand which is) there.

Q: Why don't sharks eat clowns?

A: Because they taste funny.

Q: What would the pig say when its tailed was held tight by the farmer who had a sharp knife in his other hand?

A: "That's the end of me!"

Q: Do you know where people send a horse when it is sick?

A: To a horsepital.

Q: What did the doctor say when the invisible man called to make an appointment?

A: Tell him I can't see him today.

Q: Which 'BUS' could cross the ocean?

A: Columbus!

Q: What a bee says when it gets in the hive?

A: Hi Honey! I'm home!

Q: How do you catch a squirrel?

A: Climb a tree and act like a nut !

A: Why did the boy balloon chase the girl balloon?

Q: Because he wanted to see her bust!

Q: What do you call a fish with no eyes?

A: fsh (No letter "i", so no i's.)

Q: What do you call a deer with no eyes?

A: No idea. (No eye deer)

Q: What do you call a deer with no eyes or legs?

A: Still no idea.

Q: Where do cows go for entertainment?

A: They go to the mooovies!

Q: What animal is it that has four legs a tail and flies?

A: A dead horse!

A: What is the difference between a mail box and an elephant?

B: I don't know.

A: I'm not going to give you any letters to post then!

Q: What do you call 'a fly' without wings?

A: You call it 'a walk.'

I saw this on a web-site of musician jokes. It's not original, but I thought I would share it. Here it is:

Q: What's the difference between a musician and a savings bond?

A: A savings bond eventually matures and earns money.

Q: What color is a guitar string?

A: Plink!

(It is the sound the a guitar makes. The word sounds like the color "pink.")

What goes "ZUB, ZUB"?

A bee flying backwards.(Buz,Buz)

(After teaching about telling time)

Teacher: What time is it?

Students: Umm, eight fifty-nine?

Teacher: Nope.

Students: About nine o'clock?

Teacher: No.

Students: What then?

Teacher: It's time to go home.

Q: What did one light bulb say to another light bulb?

A: You are the light of my life.

Q: Why did the golfer take an extra pair of pants for his Saturday round of golf?

A: In case he got a hole in one.

Q: Why did the golfer wear two pairs of trousers?

A: In case he got a hole in one!

Q: What flowers have two lips?

A: Tulips

Q: They travel all over the world but end up in the corner, what are they?

A: Stamps

Q: Why didn't the farmer cry when his dairy cow fell off the cliff?

A: There's no use crying over split milk.

Q: Ten copycats were sitting in a boat, and one jumped out. How many were left?

A: None. They were all copycats.

Q: What is the difference between a jeweler and a jailor?

A: A jeweler sells watches. A jailer watches cells.

Q: What is a bachelor?

A: A man who never Mrs. (misses) anyone.

Q: Why do cows have bells?

A: Because their horns don't work.

This one may be difficult for some ESL students since it requires knowing the words "seagul", "bay" and "bagel"

Q: Why do seagulls fly over the sea?

A: Because if they flew over the bay, they would be bagels!

Q: What's the difference between a trampoline and an English textbook?

A: You take off your shoes before jumping on a trampoline.

Q: How do you get ten English teachers to agree on the best teaching method?

A: Shoot nine of them.

(Use as an example of the insult variety of jokes.)

Q: Why were the little drops of ink crying?

A: Their mother was in the pen and they did not know how long her sentence would be.

Q: How many sheep does it take to make one wool sweater?

A: I didn't even know sheep could knit!

Q: What's a teacher's favorite nation?

A: Expla-nation.

Q: What's the most colorful state of U.S.A.?

A: Color-ado.

Q: In what state does it cost the most to live in?

A: Expennsylvania.

Q: What did the cannibal who was late for dinner get?

A: The cold shoulder.

A Christmas time joke for grammar classes:

Q: What do you call Santa's helpers?

A: Subordinate Clauses.

Q: What do you call a dog with no legs?

A: Why bother, he won't come anyway.

Q: How do you top a car?

A: Tep on the brake, stupid!

Q: Is there a word in the English language that uses all the vowels including "y" ?

