

# Talk a Lot

## Answers

### Notes:

#### Discussion Questions:

Students have to supply their own answers to these questions. For more information see page 13.

#### Role Plays:

The answers produced by each pair or group of students will be different each time. For more information see page 14.

#### Vocabulary Tests:

The English words are provided on the vocabulary test sheets (pages 78-87). The teacher or the students have to provide the words in their first language. For more information see page 5.

#### Verb Forms Practice:

The answers for these pages are the same as for the sentence blocks (see below).

#### End of Course Examination:

The answers to the End of Course Examination are provided on the examination paper (pages 106-109). For more information see page 6.

### Sentence Blocks:

*Note: the last two lines of each sentence block will vary. Below there are examples given for each sentence block, but students should think of their own way to get the negative forms in the last line.*

#### Town:

1. (Present Simple) Peter walks two kilometres to his office every day. / Who walks two kilometres to his office every day? / Peter does. / Does Peter walk two kilometres to his office every day? / Yes, he does. / Does Jeff walk two kilometres to his office every day? / No, he doesn't. Jeff doesn't walk two kilometres to his office every day.

2. (Present Continuous) We're waiting patiently for the bus at the bus stop opposite the church. / Where are you waiting patiently for the bus? / At the bus stop opposite the church. / Are you waiting patiently for the bus at the bus stop opposite the church? / Yes, we are. / Are you waiting patiently for the bus at the bus station? / No, we're not. We're not waiting patiently for the bus at the bus station.

3. (Past Simple) Jennifer bought a couple of cakes at the bakery, then ran to the post office. / What did Jennifer buy at the bakery, then run to the post office? / A couple of cakes. / Did Jennifer buy a couple of cakes at the bakery, then run to the post office? / Yes, she did. / Did Jennifer buy a loaf of bread at the bakery, then run to the post office? / No, she didn't. Jennifer didn't buy a loaf of bread at the bakery, then run to the post office.

4. (Past Continuous) The department store was opening until 10 o'clock because they were having a massive sale. / Why was the department store opening until 10 o'clock? / Because they were having a massive sale. / Was the department store opening until 10 o'clock because they were having a massive sale? / Yes, it was. / Was the department store opening until 10 o'clock because they were having staff training? / No, it wasn't. The department store wasn't opening until 10 o'clock because they were having staff training.

5. (Present Perfect) I've agreed to meet Dan in the old market place outside the library. / Who have you agreed to meet in the old market place outside the library? / Dan. / Have you agreed to meet Dan in the old market place outside the library? / Yes, I have. / Have you agreed to meet Alex in the old market place outside the library? / No, I haven't. I haven't agreed to meet Alex in the old market place outside the library.

6. (Modal Verbs) We could drive to the lake and go fishing. / Where could we drive to and go fishing? / To the lake. / Could we drive to the lake and go fishing? / Yes, we could. / Could we drive to the bowling club and go fishing? / No, we couldn't. We couldn't drive to the bowling club and go fishing.

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7. (Future Forms) The new optician's next to the bank will open next Friday. / When will the new optician's next to the bank open? / Next Friday. / Will the new optician's next to the bank open next Friday? / Yes, it will. / Will the new optician's next to the bank open next Saturday? / No, it won't. The new optician's next to the bank won't open next Saturday.

8. (First Conditional) If the tennis court is busy we can go to the gym instead. / What can we do instead if the tennis court is busy? / Go to the gym. / Can we go to the gym instead if the tennis court is busy? / Yes, we can. / Can we go to the library instead if the tennis court is busy? / No, we can't. We can't go to the library instead if the tennis court is busy.

### Food and Drink:

1. (Present Simple) The best kind of bread is white sliced bread. / What is the best kind of bread? / White sliced bread. / Is white sliced bread the best kind of bread? / Yes, it is. / Is dry wholemeal bread the best kind of bread? / No, it isn't. Dry wholemeal bread isn't the best kind of bread.

2. (Present Continuous) Michelle is having salad and pasta because she doesn't eat meat. / Why is Michelle having salad and pasta? / Because she doesn't eat meat. / Is Michelle having salad and pasta because she doesn't eat meat? / Yes, she is. / Is Michelle having salad and pasta because she wants to be different? / No, she isn't. Michelle isn't having salad and pasta because she wants to be different.

3. (Past Simple) Daniel gave himself the largest portion of ice cream. / Who gave himself the largest portion of ice cream? / Daniel did. / Did Daniel give himself the largest portion of ice cream? / Yes, he did. / Did Jake give himself the largest portion of ice cream? / No, he didn't. Jake didn't give himself the largest portion of ice cream.

4. (Past Continuous) Ellen was talking about her sister who loves fish and chips. / Who was Ellen talking about? / About her sister who loves fish and chips. / Was Ellen talking about her sister who loves fish and chips? / Yes, she was. / Was Ellen talking about her mum and dad? / No, she wasn't. Ellen wasn't talking about her mum and dad.

5. (Present Perfect) Jenny has just put the cheese in the fridge. / Where has Jenny just put the cheese? / In the fridge. / Has Jenny just put the cheese in the fridge? / Yes, she has. / Has Jenny just put the cheese in the cupboard? / No, she hasn't. Jenny hasn't just put the cheese in the cupboard.

6. (Modal Verbs) Potatoes can be boiled, mashed, fried, chipped, roasted, or oven-baked. / How can potatoes be prepared? / They can be boiled, mashed, fried, chipped, roasted, or oven-baked. / Can potatoes be boiled, mashed, fried, chipped, roasted, or oven-baked? / Yes, they can. / Can potatoes be eaten raw? / No, they can't. Potatoes can't be eaten raw.

7. (Future Forms) We're going to buy some fruit at the supermarket this afternoon. / When are you going to buy some fruit at the supermarket? / This afternoon. / Are you going to buy some fruit at the supermarket this afternoon? / Yes, we are. / Are you going to buy some fruit at the supermarket this evening? / No, we're not. We're not going to buy some fruit at the supermarket this evening.

8. (First Conditional) If you eat too much chocolate you will put on weight. / What will happen if I eat too much chocolate? / You will put on weight. / Will I put on weight if I eat too much chocolate? / Yes, you will. / Will I lose weight if I eat too much chocolate? / No, you won't. You won't lose weight if you eat too much chocolate.

### Shopping:

1. (Present Simple) Emma is the manager of a small Italian restaurant. / Who is the manager of a small Italian restaurant? / Emma is. / Is Emma the manager of a small Italian restaurant? / Yes, she is. / Is Bill the manager of a small Italian restaurant? / No, he isn't. Bill isn't the manager of a small Italian restaurant.

2. (Present Continuous) Simon is visiting the new shopping centre near St. Mark's Road. / What is Simon doing? / Visiting the new shopping centre near St. Mark's Road. / Is Simon visiting the new shopping centre near St. Mark's Road? / Yes, he is. / Is Simon visiting the leisure centre near St. John's Road? / No, he isn't. Simon isn't visiting the leisure centre near St. John's Road.

3. (Past Simple) I used my debit card to buy a pair of shoes for work. / What did you use to buy a pair of shoes for work? / My debit card. / Did you use your debit card to buy a pair of shoes for work? / Yes, I did. / Did you use cash to buy a pair of shoes for work? / No, I didn't. I didn't use cash to buy a pair of shoes for work.

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4. (Past Continuous) Jan was leaving the car park because she had finished her shopping. / Why was Jan leaving the car park? / Because she had finished her shopping. / Was Jan leaving the car park because she had finished her shopping? / Yes, she was. / Was Jan leaving the car park because she wanted to go to the bank? / No, she wasn't. Jan wasn't leaving the car park because she wanted to go to the bank.

5. (Present Perfect) I've looked everywhere in this shop for a tin of vegetable soup, but I can't find one anywhere. / Where have you looked for a tin of vegetable soup? / Everywhere in this shop. / Have you looked everywhere in this shop for a tin of vegetable soup? / Yes, I have. / Have you looked everywhere in the supermarket next door for a tin of vegetable soup? / No, I haven't. I haven't looked everywhere in the supermarket next door for a tin of vegetable soup.

6. (Modal Verbs) We should take the lift to the fifth floor. / What should we take to the fifth floor? / The lift. / Should we take the lift to the fifth floor? / Yes, we should. / Should we take the stairs to the fifth floor? / No, we shouldn't. We shouldn't take the stairs to the fifth floor.

7. (Future Forms) After we finish buying groceries we'll go to Nero's for a quick coffee. / When will we go to Nero's for a quick coffee? / After we finish buying groceries. / Will we go to Nero's for a quick coffee after we finish buying groceries? / Yes, we will. / Will we go to Nero's for a quick coffee in a minute? / No, we won't. We won't go to Nero's for a quick coffee in a minute.

