

# 4 D

- G superlatives (+ ever + present perfect)
- V opposite adjectives
- P word stress

It's the most beautiful city I've ever been to.

## The world's friendliest city

### 1 READING & LISTENING

- a Read the introduction to the article. In pairs, answer the questions.
- 1 What are the three tests?
  - 2 Do you think they are good ones?
  - 3 Which city do you think will be the friendliest / most unfriendly?

**Big cities** often have a reputation for being rude, unfriendly places for tourists. Journalist Tim Moore went to four cities, London, Rome, Paris, and New York, to find out if this is true. He went dressed as a foreign tourist and did three tests to see which city had the friendliest and most polite inhabitants. The three tests were:

#### 1 The photo test

Tim asked people in the street to take his photo (not just one photo, but several – with his hat, without his hat, etc.). Did he find someone to do it?

#### 2 The shopping test

Tim bought something in a shop and gave the shop assistant too much money. Did the shop assistant give back the extra money?

#### 3 The accident test

Tim pretended to fall over in the street. Did anybody come and help him?



	New York	Paris	Rome
<b>The photo test</b>	I asked an office worker who was eating his sandwiches to take a photo of me. 'Of course I'll take your picture. Again? Sure! Again? No problem. Have a nice day!'	I asked some gardeners to take some photos of me in front of the Eiffel Tower. They couldn't stop laughing when they saw my hat.	I asked a very chic woman in sunglasses. She took a photo of me with my hat on, then without my hat. Then with my sunglasses. Then she asked me to take a photo of her!
<b>The shopping test</b>	I bought an <i>I love New York</i> T-shirt and drinks from two different people. I gave them too much money but they all gave me the extra money back.	I bought some fruit in a greengrocer's and gave the man a lot of coins. He carefully took the exact amount.	I bought a copy of <i>The Times</i> from a newspaper seller near the railway station. It was three euros. I gave the man four and he didn't give me any change.
<b>The accident test</b>	I fell over in Central Park. I didn't have to wait more than thirty seconds. 'Oh dear,' a man said. 'Is this your camera? I think it's broken.'	I fell over in the Champs Elysées. A minute passed before someone said, 'Are you OK?' And he was Scottish!	When I fell over about eight people immediately hurried to help me.

- b Read about what happened in New York, Paris, and Rome. Answer the questions with NY, P, or R.

- 1 Which city do you think was the friendliest in the photo test? \_\_\_\_
- 2 In which city did he take a photo too? \_\_\_\_
- 3 In the shopping test, where didn't he get the right change? \_\_\_\_
- 4 Where did he buy a souvenir? \_\_\_\_
- 5 In the accident test, where did he wait longest for help? \_\_\_\_
- 6 In which city were people most helpful? \_\_\_\_

- c **4.10** Now listen to Tim Moore talking about what happened in London. Answer the questions.

London	
<b>The photo test</b>	1 Who did he ask first?
	2 What did the man say?
	3 Who did he ask next? What happened?
<b>The shopping test</b>	4 What did he buy? Where?
	5 How much was it?
	6 Did he get the right change?
<b>The accident test</b>	7 Where did he do the accident test?
	8 Did anyone help him?
	9 What did the man say?

## 2 GRAMMAR superlatives (+ ever + present perfect)

- a Cross out the wrong form in these questions.
- Which city was **the friendlier** / **the friendliest** of the four?
  - Which city was **the more unfriendly** / **the most unfriendly**?
  - What's the friendliest place you've ever **been to** / **gone to**?
- b Ask and answer the questions with a partner.
- c **p.132 Grammar Bank 4D.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

## 3 VOCABULARY opposite adjectives

- a What are the opposites of these adjectives?
- friendly   rude   noisy   boring
- b **p.145 Vocabulary Bank Adjectives.** Do part 2.
- c In pairs, choose five questions and ask a partner.

### What's ...

- the \_\_\_\_\_ (unfriendly)  
 the \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful)  
 the \_\_\_\_\_ (ugly)  
 the \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive)  
 the \_\_\_\_\_ (polluted)  
 the \_\_\_\_\_ (exciting)  
 the \_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous)  
 the \_\_\_\_\_ (noisy)

place you've ever been to?

