

**Rachael Roberts, Heather Buchanan**  
and **Emma Pathare**

Series Adviser **Catherine Walter**

# Navigate

**Coursebook**  
with video

**B1+**

**Intermediate**

**OXFORD**

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**OXFORD**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS




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 **Oxford 3000™** *Navigate* has been based on the Oxford 3000 to ensure that learners are only covering the most relevant vocabulary.


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## 4

## Space

## 4.1 Living on water

GOALS ■ Talk about living on water ■ Talk about predictions and decisions



Lake Titicaca



Bangkok



Bangkok



Maldives

Vocabulary & Speaking  
living on water

- 1 Work with a partner. Look at the photos and use the words in the box to describe them.

at sea beach canal coast ferry float inland island lake mainland ocean reeds sand waves

- 2a Read the article from a business magazine and look at the photos. What does the article say about each of them? Discuss your answers with a partner.
- b How many of the words in exercise 1 can you find in the text? Underline them.
- 3 Work with a partner or in small groups and discuss the questions.
- 1 What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of living on water?
  - 2 Do you agree that large numbers of people will start living on water, rather than on land? Why/Why not?
  - 3 Would you like to live on water? Why/Why not?

NEWS BUSINESS MONEY ARTS+LIFE PEOPLE

## Living on water

As cities become bigger, those who can't move inland are starting to consider moving out, onto the sea itself. There are already cultures where a life on water is nothing new. Islands made from reeds float in the middle of Peru's Lake Titicaca, home to an ancient community. Venice is made up of 118 islands; and the Thai capital, Bangkok, with its canals, is famous for its floating markets. Fishermen live at sea for long periods, but could large numbers of people really move onto the water?

Koen Olthuis, the Dutch founder of *Waterstudio.nl* and a floating architecture expert, thinks so. His company is involved in a project in the Maldives, a group of islands just 1.5 metres above sea level. By 2100, their beautiful beaches and white sand could be completely underwater. However, before the architects can solve this problem, some cash has to



## Grammar & Speaking *will/be going to* for predictions and decisions

- 4a** Work with a partner. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *will/be going to* to make predictions.
- The rise in sea levels \_\_\_\_\_ cause huge problems.
  - Look at those black clouds. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain.
- b** Complete the sentences with the correct form of *will/be going to* for decisions.
- You look a bit confused. Don't worry, I \_\_\_\_\_ help you.
  - Tony \_\_\_\_\_ go to California next spring.
- c** Check your answers with a partner.
- d** Read the Grammar focus box and choose the correct options to complete the rules.

### GRAMMAR FOCUS

#### *will/be going to* for predictions and decisions

##### Predictions

- When we want to talk about what we **believe or think about the future**, we use <sup>1</sup> *will / be going to*.
- When there is some **evidence in the present** to support the prediction, or an action is starting or clearly on the way, we use <sup>2</sup> *will / be going to*.

##### Decisions

- When we make a **decision at the moment of speaking**, we use <sup>3</sup> *will / be going to*.
- When we have **already made a decision**, we use <sup>4</sup> *will / be going to*.

→ Grammar Reference page 142

To do this, Waterstudio will create a luxury floating development (with a conference centre, golf course and 185-villa resort), and use the money from this to develop artificial islands to provide houses for the Maldives' poorer citizens.

As well as building on the water, architects are now starting to think about building *under* the water. AT Design have produced plans for a 10 km<sup>2</sup> floating city off the coast of Hong Kong, with islands above the water connected by underwater tunnels and walkways. If and when it is completed, the city will have gardens, a huge entertainment arena for sports matches and concerts and even its own farms, making it self-sufficient. People will be able to travel back and forth from the mainland by ferry, and the designers predict that it will be a huge tourist attraction.

So, it seems that a life at sea will have a lot to offer!

- 5a** Complete the blog entry about a trip to Peru using *will* or *be going to* and the verbs in brackets.