8. (First Conditional) If the checkout assistant offers to pack my bags I'll let her. / What will you do if the checkout assistant offers to pack your bags? / Let her. / Will you let her if the checkout assistant offers to pack your bags? / Yes, I will. / Will you stop her if the checkout assistant offers to pack your bags? / No, I won't. I won't stop her if the checkout assistant offers to pack my bags.

### Health:

1. (Present Simple) Being healthy is very important to me. / What is very important to you? / Being healthy. / Is being healthy very important to you? / Yes, it is. / Is being successful very important to you? / No, it isn't. Being successful isn't very important to me.

2. (Present Continuous) Sammi is sitting in the waiting room with her mum and brother. / Where is Sammi sitting with her mum and brother? / In the waiting room. / Is Sammi sitting in the waiting room with her mum and brother? / Yes, she is. / Is Sammi sitting in the doctor's office with her mum and brother? / No, she isn't. Sammi isn't sitting in the doctor's office with her mum and brother.

3. (Past Simple) I phoned my doctor this morning to make an appointment. / Why did you phone your doctor this morning? / To make an appointment. / Did you phone your doctor this morning to make an appointment? / Yes, I did. / Did you phone your doctor this morning to find out the results of your blood test? / No, I didn't. I didn't phone my doctor this morning to find out the results of my blood test.

4. (Past Continuous) Ella was telling the receptionist about her husband's painful arthritis. / Who was telling the receptionist about her husband's painful arthritis? / Ella was. / Was Ella telling the receptionist about her husband's painful arthritis? / Yes, she was. / Was Joanne telling the receptionist about her husband's painful arthritis? / No, she wasn't. Joanne wasn't telling the receptionist about her husband's painful arthritis.

5. (Present Perfect) I've taken two tablets three times a day for a week, but I still don't feel any better. / How many tablets have you taken three times a day for a week? / Two. / Have you taken two tablets three times a day for a week? / Yes, I have. / Have you taken three tablets three times a day for a week? / No, I haven't. I haven't taken three tablets three times a day for a week.

6. (Modal Verbs) Kenny has to take his prescription to the pharmacy tomorrow. / When does Kenny have to take his prescription to the pharmacy? / Tomorrow. / Does Kenny have to take his prescription to the pharmacy tomorrow? / Yes, he does. / Does Kenny have to take his prescription to the pharmacy next Monday? / No, he doesn't. Kenny doesn't have to take his prescription to the pharmacy next Monday.

7. (Future Forms) Simon is going to visit the optician's for an eye examination. / Why is Simon going to visit the optician's? / For an eye examination. / Is Simon going to visit the optician's for an eye examination? / Yes, he is. / Is Simon going to visit the optician's for an operation? / No, he isn't. Simon isn't going to visit the optician's for an operation.

8. (First Conditional) If you ask the doctor she will give you some good advice about your problem. / What will happen if I ask the doctor about my problem? / She will give you some good advice. / Will the doctor give me some

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good advice about my problem if I ask her? / Yes, she will. / Will the doctor give me some unhelpful advice about my problem if I ask her? / No, she won't. The doctor won't give you some unhelpful advice about your problem if you ask her.

### Transport:

1. (Present Simple) I usually get the train at 7.28. / When do you usually get the train? / At 7.28. / Do you usually get the train at 7.28? / Yes, I do. / Do you usually get the train at 7.48? / No, I don't. I don't usually get the train at 7.48.

2. (Present Continuous) Gemma is driving to the airport to pick up her grandmother. / Where is Gemma driving to? / To the airport to pick up her grandmother. / Is Gemma driving to the airport to pick up her grandmother? / Yes, she is. / Is Gemma driving to Manchester to go shopping? / No, she isn't. Gemma isn't driving to Manchester to go shopping.

3. (Past Simple) I flew from Heathrow to Copenhagen last night. / What did you do last night? / I flew from Heathrow to Copenhagen. / Did you fly from Heathrow to Copenhagen last night? / Yes, I did. / Did you go to the cinema last night? / No, I didn't. I didn't go to the cinema last night.

4. (Past Continuous) Oliver was crossing the road when he was hit by a bus. / Who was crossing the road when he was hit by a bus? / Oliver was. / Was Oliver crossing the road when he was hit by a bus? / Yes, he was. / Was Anne crossing the road when she was hit by a bus? / No, she wasn't. Anne wasn't crossing the road when she was hit by a bus.

5. (Present Perfect) We've cancelled our flight because our daughter is ill. / Why have you cancelled your flight? / Because our daughter is ill. / Have you cancelled your flight because your daughter is ill? / Yes, we have. / Have you cancelled your flight because you can't get time off work? / No, we haven't. We haven't cancelled our flight because we can't get time off work.

6. (Modal Verbs) All passengers must show their passports and boarding passes at the gate. / What must all passengers show at the gate? / Their passports and boarding passes. / Must all passengers show their passports and boarding passes at the gate? / Yes, they must. / Must all passengers show their holiday photos and souvenirs at the gate? / No, they mustn't. All passengers mustn't show their holiday photos and souvenirs at the gate.

7. (Future Forms) The next train to arrive at platform 8 will be the 9.49 service to Cardiff. / Which train will be the next to arrive at platform 8? / The 9.49 service to Cardiff. / Will the next train to arrive at platform 8 be the 9.49 service to Cardiff? / Yes, it will. / Will the next train to arrive at platform 8 be the 10.21 service to Lincoln? / No, it won't. The next train to arrive at platform 8 won't be the 10.21 service to Lincoln.

8. (First Conditional) If we cycle to work we'll get there in about an hour. / When will we get there if we cycle to work? / In about an hour. / Will we get there in about an hour if we cycle to work? / Yes, we will. / Will we get there in under an hour if we cycle to work? / No, we won't. We won't get there in under an hour if we cycle to work.

### Family:

1. (Present Simple) My mum lives with her new partner in Brighton. / Where does your mum live? / With her new partner in Brighton. / Does your mum live with her new partner in Brighton? / Yes, she does. / Does your mum live with her new partner in Aberdeen? / No, she doesn't. My mum doesn't live with her new partner in Aberdeen.

2. (Present Continuous) Roberto's daughter is playing with her cousins. / What is Roberto's daughter doing? / Playing with her cousins. / Is Roberto's daughter playing with her cousins? / Yes, she is. / Is Roberto's daughter watching TV with her cousins? / No, she isn't. Roberto's daughter isn't watching TV with her cousins.

3. (Past Simple) Jenna's aunt and uncle visited us in May because they wanted to see our new baby. / Why did Jenna's aunt and uncle visit you in May? / Because they wanted to see our new baby. Did Jenna's aunt and uncle visit you in May because they wanted to see your new baby? / Yes, they did. / Did Jenna's aunt and uncle visit you in May because they wanted to see your new house? / No, they didn't. Jenna's aunt and uncle didn't visit us in May because they wanted to see our new house.

4. (Past Continuous) My sister was walking to the city museum with her children when she saw a fox. / Where was your sister walking to with her children when she saw a fox? / To the city museum. / Was your sister walking to the city museum with her children when she saw a fox? / Yes, she was. / Was your sister walking to the bank with her

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children when she saw a fox? / No, she wasn't. My sister wasn't walking to the bank with her children when she saw a fox.

5. (Present Perfect) The whole family has decided to go on holiday to Florida next year. / Who has decided to go on holiday to Florida next year? / The whole family has. / Has the whole family decided to go on holiday to Florida next year? / Yes, it has. / Has your best friend decided to go on holiday to Florida next year? / No, she hasn't. My best friend hasn't decided to go on holiday to Florida next year.

6. (Modal Verbs) Your grandma and granddad should think about moving into a retirement bungalow. / Whose grandma and granddad should think about moving into a retirement bungalow? / Your grandma and granddad. / Should my grandma and granddad think about moving into a retirement bungalow? / Yes, they should. / Should my friend's grandma and granddad think about moving into a retirement bungalow? / No, they shouldn't. My friend's grandma and granddad shouldn't think about moving into a retirement bungalow.

7. (Future Forms) Sam's brother is going to start university in Edinburgh next September. / When is Sam's brother going to start university in Edinburgh? / Next September. / Is Sam's brother going to start university in Edinburgh next September? / Yes, he is. / Is Sam's brother going to start university in Edinburgh next January? / No, he isn't. Sam's brother isn't going to start university in Edinburgh next January.

8. (First Conditional) If our parents get divorced the family will be very disappointed. / What will happen if your parents get divorced? / The family will be very disappointed. / Will the family be very disappointed if your parents get divorced? / Yes, it will. / Will the family be very pleased if your parents get divorced? / No, it won't. The family won't be very pleased if our parents get divorced.

