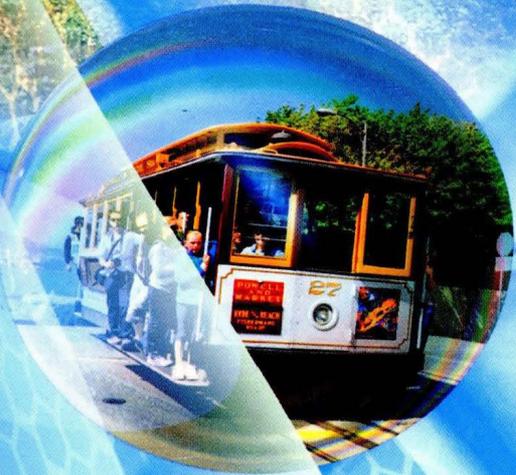


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Vocabulary

Musical genres and instruments

1 Reorder the letters and write the instruments.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ultef | <u>flute</u> |
| 1 opani | _____ |
| 2 dorcerre | _____ |
| 3 haseonxop | _____ |
| 4 ritaug | _____ |
| 5 mertupt | _____ |
| 6 sdurm | _____ |

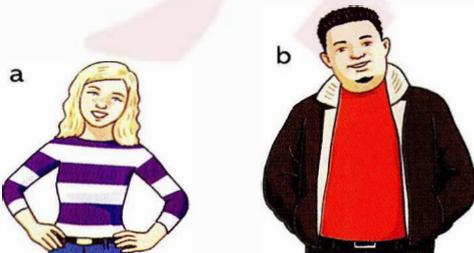
2 1.02 Listen and put the types of music in the correct order.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-------------|-----|
| 1 reggae | <u>a</u> | 4 classical | ___ |
| 2 heavy metal | ___ | 5 rock | ___ |
| 3 hip-hop | ___ | 6 pop | ___ |

3 And you? What is your favorite type of music? Who is your favorite singer / band?

Physical descriptions

4 Complete the descriptions of the two friends.



beard black blue brown curly freckles
 overweight short shoulder-length
 slim tall wavy

- a She's short and slim. She has
 1 _____, 2 _____, blond hair,
 and 3 _____ eyes. She has 4 _____ on
 her nose.
- b He's 5 _____ and a little 6 _____.
 He has short, 7 _____, 8 _____ hair, and
 9 _____ eyes. He has a 10 _____.

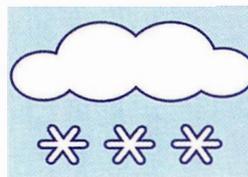
5 And you? Write a short description of yourself and one person in your family.

I'm tall and ...
 My brother is short and ...

The weather

6 Match the words with the symbols.

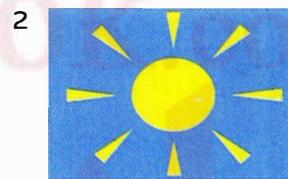
cloudy freezing raining
 snowing sunny windy



It's snowing.



It's _____.



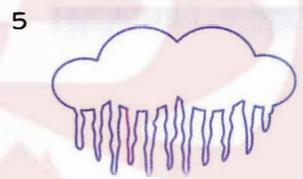
It's _____.



It's _____.



It's _____.



It's _____.

7 And you? What is the weather like today? What was it like yesterday?

Movies

8 Match the movies with the definitions.

action movie ___ fantasy movie ___ love story ___
 comedy ___ horror movie ___ cartoon 1

- a movie with animated characters
- a very frightening movie with monsters
- a funny movie
- a movie about an imaginary world
- a movie about relationships and romance
- a movie with a lot of fast and exciting events

9 And you? What's your favorite type of movie? Why?

Food and drink

10 Complete the food and drink words.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| c _ a _ r _ r _ o _ t _ s | 7 s _ _ d _ _ |
| 1 ch _ _ _ s _ _ | 8 b _ _ n _ _ n _ _ |
| 2 w _ _ t _ _ r | 9 ch _ _ c _ _ l _ _ t _ _ |
| 3 y _ _ g _ _ r t | 10 _ _ p p l _ _ |
| 4 ch _ _ c k _ _ n | 11 m _ _ l k |
| 5 h _ _ m | 12 br _ _ _ d |
| 6 p _ _ t _ _ t _ _ _ s | 13 t _ _ m _ _ t _ _ _ s |

11 And you? What's your favorite food? What food don't you like?

Transportation

12 Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle. What is the mystery form of transportation?