### Travel Blog

Destinations Themes Shop Bookings Insurance

So, yesterday we took the train from La Paz, Bolivia, into Peru, stopping at Puno, and today we <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the floating islands on Lake Titicaca. I can't wait. Ever since I first heard about these islands in a geography class many years ago, I've wanted to see them. Actually, I don't really enjoy boat trips, but I'm sure the water on the lake <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) quite calm, as it's a clear sunny day. It's quite cold, though, so I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) an extra sweater to keep warm.

I'm really interested in finding out more about how people live there. I believe we <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to) ask them questions through a guide. I'd love to know what people eat – a lot of fish, I suppose! I'd also like to know what they think the future holds for them and their families. Do they think their children <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) on the islands? What effect <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ technology \_\_\_\_\_ (have) on their lives? I know they already have solar power and even black and white TVs.

Just thought! It would be great to have some photos for the blog, so I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) my camera, too. Just hope I don't drop it in the water ...



- b** Compare your answers with a partner and give reasons for your choices.
- c** 4.1 ))) Listen and check your answers.
- 6** **TASK** Work with a partner. Look at the interview questions. Imagine you are someone who lives in one of the four places pictured in exercise 1, and write a conversation, answering the questions (don't mention the name of the place).
- What is the best thing about living here?
  - Are there any disadvantages?
  - Tell me about a typical day. What are you going to do today, for example?
  - Do you think you'll ever move away? Why/Why not?
  - What do you think life will be like here in fifty years?
- 7** Read your conversation to another pair. Can they guess where the person being interviewed lives?