### Clothes:

1. (Present Simple) I wear glasses because I'm short-sighted. / Why do you wear glasses? / Because I'm short-sighted. / Do you wear glasses because you're short-sighted? / Yes, I do. / Do you wear glasses because you like wearing them? / No, I don't. I don't wear glasses because I like wearing them.

2. (Present Continuous) Harry is trying on a new pair of smart black trousers. / Who is trying on a new pair of smart black trousers? / Harry is. / Is Harry trying on a new pair of smart black trousers? / Yes, he is. / Is Darren trying on a new pair of smart black trousers? / No, he isn't. Darren isn't trying on a new pair of smart black trousers.

3. (Past Simple) Frankie bought herself a new dress and some underwear in the trendiest boutique on Oxford Street. / Where did Frankie buy herself a new dress and some underwear? / In the trendiest boutique on Oxford Street. / Did Frankie buy herself a new dress and some underwear in the trendiest boutique on Oxford Street? / Yes, she did. / Did Frankie buy herself a new dress and some underwear in a supermarket in Crawley? / No, she didn't. Frankie didn't buy herself a new dress and some underwear in a supermarket in Crawley.

4. (Past Continuous) Michael was wearing the yellow and brown striped pyjamas that his grandma had knitted him for Christmas. / Who was wearing the yellow and brown striped pyjamas that his grandma had knitted him for Christmas? / Michael was. / Was Michael wearing the yellow and brown striped pyjamas that his grandma had knitted him for Christmas? / Yes, he was. / Was Paul wearing the yellow and brown striped pyjamas that his grandma had knitted him for Christmas? / No, he wasn't. Paul wasn't wearing the yellow and brown striped pyjamas that his grandma had knitted him for Christmas.

5. (Present Perfect) I have always liked jackets and tops from Marks and Spencer. / What have you always liked? / Jackets and tops from Marks and Spencer. / Have you always liked jackets and tops from Marks and Spencer? / Yes, I have. / Have you always liked jackets and tops from ASDA? / No, I haven't. I haven't always liked jackets and tops from ASDA.

6. (Modal Verbs) Stephen has to wear a blue and grey uniform every day for his job as a security guard. / When does Stephen have to wear a blue and grey uniform for his job as a security guard? / Every day. / Does Stephen have to wear a blue and grey uniform every day for his job as a security guard? / Yes, he does. / Does Stephen have to wear a blue and grey uniform once a week for his job as a security guard? / No, he doesn't. Stephen doesn't have to wear a blue and grey uniform once a week for his job as a security guard.

7. (Future Forms) We'll have a clearout of our wardrobe to see what we can give away to charity. / Why will we have a clearout of our wardrobe? / To see what we can give away to charity. / Will we have a clearout of our wardrobe to see what we can give away to charity? / Yes, we will. / Will we have a clearout of our wardrobe because we want to tidy up? / No, we won't. We won't have a clearout of our wardrobe because we want to tidy up.

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8. (First Conditional) If you wear a suit and tie to the interview you'll make an excellent impression. / What kind of impression will I make if I wear a suit and tie to the interview? / An excellent one. / Will I make an excellent impression if I wear a suit and tie to the interview? / Yes, you will. / Will I make a bad impression if I wear a suit and tie to the interview? / No, you won't. You won't make a bad impression if you wear a suit and tie to the interview.

### Work:

1. (Present Simple) Gerry hates working part-time for his dad's furniture business. / Who hates working part-time for his dad's furniture business? / Gerry does. / Does Gerry hate working part-time for his dad's furniture business? / Yes, he does. / Does Joanna hate working part-time for her dad's furniture business? / No, she doesn't. Joanna doesn't hate working part-time for her dad's furniture business.

2. (Present Continuous) Helena is hoping to get promoted at the end of the year. / When is Helena hoping to get promoted? / At the end of the year. / Is Helena hoping to get promoted at the end of the year? / Yes, she is. / Is Helena hoping to get promoted next March? / No, she isn't. Helena isn't hoping to get promoted next March.

3. (Past Simple) When Greg worked for Dell he had to do plenty of overtime. / What did Greg have to do when he worked for Dell? / Plenty of overtime. / Did Greg have to do plenty of overtime when he worked for Dell? / Yes, he did. / Did Greg have to take a pay cut when he worked for Dell? / No, he didn't. Greg didn't have to take a pay cut when he worked for Dell.

4. (Past Continuous) Edward was updating his CV because he wanted to apply for a new job. / Why was Edward updating his CV? / Because he wanted to apply for a new job. / Was Edward updating his CV because he wanted to apply for a new job? / Yes, he was. / Was Edward updating his CV because he was happy in his job? / No, he wasn't. Edward wasn't updating his CV because he was happy in his job.

5. (Present Perfect) My friend Jo has been unemployed since last August. / How long has your friend Jo been unemployed for? / Since last August. / Has your friend Jo been unemployed since last August? / Yes, she has. / Has your friend Jo been unemployed for eight months? / No, she hasn't. My friend Jo hasn't been unemployed for eight months.

6. (Modal Verbs) You need to ask your manager for a pay rise as soon as possible! / What do I need to ask my manager for as soon as possible? / For a pay rise. / Do I need to ask my manager for a pay rise as soon as possible? / Yes, you do. / Do I need to ask my manager for more work as soon as possible? / No, you don't. You don't need to ask your manager for more work as soon as possible.

7. (Future Forms) I'm going to visit that new employment agency about temporary work. / Where are you going to visit about temporary work? / That new employment agency. / Are you going to visit that new employment agency about temporary work? / Yes, I am. / Are you going to visit the betting shop about temporary work? / No, I'm not. I'm not going to visit the betting shop about temporary work.

8. (First Conditional) Dave will have to work very hard if he wants to have a successful career in sales. / What will Dave have to do if he wants to have a successful career in sales? / Work very hard. / Will Dave have to work very hard if he wants to have a successful career in sales? / Yes, he will. / Will Dave have to work part-time if he wants to have a successful career in sales? / No, he won't. Dave won't have to work part-time if he wants to have a successful career in sales.

### Home:

1. (Present Simple) I live in a small semi-detached house in Manchester. / Where do you live? / In a small semi-detached house in Manchester. / Do you live in a small semi-detached house in Manchester? / Yes, I do. / Do you live in a large detached house in Wimbledon? / No, I don't. I don't live in a large detached house in Wimbledon.

2. (Present Continuous) Mark is buying a new washing machine because his old one is broken. / Why is Mark buying a new washing machine? / Because his old one is broken. / Is Mark buying a new washing machine because his old one is broken? / Yes, he is. / Is Mark buying a new washing machine because he would like to own two washing machines? / No, he isn't. Mark isn't buying a new washing machine because he would like to own two washing machines.

3. (Past Simple) When I went to their home Jack and Lisa showed me their new bathroom. / What did Jack and Lisa show you when you went to their home? / Their new bathroom. / Did Jack and Lisa show you their new bathroom when you went to their home? / Yes, they did. / Did Jack and Lisa show you their new widescreen plasma

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TV when you went to their home? / No, they didn't. Jack and Lisa didn't show me their new widescreen plasma TV when I went to their home.

4. (Past Continuous) Sarah and Noel were watching funny DVDs in their living room for three hours last night. / Who was watching funny DVDs in their living room for three hours last night? / Sarah and Noel were. / Were Sarah and Noel watching funny DVDs in their living room for three hours last night? / Yes, they were. / Were Stu and Kylie watching funny DVDs in their living room for three hours last night? / No, they weren't. Stu and Kylie weren't watching funny DVDs in their living room for three hours last night.

5. (Present Perfect) Jason has finished cutting the grass in the back garden. / What has Jason finished doing in the back garden? / Cutting the grass. / Has Jason finished cutting the grass in the back garden? / Yes, he has. / Has Jason finished watering the plants in the back garden? / No, he hasn't. Jason hasn't finished watering the plants in the back garden.

6. (Modal Verbs) Barry has to do the washing up every night after tea. / How often does Barry have to do the washing up? / Every night after tea. / Does Barry have to do the washing up every night after tea? / Yes, he does. / Does Barry have to do the washing up every morning after breakfast? / No, he doesn't. Barry doesn't have to do the washing up every morning after breakfast.

7. (Future Forms) I'll do the hoovering quickly before I have a bath. / When will you do the hoovering? / Before I have a bath. / Will you do the hoovering quickly before you have a bath? / Yes, I will. / Will you do the hoovering quickly after you have a bath? / No, I won't. I won't do the hoovering quickly after I have a bath.