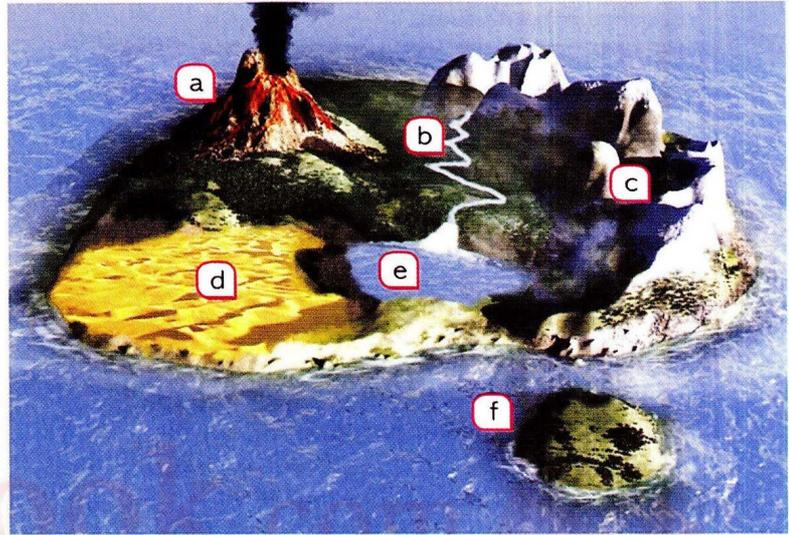
Mystery word: _____

13 And you? What forms of transportation do you often / never use?

Geography

14 Match words 1-6 with the geographical features a-f.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| 1 desert | d | 4 island | ___ |
| 2 lake | ___ | 5 volcano | ___ |
| 3 mountain | ___ | 6 river | ___ |



15 And you? Can you name an example for each geographical feature?

Feelings and emotions

16 Look at the faces. Choose the correct answers.



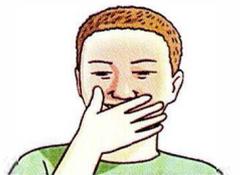
excited / fed up



1 angry / bored



2 happy / sad



3 embarrassed / annoyed



4 confident / frightened



5 nervous / proud

17 And you? How do you feel today?

Grammar

Simple present / Present progressive

1 Complete the sentences with the simple present or present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.



- a Lucas usually goes (go) to school on Tuesday morning, but today his class ¹ _____ (visit) a museum. They ² _____ (study) Inca culture in history this semester, and they ³ _____ (look) at ancient Inca objects at the moment.
- b Sarah and Lily ⁴ _____ (go) to the movies every Saturday. They usually ⁵ _____ (watch) action movies, but today they ⁶ _____ (watch) a cartoon.
- c A ⁷ _____ (you / play) the guitar?
 B No, I don't. But I ⁸ _____ (have) piano lessons twice a week.
 A ⁹ _____ (like) classical music?
 B No, I don't. I ¹⁰ _____ (prefer) rock music.
- d A ¹¹ _____ (Juan / play) any sports on the weekend?
 B Yes, he does. He often ¹² _____ (play) soccer.
 A ¹³ _____ (he / play) today?
 B No, he isn't. It ¹⁴ _____ (rain). He ¹⁵ _____ (watch) TV at the moment.

2 Write answers to the questions that are true for you.

- How do you usually travel to school?
- How often do you go to the movies?
- Do you like action movies?
- What sports do you play every week?
- Are you playing sports now?
- What are you doing?

be: Simple past

3 Oscar Wide is a sports journalist. Write questions about his day yesterday. Then look at his schedule and answer the questions.

- 8 a.m. Breakfast interview with Victoria Azarenka at the Elite Café in New York
- 10:30 a.m. JFK Airport – New York
- 11:30 a.m. Airplane to New Orleans
- 1:30 p.m. Lunch with Terri Ray of *Sports World* (the Stella restaurant)
- 4 p.m. Visit Superdome Stadium (American football) with Terri
- 6 p.m. Monteleone Hotel
- 8:30 p.m. New Orleans Saints vs. Atlanta Falcons football game – Superdome, New Orleans

Oscar / be / in New Orleans / at 8 a.m. yesterday?

Was Oscar in New Orleans at 8 a.m. yesterday? No, he wasn't. He was in New York.

- Who / be / Oscar with / at 8 a.m.?

- Where / be / they?

- What time / be / Oscar at the airport?

- Where / be / Oscar and Terri Ray / at 1:30 p.m.?

- They / be / in the restaurant / at 4:15 p.m.?

- Where / be / the Saints vs. Falcons game?

Simple past

4 Complete the text with the affirmative or negative simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

A day in my life

Sandra Carroll – Actress, currently performing in *The Lion King*, The Minskoff Theatre, New York



I didn't get up (not get up) late yesterday, for a change. I ¹ _____ (get up) at about 9 a.m. After breakfast, I ² _____ (write) e-mails and then I ³ _____ (play) my guitar. At lunchtime, I ⁴ _____ (meet) my friend, Kate. It was a lovely day, so we ⁵ _____ (not eat) lunch in a café. We ⁶ _____ (buy) some sandwiches and we ⁷ _____ (eat) them in Central Park. After lunch, I ⁸ _____ (go) shopping in Greenwich Village. After that, I ⁹ _____ (walk) to the theater and I ¹⁰ _____ (start) work at 5 p.m. After the show, I ¹¹ _____ (not have) dinner with the other actors. I was really tired, so I ¹² _____ (not walk) home; I ¹³ _____ (take) a taxi, and then I ¹⁴ _____ (watch) my favorite TV show in bed.