A: Unquestionably!

Q: Why do birds fly south for the winter?

A: Because it's too far to walk.

Vocabulary Quiz:

Q: What is the longest word in the English language?

A: Smiles. (There is a mile between the first letter and the last letter.)

Information Quiz:

Q: What is the tallest building in our town?

A: The library. (It has the most stories.)

Q: If you are Russian before you enter the bathroom and Finnish after you leave the bathroom, what are you when you are in the bathroom?

A: European. (You're a-peein'.)

This riddle may be good for high-level science majors.

Q: What do you call a test tube that graduates from high school?

A: A graduated cylinder

Here is a good riddle to demonstrate the battle-between-the-sexes kind of jokes.

Q: Why did God create the man before he created the woman?

A1: The answer that men give: To give him the chance to enjoy Heaven on Earth for a few moments.

A2: The answer that women give: Everyone makes a draft first!

Q: How did Jonah feel after he got swallowed by a fish?

A: Down in the mouth.

Q: What did the monk say to the hotdog vendor?

A: Make me one with everything.

Maybe only appropriate for more mature students.

Q: What did the fish say when he hit the wall?

A: Dam!

Q: A man was locked in a room with only a bed, a calendar, and a piano. How did he drink, how did he eat, and how did he get out? Another man was locked in a room with only a mirror and a table. How did he get out? A third man was locked in an empty room. How did he escape?

A: The first man drank from the springs of the bed, ate the dates off the calendar and played the piano until he found the right key, which he used to unlock the door. The second man looked in the mirror to see what he saw. Then he took the saw and cut the table in half. Next, he put the two halves together to make a whole. Finally, he crawled out through the hole. The third man broke out with the measles.

Q. What's brown and sticky?

A. A stick!

Teacher: How can we get some clean water?

Student: Bring the water from the river and wash it.

Puns

Three tomatoes are walking down the street, a poppa tomato, a momma tomato, and a little baby tomato. The baby tomato is lagging behind the poppa and momma tomato. The poppa tomato gets mad, goes over to the momma tomato and stamps on him --

(STAMPS on the ground)

-- and says: catch up.

There once was a very large lady in our town. She wore a dress size 16. I knew her when she was young, but she had a much smaller size.

Why do you think she is now wearing a size 16?

I guess she just 8 + 8 (ate and ate).

A man wanting to borrow another man's newspaper asks, "Are you finishe(d)?"
The other man replies, "No, I'm Norwegian."

I was arrested at the airport. Just because I was greeting my cousin Jack!
All that I said was "Hi Jack", but very loud.

A woman was driving in her car on a narrow road. She was knitting at the same time, so she was driving very slowly.

A man came up from behind and he wanted to pass her. He opened the window and yelled, "Pull over! Pull over!"

The lady yelled back, "No, it's a sweater!"

Two friends meet and one of them says: "I've taught my dog how to speak English!"

"That's impossible", says the other man. "Dogs don't speak!"

"It's true! I'll show you." He turns to his dog, "How's the situation in England?"

The dog answers: "Rough, rough."

One day an English grammar teacher was looking ill.

A student asked, "What's the matter?"

"Tense," answered the teacher, describing how he felt.

The student paused, then continued, "What was the matter? What has been the matter? What might have been the matter...?"

Teacher: Rumiko, be careful your purse is open. Someone might take your money!

Rumiko: Oh, no. I left it open so I can get more money.

Teacher: How can you get more money?

Rumiko: The weather report said we would have some change in our weather!

Boyfriend: What is your favorite music group?

Girlfriend: I love U2!

Boyfriend: I love you too, but what is your favorite music group?

A horse walks into a bar and the bartender says, "So what's with the long face?"

I hear this new cemetery is very popular. People are just dying to get in.

One day a man went to see the Mozart's tomb.

When he got there, the tomb was open and Mozart was sitting there tearing up pieces of paper.

The men asked: "What are you doing with all of your great works of music?"

Mozart replied, "I'm decomposing!".