8. (First Conditional) If you sell your horrible flat you'll be able to put down a deposit on a nice house. / What will I be able to do if I sell my horrible flat? / Put down a deposit on a nice house. / Will I be able to put down a deposit on a nice house if I sell my horrible flat? / Yes, you will. / Will I be able to buy a nice house without a mortgage if I sell my horrible flat? / No, you won't. You won't be able to buy a nice house without a mortgage if you sell your horrible flat.

### Free Time:

1. (Present Simple) I love going to the cinema with my friends, because we always have a good time. / Why do you love going to the cinema with your friends? / Because we always have a good time. / Do you love going to the cinema with your friends because you always have a good time? / Yes, I do. / Do you love going to the cinema with your friends because you like walking to the cinema? / No, I don't. I don't love going to the cinema with my friends because I like walking to the cinema.

2. (Present Continuous) Barney and Wanda are enjoying a day out at an amusement park. / Who is enjoying a day out at an amusement park? / Barney and Wanda are. / Are Barney and Wanda enjoying a day out at an amusement park? / Yes, they are. / Are Alex and Sue enjoying a day out at an amusement park? / No, they aren't. Alex and Sue aren't enjoying a day out at an amusement park.

3. (Past Simple) We went on a camping holiday last summer for two weeks. / How long did you go on a camping holiday for last summer? / For two weeks. / Did you go on a camping holiday last summer for two weeks? / Yes, we did. / Did you go on a camping holiday last summer for a week? / No, we didn't. We didn't go on a camping holiday last summer for a week.

4. (Past Continuous) Chester's son was playing golf badly yesterday afternoon with a few friends from his cousin's bowling club. / How was Chester's son playing golf yesterday afternoon with a few friends from his cousin's bowling club? / Badly. / Was Chester's son playing golf badly yesterday afternoon with a few friends from his cousin's bowling club? / Yes, he was. / Was Chester's son playing golf well yesterday afternoon with a few friends from his cousin's bowling club? / No, he wasn't. Chester's son wasn't playing golf well yesterday afternoon with a few friends from his cousin's bowling club.

5. (Present Perfect) I have seen Macbeth at this theatre five times. / How many times have you seen Macbeth at this theatre? / Five times. / Have you seen Macbeth at this theatre five times? / Yes, I have. / Have you seen Macbeth at this theatre six times? / No, I haven't. I haven't seen Macbeth at this theatre six times.

6. (Modal Verbs) You should do some exercise instead of playing computer games all day. / What should I do instead of playing computer games all day? / Some exercise. / Should I do some exercise instead of playing computer games all day? / Yes, you should. / Should I watch TV instead of playing computer games all day? / No, you shouldn't. You shouldn't watch TV instead of playing computer games all day.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

7. (Future Forms) Me, Jess and Casey are going to watch the tennis in the park. / Where are you, Jess and Casey going to watch the tennis? / In the park. / Are you, Jess and Casey going to watch the tennis in the park? / Yes, we are. / Are you, Jess and Casey going to watch the tennis at the playing field? / No, we're not. Me, Jess and Casey are not going to watch the tennis at the playing field.

8. (First Conditional) If the leisure centre is still open we can all go swimming. / What can we all do if the leisure centre is still open? / Go swimming. / Can we all go swimming if the leisure centre is still open? / Yes, we can. / Can we all have a fight there if the leisure centre is still open? / No, we can't. We can't all have a fight there if the leisure centre is still open.

### Sentence Block Extensions:

There isn't room in this book to print in full all of the 231 sentence blocks from the extensions pages (on pages 30-33). We hope that the answers given above will give you the teacher (or you the student) enough guidance to be able to make the sentence block extensions in this book confidently. For all of the sentence block starting sentences there are at least two different wh- question words that can be used to make sentence blocks. In some cases as many as 6 or 7 different sentence blocks can be made from the same starting sentence when using different wh- question words. For example, let's look at the first starting sentence from the "Town" unit:

Peter walks two kilometres to his office every day.

On the handout the wh- question word that is given is "Who", but this starting sentence also works equally well with four other wh- questions: "What", "Where", "When", and "How far":

**What** does Peter do every day? / Peter walks two kilometres to his office.

**Where** does Peter walk two kilometres to every day? / To his office.

**When** does Peter walk two kilometres to his office? / Every day.

**How far** does Peter walk to his office every day? / Two kilometres.

The idea is easy. Change the wh- question word each time and the students can make five completely different sentence blocks from the original starting sentence, simply by finding the relevant information for the answer in the starting sentence. Sometimes the same wh- question word can be used more than once to make different sentence blocks, as with this example from the "Transport" unit: I usually get the train at 7.28.

**What** do you usually get at 7.28?

**What** do you usually do at 7.28?

**What time** do you usually get the train?

If your students are getting to grips with making sentence blocks and are keen to do more than the eight given on the handout each week, ask them to study some of the starting sentences and work out whether or not other wh- question words could be used to form new sentence blocks; or simply give them the sentence block extension pages and let them try to form all the possible sentence blocks that exist for each starting sentence.

## Discussion Words and Question Sheets:

### Town:

#### General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 7 words have 1 syllable: bank, church, mosque, school, town, lake, bridge. b) 13 words have 2 syllables: pavement, office, bookshop, bus stop, clothes shop, library, river, building, chemist, college, village, town hall, city.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

c) 11 words have 3 syllables: bakery, optician's, building site, post office, casino, cathedral, tennis court, traffic lights, market place, car showroom, tax office. d) 5 words have 4 syllables: bed and breakfast, apartment block, department store, police station, public toilets. e) 3 words have 5 syllables: football stadium, university, holiday resort. f) 1 word has 6 syllables: community centre.

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **pavement**, **office**, **bookshop**, **bus stop**, **clothes shop**, **library**, **river**, **building**, **chemist**, **college**, **village**, **town hall**, **city**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **bakery**, **building site**, **post office**, **tennis court**, **traffic lights**, **market place**, **tax office**; these words have the strong stress on the middle syllable: **optician's**, **casino**, **cathedral**, **car showroom**. 4 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **apartment block**, **department store**, **police station**; these words have the strong stress on the third syllable: **bed and breakfast**, **public toilets**. 5 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **football stadium**, **holiday resort**; this word has the strong stress on the third syllable: **university**. 6 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the second syllable: **community centre**.

5. Apartment block, bakery, bank, bed and breakfast, bookshop, bridge, building, building site, bus stop, car showroom, casino, cathedral, chemist, church, city, clothes shop, college, community centre, department store, football stadium, holiday resort, lake, library, market place, mosque, office, optician's, pavement, police station, post office, public toilets, river, school, tax office, tennis court, town, town hall, traffic lights, university, village.

6. 4 letters: bank, city, lake, town. 5 letters: river. 6 letters: bakery, bridge, casino, church, mosque, office, school. 7 letters: bus stop, chemist, college, library, village. 8 letters: bookshop, building, pavement, town hall. 9 letters: cathedral, optician's, tax office. 10 letters: post office, university. 11 letters: car showroom, clothes shop, market place, tennis court. 12 letters: building site. 13 letters: holiday resort, police station, public toilets, traffic lights. 14 letters: apartment block, football stadium. 15 letters: bed and breakfast, community centre, department store.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

### Lesson Questions:

1. Optician's.

2. a) and b) The places where I could buy something, and what I could buy at each place (answers for the latter will vary) are: bakery (bread rolls, bread, cakes), bank (loan, mortgage), bookshop (book, notebook, calendar), optician's (glasses, contact lenses), clothes shop (jumper, jacket, shoes), football stadium (season ticket, hot dog), post office (stamps, envelopes, birthday card), casino (chips), library (second hand books, time on the internet), tennis court (tennis lessons), department store (furniture, clothes, electrical goods), market place (clothes, cleaning products, second hand books, CDs and DVDs), chemist (medicine, tablets, cough sweets), university (course, course books), car showroom (car, car polish), holiday resort (drinks, meals, hotel room). Five more kinds of shop are: delicatessen (pastries, mayonnaise), butcher's (meat, fish), jeweller's (ring, watch), supermarket (groceries, DVDs), DIY store (bath tiles, paint).

3. Bakery.

4. School, community centre, university, college.

5. Church, mosque, cathedral.

6. Holiday resort.

7. Building site.

8. River, lake.

9. Football stadium, tennis court, university.

10. Casino.

11. Chemist.

12. Library.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

13. Bank.

14. From smallest to largest: village, town, city.

### Food and Drink:

#### General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 19 words have 1 syllable: milk, rice, soup, bread, fruit, meal, wine, crisps, cheese, lamb, nut, meat, fish, flour, egg, pie, chips, food, beef. b) 13 words have 2 syllables: carrot, orange, pizza, sausage, onion, butter, fruit juice, chocolate, chicken, apple, pasta, water, mushroom. c) 7 words have 3 syllables: tomato, banana, cereal, potato, lemonade, vegetable, strawberry. d) 1 word has 4 syllables: mineral water.

