

QQ English®

# Book 5



Student's Book

# Unit One

Hello. I'm Q-rex.



## Target Language

- ❖ In my free time I like playing soccer and listening to music.
- ❖ If I drink coffee, I get a headache.



Phone Number : 032-234-5678

### LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the role of Q-rex.
2. Read and listen.

I'm Q-rex. I'm twenty-five years old. I'm a teacher. I teach English at an international school in Cebu. I speak English, Italian and Cebuano. My parents come from Italy. I have a sister. In my free time I like playing soccer and listening to music.

### WRITING

3. Write about Q-rex. Change the underlined words in the text.

He's Q-rex. He's .....

.....

.....

.....

# Unit One

## LISTENING AND READING

4. Watch your teacher playing the role of Q-ty.



5. Read and listen.

I'm Q-ty. I'm twenty-two years old. I'm a nurse. I live in London. My father is a pilot and my mother is a dentist. I'm an only child. In my free time I like playing tennis and watching television.

## WRITING

6. Write about Q-ty. Change the underlined words in the text.

She's Q-ty. She's .....

.....

.....

.....

## LISTENING AND READING

7. Q-rex is now staying at a hotel in London. He calls the front desk from his room. Listen to the dialog between Q-rex and the receptionist of the hotel.

# Unit One

## LISTENING AND READING

### 8. Read and listen.

- Receptionist** : Front desk. Can I help you?  
**Q-rex** : Yes, I'd like a sandwich and something to drink in my room.  
**Receptionist** : Would you like tea or coffee, sir?  
**Q-rex** : I usually don't drink coffee. If I drink coffee, I get a headache. So I'd like some tea, please.  
**Receptionist** : Certainly, I'll take care of it right away.  
**Q-rex** : Thank you.

**Receptionist** : someone in a hotel to welcome guests arriving and to answer their questions.

### Polite expressions

want something	→	would like something
Do you want something ?	→	Would you like something?
Can you ~ ?	→	Could / Would you ~ , please?

### Something/ anything/ nothing + to do

I should take something to read on the plane. Would you like anything to eat?  
I have nothing to do this afternoon.

## ROLE PLAYING

**9. Roleplay.** Your teacher is the receptionist. You are Q-rex.

**10. Change roles.**

### Grammar Reference

#### Conditional Clause

The adverbial clause beginning with 'if' introduces a condition (something which may or may not happen, depending on circumstances).

This is called a conditional clause. The event described in the main clause depends on the condition described in the conditional clause.

There are four main kinds of condition expressed by if-clause.

**I. Real conditionals:** They refer to things we think are true or likely.

- (A) The 'zero conditional'
- (B) The 'first conditional' (vid. Unit 2)

**II. Unreal conditionals:** They refer to things we think are untrue or unlikely.

- (C) The 'second conditional' (vid. Unit 3)
- (D) The 'third conditional' (vid. Unit 4)

#### The 'zero conditional'

**Zero conditional** sentences have the Present Simple in both clauses and refer to 'all time', not just the present or future. They express a situation that is generally or always true. In this type of condition, 'if' means 'whenever'.

**Form:** IF + ... PRESENT SIMPLE ..., ... PRESENT SIMPLE ...

1. If I drink coffee, I get a headache.
2. The door opens if you press this button.

# Unit One

## 11. Which tense is used in both clauses below?

conditional clause      main clause

1. If I drink coffee, I get a headache.

main clause      conditional clause

2. The door opens, if you press this button.

### SPEAKING

## 12. Now answer your teacher's questions.

### Grammar Focus

- ◆ Zero conditionals
- ◆ Something/ anything/ nothing + to do
- ◆ Polite expressions

### WRITING

## Check 1 Word order

*Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.*

- and/ to/ in/ a/ something/ sandwich/ drink/ like / room/ I/ my/ would / ./
- and/ playing/ listening/ soccer/ free/ like / in / to/ time/ my/ I/ music/ ./
- opens / press/ door/ button/ this / you/ if/ the / ./

# Unit Two

What will you do if it rains tomorrow?



## Target Language

- ❖ Can I help you?
- ❖ Can you tell me the best way to get there?
- ❖ If it rains tomorrow, I will go there the day after tomorrow.
- ❖ That sounds interesting.

