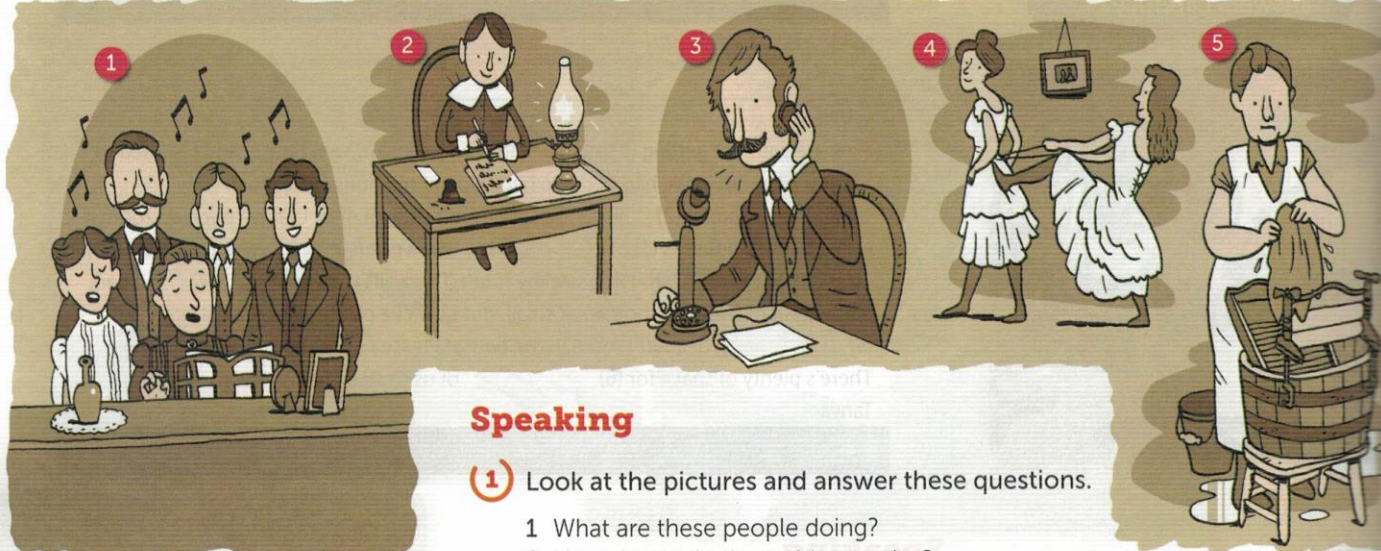


# 3.1

## NOW AND THEN

### It used to be different

E Listening Part 4 • Speaking Part 2 | V daily life | L past simple and used to



#### Speaking

(1) Look at the pictures and answer these questions.

- 1 What are these people doing?
- 2 How do we do these things today?

#### Vocabulary: daily life

(2) Match the verbs with the nouns by putting a tick (✓) in the box.

		house	bed	dinner	dishes	floor	housework	shopping	table	washing	washing up
clean		✓				✓					
do											
lay	the										
make											
wash											

(3) Talk to your partner. Who usually does these jobs in your family? How similar are your families?

A: My mum and dad clean the house.

B: Really? In my family, we all have to do the housework.

Look at the jobs in Activity 2 again. Who do you think did these things in the year 1900?

#### Exam practice: Listening Part 4

✓ 92

#### Exam tip

Read the instructions and the questions to get an idea of the topic.

(3.1) (4) For each question, choose the correct answer. You will hear an interview with a girl called Sarah Wallace, who took part in a TV programme about life in the past.

- 1 Sarah's mother applied to appear on the show because
  - A her family wanted to be on TV.
  - B she enjoyed the first series.
  - C a friend encouraged her to.



## LIVING IN THE PAST



We (0) *lived* for a month like a family from 1900. Every morning during that month, Mum (1) \_\_\_\_\_ before everyone else to light the fire and heat the water. We (2) \_\_\_\_\_ wear old-fashioned clothes like the ones they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1900. Dad (4) \_\_\_\_\_ really strange, and people stared at him on the bus on his way to work. In 1900, people (5) \_\_\_\_\_ all their clothes by hand, which took all day. The first time we tried, it (6) \_\_\_\_\_ us three days. Before I went on the programme, I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of TV, but in 1900 people didn't even have electricity. They (8) \_\_\_\_\_ card games or read by oil lamp.

