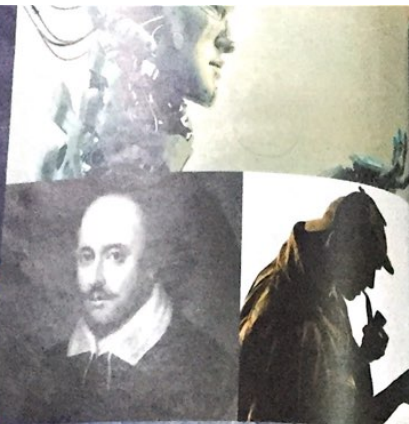


08

FACT OR FICTION?

IN THIS UNIT

- Grammar: Past simple: negative form; Past simple: question form
- Vocabulary: Adjectives to describe stories; Entertainment
- Task: Talk about an evening in or out
- Language Live: Arranging an evening out



Vocabulary

Adjectives to describe stories

1a Can you think of a book or story in each of the categories below?

- comedy
- history
- adventure
- fiction
- detective

2a Find pairs of opposites in the box.

- sad / serious / boring / fighting / exciting / happy / fast moving / enjoyable
 funny / slow / enjoyable

b Work in pairs and discuss. What books have you read recently? Which adjectives describe them?

I read Lucky Jim last week. It was funny and unusual

Queen of Egypt more than 2,000 years ago. Cleopatra, is the subject of many books and plays, but what do we really know about her?

Cleopatra: the facts

Cleopatra, the Queen of Egypt, but wasn't Egyptian, she was Greek! No one knows what she looked like. Her only official image is from a coin. Cleopatra didn't take baths in milk. Many people say the Romans only ruled Egypt for a few years. Cleopatra didn't fight against the Romans. She did fight against the Romans. She fought with one Roman (Mark Antony) against another (Augustus). Her most recent biographer says she didn't use a snake to kill herself - she drank poison instead.



Grammar Focus 1

Past simple: negative form

- 1a Work in pairs. Look at the picture of Queen Cleopatra of Egypt and answer the questions.
- When do you think she lived?
 - Can you think of three adjectives to describe her?

GRAMMAR

Past simple: negative form

- We make the past simple negative form of be with **wasn't/weren't** (= was not / were not).
Cleopatra **wasn't** Egyptian.
- We make the past simple negative form of other verbs with **didn't** (= did not) + verb.
She **didn't** kill herself with a snake.

PRACTICE

1 Work in pairs and discuss. Cleopatra lived around 2,000 years ago. Which things did/didn't people do in those days?

- make phone calls
- have baths
- listen to the radio
- wear jewellery
- get married
- drive cars
- go to the restaurant
- write poems

They didn't make phone calls 2,000 years ago.

2,000 years ago, they had baths.

2 Put the sentences into the correct form (positive or negative) to make them true for you.

- I (go out) last night.
- I (watch) a football game last weekend.
- I (go) to the gym yesterday.
- I (see) the TV news yesterday.
- I (listen) to the radio this morning.
- I (read) a newspaper yesterday.
- I (play) a computer game yesterday.
- I (buy) a magazine yesterday.
- I (drive) a car yesterday.
- I (speak) English yesterday.

b Work in pairs and compare your sentences.

Vocabulary Entertainment

1 Complete the phrases with the verb in the box.

- 1 Cook
- 2 go
- 3 go
- 4 go
- 5 go
- 6 go
- 7 go
- 8 go
- 9 go
- 10 go
- 11 go
- 12 go

Huda
do what
Party

2a Look at the verb phrases in exercise 1. Which describe:
• an evening in?
• an evening out?

b Add two more verb phrases to each category.

3a Choose your five favourite activities from exercises 1 and 2. Put them in order (1-5).

b Work in pairs and compare your favourite activities.

What's your favourite?

My favourite is 'go to a museum' because I love looking at art.



Listening

Computer games in the Arab world

1 Look at the pictures. Read the article and answer the questions.

- 1 Who was Ibn Battuta?
- 2 Where was he from?
- 3 Why was he famous?
- 4 Can you name three places he travelled to?

2 Listen to a radio programme about gaming in the Middle East. Number the items a-f in the order you hear them.

- a Ibn Battuta's travels
- b A US sports gaming company
- c There's a game called 'Unearthed'.
- d The man character is called Fares.
- e Some Western games are very popular in the Arab world.
- f Many Arab games are historical.

b Listen again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 US gaming companies are not making games for the Arab market. **F**
- 2 The game 'Unearthed' got very good reviews. **T**
- 3 Arab gamers like to see their own culture in the games they play. **T**
- 4 There are no Saudi gaming companies. **F**
- 5 US games are not popular in the Arab world. **F**
- 6 Historical adventures are popular in the Middle East. **T**
- 7 Games from the Arab world do not look like Western games. **F**
- 8 Computer games are not very popular in the Middle East. **F**

3 Work in pairs and discuss.

- Do you play computer games? Do you like them?
- Do you like Western games or Arab games best? Why?
- What is your favourite game? What do you like about it?