There is this man who meets a fairy. He is granted three wishes. Having wished for his most urgent needs the man uses his third wish to ask the fairy to return and give him three more wishes.

The fairy complies and says: "You can call me whenever you want."

"How can I call you. Please tell me your name." the man says.

"My name is Nuff," says the fairy.

"Well", says the man "That is an odd name. I have never heard of it before."

The fairy replies, "Surely you will have heard of Fairy Nuff." (fair enough)

[This one works best when spoken aloud.]

Once upon a time a mother skunk had two children named "In" and "Out". They were very active children and whenever In was in, Out was out. When Out was in, In was out.

One day when Out was in and In was out, the mother skunk said "Out, go out and find In and tell In to come in." Out went out to find In to bring In back in. Within a minute, Out came back in from going out and Out brought In right back in.

Amazed, the mother skunk said, "Out, you just went out to find In and brought In right back in! How did you do it?"

To this, Out replied "Instinct!" [In stinked]

What's the difference between white socks and red socks?

(Students will most likely answer the color)

Then you say, "yes, that's one difference but there's another:

The White Sox play in Chicago and the Red Sox play in Boston!

In London, one man to another:

A: "You know, my daughter has married an Irishman"

B: "Oh, really?"

A: "No, O'Reilly"

A man walks into a bar with a lizard on his shoulder. He walks up to the bar and asks for a pint for himself and a half pint for Tiny, his lizard.

The barman looks a little taken aback but serves him and Tiny. Finally, curiosity gets the better of him;

Barman: Why do you call him Tiny?

Man: Because he's my newt.

It pays to be prepared to teach newt, lizard and minute afterwards, but expect a few groans as the penny drops!

A useful one on homophones :

Once upon a time, somewhere in Europe, a family with three sons lived on a farm. As the farm was too small to support all of them, and the parents were not yet ready to retire, the sons decided to emigrate to South America, where they bought a ranch and raised beef cattle.

Question: So what did they call their ranch?

Answer: They called it "Focus", because that's where the sun's rays meet (sons raise meat).

This is the same joke as above, but an earlier submission and worded differently.

Three brothers started a cattle ranch out west. They were very successful, but could not agree what to call their ranch. They finally agreed to wire their father back east and abide by his decision. He replied at once they should call it "focus". They did so, but now argued endlessly about why he had given them that name. They sent him another wire to ask why that name. He replied, "Simple, because focus is where the sun's rays meet (son's raise meat)."

A: How do you like your new job at the cemetery?

B: I quit after a week. I found the work too frustrating.

A: What happened?

B: No matter what I said to the customers, they were always dead right!

There were two spies escaping from the enemy over the Alps into neutral Switzerland during the war. As they began to feel safe, one spy starts to tell the other what he found out in enemy territory. The other tells him to speak quietly.

"Why?", asks his friend a little perplexed. "There's nobody around for miles. I could scream and not a soul would hear us up here.....!"

"Ah," replied the other, "haven't you heard? There are mountain ears?"
(mountaineers)

Lynn: Tom's always running into cars in front of him at traffic lights making dents.

Max: Is he really? A wreckless type, huh? What does he do for a living?

Lynn: He is a dent-ist.

(If the student can also speak Japanese, then continue the joke.)

Max: I suppose he's had to pay a lot in damages.

Lynn: No. He usually says "sorry" and gets away with it.

Max: Don't they complain?

Lynn: It may be strange, but they don't.

Max: What are they afraid of?

Lynn: They're afraid of *shikaeshi* from the dentist!

(For those of you who don't speak Japanese, "shikaeshi" means revenge or getting back at someone while "shikaishi," which sounds similar, refers to a dentist.)

A: Did you hear about the guy with the corduroy pillow?

B: No, I didn't.

A: Really? It made headlines!

Long Jokes

(This is guaranteed laughs in the Chinese classroom. It was originally a bit in a Pink Panther movie).

A man walks into a shop and sees a cute little dog. He asks the shopkeeper, "Does your dog bite?"

The shopkeeper says, "No, my dog does not bite."

The man tries to pet the dog and the dog bites him.

