

SOLUTIONS INTERMEDIATE 1
UNIT 1: GENERATIONS
1C

PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI

1B

Grammar

Past tense contrast

I can talk about the past using a variety of past tenses.

- 1 Complete the table with the *-ing* form, past simple and past participle form of the verbs.

Base form	<i>-ing</i> form	Past simple	Past participle
1 marry			
2 fight			
3 die			
4 meet			
5 retire			
6 think			
7 stop			
8 ride			
9 fall			
10 learn			

2 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 My parents **bought** / **were buying** a house just after they got married.
- 2 John **had got engaged** / **was getting engaged** before he left university.
- 3 Liam inherited a lot of money and **was emigrating** / **emigrated** to Australia.
- 4 **Did Pam phone** / **Had Pam phoned** while you **watched** / **were watching** television?
- 5 I opened the door and **stepped** / **had stepped** outside. It **rained** / **was raining**.
- 6 I didn't know where you were because you **weren't phoning** / **didn't phone**.
- 7 I **had** / **'d had** this watch for two years when the battery ran out.

3 Some of the verb forms and tenses in the sentences are incorrect. Rewrite them correctly. Tick the correct sentences.

1 Why **did you be** angry with Mary?

2 **Had you eaten** before you **went** out?

3 I **couldn't go** out until I **had did** my homework.

4 It **wasn't rain** when we **left** the house.

5 I **wasn't feeling** well this morning.

6 We **was eating** when you **phoned**.

7 Where **had** you lunch?

4 Write the negative and interrogative form of the sentences.

1 Jason had been to Italy.

Jason hadn't been to Italy.

Had Jason been to Italy?

2 Tom grew up in London.

3 Her parents split up last year.

4 Harry was living in Scotland.

5 Sally had eaten lunch.

5 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the past simple, past continuous or past perfect.

go out leave not listen lose shine snow

1 I couldn't pay for the pizzas because I _____
my money at home.

2 I put on my coat and _____.

3 You didn't understand the question because you
_____.

4 When we woke up, everything was white because it
_____ during the night.


5 I borrowed my brother's jacket because I _____
_____ mine.

6 It was a really cold day, but the sun _____.

6 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple, past continuous or past perfect.

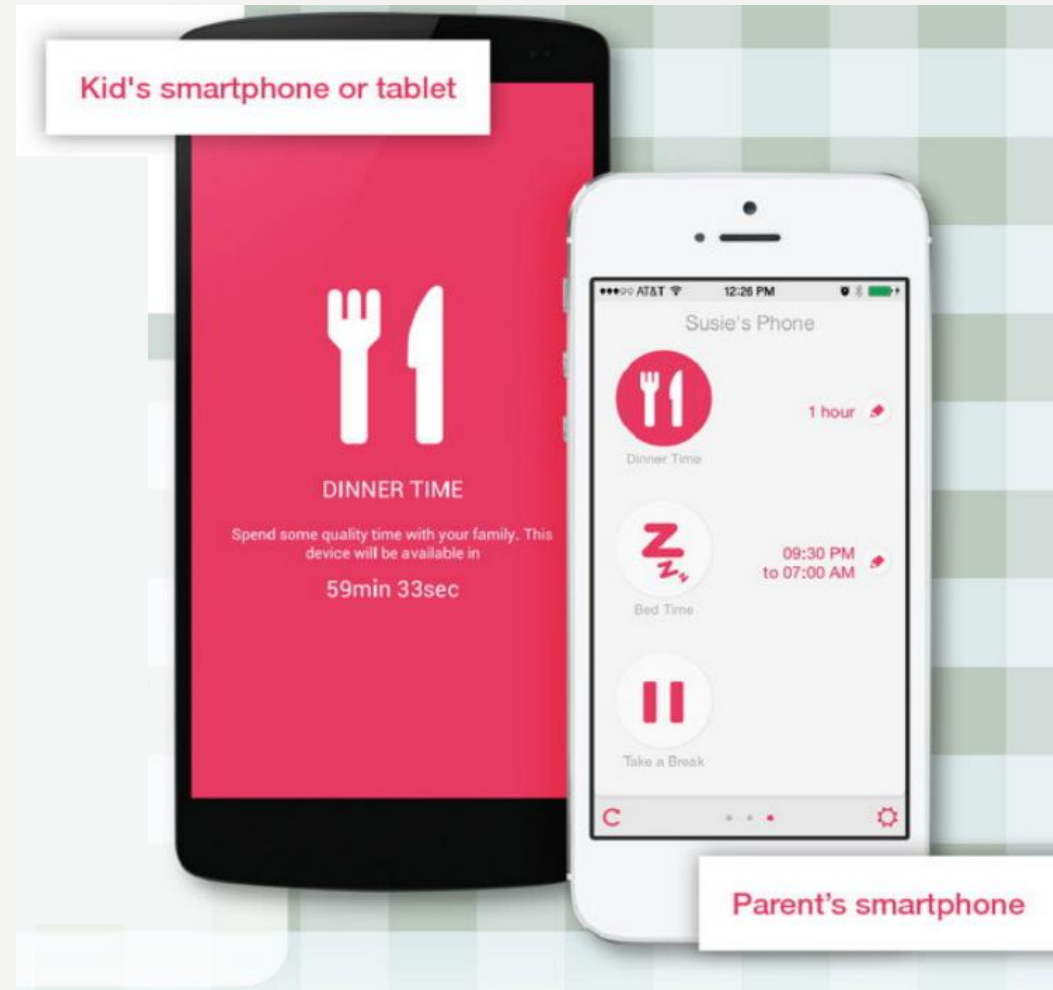
When Sarah Knauss ¹ _____ (die) on
30 December 1999, she ² _____ (live) in
Pennsylvania, USA,
where she ³ _____
(spend) all her life.
At the time of her
death, only one person
before her ⁴ _____
(live) longer. Sarah
⁵ _____ (have)
one daughter, who
⁶ _____ still
_____ (live)
when Sarah died.





