2 HARD TIMES

GRAMMAR

Narrative tenses (review) SB page 22

1 ★☆☆ **Circle the correct form of the verb.**

1 He *was / had been* tired because he *ran / had run* all the way home.
2 My mom *was / was being* angry because I *was watching / had watched* TV all afternoon.
3 My friends *finished / had finished* breakfast before I *arrived / was arriving*.
4 We *had waited / were waiting* for the concert to start for an hour when they *made / were making* the announcement.
5 My sister *was studying / had studied* French for six years before she *went / was going* to France.
6 We *were / had been* at the beach for about an hour when it *started / had started* to rain.

2 ★★☆ **Complete the sentences with the simple past or past continuous form of the verbs. Then match the sentences to the events.**

0 Her car *was driving* (drive) through a tunnel in Paris when it *crashed* (crash).
1 The ship _____ (sail) across the Atlantic Ocean when it _____ (hit) an iceberg.
2 People _____ (dance) in the streets after they _____ (hear) he was finally free.
3 People all over the world _____ (watch) on TV when Neil Armstrong _____ (step) on the moon.
4 The crowds _____ (wave) at the president when they _____ (hear) the gunfire.
5 While people in the neighboring town of Pripyat _____ (sleep), a nuclear reactor _____ (explode).
6 While Amelia Earhart _____ (work) one day, Captain Railey _____ (ask) her to fly to the U.K. from the U.S.

Events that shook the world

- ☐ **a** Chernobyl disaster (1986)
- ☐ **b** Apollo 11 (1969)
- ☐ **c** John F. Kennedy assassination (1963)
- ☒ **d** Death of Diana, Princess of Wales (1997)
- ☐ **e** Freedom for Nelson Mandela (1990)
- ☐ **f** Sinking of the *Titanic* (1912)
- ☐ **g** First woman to fly across the Atlantic (1928)

3 ★★☆ **Complete the sentences. Use the past perfect and the simple past once in each sentence.**

Yesterday afternoon I had a guitar lesson.

0 When I *had finished* (finish) my guitar lesson, I *walked* (walk) home.
1 We _____ (have) dinner after I _____ (arrive) home.
2 I _____ (do) the dishes after we _____ (eat) dinner.
3 After I _____ (finish) the dishes, I _____ (call) my friend Tina.
4 I _____ (do) my homework after I _____ (speak) to Tina.
5 When I _____ (finish) my homework, I _____ (watch) a movie.

4 ★★★ **What did you do yesterday? Write similar sentences as in Exercise 3 using the past perfect and the simple past.**

1 Yesterday afternoon I _____
2 After _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

used to SB page 25

5 ★☆☆ **Complete the sentences with verbs from the list.**

go (x2) | have | live | work (x2) | die | get up

In England in the nineteenth century …

1 Many children used to _____ in factories and mills.
2 They used to _____ very early in the morning.
3 They didn't use to _____ to school.
4 They used to _____ very long hours.
5 They didn't use to _____ good food to eat.
6 They didn't use to _____ on vacations.
7 They didn't use to _____ very long.
8 They used to _____ young.

6 ★★☆ **Complete the sentences about yourself with *used to* or *didn't use to.***

When I was five, …

1 I _____ go to a different school.
2 My mom _____ wake me up at 7 a.m.
3 I _____ eat cereal for breakfast.
4 I _____ walk to school.
5 I _____ have a lot of homework.
6 My dad _____ read me a bedtime story every night.

7 ★★★ **Tony is asking Anna about her elementary school. Write the questions. Then match the questions to the answers.**

0 Which / school / go / to
Which school did you use to go to?
1 wear / school uniform
_____
2 have / a lot of homework
_____
3 study / English
_____
4 study / any other languages
_____
5 What / favorite / subject
_____

a It used to be math. ☐
b Yes, I used to study French. ☐
c Yes, I used to be really good at it. ☐
d I used to go to Lincoln Elementary School. 0
e No, I used to wear my regular clothes. ☐
f No, I didn't. Our teacher didn't use to give us much. ☐

GET IT RIGHT!

used to and *usually*

Learners sometimes confuse *used to* and *usually*. We use *used to* to refer to events that happened regularly in the past.

✓ *When I was in college, I **used to** work in a clothing store.*

We use *usually* to refer to events that happen regularly in the present. We do not use *used to* for this.