- 2 What did Sarah find strange about school in 1900?
  - A the subjects that children studied
  - B the way the classroom was arranged
  - C the fact that the teacher was so strict
- 3 Who particularly disliked the clothes they had to wear?
  - A Sarah's father
  - B Sarah's mother
  - C Sarah's brother
- 4 What does Sarah think was the most difficult part of the housework?
  - A cooking meals
  - B washing the clothes
  - C keeping the house clean
- 5 What does Sarah say about free time?
  - A She learnt a new skill.
  - B She missed using modern technology.
  - C She liked doing activities with her family.
- 6 Which time period would Sarah like to visit?
  - A the 1700s
  - B the 1800s
  - C the 1970s

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### Language focus: the past simple and used to

- (5) Read the examples and complete the rules about the past.

*My mum **watched** a few of the programmes in the first series.*

*What **did** people **use to do** in their free time in 1900?*

*Little boys **used to wear** dresses.*

*People **didn't have** fridges or cookers then.*

- 1 We use the past simple for single events that are **finished** / **still going on**.
- 2 We use **used to** for a **past habit** / **single event** that no longer exists.
- 3 **Used to** is followed by the **past simple** / **the infinitive**.
- 4 To form regular past simple verbs, add **-(e)d** / **-ing** to the infinitive.
- 5 We form negatives with **not** / **did not** and the infinitive.
- 6 We form questions with **do** / **did** plus subject plus the infinitive.

- (6) Read what Sarah says about *Living in the Past* and complete her sentences with verbs from the box, using **used to** or the past simple. If both are possible, use **used to**.

get up   have to   live   look   play   take   wash   watch   wear

### Exam practice: Speaking Part 2

- (7) Talk to your partner about things that you used to do with your family and what you do now.

*When I was younger we used to go out for walks a lot, but now we go cycling more often.*

- (8) The examiner will give you and your partner each a photograph to talk about for around a minute. Look at the photographs on page 62 and take turns to listen to each other.

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#### Exam tip

Say who the people in the photograph are, where they are and what they are doing. Don't just list everything you can see.



# I used to ...



A

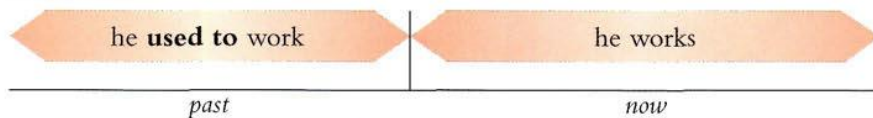
DAVE a few years ago

DAVE today



Dave **used to work** in a factory. Now he **works** in a supermarket.

Dave **used to work** in a factory = he worked in a factory before, but he doesn't work there now:



B

You can say **I used to work ... / she used to have ... / they used to be ...** etc. :

I/you/we/they he/she/it	<b>used to</b>	<b>be</b> <b>work</b> <b>have</b> <b>play</b> etc.
----------------------------	----------------	---

- ☐ When I was a child, I **used to like** chocolate.
- ☐ I **used to read** a lot of books, but I don't read much these days.
- ☐ Liz has got short hair now, but it **used to be** very long.
- ☐ They **used to live** in the same street as us, so we **used to see** them a lot. But we don't see them very often these days.
- ☐ Helen **used to have** a piano, but she sold it a few years ago.



The negative is **I didn't use to ...** :

- ☐ When I was a child, I **didn't use to like** tomatoes.

The question is **did you use to ... ?** :

- ☐ Where **did you use to live** before you came here?

C


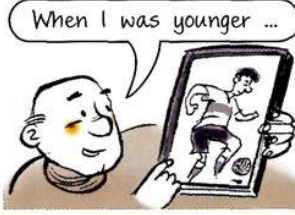




We use **used to ...** only for the past. You cannot say 'I use to ...' for the present:

- ☐ I **used to play** tennis. These days I **play** golf. (*not* I use to play golf)
- ☐ We usually **get** up early. (*not* We use to get up early)

# Exercises

## Unit 36


36.1 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with **used to** ...