<Key Vocabulary>

### NOUNS

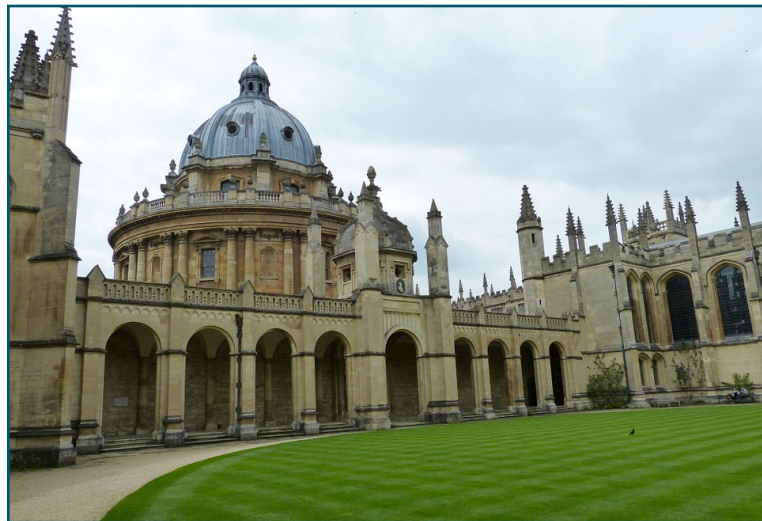
details  
day trips  
a coach tour  
birthplace  
cottage  
concierge

### VERBS

need  
visit  
sound

### ADJECTIVES

interesting



# Unit Two

## LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and the hotel concierge.
2. Read and listen.

**Concierge** : Can I help you, sir?

**Q-rex** : Oh, yes. I need some information, please. I want to visit Oxford. Can you tell me the best way to get there?

**Concierge** : Well, you can go by train or by coach.

**Q-rex** : Can you give me details of the train?

**Concierge** : There's a train every weekday at 8:10 a.m.

**Q-rex** : Are there any day trips to Oxford?

**Concierge** : There's a coach tour of the Oxford Colleges and Stratford-on-Avon.

You see the Oxford Colleges, and visit Shakespeare's birthplace and Anne Hathaway's cottage in Stratford.

**Q-rex** : That sounds interesting. I'll take the coach tour tomorrow.

**Concierge** : What will you do if it rains tomorrow, sir?

**Q-rex** : If it rains tomorrow, I will go there the day after tomorrow. Thank you for your help.

**Concierge** = someone in a hotel to help guests by telling them about places to visit, restaurants to eat in, etc.

### GRAMMAR MEMO

That sounds interesting.  
= That seems interesting to me when I hear about it.

3. Listen and repeat
4. Requests and offers

Match a line in A with a line in B. Who is talking? Where do you think the conversations are taking place? Which are requests? Which are offers?

A	B
Could you wrap it for me, please?	Just looking, thanks.
Can I help you?	Yes, please. I'd love one.
Will you have a cup of tea?	That would be great! Could you drop me off at the post office?
Shall I give you a lift?	Yes, of course.

### Grammar Memo

What will you do if it rains tomorrow?

= What if it rains tomorrow?

We use 'What if' at the beginning of a question when we ask about consequences of something happening, especially something undesirable.

5. Which sentence expresses a future certainty, and which a future possibility?

(A) If I see Jason, I'll tell him.

(B) When I see Jason, I'll tell him.

# Unit

# Two

## Grammar Reference

### "If" vs. "When" (= Adverb clauses)

If is used to suggest that you're not sure that something will happen (Future Possibility)  
When is used to talk about events that are certain or very likely to happen (Future Certainty).

## 6. Complete each sentence below with 'when' or 'if'.

1. We'll have the party outside ( when / if ) it doesn't rain this evening.
2. ( When / If ) you wake up tomorrow, I'll be in Paris.
3. ( When / If ) I leave work, I usually go to the fitness center to work out.
4. My aunt hates TV. She thinks television is a waste of time. ( When / If ) she watches any television at all, it is usually a documentary.

## 7. Underline the time clauses in the following sentences.

1. I'll call you when I get home.
2. As soon as she comes back, I'll give you a call.
3. Will you have time to arrange a meeting before you leave for Paris?
4. You'll have to wait until I come back.
5. I'll go out after I finish my homework.

## 8. Which tenses are used in the time clauses above?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

## Grammar Reference

### Adverbial 'Time' clauses

Conjunctions of time (e.g.: when/ as soon as/ until/ after/ before) are not usually followed by will. We use a present tense even though the time reference is future.