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **carrot, orange, pizza, sausage, onion, butter, fruit** juice, **chocolate, chicken, apple, pasta, water, mushroom**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **cereal, vegetable, strawberry**; these words have the strong stress on the middle syllable: tomato, banana, potato; this word has the strong stress on the last syllable: **lemonade**. 4 syllable words: this word has the strong stress on the first syllable: **mineral** water.

5. Apple, banana, beef, bread, butter, carrot, cereal, cheese, chicken, chips, chocolate, crisps, egg, fish, flour, food, fruit, fruit juice, lamb, lemonade, meal, meat, milk, mineral water, mushroom, nut, onion, orange, pasta, pie, pizza, potato, rice, sausage, soup, strawberry, tomato, vegetable, water, wine.

6. 3 letters: egg, nut, pie. 4 letters: beef, fish, food, lamb, meal, meat, milk, rice, soup, wine. 5 letters: apple, bread, chips, flour, fruit, onion, pasta, pizza, water. 6 letters: banana, butter, carrot, cereal, cheese, crisps, orange, potato, tomato. 7 letters: chicken, sausage. 8 letters: lemonade, mushroom. 9 letters: chocolate, vegetable. 10 letters: fruit juice, strawberry. 12 letters: mineral water.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

#### Lesson Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Carrot, tomato, onion, mushroom. Answers will vary – five more vegetables could be: leek, cabbage, cucumber, lettuce, beetroot.

3. Pizza and pasta.

4. Milk, mineral water, wine, lemonade, fruit juice, water. Answers will vary – five more drinks could be: cola, coffee, tea, beer, orange squash.

5. Egg.

6. Orange, banana, apple, strawberry. Answers will vary – five more fruits could be: apricot, peach, raspberry, pear, grapes.

7. Chips.

8. Answers will vary. Suggested answers: a) butter, cheese, chips, chocolate, crisps, lemonade, nut, pie, pizza, wine. b) apple, banana, cereal, carrot, fish, fruit, fruit juice, milk, mineral water, mushroom, onion, orange, strawberry, tomato, vegetable, water.

9. Bread.

10. Milk.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

11. Nut.

12. Wine.

13. Lamb, fish, chicken, beef. b) Answers will vary.

14. Cheese.

### Shopping:

#### General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 15 words have 1 syllable: aisle, cash, price, till, sale, scales, change, queue, pence, shelf, bag, lift, pounds, bench, shop. b) 10 words have 2 syllables: car park, market, way in, trolley, checkout, cash point, receipt, way out, refund, money. c) 9 words have 3 syllables: local shop, customer, groceries, debit card, promotion, restaurant, express lane, manager, frozen food. d) 4 words have 4 syllables: supermarket, shopping centre, escalator, opening times. e) 2 words have 5 syllables: checkout assistant, delicatessen.

4. 2 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **car** park, **market**, **trolley**, **checkout**, **cash** point, **refund**, **money**; these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: way **in**, **receipt**, way **out**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **customer**, **groceries**, **debit** card, **restaurant**, **manager**; these words have the strong stress on the middle syllable: promotion, exp**ress** lane; these words have the strong stress on the last syllable: local **shop**, frozen **food**. 4 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **supermarket**, **shopping** centre, **escalator**, **opening** times. 5 syllable words: this word has the strong stress on the first syllable: **checkout** assistant; this word has the strong stress on the fourth syllable: delicat**essen**.

5. Aisle, bag, bench, car park, cash, cash point, change, checkout, checkout assistant, customer, debit card, delicatessen, escalator, express lane, frozen food, groceries, lift, local shop, manager, market, money, opening times, pence, pounds, price, promotion, receipt, queue, refund, restaurant, sale, scales, shelf, shop, shopping centre, supermarket, till, trolley, way in, way out.

6. 3 letters: bag. 4 letters: cash, lift, sale, shop, till. 5 letters: aisle, bench, money, pence, price, queue, shelf, way in. 6 letters: change, market, pounds, refund, scales, way out. 7 letters: car park, manager, receipt, trolley. 8 letters: checkout, customer. 9 letters: cash point, debit card, escalator, groceries, local shop, promotion. 10 letters: restaurant, frozen food. 11 letters: supermarket, express lane. 12 letters: delicatessen, opening times. 14 letters: shopping centre. 17 letters: checkout assistant.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

### Lesson Questions:

1. Groceries.

2. Cash, debit card, change, pence, pounds, money. Answers will vary – you could also pay with a credit card.

3. Trolley.

4. Checkout assistant.

5. Refund.

6. Way in.

7. Restaurant.

8. Change, receipt.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

9. Delicatessen.

10. Lift.

11. Sale.

12. Bench.

13. Scales.

14. Customer.

### Health:

#### General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 6 words have 1 syllable: bruise, cut, health, crutch, nurse, rash. b) 17 words have 2 syllables: toothbrush, illness, stretcher, toothpaste, cancer, dentist, stitches, headache, fever, tablets, x-ray, doctor, plaster, wheelchair, patient, problem, needle. c) 14 words have 3 syllables: infection, stomach ache, pharmacy, surgery, stethoscope, broken bone, hospital, injection, waiting room, ambulance, appointment, prescription, allergy, accident. d) 2 words have 4 syllables: emergency, receptionist. e) 1 word has 5 syllables: examination.

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **toothbrush, illness, stretcher, toothpaste, cancer, dentist, stitches, headache, fever, tablets, x-ray, doctor, plaster, wheelchair, patient, problem, needle**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **stomach ache, pharmacy, surgery, stethoscope, hospital, waiting room, ambulance, allergy, accident**; these words have the strong stress on the middle syllable: **infection, injection, appointment, prescription**; this word has the strong stress on the last syllable: broken **bone**. 4 syllable words: both words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **emergency, receptionist**. 5 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fourth syllable: **examination**.

5. accident, allergy, ambulance, appointment, broken bone, bruise, cancer, crutch, cut, dentist, doctor, emergency, examination, fever, headache, health, hospital, illness, infection, injection, needle, nurse, patient, pharmacy, plaster, prescription, problem, rash, receptionist, stethoscope, stitches, stomach ache, stretcher, surgery, tablets, toothbrush, toothpaste, waiting room, wheelchair, x-ray.

6. 3 letters: cut. 4 letters: rash, x-ray. 5 letters: fever, nurse. 6 letters: bruise, cancer, crutch, doctor, health, needle. 7 letters: allergy, dentist, illness, patient, plaster, problem, surgery, tablets. 8 letters: accident, headache, hospital, pharmacy, stitches. 9 letters: ambulance, emergency, infection, injection, stretcher. 10 letters: broken bone, toothbrush, toothpaste, wheelchair. 11 letters: appointment, examination, stethoscope, stomach ache, waiting room. 12 letters: prescription, receptionist.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

### Lesson Questions:

1. Answers will vary. Suggested answer: rash, bruise, cut, headache, stomach ache, infection, allergy, fever, broken bone, cancer.

2. Wheelchair.

3. Emergency.

4. Injection.

5. Fever.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

6. X-ray.

7. 4 words: examination, infection, injection, prescription.

8. Ambulance.

9. a) Nurse, b) health, c) bruise, d) rash, e) fever, f) crutch.

10. Dentist, toothbrush, toothpaste.

11. Tablets.

12. Answers will vary. Suggested answer: ambulance (lie down), hospital (visit a friend), pharmacy (buy some medicine), waiting room (wait to see your doctor).

13. Appointment.

14. Stethoscope.

### Transport:

#### General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 13 words have 1 syllable: fare, tyre, boat, bus, fine, cruise, train, car, bike, road, ship, flight, van. b) 15 words have 2 syllables: ticket, take-off, canoe, station, driver, engine, ferry, tractor, taxi, car park, road sign, airport, garage, runway, journey. c) 7 words have 3 syllables: petrol pump, motorway, passenger, commuter, aeroplane, motorbike, roundabout. d) 4 words have 4 syllables: cancellation, driving licence, reservation, service station. e) 1 word has 6 syllables: emergency exit.