<p>1  This is me a few years ago.</p> <p>She <u>used to have long hair.</u></p>	<p>2  When I was younger ...</p> <p>He <u>used to play</u> football.</p>	<p>3  I'm a hairdresser now.</p> <p><u>She used to be</u> a taxi driver.</p>
<p>4  We live in London now.</p> <p><u>They used to live</u> in the country.</p>	<p>5  This is me 20 years ago. I never wear glasses now.</p> <p><u>I used to wear</u> glasses.</p>	<p>6  This building <u>used to be</u> a hotel.</p>

36.2 Karen works very hard and has very little free time. A few years ago, things were different.

Karen a few years ago	Karen now
Do you do any sport?	Yes, I swim every day and I play volleyball.
Do you go out much?	Yes, most evenings.
Do you play a musical instrument?	Yes, the guitar.
Do you like reading?	Yes, I read a lot.
Do you travel much?	Yes, I go away two or three times a year.

**Karen now**



I work very hard in my job. I don't have any free time.

Write sentences about Karen with **used to** ...

- |                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 <u>She used to swim every day.</u> | 4 _____ |
| 2 She _____                          | 5 _____ |
| 3 _____                              | 6 _____ |

36.3 Complete these sentences. Use **used to** or the present simple (I play / he lives etc.).

- I used to play tennis. I stopped playing a few years ago.
- 'Do you do any sport?' 'Yes, I play basketball.'
- 'Have you got a car?' 'No, I \_\_\_\_\_ one, but I sold it.'
- George \_\_\_\_\_ a waiter. Now he's the manager of a hotel.
- 'Do you go to work by car?' 'Sometimes, but most days I \_\_\_\_\_ by train.'
- When I was a child, I never \_\_\_\_\_ meat, but I eat it now.
- Mary loves watching TV. She \_\_\_\_\_ TV every evening.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ near the airport, but we moved to the city centre a few years ago.
- Normally I start work at 7 o'clock, so I \_\_\_\_\_ up very early.
- What games \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ when you were a child?



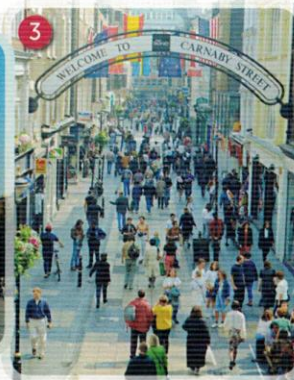
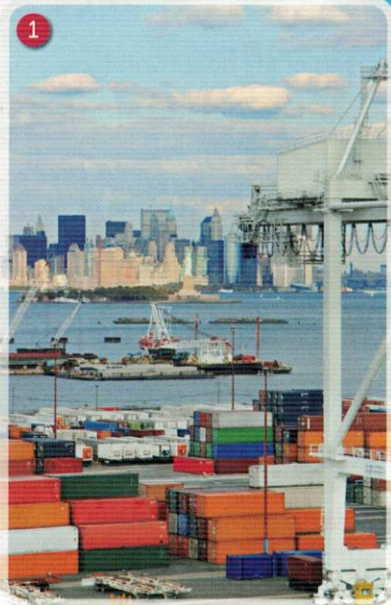


# 3.2

## The street is lined with trees



E Reading Part 4 | V in the city | L passive and active



### Vocabulary: in the city

(1) Match the photos to the cities.

Moscow \_\_\_ New York \_\_\_ Paris \_\_\_ London \_\_\_

(2) Complete the words. How many of the places are in the pictures?

- 0 Sports events and concerts are held here. s tadium
- 1 This is where ships are loaded and unloaded. p \_\_\_
- 2 This tall building may stand alone or be part of another building. t \_\_\_
- 3 Markets or events are often held in this open space. s \_\_\_
- 4 Cars and motorbikes are not allowed here. p \_\_\_\_\_ area
- 5 This electric train network runs under some cities. u \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 This model of an important person is usually placed where everyone will see it. s \_\_\_\_\_

### Exam practice: Reading Part 4

(3) Look quickly at the text on the next page. Is it from an encyclopedia, a travel guide or a school geography book? How do you know?

(4) Five sentences have been removed from the text on the next page. For each question, choose the correct answer. There are three sentences which you do not need to use.

- A The city has continued to grow and change since then.
- B It has largely recovered, however, and is known for its many paths and trails.
- C Not many of these still look the way they did then.
- D Down here, citizens are protected from both the heat of summer and the freezing winter temperatures.
- E In addition to these, there are lively squares with street artists and performers.
- F They are all looking in amazement at something passers-by cannot see.
- G This is the same person who designed New York's Central Park.
- H Despite this, it was criticised for its cost and not everyone approves of it.

✓74

#### Exam tip

Make sure the sentence you choose fits with the language after the gap, as well as the language before it.