## 4 PRONUNCIATION word stress

- a Underline the stressed syllable in the adjectives below.
- It's the most **polluted** city I've ever been to.  
 He's the most **impatient** person I've ever met.  
 This is the most **comfortable** hotel I've ever stayed at.  
 It's the most **interesting** book I've ever read.  
 They're the most **expensive** shoes I've ever bought.  
 It's the most **beautiful** place I've ever seen.
- b **4.11** Listen and check. What other words are stressed?
- c Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

## 5 SPEAKING

- a **Communication** *The best and the worst* A p.110 B p.114.  
 Read your instructions and write the names of people, places, etc. in the ovals.



- b Ask and answer about what your partner has written in the ovals. Ask for more information.

Why did you write Egypt?

Because it's the hottest place I've ever been to.

When did you go there?



## 4A present perfect (experience) + ever, never

+		-	
I've (I have) You've (You have) He's (He has) She's (She has) It's (It has) We've (We have) They've (They have)	been to London.	I haven't You haven't He hasn't She hasn't It hasn't We haven't They haven't	worked in a bank.

?	✓	✗
Have you worked in a bank?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he been to London?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.

- Use the present perfect to talk about past experiences when you don't say exactly when they happened.  
*I've been to London.* NOT *I've been to London last year.*  
*My brother has worked abroad.*
- For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the past simple (+ ed). For Irregular verbs see p.155.
- We often use the present perfect with *ever* (= in your life until now) and *never*.  
*Have you ever been to London? No, I've never been there.*

**▲** Compare the present perfect of *go* and *be*.  
*He's gone to Paris.* = He's in Paris now.  
*He's been to Paris.* = He went to Paris and came back.

### present perfect or past simple?

A Have you ever been to Mexico?	B Yes, I have.
A When did you go there?	B I went last year.

- Conversations often begin in the present perfect (with a general question) and then change to the past simple (with questions asking for specific details, *when, where, who with, etc.*)
- Use the past simple to ask / say exactly when something happened.

## 4B present perfect + yet, just, already

yet

A Have you finished your homework yet?
B No, not yet. I haven't finished yet.

- Use *yet* + the present perfect in **+** and **?** sentences to ask if something that you think is going to happen has happened.
- Put *yet* at the end of the sentence.

just

A Would you like a coffee?
B No thanks. I've just had one.
My sister's just started a new job.

- Use *just* in **+** sentences to say that something happened very recently.
- Put *just* before the main verb.

already

A Do you want to see this film?
B No, I've already seen it three times.
A Shall I buy a newspaper?
B No, I've already bought one.

- Use *already* in **+** sentences to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected.
- Put *already* before the main verb.

## 4C comparative adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	
short	shorter	one syllable: + er
big	bigger	one vowel + one consonant: double final consonant
busy	busier	consonant + y: y + ier
relaxed	more relaxed	two or more syllables: more + adjective
good bad far	better worse further	Irregular

## comparative adverbs

Adjective	Comparative	Adjective	Comparative
Regular		Irregular	
quickly	more quickly	hard	harder
slowly	less slowly	well	better
		badly	worse

- Use comparative adjectives to compare people and things.  
*My brother's taller than me.*
- Use comparative adverbs to compare actions.  
*He drives more slowly than me.*
- You can also use (not) *as* + (adjective / adverb) + *as*.  
*I'm not as tall as my brother.*  
*He doesn't drive as fast as me.*

## 4D superlatives (+ ever + present perfect)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cold	colder	the coldest
hot	hotter	the hottest
pretty	prettier	the prettiest
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

- Use *the* + superlative adjectives to say which is the biggest, etc. in a group.  
*It's the highest mountain in Europe. She's the best in the class.*
- We often use a superlative with the present perfect.  
*Russia is the coldest place we've ever been to.*  
*It's the most beautiful church I've ever seen.*

4A

a Write sentences or questions with the present perfect.

- he / ever / be there? *Has he ever been there?*
- 1 you / ever buy / clothes from that shop?
  - 2 I / not read / the newspaper today.
  - 3 We / never be / to the new shopping centre.
  - 4 your brother / live abroad / all his life?
  - 5 They / go / to live in South America.
  - 6 She / never fly / before.
  - 7 He / not meet / his wife's family.
  - 8 you / eat / in this restaurant before?

b Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong sentences.