5 Write questions about Sandra using the simple past. Then answer the questions.

What time / Sandra get up / yesterday?
What time did Sandra get up yesterday?
She got up at about 9 a.m.

- 1 What / she do / after breakfast?

- 2 Who / she meet / at lunchtime?

- 3 What / they buy for lunch?

- 4 Where / they have lunch?

- 5 Where / she go shopping?

- 6 What time / Sandra start work?

- 7 How / she get home last night?

6 Complete the text with the simple past form of the verbs in the box.

appear become not become come
 go not have make not speak start

Alfred Hitchcock

Alfred Hitchcock was a great English movie director. He came from London and he ¹ _____ making movies in England in the 1920s and 30s. His early movies ² _____ any color – they were black and white. It was “The Silent Era” of movie history and actors ³ _____. Hitchcock ⁴ _____ to the U.S. in 1939, and he lived there until his death in 1980, but he ⁵ _____ a U.S. citizen until 1955. In Hollywood, he ⁶ _____ one of the most famous directors of the 20th century and he ⁷ _____ 27 movies there, including *Psycho* and *The Birds*. Hitchcock is also well known because he ⁸ _____ for a few seconds in most of his movies.



7 Read the answers. Complete the questions.

When did Alfred Hitchcock make his first movies?

Alfred Hitchcock made his first movies in the 1920s and 30s.

- 1 Where _____?
 He came from London.
- 2 When _____?
 He went to the U.S. in 1939.
- 3 When _____?
 He became a U.S. citizen in 1955.
- 4 How many movies _____?
 He made 27 movies in Hollywood.

some / any with countable / uncountable nouns

8 What food and drink is there in the cart? Check (✓) or cross (X) the food items, then write a sentence about each item.



- chicken There isn't any chicken.
- carrots There are some carrots.
- 1 yogurt _____
- 2 eggs _____
- 3 cheese _____
- 4 orange juice _____
- 5 tomatoes _____
- 6 bread _____

9 Now write questions and short answers about the food and drink in the cart.

milk?
"Is there any milk?" "Yes, there is."

- 1 cookies? _____
- 2 eggs? _____
- 3 water? _____
- 4 potatoes? _____
- 5 ham? _____
- 6 tomatoes _____

a lot of / much / many / a little / a few

10 Choose the correct answers.

There isn't many / much sugar in this coffee.

- 1 These vegetables need a few / a little salt.
- 2 How much / How many people are here?
- 3 I got a lot of / many text messages yesterday!
- 4 My brother spent a little / a few weeks in Miami last year.
- 5 Al didn't answer much / many of the questions.
- 6 How much / How many rain was there yesterday?

11 Choose the correct answers.

Hi, Jimmy,

How are you? I'm on vacation, but I don't have much / many free time. I spend ¹ much / a lot of time on the beach. I often go surfing with ² a few / a little friends. We have ³ a lot of / many beach barbecues. The weather is usually good, but we had ⁴ a few / a little rain yesterday. I don't watch ⁵ much / many TV because there aren't ⁶ a lot of / many good shows on right now. How ⁷ much / many TV do you watch? There are ⁸ a few / a little good concerts. Bruno Mars is coming in August. I'm going with ⁹ a little / a few friends from school. Are there ¹⁰ many / much concerts in your town this summer?

Laura

Present progressive for future

12 Write questions with the present progressive. Then answer the questions.

The Allsorts

European Tour

October 25 th	London, U.K. @ The O2 Stadium
October 26 th	Manchester, U.K. @ The Arena
October 28 th	Paris, France @ Palais Omnisports
November 1 st	Madrid, Spain @ Palacio Vistalegre
November 2 nd	Lisbon, Portugal @ MEO Arena

Where / the tour / start?

Where is the tour starting?

It's starting in London.

1 When / The Allsorts / play / in France?

2 How many / concerts / they / do / in the U.K.?

3 Where / they / play / in Manchester?

4 Where / they / go / after Spain?

5 Where / the tour / finish?

6 How many cities / they / visit / in Europe?

How long ...? + take

13 Write questions. Then answer the questions.

How long / fly from New York City to Los Angeles? (6 hours)

How long does it take to fly from New York City to Los Angeles?

It takes 6 hours.

- How long / drive from Los Angeles to San Francisco? (6 hours 30 minutes)
- How long / travel by airplane from Los Angeles to Mexico City? (3 hours 35 minutes)
- How long / go from Los Angeles to Washington, D.C. by bus? (2 days)
- How long / travel by train from New York City to Washington, D.C.? (3 hours)
- How long / travel by taxi from JFK Airport to Manhattan? (30 minutes)

Comparative adjectives

14 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

Florida is hotter (hot) than Chicago.