**HOW DO YOU
MOSTLY TALK TO
YOUR FAMILY
MEMBER? IN A
NICE WAY OR NOT?**

1 **SPEAKING** Look at the photo. What do you think this app does? Why might some people need it?

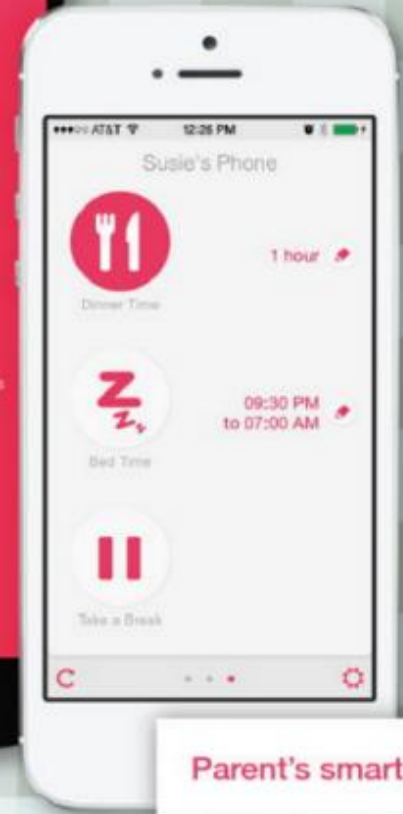


- 2 **SPEAKING** Read the text and check your answer to exercise 1. Do you think the app would increase or decrease the number of arguments in your family? Why?

Tablets for dinner?

An evening meal for all the family was once part of everyday life in British homes, but this tradition has almost disappeared. Some people blame technology: children and teenagers are so addicted to their phones and tablets that they do not want to stop playing with them, even at mealtimes. This causes a lot of arguments in families. But now, parents can get a free app called DinnerTime, which locks their children's devices at certain times of the day and night. During those times, the children are unable to access messages, games, or the internet. In theory, this means that parents and children can spend more time together, eating and chatting. But will it lead to happier families or more family arguments?

Kid's smartphone or tablet



Parent's smartphone

3 **VOCABULARY** In pairs, check the meaning of the adjectives below. Which describe a positive attitude? Which describe a negative attitude?

Attitude (adjectives) accusing aggressive arrogant bitter
calm complimentary enthusiastic grateful miserable
nostalgic optimistic pessimistic sarcastic sympathetic urgent



URGENT





SARCASTIC





MISERABLE





ACCUSING





ARROGANT





**IN HOW MANY WAYS
CAN YOU EXPRESS THIS
SENTENCE?**


SHE IS HERE.