"Ouch!" He says, "I thought you said your dog does not bite!"

The shopkeeper replies, "That is not my dog!"

There were three restaurants on the same block. One day one of them put up a sign which said "The Best Restaurant in the City."

The next day, the largest restaurant on the block put up a larger sign which said "The Best Restaurant in the World."

On the third day, the smallest restaurant put up a small sign which said "The Best Restaurant on this Block."

A lorry driver is driving 200 penguins to London Zoo when his lorry breaks down on the motorway. The driver gets out of the cab and is looking at the engine when a second lorry driver stops in front of him and asks if he needs help. The penguins' driver explains that he is taking the penguins to the zoo and asks if the other man would take the penguins there. He agrees.

Some hours later, the 2nd lorry driver drives past the first one, who is still waiting on the motorway. The penguins are still on the lorry, and look happy.

"I thought I asked you to take those penguins to the zoo," shouted the first driver.

The second replied, "I did, but I had some money left, so we're going to the cinema now."

(Present continuous / just for fun)

One day a student was taking a very difficult essay exam. At the end of the test, the prof asked all the students to put their pencils down and immediately hand in their tests. The young man kept writing furiously, although he was warned that if he did not stop immediately he would be disqualified. He ignored the warning, finished the test 10 minutes later, and went to hand the test to his instructor. The instructor told him he would not take the test.

The student asked, "Do you know who I am?"

The prof said, "No and I don't care."

The student asked again, "Are you sure you don't know who I am?"

The prof again said no. So the student walked over to the pile of tests, placed his in the middle, then threw the papers in the air.

"Good" the student said, and walked out. He passed.

A woman got on a bus, holding a baby.

The bus driver said, "That's the ugliest baby I've ever seen."

In a huff, the woman slammed her fare into the fare box and took an aisle seat near the rear of the bus.

The man seated next to her sensed that she was agitated and asked her what was wrong.

"The bus driver insulted me," she fumed.

The man sympathized and said, "Why, he's a public servant and shouldn't say things to insult passengers."

"You're right," she said. "I think I'll go back up there and give him a piece of my mind."

"That's a good idea," the man said. "Here, let me hold your monkey."

James was walking down the road one morning when he met his friend Danny.

"Morning, Danny. Er ... Danny, you're wearing a glove on one hand and none on the other. Did you know?"

"Yes, well I heard the weather forecast this morning, you see."

"The Weather forecast?"

"Yes, the weather forecast. the forecaster said on the one hand it might be fine but on the other hand there might be some rain."

(Cantonese students have problems with "on the other hand" because there is a similar expression in Cantonese that means "in addition". This joke helps highlight the contrast implied.)

This worked fine with my level 200a on up.

A man got a parrot which could already talk. It had belonged to a sailor and had a big vocabulary. However, the man soon discovered that the parrot mostly know bad words. At first he thought it was funny, but then it became tiresome, and finally, when the man had important guests, the bird's bad words embarrassed him very much.

As soon as the guests left, the man angrily shouted at the parrot, "That language must stop!". But the bird answered him with curses. He shook the bird and shouted again, "Don't use those ugly words!" Again the bird cursed him.

Now the man was really angry. He grabbed the parrot and threw him into the refrigerator. But it had no effect. From inside the refrigerator, the parrot was still swearing. He opened the door and took him out, and again the bird spoke in dirty words and curses. This time, the man opened the door of the freezer, threw the bird into it, and closed the door.

This time there was silence. After two minutes, the man opened the door and removed the very cold parrot. Slowly the shivering parrot walked up the man's arm, sat on his shoulder and spoke into his ear, sounding very frightened:

"I'll be good, I promise... Those chickens in there.. what did they say?"

I think this joke is funny and so far, all of my intermediate to advanced ESL classes have agreed with me.

A duck walks into a bar and goes up to the bartender.

The bartender says "What can I get you?"

Duck: Umm. Do you have any grapes?

Bartender (looking surprised and finding the question odd):

No, I'm afraid we don't.

And the duck waddles slowly out of the bar.