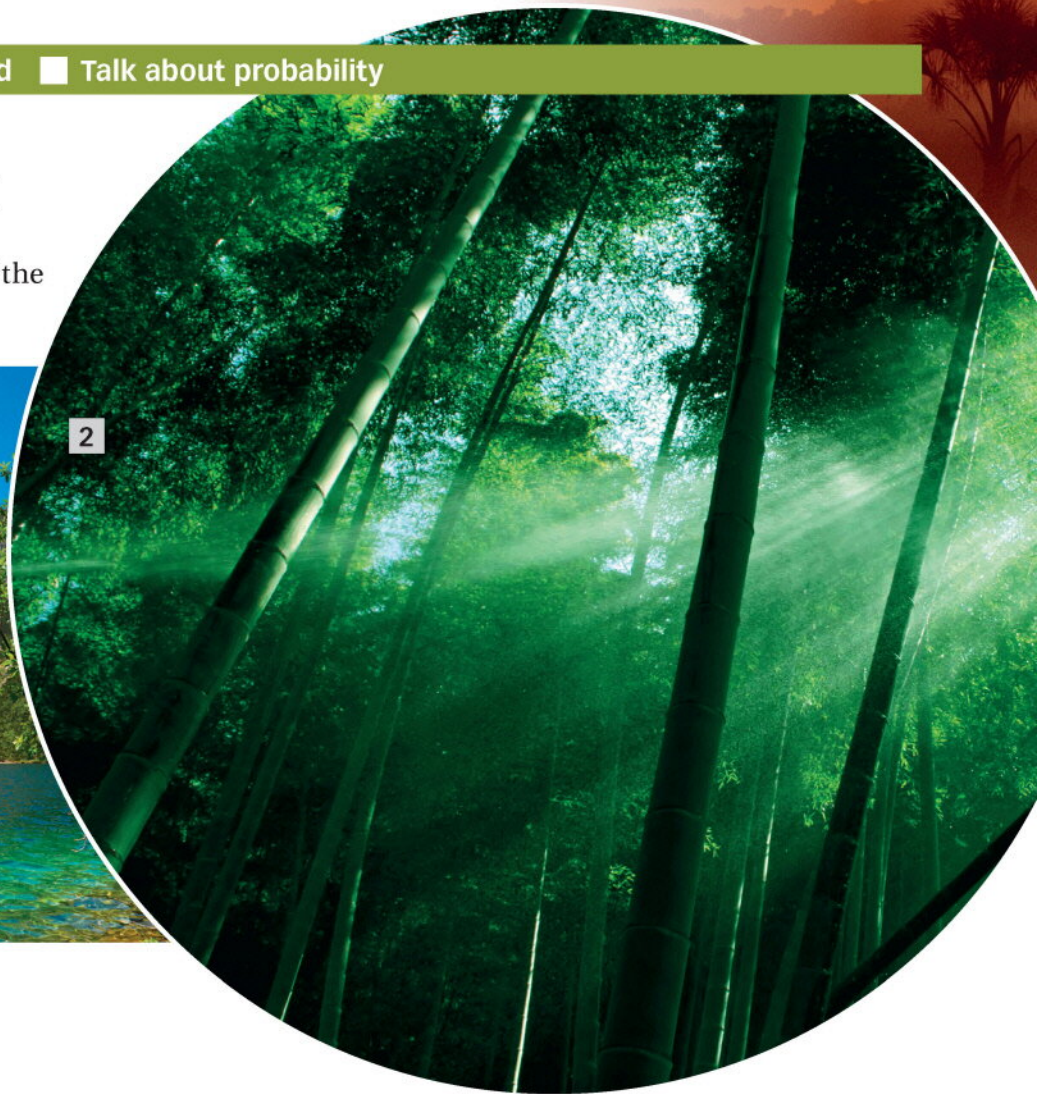


# 4.2 Forest bathing

GOALS ■ Talk about the natural world ■ Talk about probability

## Vocabulary & Speaking the natural world

1a 4.2 ))) Listen to two people who have each been to one of the places in photos 1-4. Which ones has he/she been to?



b Which words helped you decide?

2 Choose one of the other photos and make some notes describing it using the words in the box.

cliffs greenery forest fresh air pools landscape  
peaks season scenery soil steep sunset sunshine  
rocks valley(s) waterfalls

3 Take turns to listen to your partner's description and decide which photo he/she is describing.

## Grammar & Listening probability

4 Read the quotation. What do you think might be the benefits of forest bathing? Discuss with a partner.

*'Shinrin-yoku, or forest bathing, is simply visiting the forest (or other natural area) and walking slowly, taking in everything that you can see, hear, smell and even taste.'*

5a 4.3 ))) Listen to a radio interview and note down three benefits of spending time in green spaces.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

b Compare your list with a partner.

6a Work with a partner. Look at the predictions and complete them with the numbers in the box.

3 8.5 30 50 52 61 92

- 1 In the US people now spend \_\_\_\_\_ hours a day looking at a screen, and this trend **will definitely** spread around the world as smartphones become more common.
- 2 The percentage of British people living in cities **is likely** to rise to \_\_\_\_\_% by 2030.
- 3 Countries such as Botswana, where in 1950 only \_\_\_\_\_% of people lived in a city, **may** end up in a similar situation.
- 4 Nowadays \_\_\_\_\_% of Botswana's population lives in cities and this percentage **will probably** rise further.
- 5 Walking in a forest for \_\_\_\_\_ minutes improves mood and **might** even stop you getting ill.
- 6 After a two-hour walk some people showed a \_\_\_\_\_% increase in the white blood cells needed to help fight disease.
- 7 The Japanese government **will** build \_\_\_\_\_ more forest bathing trails within the next ten years, and other countries **may** follow.

b 4.4 ))) Listen and check your predictions.





**7a** Look at the sentences in exercise 6a. Read the information in the Grammar focus box and choose the correct options to complete the rules.

**GRAMMAR FOCUS** *will/may/might* to talk about probability

• **Modal verbs**

We can use the modal verbs *will*, *may* and *might* to talk about how sure we are about something. *Might/may* suggests a <sup>1</sup> **smaller** / **greater** possibility than *will*.

• **Adverbs and adjectives**

We can also use the adverbs *probably*, *possibly* and *definitely* and the adjectives *likely* and *unlikely* to give more information about how sure we are.

*Definitely*, *probably* and *possibly* come <sup>2</sup> **after** / **before** the modal verb in positive sentences and <sup>3</sup> **after** / **before** the modal verb in negative sentences.

*Likely* and *unlikely* are followed by <sup>4</sup> **infinitive + to** / **infinitive without to**.

→ **Grammar Reference** page 143

**b** Compare your answers with a partner and give reasons for your choices.

**PRONUNCIATION** intonation – certainty

Our intonation can often signal how certain we feel about what we are saying.