- The planet Mars is _____ (small) than the Earth.
- The weather today is _____ (good) than yesterday.
- Traveling by train is _____ (relaxing) than traveling by car.
- Biology is _____ (easy) than physics.
- Phone calls are _____ (expensive) than text messages.
- Los Angeles is _____ (far) from New York City than Toronto.
- Is New York City _____ (big) than Washington, D.C.?

Superlative adjectives

15 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives. Then write true answers.

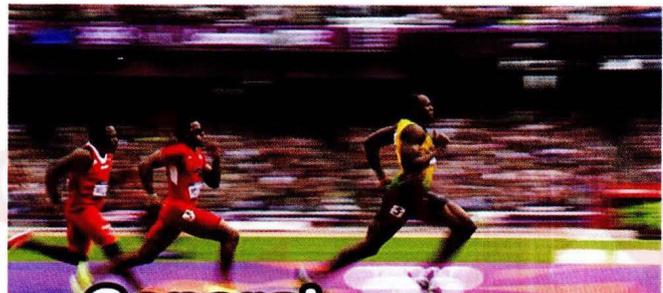
Who is the youngest (young) person in your family?

My sister. She's 6 years old.

- What is _____ (difficult) subject for you at school?
- What is _____ (easy) subject for you at school?
- Who is _____ (good) singer in your country?
- What was _____ (bad) movie you saw last year?

- What is _____ (famous) tourist attraction in your country?
- What is _____ (pretty) area of your town?
- Who is _____ (tall) person in your family?
- What is _____ (interesting) show on TV?

16 Complete the quiz with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Write a check mark (✓).



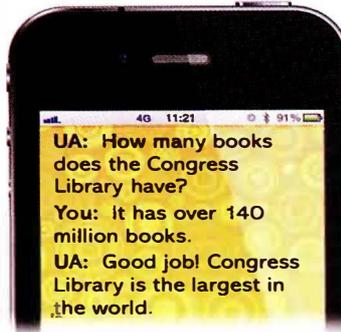
General Knowledge Quiz

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 The Earth is <u>the smallest</u> (small) planet in the solar system. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Blue whales are _____ (heavy) than elephants. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Molecules are _____ (big) than atoms. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Usain Bolt is _____ (fast) person in the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Australia is _____ (large) island in the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Tokyo in Japan is _____ (populated) than Sao Paulo in Brazil. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 The River Nile is _____ (long) river in the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 The Atacama Desert in South America is _____ (dry) place in the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 1  1.03 **Read and listen** Imagine you are playing an Urban Adventure game. Match the cell phones with the cities.



New York City



1 _____



2 _____

- 2 **Comprehension** Answer the questions.

Who is the guide on an Urban Adventure tour?

Your cell phone is the guide.

- 1 What do you need for an Urban Adventure?
- 2 How do you know where to go?
- 3 How long do games take?
- 4 What did Stella see on the Philadelphia tour?
- 5 Who had a special birthday adventure?

Language focus

- 3 **Complete the rules with *must* or *mustn't*.** Then read the web page article again and check your answers.

Each player must have a ticket.

- 1 You _____ ride a motorcycle or drive a car.
- 2 You _____ pay for your tickets online.
- 3 You _____ go into people's houses.
- 4 Children _____ be over 13 to play the game alone.

- 4 **Look at the web page article again. Complete the sentences with the missing words.**

There are games for everyone.

- 1 Urban Adventures has _____ for _____!
- 2 Can _____ play Urban Adventures?
- 3 The Philadelphia tour takes people _____ in the Old City.
- 4 _____ felt sick on Tom's birthday tour!

- 5 **Focus on you** Write what you *must* and *mustn't* do at school. Use the words in the box.

be late for school do your homework run in the school corridors
send text messages in class study for tests talk during tests use your cell phone in class

We must do our homework.

We mustn't be late for school.

- 6 **Pairwork** List four things you *must* and *mustn't* do at home. Then tell your partner. 

I must get up at seven o'clock.