# WHAT TO SEE IN MONTREAL

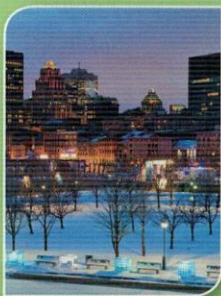
There are plenty of things to do in French-speaking Montreal, Canada's second largest city!

## OLD CITY CENTRE AND PORT

The narrow streets of the historic city centre are lined with museums and restaurants. (1) \_\_\_\_\_. And when you have had enough of watching those, you can visit the Old Port, where you can go ice-skating or maybe see some ice-sculptures. Most people come by underground, owing to the limited amount of parking available.

## MOUNT ROYAL PARK

In the centre of this enormous park is the mountain that gives the city its name – Mount Royal. The park has a lake, an exhibition centre and a forest. Many of the trees here had to be replaced following a terrible ice-storm in 1998. (2) \_\_\_\_\_. These are popular with walkers and joggers.



## OLYMPIC STADIUM AND BIODOME

When this stadium was built for the 1976 Olympic Games, its architecture was considered extraordinary. (3) \_\_\_\_\_. These days it's mainly used for conferences, concerts and some sporting events.

## UNDERGROUND CITY

Due to the city's extreme temperatures, Montrealers have developed the world's largest underground pedestrian network. (4) \_\_\_\_\_. There are five underground train stations linked by over 30 kilometres of walkways with 2,000 shops, 200 restaurants, 40 cinemas and 1,600 apartments. The best time to visit in order to avoid the crowds is between 9 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 4 p.m.

## BNP TOWER AND THE ILLUMINATED CROWD

This striking glass office tower is best known for the amusing statue, The Illuminated Crowd, which shows a life-size group of adults and children. (5) \_\_\_\_\_. This curious artwork is photographed by thousands of tourists every week.



## Language booster

### owing to / due to

These words have a similar meaning to *because of*.

They are followed by a noun.

*Due to the extreme temperatures, Montrealers have developed an underground pedestrian network.*

*Most people come by underground owing to the limited amount of parking.*

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## Language focus: passive and active

- (5) Look at the examples and complete the rules by choosing the correct word in the sentences below.

**Active:** *People use the stadium for concerts.*

**Passive:** *The stadium is used for concerts (by people).*

- 1 We use **passive** / **active** sentences when we do not know or it is not important to say who does the action.
- 2 To make passive sentences we use **do** / **be** in the correct tense and the **infinitive** / **past participle** of the verb.
- 3 If we need to say who does the action, we use **by** / **of**.

- (6) Complete the sentences about Montreal. Use the active or passive in the correct tense.

- 1 In 1852, much of the city / **destroy** / a large fire.
- 2 In the 1960s and 70s many old buildings / **repair**.
- 3 Old Montreal / **declare** / a historic district in 1964.
- 4 In 1998 an ice-storm / **cause** / \$1 billion worth of damage to the city.
- 5 Many famous films / **make** / in Montreal.
- 6 66% of Montrealers / **speak** / French as their first language.

## Speaking

- (7) You each have some information about the history of London. Ask your partner the questions to complete the information. Student A, look at page 64. Student B, look at page 66.

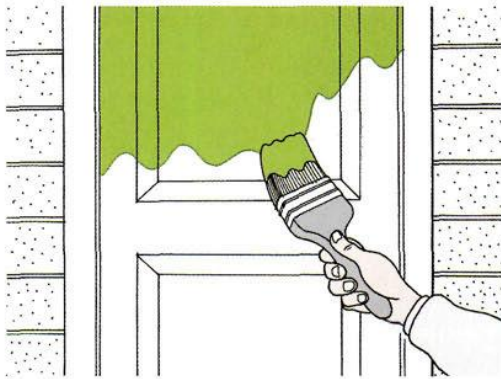




## is being done      has been done (passive 2)

A

is/are being ... (present continuous passive)



Somebody **is painting** the door . (active)

The door **is being painted**. (passive)

- My car is at the garage. It **is being repaired**. (= somebody is repairing it)
- Some new houses **are being built** opposite the park. (= somebody is building them)

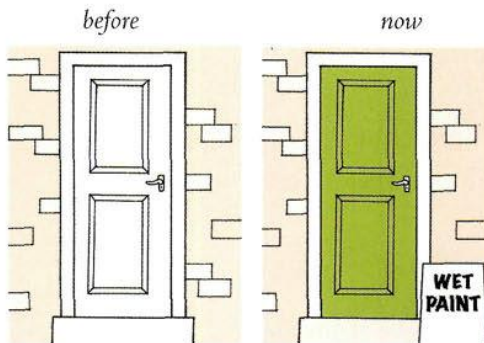
Compare the present continuous and present simple:

- The office **is being cleaned** at the moment. (continuous)  
The office **is cleaned** every day. (simple)
- In Britain football matches **are** often **played** at the weekend, but  
no matches **are being played** next weekend.