**8a** 4.5 ))) Listen to four statements and write them down.

**b** Answer questions 1–3.

- 1 In positive statements, does the stress fall or rise on the modal verb (*will/may/might*) or on the adverb (*probably/possibly/definitely*)?
- 2 Is it the same in negative statements?
- 3 Where does the stress fall in sentences using (*un*)*likely*?

**c** 4.5 ))) Listen again and repeat.

**9a** Write the predictions so they agree with your own opinions about the future, using a probability phrase from the Grammar focus box.

- 1 By 2030 / eighteen cities / have more than twenty million inhabitants.
- 2 Pollution / increase.
- 3 Food prices / rise as we need more space for people to live.
- 4 Food / on the top of tall buildings.
- 5 Cities / more green spaces.
- 6 People / get much fresh air.
- 7 Every block of flats / a communal garden.
- 8 People / spend as much time in nature.

**b** Compare your ideas with a partner. Give reasons for your opinions.

**10 TASK** Work in small groups and discuss your ideas.

- How often do you get out into green spaces? Can you describe a time you did? What made it memorable?
- How important do you think access to nature and green spaces is? Why?
- Do you think this access to nature will become more or less important in the future? Why?

**▶ VOX POPS VIDEO 4**



## 4.3 Vocabulary and skills development

GOALS ■ Understand consonant-vowel linking ■ Understand idiomatic phrases about places

### Listening & Speaking

#### consonant-vowel linking

- 1a** Look carefully at the photo for one minute. Then close the book and tell your partner as many things as possible that you remember seeing in the photo.
- b** Work with a partner and discuss the questions.
- 1 What adjectives would you use to describe the room?
  - 2 Why do you think people hoard things in this way?
  - 3 What would it be like to live with someone who did this?
- 2a** 4.6 ))) Listen to two phrases. How many words do you hear?
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- b** What happens to the words when you say them at normal speed?
- c** 4.7 ))) Read and listen to the information in the Unlock the code box about consonant-vowel linking.
- 3a** 4.8 ))) Listen to six phrases and write down what you hear. Compare what you have written with a partner.
- b** 4.9 ))) Listen again to the same phrases in sentences. Practise saying the phrases linking the words naturally.
- 4** 4.10 ))) Listen to an interview with Maurice, a person who hoards things, and answer the questions.
- 1 What kinds of things does Maurice hoard?
  - 2 What does he keep in the garden?
  - 3 How does his wife feel about it?
- 5** 4.10 ))) Listen again and complete the sentences from the interview.
- 1 I just can't \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 I'm starting to \_\_\_\_\_ space.
  - 3 They might \_\_\_\_\_ one day.
  - 4 I've \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers, too, going back to 1995.
  - 5 So your house must \_\_\_\_\_, then?
  - 6 To be honest, she's not very happy. But \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6** Work with a partner and discuss the questions.
- 1 What kinds of objects do you keep for a long time?
  - 2 Why do you keep them?
  - 3 Is your room/office/house tidy or untidy?
  - 4 Do you get stressed when your living space is very untidy?



#### UNLOCK THE CODE

understanding consonant-vowel linking

When one word finishes in a consonant, and the next word begins with a vowel (or the other way round), the consonant often becomes 'attached' to the vowel. This means that it is difficult to hear the correct words:

The person you are listening to actually said: *I'll ask her /æ:læskə/*, but you hear: *Alaska*.

While you are listening, you have to check that what you hear makes sense in the situation.





## Vocabulary & Speaking idiomatic phrases about places

7 Read the conversations. Choose a or b as the better meaning for the idiomatic phrases in **bold**.

- 1 **A** How's the new job? Do you **feel at home** yet?  
**B** I'm starting to. But I'm not used to working nine to five!

a feel healthy  
 b feel relaxed and comfortable

- 2 **A** I think we need to move to a bigger office.  
**B** I agree. We've **run out of space** here!

a We don't need more.  
 b We've used it all.