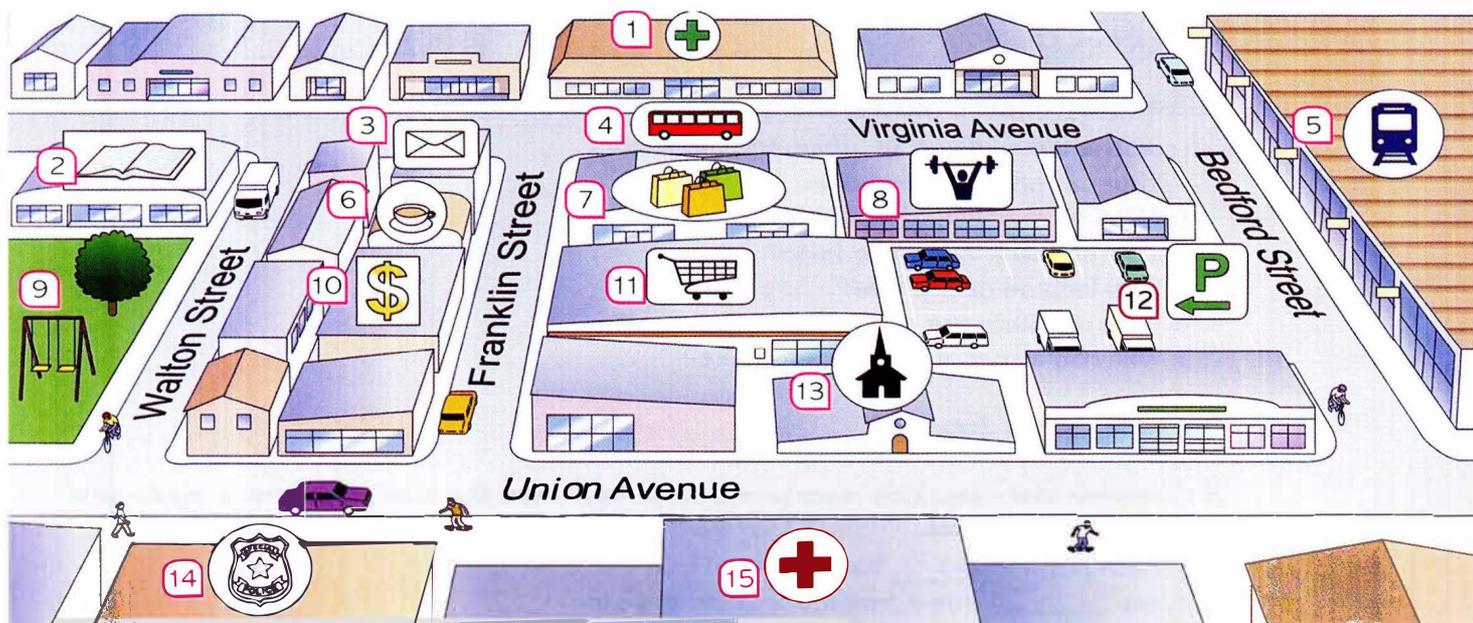
I mustn't go to bed late.

Places around town

1 1.04 Match the words with the places on the map. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

bank bus stop café church hospital library park parking lot
pharmacy police station post office shopping mall
sports center supermarket train station

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 <u>pharmacy</u> | 5 _____ | 9 _____ | 13 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ | 10 _____ | 14 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ | 11 _____ | 15 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 8 _____ | 12 _____ | |



Look!

library You can borrow books here.
bookstore You can buy books here.

2 1.05 **Pronunciation** Listen to the pronunciation of the letter *r*. Then listen and repeat.

church far library park pharmacy road straight street

3 1.06 **Look at the map and complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then listen and check.**

behind between in front of ~~next to~~ opposite

There's a library on Walton Street. It's next to the park.

- There's a bus stop on Virginia Avenue. It's _____ the shopping mall.
- There's a parking lot on Bedford Street. It's _____ the supermarket.
- There's a church on Union Avenue. It's _____ the hospital.
- There's a café on Franklin Street. It's _____ the post office and the bank.

4 **Pairwork** Look at the map in exercise 1. Ask and answer where places are. Use the prepositions in exercise 3 and the places in the box.

bank police station ~~post office~~ shopping mall sports center

A Excuse me. Is there a post office near here?

B Yes, there's a post office on Franklin Street. It's next to a café.

must

Affirmative and negative

You **must complete** challenges.
 You **mustn't use** a car.

Affirmative	
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	must go
Negative	
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	mustn't (must not) go

Think!

Choose the correct alternatives.

- We use *must* and *mustn't* to talk about ¹rules / requests.
- *Must* and *mustn't* are ²the same / different for all persons.
- *Must* and *mustn't* are followed by the ³infinitive / base form.

Rules p. W2

1 Complete the rules with *must* and *mustn't*.



- You must stop.
- You _____ take photographs.
 - You _____ swim here.
 - You _____ wash your hands.
 - You _____ use your phone here.
 - You _____ eat here.

2 Complete the rules with *must* or *mustn't* and the verbs in the box.

be come do drink
use visit wear write

- We must be 18 to watch this movie. (✓)
 I mustn't come home late. (X)
- You _____ this exercise for homework. (✓)
 - The students _____ graffiti on the walls. (X)

- Grandma's in the hospital. We _____ her. (✓)
- You _____ the water in the restroom. (X)
- The children _____ calculators in the math test. (X)
- It's cold! You _____ a jacket! (✓)

3 Rewrite the orders. Use *must* or *mustn't* and the expressions in the box.

be quiet clean your room
 do your homework first eat a lot of cookies
 go to bed play soccer in class

- It's late!
 You must go to bed _____!
- Don't talk, please! This is a library.
 You _____!
 - Don't eat all the cookies, Jess!
 You _____!
 - Your room is a mess!
 You _____!
 - Give me the soccer ball, boys!
 You _____!
 - You can't go out now.
 You _____!