## 9. Put the verbs in brackets in the following first conditional sentences into the appropriate form.

1. If I (see) James at the meeting, I (give) him your message.
2. Why don't you explain everything to her? If you (not tell) her the truth, I'm sure you (regret) it one day.
3. If she (get) that job, she (be) delighted. And I think she's got a good chance of getting it.
4. The government is expecting to win the next election, but if it (lose) , the Prime Minister (resign) from politics.



# Unit

# Two

## Grammar Reference

### The 'first conditional'

We use the first conditional to talk about future events that are likely to happen.

Form: IF + ... PRESENT SIMPLE ..., ... WILL/ WON'T (=WILL NOT) ...

E.g. The sky looks dark. If it rains, we'll get wet.

If we leave now, we'll catch the 10:15 train.

## SPEAKING

### 10. Now answer your teacher's questions.

#### Grammar Focus

- ◆ First conditionals
- ◆ Adverbial 'Time' clauses
- ◆ "If" vs. "When" (= Adverb clauses)
- ◆ Requests and offers

## WRITING

### Check 2 Word order

**Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.**

1. wrap / it / you / for / me / could / ? /
2. there / way / get / tell / best / me / you / can / to / the / ? /
3. rains / go / tomorrow / tomorrow / will / the / there / if / day / after / I / it / . /

# Unit Three

If you won the lottery, what would you do?



## Target Language

- ❖ How are things with you?
- ❖ My company was taken over last month.
- ❖ If I won some money, I would go around the world.

<Key Vocabulary>

### NOUNS

lager  
possibility  
lottery

### PHRASAL VERBS

hang on (=wait)  
give up

### VERBS

retire  
lose  
win



# Unit Three

## LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and Bob. Q-rex is drinking beer at a London pub with his old friend Bob.

2. Read and listen.

**Bob** : What are you having now, Q-rex?

**Q-rex** : Hang on. It's my round. Same again?

**Bob** : Cheers. Half a lager, please.  
(And Q-rex comes back with the drinks.)

3. Listen and repeat

### Some pub expressions

- It's my/ your round. =used to say whose turn it is to buy drinks for all the people in your group.
- (The) same again? =used to ask for another drink of the same kind.
- Cheers. = a. (informal) thanks  
b. used when you lift a glass of alcohol before you drink it, in order to say that you hope the people you are drinking with will be happy and have good health



## ROLE PLAYING

4. Roleplay. Your teacher is Bob. You are Q-rex.

5. Change roles.

## LISTENING AND READING

6. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and Bob at a London pub, again.

7. Read and listen.

**Q-rex** : How are things with you, Bob?

**Bob** : Things haven't been too good for me lately, I'm afraid.  
My company was taken over last month and there's a real possibility that I may lose my job.

**Q-rex** : I'm sorry to hear that. I hope you can keep your job.

**Bob** : Never mind. If I lose my job, I'll buy a lottery ticket. Ha ha ha! Anyway, Q-rex, if you won the lottery, what would you do?

**Q-rex** : If I won some money, I would go around the world. How about you, Bob?

**Bob** : I would give up my job and retire. I don't like my job.  
If you were in my position, you would understand.

### GRAMMAR MEMO

**Active** : Another company took over my company.

**Passive** : My company was taken over (by another company).  
vid. QQ One-on-One Book 4 (Unit 24)

# Unit Three

## 8. Listen and repeat

### Social expressions

- (Showing sympathy) I'm sorry to hear that. (=when you hear some bad news.)
- (Saying you are pleased) I'm delighted to hear that. (=when you hear some good news)
- (Complimenting someone on their appearance) You look very smart.
- (Responding to compliments) Thank you for saying so.

## 9. Which sentence expresses a real possibility, and which sentence shows that the speaker is imagining a situation?

1. If I lose my job, I'll buy a lottery ticket.
2. If I lost my job, I would buy a lottery ticket.

## 10. Look at the conditional sentences below. Which sentence expresses a possible situation? Which sentence expresses an unlikely or unreal situation? What verb forms are used in both clauses below?

### main clause

1. What will you do
2. What would you do

### conditional clause

- if the weather is nice tomorrow?  
if you won the lottery?

## Grammar Reference

### The 'second conditional'

We use the second conditional to talk about 'unreal' or 'unlikely' situations. We imagine a situation in the present or future but we think it will probably not happen.

**Form: IF + ... PAST ..., ... WOULD/ COULD/ MIGHT ...**

Note that ,after I/ he/ she/ it, we often use the subjunctive form 'were' instead of 'was'. 'Was' is sometimes used in very informal speech but is not generally considered grammatically acceptable.