For the present continuous and present simple, see Units 8 and 25.

B

has/have been ... (present perfect passive)



Somebody **has painted** the door . (active)

The door **has been painted**. (passive)

- My key **has been stolen**. (= somebody has stolen it)
- My keys **have been stolen**. (= somebody has stolen them)
- I'm not going to the party. I **haven't been invited**. (= nobody has invited me)
- **Has** this shirt **been washed**? (= has somebody washed it?)

Compare the present perfect and past simple:

- The room isn't dirty any more. It **has been cleaned**. (present perfect)  
The room **was cleaned** yesterday. (past simple)
- I can't find my keys. I think they've **been stolen**. (present perfect)  
My keys **were stolen** last week. (past simple)

For the present perfect and past simple, see Unit 20.



# Exercises

# Unit 21

## 21.1 Write sentences from these words. Some of the sentences are questions. Sentences 1-7 are present.

- 1 (the office / clean / every day)
- 2 (these rooms / clean / every day?)
- 3 (glass / make / from sand)
- 4 (stamps / sell / in a post office)
- 5 (this room / not / use / very often)
- 6 (we / allow / to park here?)
- 7 (how / this word / pronounce?)

The office is cleaned every day.  
 Are these rooms cleaned every day?  
 Glass .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

## Sentences 8-15 are past.

- 8 (the office / clean / yesterday)
- 9 (the house / paint / last month)
- 10 (my phone / steal / a few days ago)
- 11 (three people / injure / in the accident)
- 12 (when / this bridge / build?)
- 13 (I / not / wake up / by the noise)
- 14 (how / these windows / break?)
- 15 (you / invite / to Jon's party last week?)

The office was cleaned yesterday.  
 The house .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

## 21.2 These sentences are not correct. Correct them.

- 1 This house built 100 years ago.
- 2 Football plays in most countries of the world.
- 3 Why did the letter send to the wrong address?
- 4 A garage is a place where cars repair.
- 5 Where are you born?
- 6 How many languages are speaking in Switzerland?
- 7 Somebody broke into our house, but nothing stolen.
- 8 When was invented the bicycle?

This house was built  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

## 21.3 Complete the sentences. Use the passive (present or past) of these verbs:

~~clean~~   ~~damage~~   ~~find~~   ~~give~~   ~~invite~~   ~~make~~   ~~make~~   ~~show~~   ~~steal~~   ~~take~~

- 1 The room is cleaned every day.
- 2 I saw an accident yesterday. Two people were taken to hospital.
- 3 Paper ..... from wood.
- 4 There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms .....
- 5 'Where did you get this picture?' 'It ..... to me by a friend of mine.'
- 6 Many American programmes ..... on British television.
- 7 'Did Jim and Sue go to the wedding?' 'No. They ....., but they didn't go.'
- 8 'How old is this film?' 'It ..... in 1965.'
- 9 My car ..... last week, but the next day it ..... by the police.