4 Rewrite the school trip rules. Use *must* or *mustn't*.

School trip to Newport, June 12th
General rules

Be at school at 7:30 a.m.
You must be at school at 7:30 a.m.

- Bring a sack lunch.
- Don't stand up on the bus.
- Don't leave your possessions on the bus.
- Give your cell phone number to the teachers.
- Stay with your group in Newport.
- Don't bring a lot of money.

Finished?

What *must* and *mustn't* you do at your school? Write five sentences.

We must go to all classes.
We mustn't arrive late.

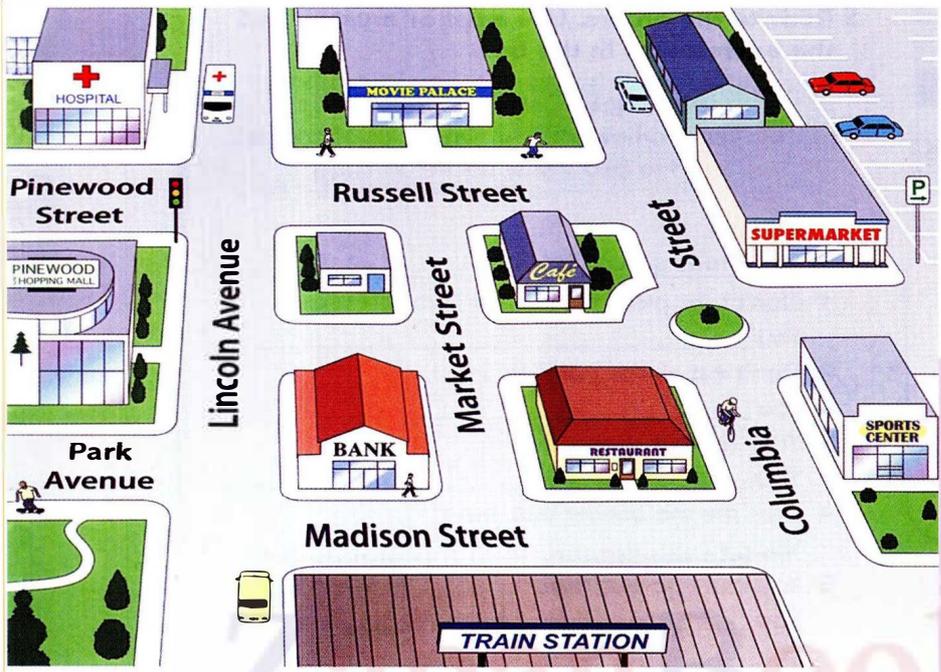
Puzzle p.C7

1 Communication

Asking for and giving directions

1 1.07 Two people at the train station want to go to different places in the town. Listen and complete the directions with the places in the box. Then listen and check. Listen again and repeat.

bank hospital Pinewood shopping mall supermarket sports center



1
A Excuse me. How do I get to the hospital, please?
B Go down Market Street, go past the ¹ _____, and then turn left. At the end of the road, turn right, and then take the first turn on the left. The hospital is on the right. It's opposite ² _____.
A Thanks.

2
A Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to a ³ _____, please?
B Cross Madison Street, go down Market Street, and then take the first turn on the right. Go past the café as far as the traffic circle. Cross Columbia Street and the supermarket is on the left. It's near a ⁴ _____.
A Thank you.

Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer
Excuse me. How do I get to ...? / Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to ...?	Go up / down (Market Street).
	Go past (the bank).
	Go straight as far as (the traffic circle).
	At the end of the road / traffic lights / bank, ...
	Turn right / left.
	Take the first / second turn on the right / left.
	Cross the road / street.
	It's on the right / left.
	The ... is on the right / left.

Look!
 Go up ... / Go down ...

2 1.08 Listen to three people giving directions from Pinewood shopping mall to different places. Follow the directions on the map in exercise 1 and choose the correct destinations.

- the bank / Peppino's restaurant
- 1 the train station / the parking lot 2 Steps Sports Center / the Movie Palace

3 Pairwork Look at the map in exercise 1 and write two dialogues. Then practice your dialogues.

- 1 You are at the supermarket. Ask for directions to the park.
 2 You are at the sports center. Ask for directions to the hospital.

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Workbook

Philippa Bowen
Denis Delaney
Diana Pye

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1

Grammar rules

must

Affirmative and negative

Affirmative
I must study.
You must listen.
He must stop talking.
She must clean her room.
It must be turned off in class.
We must go to class.
You must do your homework.
They must have tickets.

