

VOCABULARY

MONEY

- 1** Put the letters in brackets in the correct order to complete the sentences.
- I'm going to pay by credit card (rdctie radc).
 - I decided to pay by _____ (hasc).
 - Can you _____ (eldn) me some money?
 - Who's going to pay the _____ (libl) for this meal?
 - I usually _____ (woorbr) books from the library.
 - In my country the _____ (tosen) are green or brown and have pictures of our presidents.
 - I want a drink. Do you have any _____ (iosnc) for this machine?
 - Do you usually _____ (itp) taxi drivers in your country?
 - Lawyers _____ (rane) a lot of money.
 - She decided to _____ (nvites) her money in a small printing business.
 - How much is this painting _____ (tohrw)?
 - They bought a boat and went out to sea to _____ (thun) for _____ (searute).

- 2** Circle the correct options to complete the article.

MONEY TAKERS – BIG FAILURES

Steven Panjani was robbing a bank, but he needed a bag for the money. He emptied his sports bag and put the money in it. Unfortunately, he left several things in the bank, including his wallet, a bank ¹ _____, a ² _____ from the same bank, an electricity ³ _____ and his house keys. He left these on the floor of the bank and was arrested twenty minutes later.

A woman in Sri Lanka went to a company and said she wanted to ⁴ _____ some money in it. Then she gave them a fake \$1 million ⁵ _____. These don't exist! The manager called the police.

A child robbed a sweet shop. He got a bag full of ⁶ _____, but he dropped them. He spent five minutes trying to pick them up and finished at the same time as the police arrived.

A customer at a restaurant gave the waiter his coat, but left his wallet in it. Later the waiter, Emilio Delgado, was found with \$400 in ⁷ _____ from the wallet. When arrested, Delgado said, 'It's a ⁸ _____ from a customer! I ⁹ _____ it this afternoon!'

Willy Finn booked into a US hotel and paid by ¹⁰ _____. That night he robbed the reception. The police looked at his registration, saw his name and address, went to his house and arrested him.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 a) cash | b) statement | c) coin |
| 2 a) tip | b) cash | c) credit card |
| 3 a) bill | b) cheque | c) tip |
| 4 a) earn | b) lend | c) invest |
| 5 a) note | b) credit card | c) ATM |
| 6 a) receipt | b) ATMs | c) coins |
| 7 a) cash | b) statement | c) bill |
| 8 a) cheque | b) tip | c) coin |
| 9 a) lent | b) earnt | c) invested in |
| 10 a) tip | b) receipt | c) cheque |

GRAMMAR

RELATIVE CLAUSES

- 3** Underline the correct alternatives.
- That's the woman who/where works in the supermarket.
 - Hamburg is the city who/where Lidia went to university.
 - Is that the cake that/who you made for Claire's birthday?
 - Did you take the money where/that was on the table?
 - The hotel where/which we stayed on holiday was terrible.
 - Have you seen that video of the man which/who can eat metal?
 - Did you get the message who/which I sent you last night?
 - Helen is the only person I know where/that hates pizza.
 - That's the bar which/where Tina met Dan.
 - I don't like films which/who make me cry.
- 4** Join the sentences using relative clauses.
- Callin is a private university. I studied physics there.
Callin is the private university where I studied physics.
 - Renata Samuels is a dentist. She fixed my teeth.
Renata Samuels is the dentist _____.
 - La Cosecha is a bar. You get free food there.
La Cosecha is a bar _____.
 - Did you get my note? I left it on your table.
Did you get the note _____?
 - Mannix Music is a shop. It sells old CDs.
Mannix Music is the shop _____.
 - Did you find the keys? I gave them to your girlfriend.
Did you find the keys _____?
 - David Bynes is a personal trainer. He helped me get fit.
David Bynes is the personal trainer _____.
 - Konstanz is a town. I was born there.
Konstanz is the town _____.

5 Find and correct the mistakes in seven of the sentences.

- that*
- 1 Are these the photos ~~who~~ you were looking for?
 - 2 It's a place which you can really relax.
 - 3 Do you still see your friend who she became a motorcycle courier?
 - 4 Clarissa started a company that it sells organic food.
 - 5 The book is about a girl who finds a magic forest.
 - 6 That's the house that I was born.
 - 7 I don't like people which talk all the time.
 - 8 What's the name of the cake that we ate yesterday?
 - 9 Is this the iPod that you want it?

READING

6 A Read the text. Which of these industries is *not* mentioned?

- 1 sports
- 2 music
- 3 food
- 4 films

B Read the text again and answer the questions.

Who:

- 1 helped a football club to sell T-shirts?

- 2 made over a million dollars for every five minutes of a film?

- 3 made an advertisement for perfume?

- 4 sold a business?

C Find words in the text that match these meanings.