Listening Strategy


Sometimes, the words alone do not fully express the speaker's intention. You need to pay attention to the tone of voice as well. For example, an urgent tone of voice suggests that the speaker is giving a warning.

4  1.09 Read the **Listening Strategy**. Then listen and underline the adjective which best matches the speaker's attitude. Use their tone of voice to help you.

- 1 arrogant / pessimistic / confident
- 2 aggressive / miserable / sarcastic
- 3 calm / complimentary / optimistic
- 4 accusing / enthusiastic / sympathetic
- 5 grateful / optimistic / sympathetic
- 6 aggressive / bitter / urgent

5  **1.10** **SPEAKING** Listen and compare two different ways of saying the sentences. Then, in pairs, say a sentence in one of the two ways. Can your partner guess the adjective?

- 1 'Thanks, Andy. That's really helpful.' (first grateful, then sarcastic)
- 2 'Our train leaves in ten minutes.' (first calm, then urgent)
- 3 'You and your sister always argued during dinner.' (first nostalgic, then accusing)
- 4 'You need to stop and think about what's happened.' (first sympathetic, then aggressive)
- 5 'I think we'll win one or two of our matches.' (first optimistic, then pessimistic)


6  1.11 Listen to four speakers. In pairs, try to agree which speaker sounds:

a urgent ____

b calm ____

c enthusiastic ____

d arrogant ____

7  **1.11** Listen again. Match sentences A–E with speakers 1–4. Use the tone of voice to help you. There is one extra sentence.

- A The speaker is giving advice about winning family arguments. ____
- B We learn how a bad argument had a positive result for the speaker. ____
- C The speaker is advertising a course for families who want to argue less. ____
- D The speaker is persuading somebody to attend a family reunion. ____
- E The speaker describes how a relative lost his job because of a family argument. ____

8 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Decide which of these topics is most likely to cause arguments in your family and why. Are there any others you can think of?

doing chores

doing schoolwork

staying out late

sharing a family computer

what to watch on TV

when to watch TV

too much time spent on social media and games

what to eat

9 SPEAKING Compare your ideas with the class.
Find the topic which causes the most family arguments.

1B

Past tense contrast

1 Choose the correct past tenses to complete the text.

I ¹**started / had started** my own business in 2006. I ²**left / had left** university the year before and ³**worked / was working** for a large supermarket, but I ⁴**had felt / felt** very bored with my job. One day, while I ⁵**helped / was helping** a friend to design his website, I suddenly ⁶**realised / had realised** that I could earn some money from my website design skills. I ⁷**was doing / had done** a short web design course before I ⁸**went / was going** to university and ⁹**was really enjoying / had really enjoyed** it. My business ¹⁰**was growing / grew** very quickly and, in 2008, I ¹¹**left / was leaving** my supermarket job and ¹²**started / was starting** to work full-time as a website designer.

2 The underlined verbs are in the wrong tense. Rewrite the sentences using the correct past tense.

1 While she was studying German at university, she was meeting her future husband.

2 Before they had left the house, they had closed all the windows.

3 We were walking to the bus stop and took the first bus into town.

4 Jon didn't buy any coffee earlier, so they drank tea.

5 They finished their meal and then had watched a film on TV.

6 It rained and the streets were dark and cold.

7 I got my first job before I was leaving school.

8 Stella was listening to some music when she had heard a noise outside.

3 a Complete the sentences with your own ideas. On a separate piece of paper, write one clue for each sentence.

- 1 Before I left home this morning, I had already ...
- 2 I hadn't ... before I got home yesterday.
- 3 I was ... at half past nine last night.
- 4 I was ... at eight o'clock this morning.
- 5 Last weekend, I ...
- 6 Yesterday I ...

1 two cups

2 text

3 watch

4 sister

5 play

6 music

3 b **SPEAKING** Read your partner's clues and try to guess their sentences.

I think before you left home this morning, you had already drunk two cups of coffee.

No! Before I left home this morning, I had already broken two cups!

**ASSIGNMENT:
WORKBOOK 1C
LISTENING(PAMPHLET)**

DEADLINE: SUNDAY