The next day at the same time, the duck waddles into the bar, hops up on a bar stool.

Bartender: Hi. What can I get for you?

Duck: Umm. Do you have any grapes?

Bartender (a little annoyed): Hey! Weren't you in here yesterday. Look buddy, we don't have any grapes. OK?

The duck hops off the stool and waddles out the door.

The next day, at the same time, the bartender is cleaning some glasses when he hears a familiar voice

Duck: Umm.. Do you have any grapes?

The bartender is really ticked off.

Bartender: Look. What's your problem? You came in here yesterday asking for grapes, I TOLD you, WE DON'T HAVE ANY GRAPES!! Next time I see your little ducktail waddle in here I'm going to nail those little webbed feet of yours to the floor. GOT me pal?

And the duck hops off the bar stool and waddles out.

The NEXT day at the same time, the duck waddles into the bar, walks up to the bartender and the bartender says,

"What the heck do YOU want?"

Umm. do you have any nails?

What!? OF course not.

Oh. Well, do you have any grapes?

I taught my students waddle, webbed feet but you could teach What the heck do you want, pal, barkeep, bartender, etc

It is also good to review "any"

A man's dog has a problem so he takes him to the vet's. The vet looks at the dog and says that he'll have to take him to the examining room. In the examining room, he takes a cat out of a cage and lets the cat walk all over the dog, but the dog doesn't do anything.

The doctor say "Your dog is dead."

The man goes out to the receptionist and asks for his bill.

"That'll be \$325" says the receptionist.

"What! \$325? How's that possible?"

"It's \$25 for the consultation, and \$300 for the Cat scan."

NOTE: The students might not recognise the word CAT scan.

Submitted by Christine MacBrien (as told to her by her brother Dave in Toronto)

The two beginning ESL students went to Honolulu on holiday. Soon they began to argue about the correct way to pronounce the word "Hawaii." One student insisted that it's Hawaii, with a "w" sound. The other student said it was pronounced like "Havaii," with a "v" sound.

Finally, they saw an old native on the beach, and asked him which was correct. The old man said it's "Havaii." The student who was right was very happy, and thanked the old man.

The old man said "you're velcome."

Every day, an ESL teacher was seen coming out of the rest room with a marker, used for writing. In the rest room were expressions and graffiti written on the walls. It was very bad. Finally, the Director of the school called the teacher into the office and told the teacher that it was terrible of him to write those

things on the walls. The teacher said that he was not the one writing those things. All that the teacher did was to correct the grammar.

"Dad, I don't want to go to school today." said the boy.

"Why not, son?"

"Well, one of the chickens on the school farm died last week and we had chicken soup for lunch the next day. Then three days ago one of the pigs died and we had roast pork the next day."

"But why don't you want to go today?"

"Because our English teacher died yesterday!"

A man was driving at 80 kph one day when he was passed by a 3-legged chicken. He accelerated and passed the chicken. Three minutes later the chicken passed him again as he was driving at 100 kph. The man tried to catch the chicken but it ran down a side road. The man followed it into a farmyard but couldn't find it anywhere. He saw the farmer and told him the story and the man asked for an explanation. The farmer said that he, his wife and his son all liked chicken legs so he bred 3-legged chickens.

"What do they taste like?" asked the man.

"I don't know", replied the farmer, "we haven't caught one yet"

This one will perhaps only be good for your more advanced students.

A piece of string walks into a bar and asks for a drink. The barman refuses to serve him saying rudely, 'Sorry but we don't serve the likes of you. Get out!'

The piece of string leaves the bar feeling glum, he walks down the road and then he sees two girls who he asks for help. 'Please,' he says to one of the girls, would you tie a knot in me?' This she does. 'Please,' the piece of string says to the other girl, 'would you mind taking your comb and fluffing out the ends of my string?' so the girl obliges.

'Thank you' says the string and he turns around, goes back into the bar and immediately orders a drink again.

The barman looks at him quizzically and says 'aren't you the piece of string that was in here a moment ago?'

'No' came the answer, 'I'm a frayed knot.'