- 1 people who like a team and want them to win (paragraph 1) _____
- 2 a short or friendly name that is used by friends or family (paragraph 1) _____
- 3 boxing matches (paragraph 2) _____
- 4 the words an actor learns for a play or film (paragraph 3) _____
- 5 someone who has more than one billion dollars, pounds, euros, etc. (paragraph 4) _____



Junichi Inamoto



Dr Dre



Nicole Kidman

THE REAL MONEY MAKERS

1 When English football team Arsenal bought a Japanese player called Junichi Inamoto, the team's fans gave him a nickname: 'T-shirt'. Why? Because they thought the club bought him so that they could sell more Arsenal T-shirts in Japan. Inamoto was a very good player, but he played only five games in a year at Arsenal, none of them important. His name and face did, however, sell a lot of T-shirts.

2 These days sportspeople around the world can make lots of money without even playing. Cristiano Ronaldo, the world's highest-paid footballer in 2014, earned \$80 million that year, and \$28 million dollars of this was just for advertising. His weekly salary at Real Madrid was €398,000. If he played in two games a week, that was €132,666 per hour of playing! Boxer Floyd Mayweather, one of the world's highest-paid athletes, earned \$105 million from just two fights.

3 Of course, it's not only football players and boxers who can make big money by the minute. Back in 1978, actor Marlon Brando played the role of Superman's father in the film Superman. He appeared for less than fifteen minutes in the film and didn't learn his lines. These had to be written on various pieces of paper around the film set! For this he earned \$3.7 million. In 2004, Nicole Kidman made \$2 million for a three-minute advertisement for the perfume Chanel No. 5. The company said it was a short film – a piece of art, not just an advertisement.

4 So who else has made a lot of money in a short time? Of course, there is Bill Gates and the usual businesspeople: the Walton family, who own Wal-Mart; Mexican telephone billionaire Carlos Slim Helu and Howard Stern, a US radio DJ who made about £311 a minute in 2015. And what about the music business? Perhaps surprisingly, Dr Dre has made huge sums of money, earning \$620 million in 2014 after selling his headphone business for \$3 billion.

VOCABULARY

MULTI-WORD VERBS

1 Read the blog entries and underline the correct alternatives.

Blame someone else!

My wife offered to look after our neighbour's dog when they went on holiday. It's a huge dog which took ¹over / up / in too much space in our small flat. One day we went out to the shops and left him in the flat. When we came back, he had turned the living room ²down / up / into a war zone! When my neighbour returned, we couldn't wait to give him ³back / to / out.

Rick

We started a club for people who wanted to give ⁴in / round / up smoking. We spent our time watching films (no smoking allowed). I invited my friend, but after a few weeks, he took ⁵up / back / over the club. He loves watching films. Now we watch films seven days a week – we hardly speak to each other! We're all addicted.

Lena

2 Complete the sentences with prepositions.

- I played squash for twenty years until I gave it _____ last year.
- The boss offered Julia a promotion, but she turned it _____ because she wanted to spend more time with her family.
- When are you going to give _____ that book you borrowed?
- This desk takes _____ too much space.
- We expected things to change after we took _____ the company.

WRITING

ADDING EMPHASIS

3 A Read the product description and put the words in brackets in the correct places.

Hanser Lightman six-string acoustic guitar: €45

- The guitar is in good condition. (very)
- It sounds good. (really)
- The guitar is easy to play. (fairly)
- It will be difficult to find a better offer than this! (extremely)

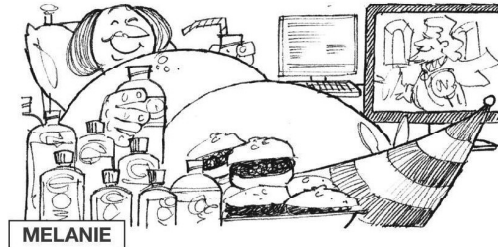
B Write a product description of one of these products in 50–100 words.



GRAMMAR

TOO MUCH/MANY, ENOUGH, VERY

4 Look at the pictures and the table. Complete the sentences with *too*, *much*, *many*, *enough* or *very*, and the correct names.




	food/drink	exercise	work	TV	sleep
Melanie	spends €150 a week	30 minutes a week	44 hours a week	40 hours a week	12 hours a night
Sandra	spends €80 a week	38 hours a week	40 hours a week	no TV	8 hours a night
Doris	spends €430 a week	5 hours a week	65 hours a week	7 hours a week	4 hours a night

- Melanie eats too much junk food.
- _____ doesn't do _____ exercise.
- _____ does too _____ exercise.
- _____ doesn't sleep _____.
- _____ sleeps _____ much.
- _____ is _____ unhealthy.
- _____ works too _____ hours a week.
- _____ watches too _____ TV.
- _____ eats _____ different types of vegetable.
- _____ spends _____ much money on food.

5 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 a) There isn't enough food here; _____
 b) There's too much food here; _____
 i) we won't need all of it.
 ii) we need to buy some more.
- 2 a) He's too good at tennis _____
 b) He's very good at tennis _____
 i) and I love watching him play.
 ii) for us – the game will be boring if he plays.
- 3 a) There are too many _____
 b) There's too much _____
 i) traffic on the roads.
 ii) cars on the roads.
- 4 a) This film is too _____
 b) In this film there is too _____
 i) long.
 ii) much violence.
- 5 a) We don't have much time to catch the bus, _____
 b) We don't have enough time to catch the bus, _____
 i) so we have to be quick.
 ii) so we'll take a taxi.
- 6 a) The homework was very difficult, _____
 b) The homework was too difficult, _____
 i) so I didn't finish it.
 ii) but I finished it.
- 7 a) Oh no! I've been out in the sun too long _____
 b) I've had enough sun, _____
 i) and I'm burnt now.
 ii) so I'm going inside.
- 8 a) I spent too much _____
 b) I spent too many _____
 i) time relaxing, so I failed my course.
 ii) days away from my work, so I lost my job.