- 3 **A** What's your journey to work like?  
**B** It's awful, we're **packed in like sardines** on the Tube.

a uncomfortably crowded  
 b smelling a lot

- 4 **A** Do you live in the city centre?  
**B** Well, actually, we live **miles from anywhere**.

a in the suburbs  
 b far from other people

- 5 **A** Are you sure you know how to get there?  
**B** Relax, **I know** this part of town **like the back of my hand**.

a be very familiar with a place  
 b be new to a place

- 6 **A** Have you lost something?  
**B** I can't find my glasses, I've looked **all over the place**.

a everywhere in this room  
 b in every room

- 7 **A** Have you heard? Carlo's buying a house.  
**B** Yes, he told me a while ago that he and Liza were thinking of **settling down**.

a choosing a permanent home  
 b buying a bigger house

8 Read the Vocabulary focus box.

### VOCABULARY FOCUS idiomatic phrases

It is often easier to learn idioms in a topic group; for example, places.

*I **feel at home** here.*

*They're thinking of **settling down**.*

They are generally fixed phrases.

*I've looked **all over the place** NOT I've looked ~~over all the place~~.*

9a Look at the photo. Can you use any of the idioms in exercise 7 to describe what you see?



**b** 4.11 ))) Richard's friend Abby is visiting him on his first day in his new flat. Listen to the conversation. What problem did Richard have?

**c** 4.11 ))) Listen again. What do you think these phrases mean?

- make yourself at home
- make room
- have (got) a lot of room
- take up space
- get rid of (something)

10a **TASK** Complete these sentences so they are true for you.

- 1 If your work space is in a mess, it's a sign ...
- 2 It's important to make room in your life for ...
- 3 The thing in my home I would most like to get rid of ...
- 4 I don't/didn't want to settle down until ...
- 5 The place I feel most at home is ...

**b** Work in small groups. Discuss your sentences and see what you have in common.



# 4.4 Speaking and writing

GOALS ■ Avoid repetition ■ Make enquiries

## Reading & Writing avoiding repetition

1a Read the description taken from a travel website. Which place in the photos do you think it is describing?



*The Traveller* BLOG ABOUT CONTACT US



Wandering through \_\_\_\_\_ is like stepping back in time. Narrow streets and houses with orange-red roofs are surrounded by mountains and green fields. In spring the meadows are full of brightly coloured wild flowers.

Perhaps the best view of the ancient city, and

the nearby countryside, is found by walking around the top of the medieval city walls. Still in excellent condition, they are a lovely place to walk, shaded by trees. Or enjoy the sunshine by strolling through the beautiful seventeenth-century gardens of the Parco Villa Reale. If you're lucky enough to visit on the third weekend of the month, don't

miss the fascinating antique market, selling silver and brass, furniture and rare books.

Fancy a picnic? Stop off at Forno A Vapore Amedeo Giusti for home-made sandwiches, made with tasty local produce. Or sit outside at Vineria I Santi and watch the world go by while you eat a variety of delicious snacks.

- b Which paragraph ...?
- a describes places to eat
  - b describes what you can do there
  - c describes how the place looks
- c Does the description make you want to go there? Why/Why not?



2 Read the information in the Language for writing box and answer the questions.

### LANGUAGE FOR WRITING writing a description of a place

Make your descriptive writing more interesting by:

- referring to the same thing with different phrases and words ... *surrounded by mountains and green fields. In spring the meadows are full of brightly coloured wild flowers.*
- using a mixture of nouns and reference words ... *walking around the top of the medieval city walls. Still in excellent condition, they provide a calm walkway, shaded by trees.*
- addressing the reader directly, using imperatives and questions ... *enjoy the sunshine ... Fancy a picnic?*
- using a variety of adjectives *narrow ancient tasty fascinating*

- 1 Find two other words in the description which have the same meaning as 'walking'.
- 2 Find another word in the last paragraph which has the same meaning as 'delicious'.
- 3 List at least five adjectives used to add interest to the description.
- 4 Find three examples of imperatives addressing the reader.

3a Read another description. Which place in the photos is being described this time?

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\_\_\_\_\_ is known as 'the windy city'. The buildings are mostly painted white, and there is a red-brick wall around the city.