Three rich brothers each wanted to do something special for their elderly mother on Mother's Day. The first brother bought her a huge house. The second brother gave her a limousine, with a driver. The third brother remembered that his mother used to love to read the Bible, but couldn't see well anymore, so he got her a specially trained parrot that could recite any verse from the Bible on demand.

Soon, the brothers received thank-you notes from their mother. The first son's note said, "The house you bought me is much too big! I only live in a small part of it, but I have to clean the whole thing!" The second son got a note that said, "I rarely leave the house anymore, so I hardly use the limo you gave me. And when I do use it, the driver is so rude!" The third son's note said, "My darling baby boy, you know just what your mother loves! The chicken was delicious!"

Teaching Notes: We previewed some of the vocabulary, such as limousine, trained, delicious, and gave a printed copy of the joke to the students as part of a reading activity. We knew they were finished when they started chuckling. If the reference to the Bible would be inappropriate for your class, you might adapt the joke by substituting "the classics")

George was taking care of a parrot for his aunt. This parrot was a very nasty parrot. It cussed and screamed and made fun of George, so he took the parrot and put it in the freezer.

The parrot kept screaming and insulting George until finally it stopped.

George thought to himself, "On no! I froze my aunt's bird to death."

He opened the door and saw the bird alive!

The bird said, "I'm sorry for my behaviour and will never act up again.

George said, "Why the change?"

The bird answered, "Because I saw what you did to the other bird.

(Hint: He saw the frozen chicken.)

A preacher was told by his doctor that he had only a few weeks left to live.

He went home feeling very sad, and when his wife heard the sad news she said to him, "Honey, if there's anything I can do to make you happy, tell me."

The preacher answered, "You know, dear, there's that box in the kitchen cabinet with what you always called "your little secret" in it and you said you never would want me to open it as long as you lived. Now that I'm about to go home to be with the Lord, why don't you show me what's in that secret box of yours?"

The preacher's wife got out the box and opened the lid. It contained \$100,000 and three eggs.

"What are those eggs doing in the box?" the preacher asked.

"Well, Honey," she replied, "every time your sermon was really bad I put an egg in the box."

Now the preacher had been preaching for over forty years, and seeing only three eggs in that old shoe box, he started to feel very proud about himself and it warmed his soul.

"And what about that \$100,000?" he asked.

"Oh, you see," she whispered softly, "every time there were a dozen eggs in the box, I ..sold them."

A man goes out of prison after twenty years. He decides to go back to the neighbourhood where he lived. When he gets there he cannot recognize the place. Everything has changed a lot. The places he used to visit have all disappeared. Even the pub has disappeared. He is very tired and would like to have something to eat. He goes into a small cafe and has a coffee and a sandwich. When he takes out his wallet he finds a shoemaker ticket in it. He then remembers that the last thing he had done before being arrested was to take a pair of shoes to the shoemaker's. He decides to go there and try. What a wonderful thing! The shoemaker is still at the same place. He gets into the shop and tells the shoemaker that about twenty years before he had left him a pair of shoes to have them repaired. The shoemaker has a look at the ticket and says: "O.K. Come back tomorrow. They will be ready then." Some things never change.

I was once told by a Japanese student that this is an old story.

One Saturday afternoon the grasshopper, the snail, and the centipede were sitting around the grasshopper's house drinking beer.

They ran out of beer before they were ready to quit drinking, so they decided one of them should go out for more beer.

The snail said, "I'd go, but I'm kind of slow. Besides, Grasshopper, this is your neighborhood so you know where to go."

The grasshopper said, "I don't mind going, but my hopping will shake up the beer and we'll get sprayed every time we open one."

So they decided to send the centipede; and the grasshopper explained how to get to the nearest liquor store.

An hour or so passed and still the centipede hadn't returned, so the snail and the grasshopper decided to go look for him.

They got as far as the the front door and found the centipede sitting there putting on his shoes.

This joke never fails to get a laugh.

A man slow witted man walked into a pattent office. He walked up to the patent officer and said, "Hey, I've got a new idea for a mouse trap." (Draw a box on the blackboard.)