- E.g. If I had the chance to do it again, I would do it differently.  
If I had the wings, I could fly to you.  
If you stopped smoking, you might feel better.  
If I were you, I would get more qualifications.

## 11. Imagine these situations and put the verb into the correct form.

1. What would you do if you ..... your passport? (*lose*)
2. If I sold my car, I ..... much money for it. (*not/get*)
3. If there ..... a fire in the building, what would you do? (*be*)
4. If they offered me the job, I think I ..... it. (*take*)
5. We wouldn't have any money if we ..... (*not/work*)

# Unit Three

## Grammar Hints

Note that the choice between the first and the second conditional is often a question of the speaker's attitude rather than of facts. Compare these examples.

- Q-ty** : I've lost my book.  
**Jane** : If I find it, I'll tell you.  
Jane feels there's a real possibility that she will find the book. (=the first conditional)
- Q-ty** : I've lost my purse.  
**Jane** : Oh, dear! I don't expect to find it, but if I found it, I would tell you. (=the second conditional)  
Jane is imagining the situation that will probably not happen. If you imagine something like this, you use "if + past", but the meaning is not past.
- Who thinks the promotion is possible?  
**Q-ty** : If I get promoted, I'll throw a big party. (=the first conditional)  
**Q-rex** : If I got promoted, I would throw a big party. (=the second conditional)

## WRITING

### 12. Choose the correct tenses.

- If you (will come/ come/ came) late again, you'll lose the job.
- If I (will know/ know/ knew) her address, I would give it to you.
- If we had more money, we (won't/ wouldn't) be living here.
- If our daughter (will pass/ passes/ passed) all her exams, we'll buy her a big present.
- You (will/ would) feel better, if you stopped drinking.

## SPEAKING

### 13. Now answer your teacher's questions.

#### Grammar Focus

- ◆ The second conditional
- ◆ Pub expressions
- ◆ Social expressions

## WRITING

### Check 3 Word order

*Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.*

- money / world / go / around / some / won / would / I / I / if / the / ./
- with / are / you / things / how / ? /
- in / understand / position / were / my / if / would / you / you / ./

# Unit Four

If you had told me, I could have picked you up at the airport.



## Target Language

- ❖ Guess where I'm calling you from?
- ❖ Why didn't you tell me you were coming to London?
- ❖ If you had told me, I could have picked you up at the airport.

<Key Vocabulary>

### VERBS

surprise  
accept

### PHRASAL VERBS

pick up

### NOUNS

problem

### ADJECTIVES

icy



## LISTENING AND READING

1. Watch your teacher playing the roles of Q-rex and Q-ty.

# Unit Four

## 2. Read and listen.

**Q-rex** : Hello . . . Hello . . . Is that you, Q-ty?

**Q-ty** : Yes . . . Who's that speaking?

**Q-rex** : This is Q-rex. Guess where I'm calling you from. Not from Cebu.  
I'm in London now!

**Q-ty** : Wow! Why didn't you tell me you were coming to London?  
If you had told me, I could have picked you up at the airport.

**Q-rex** : I wanted to surprise you, didn't I?

**Q-ty** : Well, you surely surprised me!

## 3. Listen and repeat

### Grammar Reference

#### The 'third conditional'

Third conditional sentences are not based on fact. They express a situation which is contrary to reality in the past. We imagine the impossible, i.e. something which did not happen. The speaker is imagining a different past.

**Form: IF + ... PAST PERFECT ..., ... WOULD/ COULD/ MIGHT + PERFECT INFINITIVE (have + past participle) ...**

E.g. If Christopher Columbus hadn't discovered America, the history of the world  
would have been quite different.  
If he had driven more carefully, he wouldn't have been killed.

## WRITING

## 4. For each situation, write a sentence beginning with If.

1. The accident happened because the road was icy.  
If the road .....
2. I didn't go out because I was so tired.  
If I .....
3. The weather was so bad – that's why we didn't go out.  
If .....
4. I didn't stay in bed because I didn't know there was no more work to do.  
If I .....

### Grammar Reference

#### The 'mixed conditional'

In addition to all the tense variations that we can use in the above conditionals, it is also possible to mix conditionals.

The most common mixed conditional is:

**If + past perfect (3rd), would/ could/ might + infinitive (2nd)**

E.g. If you had worked harder, you would have a degree now.  
If he had driven more carefully, he would be alive now.