It is too windy at the beach to enjoy sunbathing, but the beach is very nice for surfers. The city is a relaxed place, and it is nice to walk around the streets. You can go shopping and buy nice things, such as boxes made from thuja wood.

You can eat nice food such as grilled sardines at Chez Sam. Chez Sam is at \_\_\_\_\_'s port.

- b How could this description be improved? Discuss with a partner and write an improved version together.
- 4 Choose a place you know quite well and write a similar description, using the Language for writing box to help you.



## Listening & Speaking enquiries

5 **4.12** ))) When you travel, you often need to call people to make enquiries. Listen to someone making an enquiry and choose the correct situation.

- Asking about opening hours
- Asking about lost property
- Asking about hotel facilities



6a How did the woman ask the waiter to check for her? Tell a partner.

- A Check for me.
- B Could you check for me?
- C I wonder if you could check for me.

b Work with a partner. Cross out the letters or words to make true statements.

- 1 A / B / C is an instruction and the other two are polite enquiries.
- 2 A / B / C is the most polite form.
- 3 Polite forms in English often use *more* / *fewer* words and *conditional* / *imperative* forms.

7 Work with a partner. Ask politely, starting with *I wonder if, ...*

- 1 for a phone number.
- 2 for some information.
- 3 if someone can repeat what they said.

8a Put the conversation in the right order.

- a Yes, that's right. It's in the basement. \_\_\_\_\_
- b Yes, just one last question. Do I need to take a towel with me, or are they provided? \_\_\_\_\_
- c Thank you. Could you tell me the opening hours, please? \_\_\_\_\_
- d Hello, I understand that the hotel has a gym? \_\_\_\_\_
- e It's open from 7 a.m. until 9 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- f Hello, how can I help you? 1
- g Thank you, that's great. \_\_\_\_\_
- h Can I help you with anything else? \_\_\_\_\_

b **4.13** ))) Listen and check your answers.

c Work with a partner and role-play the conversation the customer then has with the manager.

9a **TASK** Do a role-play with a partner. On your own, choose one of these situations.

You have to check out of your hotel room at 11 a.m., but you are not leaving the city until 4 p.m. You need somewhere to leave your luggage. Call the front desk of the hotel and ask for help.

You work in a big company. You think you left your phone in the canteen at lunchtime. Call the main reception of the company and ask them to check.

You have just started a course at your local college, but you now have a problem with the class time. You would prefer to study later or on a different day. Call the secretary and ask if you can change class.

b Take turns to make your enquiries. Use the Language for speaking box to help you.

### LANGUAGE FOR SPEAKING making enquiries

When we make enquiries, we generally use polite forms in English.

#### Dealing with enquiries

*How can I help you?*

*Could I just check some details?*

*Can I help you with anything else?*

#### Making enquiries

*Could you check this number for me?*

*I wonder if you could check this number for me.*

*Just one last question.*





## 4.5 Video

### Songdo

- 1 Work with a partner. Discuss the meaning of the phrases in **bold**. Find examples of some of these phrases in the photos.

In my town, ...

- you can see a lot of large **property development projects** at the moment.
  - many people use **environmentally friendly forms of transport** such as walking or cycling.
  - designers are developing **cutting-edge technology** to help keep pollution levels low.
  - there are **fast transport links** to the country's other main cities.
- 2 Tell your partner if you think the sentences in exercise 1 are true (T) or false (F) about your hometown. Why?
- 3  Watch the video. Answer the questions.
- Why did city planners decide to develop a new city?
  - How is Songdo different to many other cities?
- 4  Watch again. Complete the summary with the words in the box.

businesses university park space waste and rubbish land pollution

City developers are building Songdo on <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ which was underwater until some years ago. There are plenty of green spaces in the city, and there is a large <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the centre with skyscrapers all around it. Property developers have built 80,000 new homes as well as schools and a <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. The city aims to watch <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ levels carefully by using technology to measure energy use and car use. Designers are also planning a system which will soon use the population's <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to generate renewable energy. Families like living here because there is so much <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Planners also hope that they will soon see more <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in Songdo when transport links with Seoul are even faster.