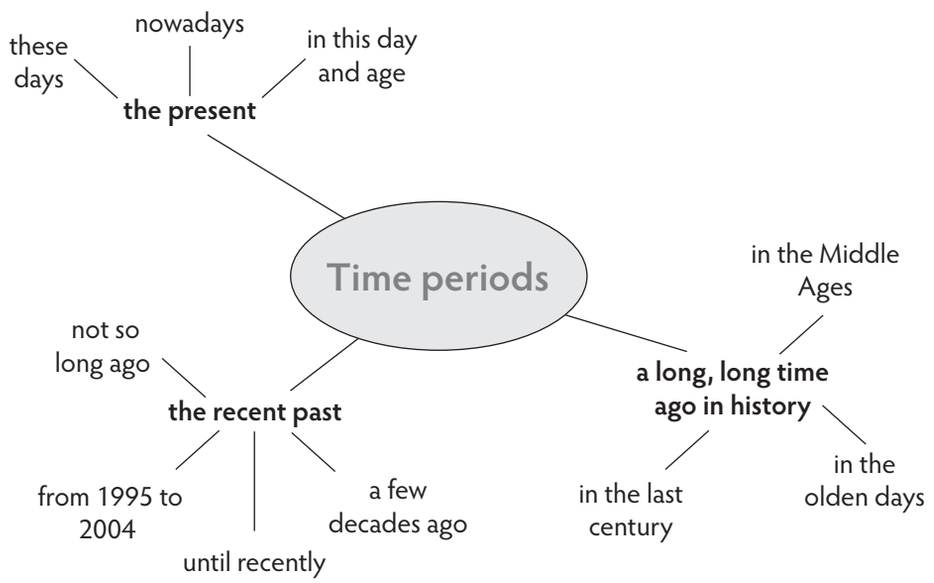
✓ *I **usually** go to the movies on Wednesdays because it's cheaper.*
✗ *I ~~used to~~ go to the movies on Wednesdays because it's cheaper.*

Complete the sentences with *used to* or *usually* and the verb in parentheses in the correct form: present tense or base form.

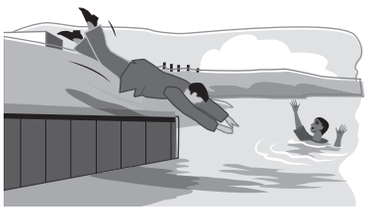
0 I *used to live* (live) in a really small town, and I really liked it.
1 We _____ (dance), (sing), and (put on) shows together when we were younger.
2 These days I _____ (go) to bed early.
3 They _____ (watch) TV on Wednesday evenings because that's when their favorite show is on.
4 Could you give us the 10 percent discount that we _____ (get) in the past?
5 He is more attractive than he _____ (be).
6 Do you _____ (wear) that funny hat?
7 She _____ (not work) late, but a big project is due tomorrow morning.
8 People _____ (not be) so busy in the old days.
9 That's the apartment where we _____ (live) before we bought our house.
10 People who _____ (get up) early often live longer.

VOCABULARY

Word list



Descriptive verbs


dive

flee

rage

scream

demolish

smash

grab

Key words in context

accuse	They **accused** him of lying.
break out	The fire **broke out** just after midnight.
catastrophe	What happened is a **catastrophe** for the whole country.
disaster	The earthquake was one of the worst **disasters** that ever happened in that area.
elderly	Our neighbor is a kind, **elderly** woman.
fight (a/the) fire	It was difficult to **fight the fire**. It was so big.
flame	There was a big fire; people could see the **flames** for miles.
fuel	Wood, coal, and gas are different kinds of **fuel**.
household	These days, most **households** have two or three TVs.
lose (one's) life	More than 20 people **lost their lives**, and many were injured.
mattress	There were not enough beds in the house, so they slept on an old **mattress** on the floor.
oxygen	For a fire to start, three things are needed: a spark, fuel, and **oxygen**.
spark	A **spark** from a campfire can easily start a big fire.
spread	The wind was strong, so the flames **spread** quickly.
take (someone) to court	If you don't pay on time, they might **take you to court**.