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable, apart from canoe: **t**icket, **t**ake-off, **s**tation, **d**river, **e**ngine, **f**erry, **t**ractor, **t**axi, **c**ar park, **r**oad sign, **a**irport, **g**arage, **r**unway, **j**ourney. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **p**etrol pump, **m**otorway, **p**assenger, **a**eroplane, **m**otorbike, **r**oundabout; this word has the strong stress on the middle syllable: **c**ommuter. 4 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **d**riving licence, **s**ervice station; these words have the strong stress on the third syllable: **c**ancellation, **r**eservation. 6 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fifth syllable: **e**mergency **e**xit.

5. Aeroplane, airport, bike, boat, bus, cancellation, canoe, car, car park, commuter, cruise, driver, driving licence, emergency exit, engine, fare, ferry, fine, flight, garage, journey, motorbike, motorway, passenger, petrol pump, reservation, road, roundabout, runway, sign, service station, ship, station, taxi, ticket, take-off, tractor, train, tyre, van.

6. 3 letters: bus, car, van. 4 letters: bike, boat, fare, fine, road, ship, sign, taxi, tyre. 5 letters: canoe, ferry, train. 6 letters: cruise, driver, engine, flight, garage, runway, ticket. 7 letters: airport, car park, journey, station, take-off, tractor. 8 letters: commuter, motorway. 9 letters: aeroplane, motorbike, passenger. 10 letters: petrol pump, roundabout. 11 letters: reservation. 12 letters: cancellation. 13 letters: emergency exit. 14 letters: driving licence, service station.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

### Lesson Questions:

1. Driving licence.

2. Boat, bus, canoe, train, aeroplane, ferry, tractor, car, taxi, bike, ship, motorbike, van.

3. Petrol pump.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

4. Cancellation.
5. Service station.
6. Answers will vary.
7. a) Boat, b) bus, c) ferry, d) tyre, e) fare, f) bike.
8. Passenger.
9. Answers will vary. Suggested answer: tractor, canoe, bike, bus, van, car, taxi, motorbike, boat, ferry, ship, train, aeroplane.
10. Car park.
11. Tractor.
12. Fare.
13. a) Van, tractor, car, taxi, bike, motorbike, bus, b) boat, canoe, ship, ferry, c) train, d) aeroplane. Answers to the second part of the question will vary. Suggested answers: a) tandem, b) dinghy, c) tram, d) helicopter.
14. Take-off.

### Family:

### General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.
3. a) 11 words have 1 syllable: son, girl, niece, child, dad, mum, ex-, aunt, man, boy, wife. b) 19 words have 2 syllables: boyfriend, mother, grandchild, granddad, grandma, nephew, uncle, woman, girlfriend, grandson, daughter, parent, brother, baby, cousin, father, husband, sister, partner. c) 4 words have 3 syllables: family, fiancée, fiancé, granddaughter. d) 5 words have 4 syllables: father-in-law, brother-in-law, mother-in-law, foster parent, sister-in-law. e) 1 word has 6 syllables: adopted family.
4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **boy**friend, **mo**ther, **gran**dchild, **gran**ddad, **gran**dma, **neph**ew, **unc**le, **wom**an, **girl**friend, **gran**dson, **daugh**ter, **par**ent, **bro**ther, **bab**y, **cous**in, **fat**her, **hus**band, **sist**er, **part**ner. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **fami**ly, **gran**ddaughter; these words have the strong stress on the middle syllable: **fian**cée, **fian**cé. 4 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **fat**her-in-law, **bro**ther-in-law, **mo**ther-in-law, **fos**ter parent, **sist**er-in-law. 6 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fourth syllable: adopted **fami**ly.
5. Adopted family, aunt, baby, boy, boyfriend, brother, brother-in-law, child, cousin, dad, daughter, ex-, family, father, father-in-law, fiancé, fiancée, foster parent, girl, girlfriend, grandchild, granddad, granddaughter, grandma, grandson, husband, man, mother, mother-in-law, mum, nephew, niece, parent, partner, sister, sister-in-law, son, uncle, wife, woman.
6. 2 letters: ex-. 3 letters: boy, dad, man, son, mum. 4 letters: aunt, baby, girl, wife. 5 letters: child, niece, uncle, woman. 6 letters: cousin, family, father, fiancé, mother, nephew, parent, sister. 7 letters: brother, fiancée, grandma, husband, partner. 8 letters: daughter, granddad, grandson. 9 letters: boyfriend. 10 letters: girlfriend, grandchild. 11 letters: father-in-law, mother-in-law, sister-in-law. 12 letters: brother-in-law, foster parent. 13 letters: adopted family, granddaughter.
7. See answer to number 5 above.
8. Answers will vary.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

### Lesson Questions:

- Answers will vary.
- a) Aunt, daughter, fiancée, girl, girlfriend, granddaughter, grandma, mother, mother-in-law, mum, niece, sister, sister-in-law, wife, woman. b) boy, boyfriend, brother, brother-in-law, dad, father, father-in-law, fiancé, granddad, grandson, husband, man, nephew, son, uncle. c) baby, child, cousin, ex-, foster parent, grandchild, parent, partner.
- Grandma.
- Father-in-law.
- Answers will vary. Suggested answers: a) baby, boy, brother, child, cousin, daughter, girl, grandchild, granddaughter, grandson, nephew, niece, sister, son. b) boyfriend, fiancé, fiancée, girlfriend. c) aunt, brother-in-law, dad, ex-, father, father-in-law, foster parent, husband, man, mother, mother-in-law, mum, parent, partner, sister-in-law, uncle, wife, woman. d) granddad, grandma.
- Cousin.
- Brother-in-law.
- Adopted family, baby, boy, boyfriend, brother-in-law, child, ex-, father-in-law, fiancé, fiancée, foster parent, girl, girlfriend, husband, man, mother-in-law, partner, sister-in-law, wife, woman.
- Granddaughter.
- Ex-.
- Partner.
- a) Dad, b) aunt, c) baby, d) child, grandchild, e) son, f) niece.
- Foster parent.
- Adopted family.

### Clothes:

### General Questions:

- Answers will vary.
- Answers will vary.
- a) 22 words have 1 syllable: ring, vest, tie, blouse, bra, dress, suit, pants, zip, tights, jeans, skirt, shorts, coat, scarf, sock, belt, shoe, top, shirt, hat, glove. b) 15 words have 2 syllables: slipper, tracksuit, buttons, earring, nightdress, trousers, high heels, t-shirt, jumper, necklace, glasses, knickers, jacket, trainer, handbag. c) 3 words have 3 syllables: underwear, pyjamas, uniform.
- 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **slipper, tracksuit, buttons, earring, nightdress, trousers, high heels, t-shirt, jumper, necklace, glasses, knickers, jacket, trainer, handbag**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **uniform, underwear**; this word has the strong stress on the middle syllable: **pyjamas**.
- Belt, blouse, bra, buttons, coat, dress, earring, glasses, glove, handbag, hat, high heels, jacket, jeans, jumper, knickers, necklace, nightdress, pants, pyjamas, ring, scarf, shirt, shoe, shorts, skirt, slipper, sock, suit, tie, tights, top, tracksuit, trainer, trousers, t-shirt, underwear, uniform, vest, zip.
- 3 letters: bra, hat, tie, top, zip. 4 letters: belt, coat, ring, shoe, sock, suit, vest. 5 letters: dress, glove, jeans, pants, scarf, shirt, skirt. 6 letters: blouse, jacket, jumper, shorts, tights, t-shirt. 7 letters: buttons, earring, glasses, handbag, pyjamas, slipper, trainer, uniform. 8 letters: knickers, necklace, trousers. 9 letters: high heels, tracksuit, underwear. 10 letters: nightdress.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

### Lesson Questions:

1. Buttons.

2. Glasses.

3. Answers may vary. Suggested answer: blouse, bra, dress, handbag, high heels, knickers, tights, skirt, nightdress.

4. a) Ring, b) dress, c) shoe, d) slipper, e) scarf, f) glasses.

5. Shorts, top, tracksuit, trainer, t-shirt, vest.

6. Blouse.

7. Necklace, earring, ring.

8. Bra, vest, pants, sock, tights, underwear, knickers.

9. Bra, t-shirt, underwear, vest.

10. Slippers, socks.

11. Answers will vary. Suggested answers: clothes which are usually cheap: belt, blouse, bra, button, glove, hat, knickers, nightdress, pants, pyjamas, scarf, shirt, shorts, skirt, slipper, sock, suit, tie, tights, top, t-shirt, underwear, vest, zip. Clothes which are usually expensive: coat, dress, earring, glasses, handbag, high heels, jacket, necklace, ring, shoe, trainer, tracksuit, uniform, trousers, jeans, jumper.