LISTENING

6 A  8.1 Look at the pictures, which show a true story. What do you think happened? Listen and check.



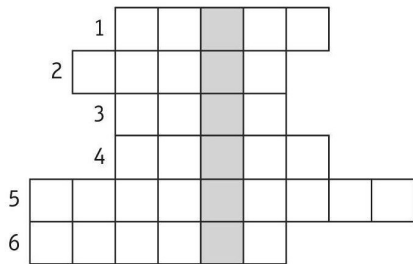
B Listen again. Find and correct five mistakes in the summary of the story.

Maggie and Joe Smith lived in the same house for ^{fifty} fifteen years. When Joe died, Maggie sold the house to David Jones. A few years later, Maggie heard someone say that Jones had found some money in her old house. Jones told her there was \$10,000 in the wall. He offered her \$5,000. She agreed. A few days later, Jones asked Maggie to sign a contract that said she should accept \$5,000 for any money found in the garden. She didn't sign it. Instead, she took Jones to court. In court, he told the truth: there wasn't \$10,000. There was \$15,000. Joe Smith, Maggie's husband, was putting money in the wall for fifty years and he never told his wife. In the end, the judge decided that Mr Jones should get all of the money.

VOCABULARY

SHOPPING

1 Read the clues and complete the puzzle. What's the mystery word?



- 1 a big shop where you can buy lots of different things: a department ...
- 2 the particular type/name of a product (sometimes famous, e.g. Levi Jeans, Ferrari cars)
- 3 a period of time when shops sell their products more cheaply than usual
- 4 how much you pay for something
- 5 the opposite of *cheap*
- 6 a place where people buy and sell things, usually outside

Mystery word: _____

FUNCTION

BUYING THINGS

2 Put the words in the correct order to make conversations.

1 A: I / you / help / can?

B: looking, / just / I'm / thanks

2 A: particular / looking / you / anything / in / arc / for?

B: hats / you / do / sell ?

3 A: these / you / larger / one / size / in / do / a / have / of?

B: just / look / I'll / have / a

4 A: I / on / these / try / can?

B: here / yes, / the / is / room / fitting

5 A: card / you / cash / are / by / credit / or / paying?

B: card / credit / by

6 A: you / PIN / your / enter / can?

B: of / yes, / course

3 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

When I started in 1968, everything was different. Most people paid by ¹ _____ because credit cards weren't very common. Now you have to ask them to enter their ² _____ or ³ _____ their name. Shops were much smaller in those days, too. If a customer was looking for something in ⁴ _____, like a dress in a special colour, or if the shoes didn't ⁵ _____ and they needed a smaller ⁶ _____, we found it for them. And you knew most of your customers. These days the first thing you say is, '7 _____ I help you?' In those days it was, 'Hello, John. How are you?'

LEARN TO

DESCRIBE THINGS

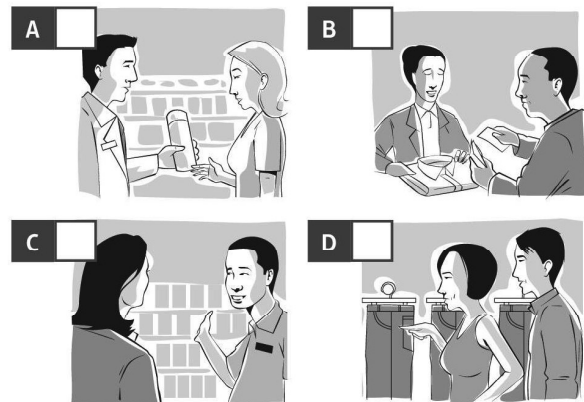
4 Underline the correct alternatives.

- 1 A: Excuse me. I'm looking for one of those *stuff/things* you use to open cans.
B: You mean a can opener? They're just over there.
- 2 A: Excuse me. Do you have any of that *stuff/things* for taking paint off walls?
B: You mean paint stripper? We have some just here.
- 3 A: I'm looking for some fusilli. It's *type/a type* of pasta.
B: Oh, I'm afraid we're out of stock.
- 4 A: Do you have any books by Malcolm Gladwell? He's *kind a/a kind* of journalist.
B: Oh yes. They're in the *Popular Psychology* section.

LISTENING

5 A 8.2 Listen and match A–D with conversations 1–4.

B Listen again and answer the questions.



- 1 In conversation 1, what does the customer want?

- 2 In conversation 2, what two things does the shop assistant show the customer? _____ , _____
- 3 In conversation 3, does the shop assistant find what he's looking for? _____
- 4 In conversation 4, how does the customer pay?