Descriptive verbs SB page 22

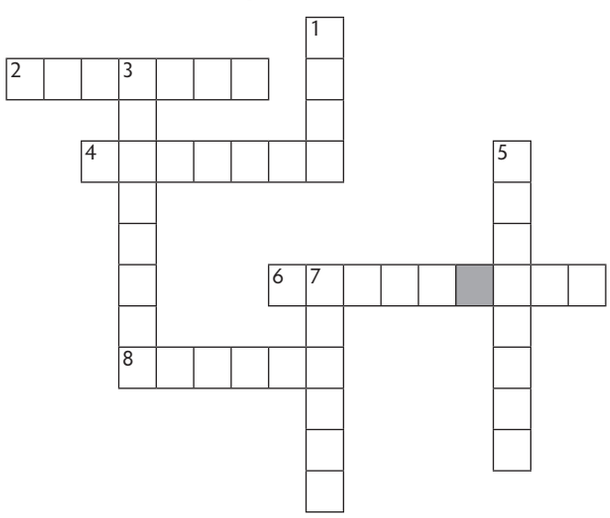
1 ★☆☆ **Complete the sentences with the words from the list in the correct form.**

~~rage~~ | dive | scream | demolish
grab | flee | smash

0 The fire *raged* for hours before they could get it under control.
1 The woman was leaning out of the window. She _____ for help.
2 The man _____ into the river to rescue the boy.
3 The building was unsafe after the fire, so its owners _____ it.
4 People _____ from the burning building.
5 The woman _____ her bag and some family photos before she ran out the door.
6 The man _____ the window to rescue the boy from the fire.

2 ★★☆ **Complete the crossword with synonyms of the underlined words in the sentences. Use descriptive verbs.**

1 Together we ran out of the burning building.
2 The girl broke the bedroom window.
3 "Help me," she cried out.
4 She quickly took hold of my hand.
5 Later, they decided to take down the building because it was unsafe.
6 They don't know why the fire started.
7 The fire was burning very strongly by the time the fire department arrived.
8 People were throwing themselves into the nearby river and swimming across it.



3 ★☆☆ **Unscramble the words about fire.**

1 a m e f l _____
2 a r k s p _____
3 g e n y o x _____
4 e u f l _____
5 a s t e r d i s _____
6 a s c a p h t r o t e _____

4 ★★☆ **Complete the sentences about a fire with the correct form of the phrases in the list. Then number the sentences in the order the events happened.**

flames | spread | fight a fire | break out
catastrophe | lose (someone's) life

a ☐ The fire department worked hard, but sadly three people _____ in the fire.
b ☐ 1 It was late at night when the fire *broke out*.
c ☐ The firemen _____ bravely.
d ☐ The newspapers reported it as a _____.
e ☐ It was a windy night, so the flames _____ quickly before the fire department arrived.
f ☐ A man walking his dog saw the _____ and called for help.

Time periods SB page 25

5 ★★☆ **Match the two sentence halves.**

1 In this day and age ☐ a not many people had color TV.
2 A few decades ago ☐ b there were two world wars.
3 In the last century ☐ c there was no electricity.
4 In the Middle Ages ☐ d most people have a smartphone.

6 ★★★ **Write your own sentences using the time phrases.**

1 In this day and age _____
2 A few decades ago _____
3 In the last century _____
4 Nowadays _____
5 Not so long ago _____
6 In the Middle Ages _____

Pronunciation

Initial consonant clusters with /s/

Go to page 118.

READING

1 REMEMBER AND CHECK **Read the sentences and mark them T (True) or F (False). Then check your answers in the article on page 21 of the Student's Book.**

1 The Great Fire of London started in a butcher shop. ☐
2 The wind was blowing from the west. ☐
3 The fire started in a wealthy area of the city. ☐
4 Some people escaped by jumping into the river. ☐
5 Luckily, the wind changed direction. ☐
6 A lot of people lost their lives, but not many buildings were destroyed. ☐

2 Look at the photo. Which century do you think the girl lived in? How old do you think she is?

3 Now read the autobiography and check your answers.

4 Scan the text and find three more words that show life was hard.

overcrowded _____ _____ _____

My name's Ellen, and I grew up in Manchester, England, in the 19th century during the Industrial Revolution. I was born in 1853, and at that time, Manchester had 108 cotton mills. It was called Cottonopolis.

Life wasn't easy for children in those days, and most children were dead by the age of five. Some might say they were the lucky ones because they didn't have to go to work in a mill.

By 1853 most people had moved from the countryside to the city for work, and the city was dirty and overcrowded. Three or four families often lived in the same house. We lived in one room in the basement of a house. It was damp, dark, and cold, and we only had one bed. The toilet was outside in the street, and we had to share it with all our neighbors. There wasn't any running water in the house either. We didn't have any clean drinking water, and many people died from typhoid fever or cholera. My oldest brother died of typhoid two months before I was born. My family had only lived in the city for a year, and my mother wanted to move back to the countryside. My father decided they should stay in the city.