He's got up late this morning. ✗ *He got up late this morning.*

- 1 We've been to Ireland last year.
- 2 Have you ever gone to Paris?
- 3 Jane's gone to the bank. She'll be back soon.
- 4 I like your shoes. Where did you buy them?
- 5 I've seen that film last week.
- 6 I spoke to him a minute ago.
- 7 My sister's a writer. She's written five novels.
- 8 World War II has ended in 1945.

4B

a Order the words to make sentences.

- 1 made have you yet your bed?
- 2 gone already to work she's.
- 3 just we've a cup of coffee had.
- 4 I found a job haven't yet.
- 5 sent me just an he's e-mail.
- 6 house already sold they've their.

b Write sentences or questions with *already, just, or yet*.

he / arrive (already) *He's already arrived.*

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 I / have / breakfast (just)         | 5 they / get married (just)               |
| 2 you / finish your homework? (yet)   | 6 You're too late. He / go home (already) |
| 3 the film / start (already)          | 7 you / speak to him? (yet)               |
| 4 I / not meet / his girlfriend (yet) | 8 I / not read his new book (yet)         |

4C

a Write comparative sentences.

London is / expensive / Manchester.  
*London is more expensive than Manchester.*

- 1 my sister is / thin / me.
- 2 I'm / busy / this week / last week.
- 3 Cambridge is / far from London / Oxford.
- 4 I did the second exam / bad / the first.
- 5 Chelsea played / well / Arsenal.
- 5 the men in my office work / hard / the women.
- 6 my new job is / boring / my old one.

b Rewrite the sentences so they mean the same. Use *as... as*.

Mike is stronger than Jim. Jim isn't *as strong as Mike*.

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1 Cindy is taller than Kelly.                  | Kelly isn't _____.    |
| 2 Your case is heavier than mine.              | My case isn't _____.  |
| 3 Mexico City is bigger than London.           | London isn't _____.   |
| 4 Football is more popular than tennis.        | Tennis isn't _____.   |
| 5 Children learn languages faster than adults. | Adults don't _____.   |
| 6 You work harder than me.                     | I don't _____.        |
| 7 France played better than England.           | England didn't _____. |

4D

a Complete the sentences with a superlative.

- Is this *the noisiest* city in the world? (noisy)
- 1 Yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_ day of the year. (hot)
  - 2 This is \_\_\_\_\_ time to drive through the city centre. (bad)
  - 3 She's \_\_\_\_\_ person in the class. (friendly)
  - 4 This is \_\_\_\_\_ part of the exam. (important)
  - 5 The \_\_\_\_\_ month to visit is September. (good)
  - 6 It's \_\_\_\_\_ city in the world. (polluted)
  - 7 The \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever flown is to Australia. (far)

b Write sentences with *ever*.

- it / hot country / I be to  
*It's the hottest country I've ever been to.*
- 1 it / good film / I / see
  - 2 he / unfriendly person / I / meet
  - 3 it / hard exam / he / do
  - 4 they / expensive shoes / she / buy
  - 5 it / long book / I / read
  - 6 she / beautiful girl / I / see
  - 7 it / bad meal / I / have



# Communication

## 3D Dreams Student A

- a Last night you dreamt about these things. Prepare to tell B about your dream.



- b B is a psychoanalyst. Tell him / her about your dream. He / she will tell you what it means.

Last night I dreamt about a river...

- c Swap roles. Now you are a psychoanalyst. Listen to B's dream. Number the things below in the order he / she talks about them.

- Ice cream** – You will get some money (from the lottery or from a relative).
- Long hair** – You want to be free. Perhaps you have problems with your family or a partner.
- A key** – You have a problem and you are looking for a solution.
- People speaking other languages** – You think your life is boring – you would like to have a more exciting life.
- Travelling by bus** – You are worried about a person who is controlling your life.

- d Now use the information in c to interpret B's dream.

First you dreamt about... This means...

## 4D The best and the worst Student A

- a Write names in at least SIX of the ovals on p.47.

- In 1, one of the best books you've ever read.
- In 2, the coldest place you've ever been to.
- In 3, the most generous person you know.
- In 4, the most beautiful modern building you've ever seen.
- In 5, the worst programme on TV at the moment.
- In 6, the most frightening film you've ever seen.
- In 7, the best restaurant you've ever been to.
- In 8, the most untidy person in your family.

- b Go back to p.47.