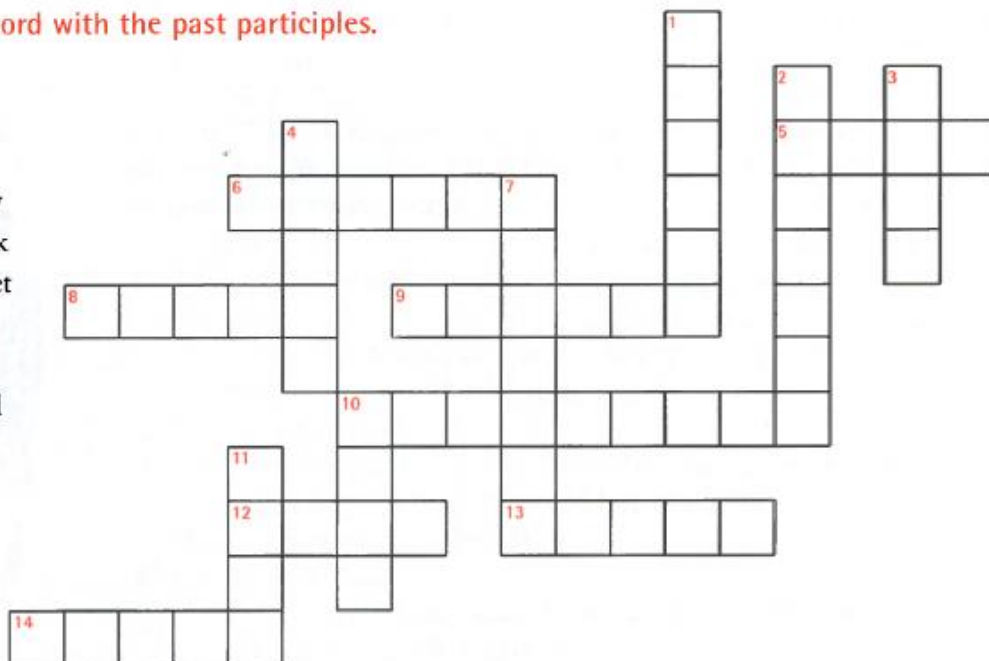
## 21.4 Where were they born?

- 1 (Ian / Edinburgh) Ian was born in Edinburgh.
- 2 (Sally / Manchester) Sally .....
- 3 (her parents / Ireland) Her .....
- 4 (you / ???) I .....
- 5 (your mother / ???) .....



53 Complete the crossword with the past participles.

- | Down     | Across    |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 choose | 5 read    |
| 2 write  | 6 buy     |
| 3 make   | 8 grow    |
| 4 find   | 9 speak   |
| 7 think  | 10 forget |
| 10 feel  | 12 hold   |
| 11 shoot | 13 take   |
|          | 14 build  |



54 Use some of the past participles from the crossword to write questions. For questions 1–4, use the present passive; for questions 5–9, use the past passive. What are the right answers? You can check at the bottom of the page.

- In which continent / tigers / find?  
*In which continent are tigers found* ? A Africa B Asia
- How many languages / speak / in the world?  
..... ? A about 500 B about 5,000
- Where / coffee / grow?  
..... ? A Kenya B France
- What / the country of Siam / now call?  
..... ? A China B Thailand
- When / 'Romeo and Juliet' / write?  
*When was 'Romeo and Juliet' written* ? A in the 1590s B in the 1740s
- When / first photograph / take?  
..... ? A 1827 B 1893
- Where / CDs / first make?  
..... ? A China B the Netherlands
- When / Taj Mahal / build?  
..... ? A 1631 B 1931
- Where / John Lennon / shoot?  
..... ? A New York B Liverpool

V 6 V 8 B 7 V 9 V 5 B 4 V 3 B 2 B 1

Answers





### Language practice

- 1 An archaeologist is talking about a 5,000-year-old village discovered on a Scottish island. Complete the information using *used to* / *didn't use to* and one of these verbs.

build burn eat hang have keep live make store

The objects we have found tell us a lot about how the inhabitants of this Stone Age village (0) *used to live*. We know they (1) \_\_\_\_\_ their houses half under the ground, to protect themselves from the terrible storms. To keep warm, they (2) \_\_\_\_\_ seaweed on the open fire. They (3) \_\_\_\_\_ their beds with dried grass and animal skins.

They (4) \_\_\_\_\_ meat in the smoky roof space of their houses. Of course they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ fridges, so they (6) \_\_\_\_\_ fish and seafood in pools of water in the floor. We know they (7) \_\_\_\_\_ chickens either, so they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ eggs they took from the nests of seabirds.

### Exam practice: Reading Part 4

#### A journey back in time

Kentwell Hall is a large, 16th-century house built 400 years ago during the Tudor period of English history. For several weeks every summer, up to 200 actors re-create Tudor life there. Visitors to the Kentwell Re-Creation will watch people who dress, talk and do things just as they used to do them in Tudor times.

You don't have to be a professional to be in the annual Kentwell Re-Creation and you won't be paid, but anyone of any age can apply to take part. Sixteen-year-old Sally Hampton started doing it four years ago.



'There are lots of different roles. For three years I was a servant in the kitchen and learnt a lot about the food and ingredients the Tudors used, and also about the society at that time. This year I'm in a group of players who go round performing

songs and dances. Sometimes I play an original Tudor instrument, rather like a flute, and I've learnt lots of 16th-century tunes. My favourite is called Greensleeves.'