"Here's the box." (Draw a hole in the box.) "Here's the hole." (Draw a circle in the bottom of the hole)

"Here's the cheese." (Draw a line across the hole in the box.) "Here's the blade. The mouse sticks his head in the holeto get the cheese, the blade drops on his neck and kills him."

The patent officer looks at the diagram. He understands that the man is a little slow so he wants to be kind. He explains to the man that he does not think the design is ready to be patented yet. He tells the man, "Please, work on it some more. Perhaps I will be able to patent it another time." The slow witted man says thank you and leaves the office.

One week later the slow witted man shows up again. (Draw the exact same example on the board in exactly the same way.) The slow witted man says, "This is the box, this is the hole, this is the cheese and this is the wire. The mouse sticks his head in the hole to get the cheese, the wire wraps around his neck and kills him."

The patent officer, still trying to be kind, makes the same excuse as before. The slow witted man leaves.

One week later the slow witted man returns. He approaches the same pattent officer and says, (The exact same things)

"Here's the box. Here's the hole. (This time he draws a zig-zag line across the hole and he does not draw a circle for the cheese.) After completing the zig-zag line, the slow witted man proclaims, "and here's the saw blade."

The patent officer notices the design and the fact that that ther is no cheese. He asks the slow witted man, "Where's the cheese." "Ah-ha," says the slow witted man.

"That's the point. The mouse sticks his head in the hole and says," "Where did you put the cheese."

(When the mouse speeks you must act like the mouse. Stick your head out as if looking into the trap and swing it back and forth as if looking for the cheese.)

The implication is that the mouse will saw off his own head while looking for the cheese. Remember the saw blade?

An American lawyer invited a Czechoslovakian friend to stay with him in his mountain cabin. Early in the morning, the lawyer and his Czechoslovakian friend went out to pick berries for their morning breakfast. As they were picking blueberries, along came two big Bears - a male and a female.

The lawyer, seeing the two bears, climbed a tree.

His friend wasn't so lucky and the male bear caught him and swallowed him whole.

The lawyer drove his car to town as fast as he could to get a policeman. The policeman took his gun and ran to the berry patch with the lawyer.

Sure enough, the two bears were still there. "He's in THAT one!" said the lawyer, pointing to the male.

The policeman looked at the bears, took careful aim with his gun, and SHOT THE FEMALE.

"What did you do that for!" shouted the lawyer, "I said he was in the other bear!"

"Exactly," answered the policeman. "Would YOU believe a lawyer who told you that the Czech was in the Male?"

(The check is in the mail.)

A man wanted to become a monk so he went to the monastery and talked to the head monk.

The head monk said, "You must take a vow of silence and can only say two words every three years."

The man agreed and after the first 3 years, the head monk came to him and said, "What are your two words?"

"Food cold!" the man replied.

Three more years went by and the head monk came to him and said "What are your two words?"

"Robe dirty!" the man exclaimed.

Three more years went by and the head monk came to him and said, "What are your two words?"

"I quit!" said the man.

"Well, the head monk replied, I am not surprised. You have done nothing but complain ever since you got here!"

There was a man who has two dogs, named 'commonsense' and 'trouble'. He always brought his dogs to the park every evening. One day, he only brought 'trouble' to the park, and left 'commonsense' at home. while the man was so happy playing 'frisbee' with his friends, 'commonsense' disappeared. The man was

so sad and panicky. He looked for his dog everywhere but could not find it. A lady realised it and asked the man, "What are you looking for?". The man replied "I'm looking for 'trouble'...". "pardon..", said the lady. The man replied in a higher tone "I am looking for 'TROUBLE'". The lady was annoyed and asked "Where's your COMMONSENSE?". The man whose mind was only about his dogs, answered "At home..."

An architect was very famous because he always ordered exactly enough materials for every building he built. He was very popular because he could build buildings at the lowest possible cost.

After ten years of perfect building, one of his men came to him when they had finished a 40 story building. "I have bad news," the man said "because we have one brick left over!" "Oh no!" the architect exclaimed, "My ten year perfection record is broken!"