## 5A Guess the infinitive Student A

- a Look at sentences 1–6. What do you think the missing infinitives are?

Don't write anything yet!

⊕ = positive infinitive ⊖ = negative infinitive

- 1 I don't like my job. I've decided \_\_\_\_\_ another one. ⊕
- 2 Oh dear! I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ the lights. ⊕
- 3 I promise \_\_\_\_\_ anybody your secret. ⊖
- 4 Your sister's really friendly. It was very nice \_\_\_\_\_ her. ⊕
- 5 I was sorry \_\_\_\_\_ you when you were here last week. ⊖
- 6 You don't need \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella. It's not going to rain. ⊕

- b Read your sentence 1 to B. If it's not right, guess another verb until B says 'That's right'. Then write in the infinitive. Continue with 2–6.

- c Listen to B's sentence 7. If it's the same as 7 below, say 'That's right'. If not, say 'Try again' until B gets it right. Continue with 8–12.

- 7 Remember **to phone** your father on his birthday.
- 8 It's often difficult **to understand** films in English.
- 9 It's a very formal dinner, so it's important **not to be** late.
- 10 I'm going to Australia **to visit** some friends.
- 11 The jacket was really expensive so I decided **not to buy** it.
- 12 My mobile number is very easy **to remember**.

## 6C Decisions, decisions Student A

- a Imagine that you are a very indecisive person. B is going to ask you some questions. Answer B's questions. Give two possibilities each time using *I may* or *I might*. Then B will help you to make a decision.

I don't know. / I'm not sure. I might... or I may...

- b Swap roles. Now B is indecisive. Ask B question 1 below. Help B to make a decision using *If I were you I'd ...* Say why. Continue with the other questions.

- 1 Where are you going to go on holiday next summer?
- 2 What are you going to do after class?
- 3 What are you going to wear tomorrow?
- 4 What are you going to buy when you next go shopping?
- 5 Where are you going to have lunch on Sunday?

## 3D Dreams Student B

- a Last night you dreamt about these things. Prepare to tell A about your dream.



- b You are a psychoanalyst. Listen to A's dream. Number the things below in the order he / she talks about them.

- Having a bath – you have a secret which nobody knows about.
- Dogs – you are looking for friends.
- Losing hair – you are going to lose some money.
- Lost luggage – a problem you have will soon get better.
- A river – you are going to be very lucky.

- c Now use the information in b to interpret A's dream.

Well, first you dreamt about... This means...

- d Swap roles. Now A is a psychoanalyst. Tell him / her about your dream. A will tell you what it means.

Last night I dreamt that I had long hair...

## 4B Has he done it yet? Students A+B

- a Work individually. Look at the list of things Max always does every morning. Has he already done them? Try to remember what was in the picture. Write sentences.

*He's already made the bed. OR He hasn't made the bed yet.*

- |                         |                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| make the bed            | turn off computer               |
| wash up his coffee cups | put his clothes in the cupboard |
| tidy his desk           | have a shower                   |
| pick up towels          | have breakfast                  |
| take the dog for a walk |                                 |

- b Work in pairs. Compare your sentences with your partner. Are they the same? Then go back to p.116 and compare your sentences with the picture. Were you right?

## 4D The best and the worst Student B

- a Write the names in at least SIX of the ovals on p.47.
- In 1, the healthiest person you know.
  - In 2, the best concert you've ever been to.
  - In 3, the most dangerous sport or activity you've ever done.
  - In 4, the meanest person you know.
  - In 5, the most boring sport you've ever watched.
  - In 6, the most beautiful old building you've seen.
  - In 7, the hottest place you've ever been to.
  - In 8, the worst film you've seen this year.
- b Go back to p.47.

## 5A Guess the infinitive Student B

- a Listen to A say sentence 1. If it's the same as 1 below, say 'That's right'. If not, say 'Try again' until A gets it right. Continue with 2–6.

- 1 I don't like my job. I've decided **to look for** another one.
- 2 Oh dear! I forgot **to turn off** the lights.
- 3 I promise **not to tell** anybody your secret.
- 4 Your sister's really friendly. It was very nice **to meet** her.
- 5 I was sorry **not to see** you when you were here last week.
- 6 You don't need **to take** an umbrella. It's not going to rain.

- b Look at sentences 7–12. What do you think the missing infinitives are? Don't write anything yet!