# Unit

# Four

## WRITING

### 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate form.

1. If I (not/ accept) that job, I (not/ have) much money now.
2. If you (tell) me about the problem last week, everything (be) all right now.
3. If he (die) so young, he (be) a famous golfer now.

## ROLE PLAYING

6. **Roleplay.** Your teacher is Q-rex. You are Q-ty.

7. **Change roles.**

## SPEAKING

### 8. Oral Exercise (with your book closed)

**Begin your response with "But if I had known . . ."**

Example: There was a party last night. You didn't know that, so you didn't go.

**Response:** But if I had known that there was a party, I would have gone.

- Your friend was in hospital. You didn't know that, so you didn't visit her.
- There was a test yesterday. You didn't know that, so you didn't study.
- I had a problem. You didn't know that, so you didn't offer to help.

### 9. Now answer your teacher's questions.

#### Grammar Focus

- ◆ The third conditional
- ◆ The mixed conditional

## WRITING

### Check 4 Word order

**Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.**

1. you / from / guess / I'm / calling / where / ./
2. there / party / known / gone / I / I / have / had / a / was / would / that / if / ./
3. now / worked / a / have / you / you / harder / had / degree / if / would / ./



# Unit Five

I wish I were a millionaire.



## Target Language

- ❖ It was nice to hear from you.
- ❖ I wish I were a millionaire.
- ❖ If I had known, I would have sent her a wedding present last month.

<Key Vocabulary>

### NOUNS

millionaire  
a secondhand car

### ADVERBS

exactly  
unfortunately  
though  
by the way



## LISTENING AND READING

1. Listen with your book closed.

# Unit Five

## WRITING

### 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate form.

Madrid  
Spain

April 8th

Dear Cousin Jane,

Thanks for your letter. It was nice to hear from you. And yes, I would like to come and see you in London. I don't know when exactly, though. If I (have<sup>1</sup>) a car, I (can<sup>2</sup>) drive to London now, but unfortunately I don't have a car. But I hope I will be able to buy a secondhand car this summer and visit you. I wish I (be<sup>3</sup>) a millionaire.

By the way, I just had a postcard from - guess who? Mary Smith. Do you remember the American girl we (meet<sup>4</sup>) in Barcelona two years ago? She (get<sup>5</sup>) married in New York last month!

And she (write<sup>6</sup>) the card from Hawaii. She was on her honeymoon there.

I didn't know that she (get<sup>7</sup>) married. If I (know<sup>8</sup>), I (send<sup>9</sup>) her a wedding present last month..

Well, I have to go now.

Keep in touch.

Love  
Anita

#### GRAMMAR MEMO

'though' as an adverb  
= however

### 3. Read and listen

### 4. Listen and repeat.

#### Grammar Reference

**I wish = If only:** to talk about impossible or hypothetical conditions when the speaker wants reality to be different, to be exactly the opposite.

1. I wish I were a millionaire. (but I am not)  
=If only I were a millionaire.
2. I wish (=If only) I hadn't listened to you. (but I did).
  - You cannot change the past, so you can only wish (with regret) about the past.
3. I'm expecting a call. I wish (=If only) the phone would ring.

**We use a Past Simple form to talk about the present, and a Past Perfect form to talk about the past. And we use 'would' to make wishes about the future.**

# Unit

# Five

## WRITING

### 5. Fill in the blanks.

1. The sun isn't shining. I wish the sun (    ) (    ) right now.
2. I don't know French. I wish I (    ) French.
3. John couldn't come yesterday. I wish John (    ) (    ) (    ).
4. Mary is tired because she went to bed late last night. She wishes she (    ) (    ) to bed earlier last night.
5. We don't have enough money for a holiday. If only we (    ) enough money for a holiday.

## SPEAKING

### 6. Oral exercise (with your book closed)

Answer the questions. Use 'wish'.

1. Where do you wish you were right now?
2. Look around your room. What do you wish were different?
3. Your friend gave you his phone number, but you didn't write it down. Now you have forgotten the number. What do you wish?
4. Is there anything in your past life that you would change? What do you wish you had or had not done?

### Grammar Focus

- ◆ Verb forms following wish
- ◆ The basic format of a letter

## WRITING

### Check 5 Word order

**Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.**

1. millionaire / a / wish / were / I / I / ./
2. only / you / had / to / I / / listened / if / ./
3. the / wish / would / phone / I / ring / ./

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