'The Kentwell Re-Creation is a fantastic opportunity to get away from the 21st century. It means leaving your mobile and your jeans behind and living like a 16th-century person. When I first started I felt a bit stupid in my costume, trying to speak old-fashioned English but I got over it very quickly because everyone else was doing the same. And I've made so many friends here, I can't wait to come back again.'

- 2 Read the text and questions below. For each question, circle the correct letter A, B, C or D.

- 1 Where would you find this text?

A in a newspaper  
B in a history book  
C in a list of jobs for actors  
D in a travel guide

- 2 In her present role at the Kentwell Re-Creation, Sally

A performs in a theatre.  
B helps to prepare food.  
C works as a waiter.  
D uses her musical skills.

- 3 When Sally takes part in the Kentwell Re-Creation, she

A enjoys making people laugh.  
B is embarrassed by her costume.  
C has to talk in a special way.  
D misses modern technology.

- 4 What might Sally write on a postcard to a friend?

A *Come and see me at Kentwell for the day. But you must wear a Tudor costume.*

B *Why don't you apply for the Kentwell Re-Creation next year? It's fantastic fun!*

C *This will be my last time at Kentwell. Speaking old-fashioned English is just too difficult.*

D *The professional actors here get paid more than we do, but they're great to work with.*



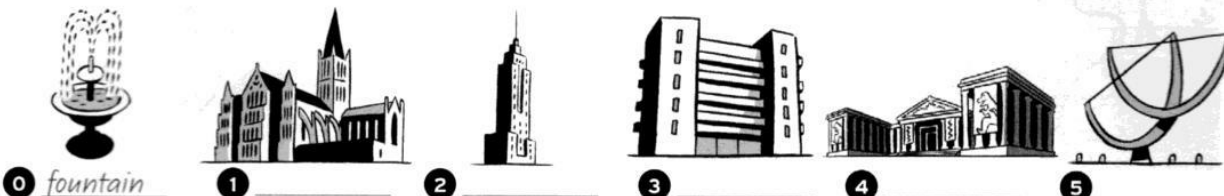
## 3.2

# The street is lined with trees

### Language practice

1 Put the letters in the right order and label the pictures.

SCARSPERKY FATIONNU AMTERPANT CLOBK MEUMUS SULCEPURT CALTHARED



2 Complete the sentences using *due to* or *owing to* and these words.

the singer's illness fire safety rules flooding its position on the coast the heavy traffic on the roads

- 0 This door must be kept closed *due to / owing to fire safety rules.*
- 1 London became a successful port \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 In winter, the road by the river often used to be closed \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_, the quickest way to get around Rome is by underground.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_, the open-air concert was put off until the following week.

3 Rewrite these sentences in either the active or the passive, starting with the words given.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 0 A Christmas festival was held in my city for the first time last year.<br>Last year they <i>held a Christmas festival in my city for the first time.</i> | 3 They built a skating rink in the park.<br>A skating rink _____.        |
| 1 They didn't allow traffic to come into the centre.<br>Traffic _____.   | 4 Crowds of people of all ages filled the streets.<br>The streets _____. |
| 2 Stalls were set up in the square by food-sellers.<br>Food-sellers _____.   | 5 Everybody who went there enjoyed the event.<br>The event _____.        |
|  | 6 Another festival will be organised next year.<br>They _____.           |

### Exam practice: Reading Part 1

4 Look at the text in each question. What does it say? Circle the correct letter A, B or C.

1 **Clerigos Tower**  
225 steps!  
Unsuitable for the elderly and very young children

What is the purpose of this notice?

- A to apologise
- B to make a suggestion
- C to give a warning

2 **City Park**  
Take a free calendar for times and prices of next month's events

- A Entrance to the park will be free at certain times next month.
- B This will tell you what's on in the park next month.
- C There will be no charge for park activities next month.

3 **New Street Station**  
All trains are running late today due to a lack of staff

- A There will be a delay to your journey today.
- B Ask station staff for information on train times today.
- C We apologise for the late arrival of your train.

4 **Road repairs here 13-15 June**  
road will remain open, but no parking allowed

- A It will not be possible to drive here for three days.
- B Workmen will not finish repairing this road until 13 June.
- C You cannot leave cars here between 13 and 15 June.