I was eight when I started to work at the cotton mill. The noise was terrible, and the air was filled with white dust from the cotton. I couldn't breathe, and I wanted to run away.

The mill was a dangerous place for children. I knew that. On my first day, a little boy died. He was sitting under the machines collecting all the waste when the accident happened. The managers were supposed to stop the machines for cleaning, but they never did. Why should they? Boys like him had very little value.

One morning, after working there only a few months, I had a terrible accident, too. I was very tired that morning. I had already worked for three hours when, for just a second, I closed my eyes, and that's when it happened. A woman grabbed me and pulled me away from the machine, but it was too late. I had lost three fingers on my right hand. At the time I was happy about it. "Now I don't have to work anymore," I thought. But no, I was wrong. They found me another job – a job where I didn't need a hand.

5 Answer the questions.

1 Why was Manchester called Cottonopolis?

_____

2 How long had the family lived in Manchester when Ellen's brother died?

_____

3 Why did Ellen want to run away when she entered the mill?

_____

4 Where was the little boy working when he had the accident?

_____

5 How many hours had Ellen already worked when she had her accident?

_____

6 What happened to Ellen?

_____

GLOSSARY

Industrial Revolution the period of time during which work began to be done more by machines in factories than by hand at home

mill a factory where particular goods are produced

typhoid an infectious disease spread by dirty water and food

6 Do some internet research about your country. Find the answers to these questions and write a short paragraph.

1 Did children under the age of ten use to work in the 19th century?
2 What kind of jobs did they use to do?
3 Do they still work in your country today?
4 What kind of jobs do they do now?

DEVELOPING WRITING

A newspaper article

1 Read the outline for writing a newspaper article. Match the information to the parts of the article.

introduction | main body | conclusion | lead sentence | headline

1 _____ This paragraph answers the questions "what?," "where?," "when?," and "how?"

2 _____ This paragraph (or paragraphs) gives more details and background information. Action verbs are used to make the article interesting and more dramatic.

3 _____ This is like a title for the article and tries to catch the reader's attention.

4 _____ This is usually a memorable sentence to end the article.

5 _____ This is usually a short opening sentence that summarizes the article and answers the question "who?"

2 Now read the article and label it 1–5 for the parts from Exercise 1.

AUGUST 31, 1997

Tragedy in Paris

Princess Diana has died after a car crash.

Tragedy struck late last night as Princess Diana left the Ritz Hotel with Dodi al-Fayed. They were traveling in a car across Paris when, at 35 minutes after midnight, the car crashed in the Alma tunnel below the River Seine.

Photographers were chasing the car on motorcycles, and the driver of the car was driving very fast. They crashed into the wall of the tunnel. French radio reported that a spokesperson for the royal family expressed anger with press photographers who relentlessly followed Princess Diana.

Dodi al-Fayed and the driver died at the scene. The Princess and her bodyguard, Trevor Rees-Jones, were rushed to the hospital in an ambulance in the early hours of Sunday morning. Her bodyguard survived. Surgeons tried for two hours to save Diana's life, but she died at 3 a.m.

This morning, the world woke up to the shocking news that Princess Diana was dead.

3 Now read the news story again and find the answers to the questions. Write sentences.

1 Who?

_____

2 What?

_____

3 Where?

_____

4 When?

_____

5 How?

_____

4 Write an article for the school newspaper about a dramatic event in your town. This can be true or something that you make up. Ask yourself the questions in Exercise 3 and use the answers to plan your article. Write about 200 words.

CHECKLIST

- ☐ Use narrative tenses
- ☐ Follow the outline for an article
- ☐ Use action words
- ☐ Check spelling and punctuation

LISTENING

1 09 **Listen to a conversation about schools in Britain in the 19th century. Which subjects did children use to have to study? Circle A, B, or C.**

A math, reading, and writing **B** math, chemistry, and physics **C** reading, writing, and geography

2 09 **Listen again and match the sentence halves.**

1	Before 1870, only boys	a	playgrounds for boys and girls.
2	After 1870, all children	b	at 5 p.m.
3	They used to have separate	c	posters on the walls.
4	They didn't use to have any	d	used to go to school.
5	In the olden days, not many men	e	so they could walk home for lunch.
6	They didn't use to teach	f	used to become teachers.
7	They used to finish school	g	aged five to ten had to go to school.
8	They used to have a two-hour lunch break	h	geography in school.