12. Answers will vary. Suggested answer: knickers, nightdress, pants, vest, shorts, top, t-shirt, underwear, pyjamas.

13. Coat, glove, jacket, jumper, scarf, shoe, hat, trainer.

14. Ring.

### Work:

#### General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 1 word has 1 syllable: nurse. b) 17 words have 2 syllables: plumber, farmer, jeweller, doctor, florist, artist, chauffeur, baker, actor, gardener, singer, teacher, soldier, builder, DJ, model, butcher. c) 11 words have 3 syllables: nursery nurse, pharmacist, manager, mechanic, accountant, hairdresser, optician, lecturer, head teacher, greengrocer, train driver. d) 6 words have 4 syllables: factory worker, sales assistant, electrician, estate agent, travel agent, receptionist. e) 3 words have 5 syllables: admin assistant, security guard, police officer. f) 1 word has 6 syllables: newspaper reporter. g) 1 word has 7 syllables: painter and decorator.

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **plumber, farmer, jeweller, doctor, florist, artist, chauffeur, baker, actor, gardener, singer, teacher, soldier, builder, DJ, model, butcher**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **nursery nurse, pharmacist, manager, hairdresser, lecturer, greengrocer, train driver**; these words have the strong stress on the middle syllable: head **teacher**, **accountant, optician, mechanic**. 4 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **factory worker, sales assistant, travel agent**; these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **estate agent, receptionist**; this word has the strong stress on the third syllable: **electrician**. 5 syllable words: this word has the strong stress on the first syllable: **admin assistant**; these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **security guard, police officer**. 6 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the first syllable: **newspaper reporter**. 7 syllable word: this word has the strong stress on the fourth syllable: painter and **decorator**.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

5. Accountant, actor, admin assistant, artist, baker, builder, butcher, chauffeur, DJ, doctor, electrician, estate agent, factory worker, farmer, florist, gardener, greengrocer, hairdresser, head teacher, jeweller, lecturer, manager, mechanic, model, newspaper reporter, nurse, nursery nurse, optician, painter and decorator, pharmacist, plumber, police officer, receptionist, sales assistant, security guard, singer, soldier, teacher, train driver, travel agent.

6. 2 letters: DJ. 5 letters: actor, baker, model, nurse. 6 letters: artist, doctor, farmer, singer. 7 letters: builder, butcher, florist, manager, plumber, soldier, teacher. 8 letters: gardener, jeweller, lecturer, mechanic, optician. 9 letters: chauffeur. 10 letters: accountant, pharmacist. 11 letters: electrician, estate agent, greengrocer, hairdresser, head teacher, train driver, travel agent. 12 letters: nursery nurse, receptionist. 13 letters: factory worker, police officer, security guard. 14 letters: admin assistant, sales assistant. 17 letters: newspaper reporter. 19 letters: painter and decorator.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

### Lesson Questions:

1. Plumber.

2. Florist.

3. Answers will vary. For example, most important jobs: doctor, nurse, police officer, teacher, farmer, etc.; least important jobs: DJ, model, etc.

4. DJ.

5. Estate agent.

6. Chauffeur, train driver.

7. Answers will vary. For example: a) manager, actor, DJ, doctor, optician, accountant, etc. b) admin assistant, nurse, pharmacist, travel agent, etc. c) artist, factory worker, nursery nurse, sales assistant, etc.

8. Jeweller.

9. Answers will vary.

10. Model.

11. Gardener.

12. Baker.

13. Answers will vary.

14. Answers will vary. For example, practical skills: builder, factory worker, farmer, plumber, gardener, police officer, etc.; intellectual skills: doctor, head teacher, lecturer, manager, newspaper reporter, optician, teacher, etc.

### Home:

#### General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 12 words have 1 syllable: house, light, flat, door, stairs, wall, fridge, hall, floor, sink, bed, bath. b) 16 words have 2 syllables: carpet, bathroom, bedroom, cooker, cupboard, garden, fireplace, kitchen, garage, freezer, ceiling, sideboard, toilet, shower, sofa, wardrobe. c) 6 words have 3 syllables: apartment, detached house, bungalow, dining room, living room, dining chair. d) 4 words have 4 syllables: washing machine, radiator, television, dining table. e) 2 words have 5 syllables: DVD player, semi-detached house.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **carpet, bathroom, bedroom, cooker, cupboard, garden, fireplace, kitchen, garage, freezer, ceiling, sideboard, toilet, shower, sofa, wardrobe**. 3 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **dining room, bungalow, living room, dining chair**; this word has the strong stress on the middle syllable: **apartment**; this word has the strong stress on the last syllable: detached **house**. 4 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **washing machine, radiator, television, dining table**. 5 syllable words: this word has the strong stress on the third syllable: DVD player; this word has the strong stress on the last syllable: semi-detached **house**.

5. Apartment, bath, bathroom, bed, bedroom, bungalow, carpet, ceiling, cooker, cupboard, detached house, dining chair, dining room, dining table, door, DVD player, fireplace, flat, floor, freezer, fridge, garage, garden, hall, house, kitchen, light, living room, radiator, semi-detached house, shower, sideboard, sink, sofa, stairs, television, toilet, wall, wardrobe, washing machine.

6. 3 letters: bed. 4 letters: bath, door, flat, hall, sink, sofa, wall. 5 letters: floor, house, light, stairs. 6 letters: carpet, cooker, fridge, garage, garden, shower, toilet. 7 letters: bedroom, ceiling, freezer, kitchen. 8 letters: bathroom, bungalow, cupboard, radiator, wardrobe. 9 letters: apartment, DVD player, fireplace, sideboard. 10 letters: dining room, living room, television. 11 letters: dining chair, dining table. 13 letters: detached house. 14 letters: washing machine. 17 letters: semi-detached house.

7. See answer to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

### Lesson Questions:

1. Stairs.

2. Hall.

3. a) Door, floor, b) sink, c) hall, wall, d) house, e) light, f) fridge.

4. Answers will vary. Suggested answer: flat, apartment, bungalow, house, semi-detached house, detached house.

5. Cupboard.

6. Dining room.

7. Kitchen.

8. Radiators.

9. Carpet.

10. Garden.

11. Ceiling.

12. Bath.

13. Answers will vary. Suggested answers: a) carpet, ceiling, cupboard, door, DVD player, fireplace, floor, wall, radiator, sofa, television, light. b) bath, ceiling, door, floor, light, wall, shower, sink, radiator. c) ceiling, cooker, cupboard, door, floor, freezer, fridge, light, radiator, sideboard, sink, wall, washing machine. d) carpet, ceiling, dining chair, dining table, door, fireplace, floor, light, wall, radiator. e) bed, carpet, ceiling, door, DVD player, floor, light, radiator, television, wall, wardrobe.

14. Walls.

### Free Time:

### General Questions:

1. Answers will vary.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

2. Answers will vary.

3. a) 5 words have 1 syllable: tent, park, sport, golf, beach. b) 19 words have 2 syllables: tennis, fishing, cooking, camping, hobby, hiking, picnic, hotel, cycling, rugby, skiing, climbing, swimming, reading, weekend, football, café, playground, jogging. c) 10 words have 3 syllables: swimming pool, internet, cinema, volleyball, sleeping bag, holiday, theatre, bowling club, sunbathing, basketball. d) 6 words have 4 syllables: relaxation, computer game, leisure centre, watching TV, safari park, amusement park.

4. 2 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable, apart from hotel: **tennis, fishing, cooking, camping, hobby, hiking, picnic, cycling, rugby, skiing, climbing, swimming, reading, weekend, football, café, playground, jogging**. 3 syllable words: all of the words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **swimming pool, internet, cinema, volleyball, sleeping bag, holiday, theatre, bowling club, sunbathing, basketball**. 4 syllable words: these words have the strong stress on the first syllable: **watching TV, leisure centre**; these words have the strong stress on the second syllable: **computer game, safari park, amusement park**; this word has the strong stress on the third syllable: **relaxation**.

5. Amusement park, basketball, beach, bowling club, café, camping, cinema, climbing, computer game, cooking, cycling, fishing, football, golf, hiking, hobby, holiday, hotel, internet, jogging, leisure centre, playground, park, picnic, reading, relaxation, rugby, safari park, skiing, sleeping bag, sport, sunbathing, swimming, swimming pool, tennis, tent, theatre, volleyball, watching TV, weekend.

6. 4 letters: café, golf, park, sport, tent. 5 letters: beach, hobby, hotel, rugby. 6 letters: cinema, hiking, picnic, skiing, tennis. 7 letters: camping, cooking, cycling, fishing, holiday, jogging, reading, theatre, weekend. 8 letters: climbing, football, internet, swimming. 10 letters: basketball, playground, relaxation, safari park, sunbathing, volleyball, watching TV. 11 letters: bowling club, sleeping bag. 12 letters: computer game, swimming pool. 13 letters: amusement park, leisure centre.