Songdo is a city of the future, and it could become a model for many other cities around the world.

- 5a **TASK** Work with a partner. Student A lives in Songdo and loves it. Student B has a small business and young family, and is thinking of moving to Songdo. Discuss whether or not Student B should move to Songdo.
- b Work with another pair and compare your ideas.





# Review

**1a** Complete the replies with the correct form of *will* or *going to* and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A I just can't do this maths problem.  
B Don't worry, I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you.
- 2 A Can you lend me £20?  
B I suppose so.  
A Thanks, I promise I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) it back next week.
- 3 A I'm starting college next week.  
B Really? What \_\_\_\_\_ (study)?
- 4 A Have you got any plans for your birthday?  
B Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a big party.
- 5 A Why have you got your coat on?  
B I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a few groceries we need from the supermarket.
- 6 A You look tired.  
B Yes, you're right. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed now.

**b** Tell your partner about some plans you have already made about:

- holidays
- work or study
- celebrations

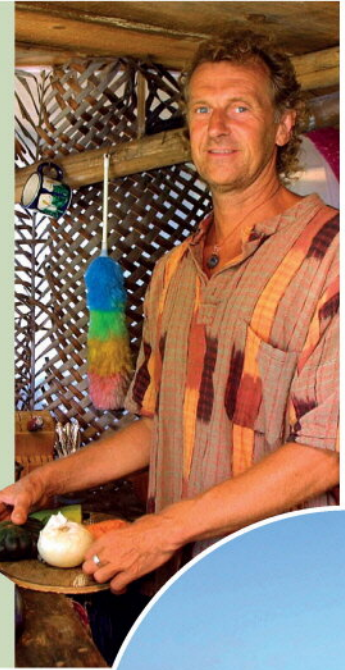
**2a** Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 *I might / I'm not likely to* get a new car soon. My old one is 10 years old now.
- 2 *I'll probably / I'm going to* go out tonight, but I haven't quite decided yet.
- 3 *I'm definitely going to / I'm going definitely to* live abroad one day.
- 4 I *may / won't* move house soon. It's too expensive at the moment.
- 5 I will *likely / definitely* visit Bolivia one day.
- 6 I *probably won't / won't probably* move to another city. I like living here.

**b** Change three of the sentences so they are true for you. Discuss your sentences with a partner.

**3a** Choose the best words to complete the text.

In 1998 British artist Richard Sowa created his first artificial island. He filled nets with empty plastic bottles, covered them with wood and <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, and then planted mangrove plants. The island had a two-storey house and three <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, where Sowa could relax and sunbathe. Unfortunately, the island was destroyed by a hurricane in 2005, but Sowa has now built an even better one, with two sea-water <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and even a solar-powered <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. His house also has a washing machine powered by the <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. Sowa believes that <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ islands could be built on rivers, <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and oceans all over the world, saving space, and meaning that people's homes would be safe when the level of the water rose.



- |            |           |             |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 a season | b sand    | c sea       |
| 2 a peaks  | b canals  | c beaches   |
| 3 a pools  | b rocks   | c cliffs    |
| 4 a coast  | b sand    | c waterfall |
| 5 a waves  | b beaches | c forests   |
| 6 a fresh  | b steep   | c floating  |
| 7 a peaks  | b lakes   | c greenery  |

**b** Would you like to live on an island like this? Work with a partner and think of three advantages and three disadvantages of living there.

**4a** Read the conversation between a receptionist (R) and a guest (G) and complete each sentence with up to four words.

- R Hello, Grand Hotel. <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you?  
G Hello, I think I may have left my briefcase at reception this morning. I wonder <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ if it's been handed in?  
R Certainly. Could I <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ some <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_? What colour was it?  
G It's black, and it has my initials on it, MHG, Miguel Hernandez Garcia.  
R Thank you ... one moment ... Yes, we have it.  
G That's great. I <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ I could come and pick it up this evening?  
R Yes, any time. Can I help you with <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_?  
G No, that's all. Thank you for your help, though. I really <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

**b** 4.14 ))) Listen and check your answers.

**c** Have the conversation with a partner. Close your book and try to remember it.