DIALOGUE

1 **Put the lines in order to make a conversation between father and son.**

a	☐	DAD	No, the Millennium Bridge didn't use to be here either.
b	☐	DAD	Yes, it did. It used to be a power plant.
c	*1*	DAD	I used to walk along here every afternoon after school.
d	☐	DAD	It's completely changed. The Globe Theatre didn't use to be here.
e	☐	DAD	That's the Tate Modern. It's a big modern art gallery.
f	☐	SON	And what's that huge building over there?
g	☐	SON	Did it always use to look like that?
h	☐	SON	It didn't? What about this bridge?
i	☐	SON	Lucky you, Dad! Has much changed?

2 **Complete the dialogues with the phrases.**

use to watch | your favorite meal
the other children | used to play soccer
in those days | school lunches

1

TINA What did you use to do after school?

DAD I used to meet up with _____ in the neighborhood. If it was raining, we used to play board games indoors. If the weather was nice, we _____ in the park.

2

DEAN What kinds of shows did you _____, Grandma?

GRANDMA I liked movies, especially musicals. They weren't in color though. They were all in black and white _____.

3

TONY Did you use to take your lunch to school, Mom?

MOM No, I didn't. We used to get the _____. The menu was the same every week or every two weeks. I can still remember every single meal.

TONY What was _____?

MOM I can tell you my least favorite meal – beef, beets, and mashed potatoes.

Speaking part 1

Exam guide: Interview

In the First speaking exam, there will be two examiners and two candidates in the room. You will have a conversation with one of the examiners (the interlocutor). The other examiner (the assessor) will just listen. You will be examined on your ability to talk naturally to the examiner. Part 1 will last for 1½ minutes.

- First, the examiner will say:
  Good morning / afternoon / evening.
  My name is … and this is my colleague …
  And your names are?
- Then the examiner will ask you questions from certain categories, such as:
  1 People you know
  2 Things you like
  3 Places you go

1 Match the questions to the categories above. Write the number.

1	What's your favorite subject at school? Why do you like it?	2
2	Who are you most like in your family? Tell me about him/her.	
3	Do you like reading? What do you like to read? Why?	
4	Are there any nice places to go in your town? What are they? What makes them nice?	
5	Do you have a best friend? Tell me about him/her.	
6	Do you enjoy using the Internet in your free time? Why / Why not?	
7	Tell us about a good teacher you've had.	
8	Tell us about the things you like doing on the weekend.	
9	Where would you like to go on your next vacation? Why would you like to go there?	

Exam guide: Interview

- As well as answering the questions, you need to give some details and opinions. For example:
  Do you like reading?
  Yes, I love reading. I just finished a great horror story called "Anya's Ghost."
- Keep your answers short, but try to make them interesting.
- Ask the examiner to repeat the question if you need him/her to.
- Don't forget to speak clearly.

2 10 Now listen to the interview with a candidate. How well did she do? Grade her performance. Give her 1 star for "could do better," 2 stars for "good," and 3 stars for "excellent."

1	She gives the correct responses.	★	★★	★★★
2	Her voice is clear.	★	★★	★★★
3	Her word and sentence stress are good.	★	★★	★★★
4	She talks fluently.	★	★★	★★★
5	She uses good vocabulary.	★	★★	★★★
6	She sounds natural.	★	★★	★★★

3 Imagine you are an exam candidate yourself. Answer the questions from Exercise 1 and ask a friend to listen to you and grade your performance.

CONSOLIDATION

LISTENING

1 11 **Listen and circle A, B, or C.**

1 What does the girl not want to do when she graduates?
   - A make plans
   - B start working
   - C go to college

2 The girl says she could work in a factory …
   - A if the money is good.
   - B for a short time.
   - C for a long time.

3 Why does the girl not want to be like her father?
   - A He works evenings and weekends.
   - B He doesn't like his job.
   - C He doesn't earn much money.

2 11 **Listen again and answer the questions.**

1 Why doesn't the girl want to go to college?

_____

2 What does she say about the job market right now?

_____

3 What kind of job does she want?

_____

4 Why does she think working in a factory could be OK?

_____

5 What does she think is good about a 9-to-5 job?

_____

GRAMMAR

3 **Circle the correct options.**

1 I *go* / *'m going* for a walk in the park every weekend.
2 Max and I *go* / *are going* for a walk tomorrow morning.
3 When I arrived, the place was empty. Everyone *went* / *had gone* home.
4 I used to *going* / *go* and play by the river every day.
5 In the future, life *is being* / *will be* very different from today.
6 The movie ended, so I *had gone* / *went* to bed.
7 Tomorrow I *'m meeting* / *meet* my friends in town.
8 Many years ago, my family *usually lived* / *used to live* in a very small apartment.