Subject + **must** + base form of the verb

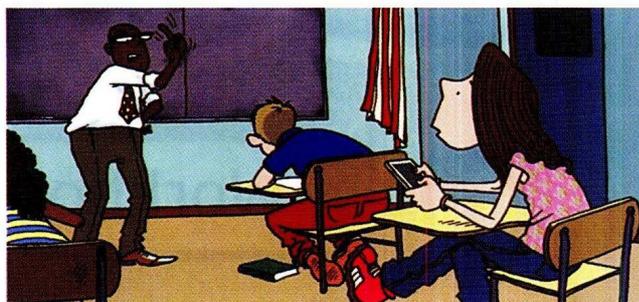
Negative	
Full forms	Short forms
I must not be late.	I mustn't be late.
You must not talk.	You mustn't talk.
He must not come home late.	He mustn't come home late.
She must not eat a lot of candy.	She mustn't eat a lot of candy.
It must not be loud.	It mustn't be loud.
We must not take photographs.	We mustn't take photographs.
You must not swim here.	You mustn't swim here.

Subject + **must not / mustn't** + base form of the verb

1 **Must** is a modal verb. All modal verbs follow the same rules:

- We only use one form for all persons.
I **must** stop. He **must** stop.
She **must** stop. It **must** stop.
We **must** stop. They **must** stop.
- We do not add an **-s** to **must** with *he, she, or it*.
He **must** stop. NOT He ~~musts~~ stop.
She **must** stop. NOT She ~~musts~~ stop.

- We always follow **must** with another verb in the base form.
You **must drive** slowly.
NOT You ~~must to drive~~ slowly.
You **mustn't run** in school.
NOT You ~~mustn't to run~~ in school:
- We don't use **don't / doesn't** with the negative form of modal verbs.
You **mustn't** come home late.
NOT You ~~don't must~~ come home late.



2 The negative form of **must** is **must not**. In spoken and informal written English, **must not** is usually abbreviated to **mustn't**.

You **must not** text in class. = You **mustn't** text in class.

I **must not** be late. = I **mustn't** be late.

3 We use **must** to talk about necessity. Necessity means that you cannot avoid doing something.

You **must** come home before 9:30 p.m.

(You cannot come home after 9:30 p.m.)

You **must** be 18 to drive a car.

(You cannot drive a car before you are 18.)

I **must** call Adam. It's his birthday today.

(I cannot call Adam tomorrow because it's his birthday today.)

I **must** do my homework now.

(I cannot do my homework later because I'm busy.)

4 We use **must** to express general obligation.

You **must** drive on the right in the U.S.

You **must** have a passport to travel to a foreign country.

You **must** stop at a red traffic light.

5 We use **mustn't** to express prohibition.

You **mustn't** use a dictionary in the test!

You **mustn't** use your cell phone in class.

You **mustn't** run across the street.

Compounds: some- / any- / no-

	Person	Thing	Place
some	someone / somebody	something	somewhere
any	anyone / anybody	anything	anywhere
no	no one / nobody	nothing	nowhere

- We use **-one / -body** to talk about people.
- We use **-thing** to talk about things and objects.
- We use **-where** to talk about places.
- We use the compound **some-** in affirmative sentences.
Someone / Somebody is at the door.
 I need **something** cool to wear for the party.
 I want to go **somewhere** fun this weekend.
- We use the compound **any-** in negative sentences and questions.
 I don't know **anyone / anybody** at my new school.
 Do you know **anyone / anybody** at your new school?
 There isn't **anything** interesting to watch on TV.
 Is there **anything** interesting to watch on TV?
 I didn't go **anywhere** interesting on vacation.
 Do you want to go **anywhere** special on vacation?

- We use the compound **no-** in affirmative sentences to mean something does not exist.
 There's **no one / nobody** in the movie theater.
 I like to do **nothing** on Sunday mornings.
 There's **nowhere** to go skateboarding in this town.

Watch out!

In English, only one negative is used. In a sentence with **no**, we use the verb in the affirmative form.

There's **nothing** on at the movie theater.
 NOT There isn't ~~nothing~~ on at the movie theater.

Compounds: every-

	Person	Thing	Place
every	everyone / everybody	everything	everywhere

- We use the compound **every-** to talk about all people, things, or places.
Everyone / Everybody is here.
Everything is ready.
 We went **everywhere** in the town.
- We use the compound **every-** in affirmative, negative, and question forms.
Everyone / Everybody went to the concert.
 We didn't have **everything** ready.
 Did you go **everywhere** in the town?

(Student Book p.15)

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

Places around town

bank _____
 bus stop _____
 café _____
 church _____
 hospital _____
 library _____
 park _____
 parking lot _____
 pharmacy _____
 police station _____
 post office _____
 shopping mall _____
 sports center _____
 supermarket _____
 train station _____

Check it out!

anyone _____
 challenges _____
 come true _____
 entry fee _____
 guide _____
 hometown _____
 illness _____
 nobody cared _____
 puzzles _____
 wish _____

Learn it, use it!