7. See answers to number 5 above.

8. Answers will vary.

### Lesson Questions:

1. Safari park.

2. a) Park, b) sport, c) cooking, d) hotel, e) beach, f) tent.

3. Answers will vary. Suggested answer: basketball, climbing, volleyball, hiking, football, golf, jogging, leisure centre, playground, park, rugby, skiing, sport, swimming, swimming pool, tennis, cycling.

4. Amusement park, beach, bowling club, café, cinema, hotel, leisure centre, playground, park, theatre, swimming pool, tent, safari park.

5. Reading.

6. Camping.

7. Relaxation.

8. Answers will vary. Suggested answers: a) basketball, bowling club, café, cinema, computer game, cooking, hobby, hotel, internet, leisure centre, reading, relaxation, swimming, swimming pool, theatre, watching TV. b) volleyball, beach, camping, climbing, cooking, cycling, fishing, football, golf, hiking, hobby, jogging, playground, park, picnic, reading, relaxation, rugby, safari park, skiing, sleeping bag, sport, sunbathing, swimming, tennis, tent, amusement park.

9. Weekend.

10. Computer game.

11. a) Cinema, b) theatre.

12. Leisure centre.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

13. Watching TV.

14. a) Basketball, climbing, cycling, fishing, football, golf, rugby, skiing, tennis, volleyball. b) Answers will vary.

### Lesson Tests:

#### Town:

A) The syllable with the strong stress is marked in **bold**: a) **post** office (3 syllables). b) **library** (2 syllables). c) **bakery** (3 syllables). d) **office** (2 syllables). e) public **toilets** (4 syllables).

B) 1. d), 2. a), 3. c).

C) 1. b) is different because the other words are shops or stores. 2. a) is different because the other words are connected with sport or exercise. 3. c) is different because the other words are things you could find in the street. 4. b) is different because the other words are places of worship.

D) Verb form: present perfect. 1. have. 2. Alex. 3. to meet. 4. have. 5. Jon. 6. haven't.

E) Verb form: future forms. 7. When. 8. Friday. 9. Will. 10. it. 11. Saturday. 12. won't.

#### Food and Drink:

A) a) milk. b) bread. c) cheese. d) fruit. e) chocolate. f) wine.

B) 1. eat. 2. can. 3. himself. 4. going. 5. just.

C) 1. cheese. 2. bread. 3. meat. 4. chips. 5. egg. 6. rice. 7. nut.

D) Verb form: present simple. 1. is. 2. bread. 3. Is. 4. it. 5. best. 6. isn't.

E) Verb form: first conditional. 7. What. 8. put on weight. 9. Will. 10. will. 11. lose weight. 12. No.

#### Shopping:

A) 1. e) groceries. 2. d) escalator. 3. a) manager. 4. f) checkout. 5. b) supermarket. 6. c) promotion.

B) 1. looked, everywhere, shop, tin, vegetable, soup, can't, find, anywhere. 2. Jan, leaving, car park, finished, shopping. 3. take, lift, fifth, floor. 4. Simon, visiting, new, shopping, centre, St. Mark's Road.

C) 1. price. 2. pence. 3. receipt. 4. bag. 5. pounds. 6. till. 7. sale.

D) Verb form: present simple. 1. Who. 2. is. 3. a small Italian restaurant. 4. she. 5. Is. 6. No.

E) Verb form: past simple. 7. use. 8. My. 9. Did you use. 10. did. 11. to. 12. didn't.

#### Health:

A) 1. **headache**. 2. **accident**. 3. **illness**. 4. **infection**. 5. **emergency**. 6. **ambulance**.

B) 1. is sitting. 2. is. 3. is going, visit. 4. phoned, make.

C) 1. The odd one out is **appointment**, because the other words are people. 2. The odd one out is **allergy**, because the other words are places. 3. The odd one out is **plaster**, because the other words are health problems. 4. The odd one out is **health**, because the other words all begin with the letter "p".

D) Verb form: modal verbs. 1. does. 2. Tomorrow. 3. Does. 4. does. 5. have to take. 6. doesn't.

E) Verb form: past continuous. 7. was. 8. Ella. 9. telling. 10. she. 11. Was. 12. No.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

### Transport:

- A) 1. We've cancelled our flight because our daughter is ill. 2. Oliver was crossing the road when he was hit by a bus.  
B) 1. is driving. 2. arrive, will. 3. cycle, get. 4. show.  
C) The correct stress pattern is a).  
D) Verb form: past simple. 1. do. 2. flew. 3. Did. 4. did. 5. go to. 6. No.  
E) Verb form: present simple. 7. When or What time. 8. At. 9. you. 10. I. 11. Do. 12. don't.

### Family:

- A) 1. uncle. 2. sister, cousin. 3. nephew. 4. aunt, mum/mother.  
B) 1. Incorrect. It should be: "**The whole family has** decided to go on holiday to Florida next year." 2. Correct.  
3. Incorrect. It should be: "My sister was walking to the **city museum** with her children when she saw a **fox**."  
4. Incorrect. It should be: "Jenna's aunt and uncle visited us in **May** because they wanted to see our new baby."  
C) Answers will vary. Suggested answer: father, fiancée, girl, grandchild, husband, niece, partner, wife.  
D) Verb form: modal verbs. 1. Whose. 2. Your. 3. my. 4. they. 5. Should. 6. shouldn't.  
E) Verb form: present continuous. 7. is. 8. Playing. 9. Is. 10. is. 11. Roberto's daughter. 12. No.

### Clothes:

- A) 1. dress. 2. trousers. 3. uniform. 4. jacket. 5. glasses. 6. tie. 7. blouse.  
B) 1. b) I wear glasses because I'm short-sighted. 2. d) We'll have a clearout of our wardrobe to see what we can give away to charity. 3. a) Stephen has to wear a blue and grey uniform every day for his job as a security guard.  
4. c) If you wear a suit and tie to the interview you'll make an excellent impression.  
C) 1. been. 2. but.  
D) Verb form: past continuous. 1. was wearing. 2. was. 3. wearing. 4. he was. 5. Was. 6. wasn't wearing.  
E) Verb form: present perfect. 7. have you always liked. 8. tops from Marks and Spencer. 9. Have. 10. have. 11. always. 12. I haven't always.

### Work:

- A) i) 1. Gerry, 2. hates, 3. working, 4. part-time, 5. dad's, 6. furniture, 7. business. ii) 1. friend, 2. Jo, 3. been, 4. unemployed, 5. last, 6. August.  
B) 1. jeweller. 2. chauffeur. 3. estate agent. 4. builder. 5. nurse. 6. teacher. 7. factory worker. 8. actor. 9. hairdresser. 10. train driver. 11. accountant. 12. DJ.  
C) 1. Edward (second time). 2. was. 3. is. 4. the.  
D) Verb form: present continuous. 1. hoping to get promoted. 2. At the end. 3. Is. 4. Yes. 5. hoping to get. 6. she isn't.  
E) Verb form: modal verbs. 7. What. 8. pay rise. 9. Do. 10. do. 11. I. 12. don't.

### Home:

- A) bath, bathroom, bungalow, carpet, ceiling, cooker, cupboard, door, fireplace, freezer, fridge.  
B) 1. door, floor. 2. stairs. 3. light. 4. house. 5. shower. 6. hall, wall.

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# Talk a Lot

## Answers

C) 1. showed. 2. machine. 3. you'll. 4. before. 5. watching. 6. night.

D) Verb form: present perfect. 1. What. 2. Cutting the grass. 3. Has. 4. has. 5. Jason finished. 6. hasn't.

E) Verb form: present simple. 7. do you. 8. In. 9. you. 10. I do. 11. Do. 12. don't live.

### Free Time:

A) 1. camping. 2. theatre. 3. picnic. 4. climbing. 5. park. 6. swimming pool. 7. beach. 8. hotel. 9. reading. 10. café.  
11. cooking. 12. sleeping bag.

B) 1. c) Chester's son was playing golf badly yesterday afternoon with a few friends from his cousin's bowling club.  
2. a) I have seen Macbeth at this theatre five times. 3. d) Me, Jess and Casey are going to watch the tennis in the park. 4. b) I love going to the cinema with my friends, because we always have a good time.

C) Answers will vary. Suggested answer: camping, climbing, fishing, hiking, jogging, reading, sunbathing, swimming, tennis, volleyball.

D) Verb form: past simple. 1. did. 2. two weeks. 3. on. 4. we. 5. Did. 6. No.

E) Verb form: present continuous. 7. is. 8. Barney and Wanda are. 9. Are. 10. are. 11. Alex and Sue. 12. they aren't.

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