VOCABULARY

4 **Complete the sentences with one word.**

1 In this _____ and age, almost everyone knows how to use a computer.
2 I've _____ a resolution to never eat chocolate again.
3 She only started working here last month, but she's already gotten _____.
4 I want to travel. I don't want to get married and settle _____.
5 Is this song from the 1970s or the 1980s? Well, it's a song from a few _____ ago, anyway.
6 He went to college and got a _____ in math.
7 The firemen _____ the fire for hours before they managed to put it out.
8 As you get older, it becomes harder to _____ your ways.
9 The house was old and dangerous, so the city _____ it.
10 The post office said it could take _____ to two weeks to deliver the package.

5 **Match the sentence halves.**

1 When he reached the age of 63, ☐
2 The fire broke out because ☐
3 The flames spread very quickly ☐
4 When she stopped working, ☐
5 They were very scared, ☐
6 She decided to start a career ☐
7 It isn't a good idea to form ☐
8 My friend didn't do very ☐
9 It's up to you. ☐
10 I was up late. ☐

a to the next building.
b well on the test, unfortunately.
c in banking.
d That's why I'm tired.
e he decided to retire from his job.
f she took up photography.
g You decide.
h bad habits.
i someone carelessly dropped a cigarette.
j and they screamed very loudly.

DIALOGUE

6 Complete the conversation with the phrases in the list.

don't be silly | where should I start
now that you mention it | you're the best
stuff like that | here we go
where have you been hiding | what's up

JOHNNY Hi, Sophie! I haven't seen you in a while. [1]_____?

SOPHIE Yeah, I know. I'm sorry. I've just had so much to do lately.

JOHNNY Oh, [2]_____ with the excuses. Like what?

SOPHIE [3]_____? Studying for finals, taking care of my brother …

JOHNNY Your brother? [4]_____ with him?

SOPHIE Didn't you hear? He had a pretty bad accident a few weeks ago. He was in the hospital for more than two weeks. He's home now. I have to take care of him in the afternoon when I get back from school.

JOHNNY Wow, Sophie. [5]_____. How do you manage to go to school *and* take care of a sick person?

SOPHIE Oh, [6]_____. There isn't much to it really. He can't get around very well, so I just have to get food and things, help him get dressed, [7]_____. Anyway, he's my little brother, so I want to help him. I'm sure you'd help someone in your family, too, if they needed you.

JOHNNY Well, [8]_____, I helped take care of my dad when he hurt himself a few years ago.

SOPHIE See? We all do things when we have to. And that's what I'm doing. It is tiring, though.

READING

7 Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Charles Dickens and "Hard Times"

Charles Dickens was one of the most famous and successful writers in England during the 19th century. He became very wealthy and once traveled to the U.S. to give talks. His books are still popular today, and many have been made into movies – *Great Expectations*, *Oliver Twist*, and *A Christmas Carol* are some well-known examples.

But Dickens' life was not always an easy one, especially when he was a small boy. His parents had problems with money, so in 1824 they sent young Charles, who had just turned 12 years old, to work in a factory. He had to stick labels onto bottles full of "blacking," a polish for cleaning shoes. He was paid six shillings a week – that's about £12.50 a week in today's money. He hated the place.

A short time later his father was sent to prison because he owed money. This happened to many people at that time. Then the family house was sold, and Charles' mother, brothers, and sisters went to live in the prison, too. Charles never forgot this period of his life. As an adult, he wanted people to know about the terrible conditions that children often had to work in. And when he started writing, his stories were full of people who suffered the things that he had gone through himself. In fact, one of his novels is called *Hard Times*.

1 There are movie versions of some of Charles Dickens' novels. ☐
2 Charles' parents sent him to the factory because they needed money. ☐
3 Charles was almost 13 when he went to work in the factory. ☐
4 Charles' work was to polish shoes. ☐
5 Charles went to live in a prison with his family. ☐
6 In his later life, Charles wanted to help improve the situation for children. ☐

WRITING

8 Write a short paragraph (100–120 words). Imagine you are 12-year-old Charles Dickens, working in the factory. Say what your work is like and how you feel.