= positive infinitive    = negative infinitive

- 7 Remember \_\_\_\_\_ your father on his birthday.
- 8 It's often difficult \_\_\_\_\_ films in English.
- 9 It's a very formal dinner, so it's important \_\_\_\_\_ late.
- 10 I'm going to Australia \_\_\_\_\_ some friends.
- 11 The jacket was really expensive, so I decided \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 12 My mobile number is very easy \_\_\_\_\_.

- c Read your sentence 7 to A. If it's not right, guess another verb until A says 'That's right'. Then write in the infinitive. Continue with 8–12.



### 1 Personality adjectives

a Match the adjectives and definitions.

friendly /'frendli/   funny   generous   lazy   shy   talkative

- A person who talks a lot is ...
- A person who likes giving presents is ...
- A person who never does any work is ...
- A person who makes people laugh is ...
- A person who is open and nice is ...
- A person who is nervous and uncomfortable meeting new people is ...

Adjective	Opposite
<u>talkative</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

b Complete the Opposite column.

extrovert   hard-working   mean   quiet /'kwaɪət/   serious /'siəriəs/   unfriendly

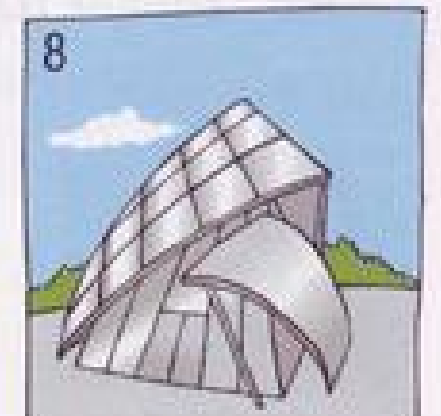
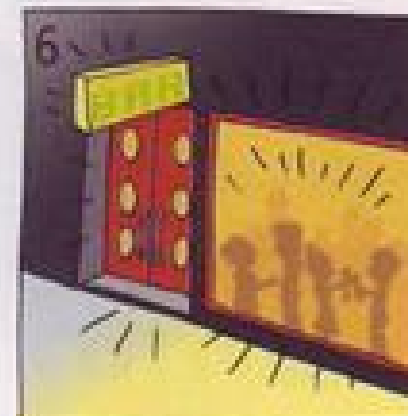
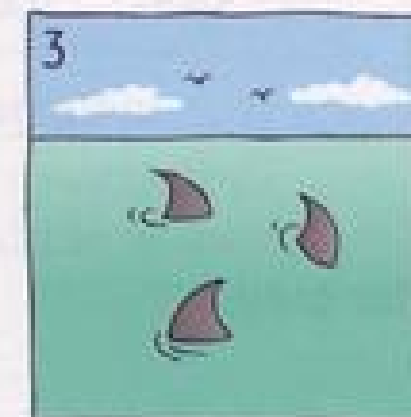
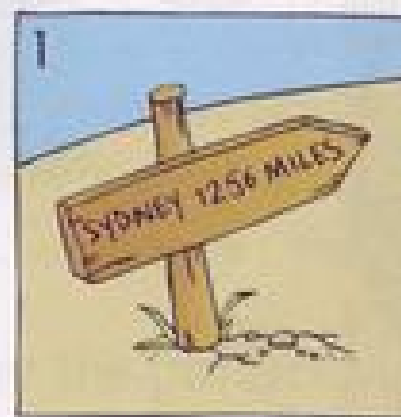
c Cover the Adjective and Opposite columns. Look at the definitions and say the adjective and its opposite.

⊞ p.6

### 2 Opposite adjectives

a Match the words and pictures 1–8.

	Opposite
<input type="checkbox"/> boring	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> crowded /'kraʊdɪd/	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> far	<u>near</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> modern	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> noisy	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> polite /pə'laɪt/	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> polluted	_____



b Match these adjectives with their opposites in a.

clean   empty   exciting / interesting   near   old   quiet   rude   safe

c Cover the words and look at the pictures. Remember the adjectives and their opposites.

d Put the adjectives with the correct prefix to make opposites.

comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/   happy  
healthy /'helθi/   patient /'peɪʃənt/  
polite   possible   tidy /'taɪdi/

un

happy

im

e Test a partner. A say an adjective. B say the opposite.

⊞ p.47