Excuse me. How do I get to ...?

Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to ...?

Go up / down (Market Street).

Go past (the bank). _____

Go straight as far as (the traffic circle).

At the end of the road / traffic lights / bank, ... _____

Turn right / left. _____

Take the first / second turn on the right / left. _____

Cross the road / street. _____

It's on the right / left. _____

The ... is on the right / left.

(Student Book pp.12, 10, 16, 14)

1 Exercises

Vocabulary

Places around town

1 Complete the places around town with the words from the box.

center lot mall office **station** station stop

- police **station**
- 1 parking _____ 4 bus _____
 2 train _____ 5 post _____
 3 sports _____ 6 shopping _____

2 Complete the sentences with the missing place names.

- I must go to the **post office**. I want to send this parcel to my aunt in France.
- 1 "I'm hungry. I want to eat something."
 "OK, there's a new c_____ downtown. Let's go there."
 2 A man took my purse this morning. I must go to the p_____.
 3 I want to go to the l_____. I need to return some books.
 4 It's a nice day. Let's go for a walk in the p_____.
 5 My family is quite religious. We usually go to c_____ on Sundays.
 6 I brought some bread, cheese, and milk from the s_____.
 7 My grandma isn't well. She's in the h_____ at the moment.
 8 Dad went to the b_____ to get some Euros for our vacation.
 9 Are you sick? You should go to the p_____ to buy some medicine.
 10 You can get the number eight in West Street. There's a b_____ in front of the library.

Grammar

must

Affirmative and negative

3 Write the sentences in the correct order.

Use **must** and **mustn't**.

you / library / talk / the / in / mustn't
You mustn't talk in the library.

- 1 early / you / home / come / must / today

 2 volleyball / practice / mustn't / late / Tom / be / for

- 3 must / the / students / in / class / be / quiet

 4 classroom / cell phone / use / mustn't / your / you / in / the

 5 buy / must / new / notebook / I / a

 6 uniform / wear / we / a / must / to / school

4 Complete the sentences with **must** or **mustn't**.

You have a test tomorrow. You **must** study for it.

- 1 This is a "no parking" area. You _____ leave your car here.
 2 The train leaves at 9 a.m. We _____ be at the train station at 8:45 a.m.
 3 Parents _____ leave small children alone at home.
 4 You _____ be 16 years old to drive a car in Iowa, U.S.
 5 You _____ stop at a red traffic light.
 6 Be quiet, Ricky! It's a test. You _____ talk!

5 Read the information about Fairview Art Gallery. Then complete the rules with **must** or **mustn't** and a verb.

Fairview Art Museum

RULES FOR VISITORS

Leave your bags at the reception desk.
 Do not touch the pictures.
 Parents stay with your children.
 Don't bring dogs into the museum.
 Eat and drink in the café area only.
 Don't take photos of pictures.
 No smoking in the museum. *Thank you!*

Open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day

- You **must leave** your bags at the reception desk
- You ¹ _____ the pictures.
- Parents ² _____ with their children.
- You ³ _____ dogs into the museum.
- You ⁴ _____ in the café area only.
- You ⁵ _____ photos of pictures.
- You ⁶ _____ in the museum.

Irregular verbs

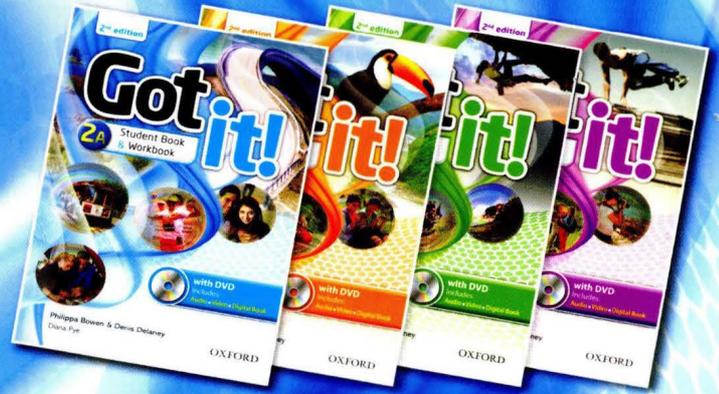
Base form	Simple past	Past participle
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned, burnt	burned, burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learned, learnt	learned, learnt
leave	left	left

Base form	Simple past	Past participle
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /rid/	read /rɛd/	read /rɛd/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	showed, shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelled, smelt	smelled, smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelled, spelt	spelled, spelt
spend	spent	spent
spin	spun	spun
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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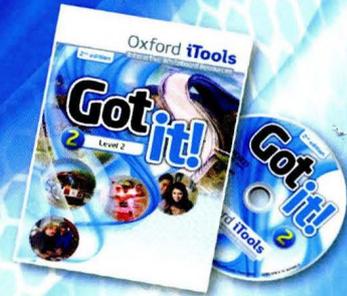
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