Do you know what he did with the brick?

He threw it away!

When a very tired man got on a crowded bus one afternoon, he could not find an empty seat. A small dog was sitting on one seat, so he asked the lady with the dog to put the dog on her lap. The lady refused and they got into a big argument. Finally, the driver stopped the bus and told the lady to put the dog on her lap.

When the man sat down, he took a pickle out of his pocket and began noisily sucking on it. When the lady told him the sound and smell was irritating, he told her she should have thought about being nice when he had asked her to move the dog. They began another argument and the lady threw the pickle out the window. The man then threw the dog out the window. Just then the bus stopped and the dog got in line to get back on. Guess what the dog had in its mouth?

---The brick!

A panda bear walks into a restaurant. He orders the special and eats it. After eating, he pulls out a pistol, kills the waiter and starts to walk out the door.

The owner of the restaurant says, "Hey, what are you doing? You come in here, you kill my waiter and walk away without saying a word. I don't understand."

The panda says, "Look it up in the dictionary," and walks out the door.

So the owner gets out a dictionary and looks under the heading "Panda". It reads:

panda black and white animal; lives in central China; eats shoots and leaves.

Misuse of English

English Teacher: "Johnny, the clock on the wall is not working, but you have a watch. What time is it?"

Johnny: "2 o'watch."

A young man comes before a customs agent.

A: "State your citizenship."

B: "American" (pronounced with a Spanish accent).

A: "Hold on there, buddy. Say that again."

B: "I sed American."

A: "I'm going to give you a test."

B: "No, no senor, no need for test, I tell you I'm American."

A: "Yeah, sure buddy. OK, let's see, ... I've got it. Make a sentence with the following colors: green, pink and yellow."

B: "Oh senor, I tell you I'm American. But OK, let's see... I was at my bruder-in-laws house and the phone went 'green, green, I pinked it up and sed yellow!'"

My student who did not speak much English wanted to impress me one day. She had to walk past me while I was talking to someone. She said, "Excuse me, can I pass away?"

Submitted by Amelia

The day of the oral exam:

Teacher: Are you nervous?

Student: No, I am not. I am single.

Teacher: Is this your pencil?

Student: Yes, I am a pencil.

Teacher: What are you wearing?

Student: I am fat.

Anecdote -- presented to me, by a student, as a true story
(might be used for introducing a phonology lesson):

The teacher was beginning the lesson and noticed a student dozing.
She said sharply, "Taro, are you _ready_?"

Taro, jolted to attention, replied, "No! I'm _man_!"

These are true stories.

Emiko shared a house with an American guy and his dog. Every month, he puts some flea medicine on his dog. One day, when he was putting the medicine, he told Emiko, "This flea medicine is expensive." She was confused and asked him, "Expensive? Didn't you just say it was FREE?"

Emiko went to a sandwich cafe with her American roommate. A waitress asked what they wanted. Emiko said, "I have a crab sandwich." Her roommate ordered a turkey sandwich. After a few minutes, their orders were ready. They sat at the table and got a bite. After a bite, Emiko showed her sandwich and said, "There is no crab." "What do you mean? You've got ham, bacon, and," with a big smile on his face, he said to Emiko, "You wanted to eat CRAB. Not a CLUB sandwich."

Here's an old joke (revamped for EFL classes).

Three EFL students are walking down the road to their remedial listening comprehension workshop.

"It's windy" says the first.

"No it isn't, it's Thursday" says the second.

"Me too." says the third, "Forget the listening, let's go for a drink!"

Two old men were sitting next to each other on the London subway (tube). Their hearing wasn't so good.

One says, "Is this Wembley?"

"No," the other says, "It's Thursday."

The first replies, "No thanks, I already had a drink."

Student to teacher, "Are 'pants' singular or plural?"

Teacher, "They're singular on top and plural on the bottom."

A student, who is studying English as a foreign language, was confused when he saw the words "open here" on a box of laundry soap, so he asks the clerk, "Can't I wait until I get home to open it?"

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