Ibn Battuta - Explorer

Ibn Battuta was an explorer from Tangier in North Africa. He was born in 1304 and died in 1368 or 1369. During his travels, he travelled throughout the Islamic world, Africa, Asia and Europe. As he travelled, he wrote about his experiences. His writings were published in Arabic. His writings were published in Arabic. His writings were published in Arabic. Through his writings, people learned a lot about places they had never visited. His stories often read like adventure stories. He is generally considered one of the greatest explorers and travel writers - of all time.



Grammar Focus 2

Past simple: question form

1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 Who / born / When / Ibn Battuta?
- 2 Where / Where / was / he / ? *Where was he from?*
- 3 famous / he / did / Where?
- 4 Why / famous / he?
- 5 book / his / What / in / is?
- 6 called / his / book / is / What?

2 Listen and check.

GRAMMAR

- 1 We form most Past simple questions with did + verb. Did Ibn Battuta write the Rihla? NOT Did he wrote ...? When did Ibn Battuta live?
- 2 Notice the short answers. Did the Rihla teach people about other countries? Yes, it did. No, it didn't.

PRACTICE

Fact or fiction? 08

1a Add did in the correct place to make questions.

- Did**
- 1 you play sport when you were a child?
 - 2 where you live when you were a child?
 - 3 you read a lot of books when you were a child?
 - 4 your parents read books to you when you were a child?
 - 5 when you start learning English?
 - 6 you watch a lot of TV last weekend?
 - 7 when you last go to a football game?
 - 8 what book you last read?
 - 9 you go for a walk last weekend?
 - 10 when you last see a really good art exhibition?

*انا احب بالداريم
تسقط did
داد انا احب بالداريم احمد ال
تسقط بصده did
**

I saw a Saudi league game last weekend.
Did you enjoy it?
Yes, it was great.

b Tell the class three things about your partner.

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1. When was born Ibn Battuta?
2. Where was he from?
3. Where?
4. Why?
5. What?
6. What?

Task

Talk about an evening in or out

Preparation Listening

1a Work in pairs and discuss. Which of the activities in the box can you see in the photos?

- go to the park
- go to a cafe
- go to the museum
- stay in and read a book
- watch a film on TV
- go for a walk
- have a dinner party
- go to a football game

b Which of the activities in the box do you do:

- an evening in?
- an evening out?

c Can you think of any more activities for an evening in or an evening out?

2a Listen to Layla, Jameel and Kamal. What is each person talking about – an evening in or out?

b Listen again and complete the table.

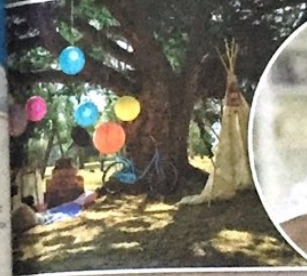
	Layla	Jameel	Kamal
What?	art	dinner	Football game
Who with?	friend (Amal)	family	friend
Where?	art museum	at home	football stadium
Good or bad?	good	good (fun)	bad

3a Work in pairs. Complete the questions with one word only.

- 1 When did you last have a really good evening in or out?
- 2 Who did you go with?
- 3 How did you get there?
- 4 Was it good?
- 5 What did you do?
- 6 Who was there?
- 7 What did you think of it?
- 8 Where did you go?

b Check your answers in the Useful Language box.

4 Listen again and say which questions and answers you hear in each conversation. Write L (Layla), J (Jameel) or K (Kamal) next to the phrases in the Useful Language box.



Task Speaking

1 Think about a good or bad evening you had. Look at the questions and answers in the Useful Language box and make notes. Ask your teacher for any words/phrases you need.

> Useful Language a and b

2a Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your evening.

When did you last have a really good evening out?

I had a really good evening out last weekend.

b Work with a new partner. Tell him/her about your evening or your first partner's evening.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

a Questions

- When did you last have a really good/bad evening in/out?
- What did you do/see?
- Who did you go with?/Who was there?
- How did you get there?
- What did you think of it?/Was it good?
- Where did you see it?/Where was it?

b Answers

- I went to (a fantastic exhibition).
- I saw traditional (Arab folk art).
- It was brilliant/funny/interesting/good.
- I had a dinner party.
- I didn't really enjoy it.
- It was awful/terrible/boring.

SHARE YOUR TASK

Practice talking about your evening or your partner's evening.

Film/record yourself talking about your evening or your partner's evening.

Share your film/recording with other students.

LANGUAGE LIVE



Are you free on Friday?

3 Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

about busy can't free go
idea love sorry time would

- Are you free on Saturday?
- How about an evening out?
- Sorry, I can't. I'm busy.
- Maybe another time.
- Would you like to come?
- Do you want to go for a pizza?
- Why not? Good idea!
- Well love to!
- I can't come sorry.

b Listen to the key phrases and check your answers.

PRONUNCIATION

- Listen again to the key phrases.
- Practice saying them.

4 Work in pairs. Prepare a conversation for two people arranging an evening out. Use the ideas below to help you.

Student A	Student B
Answer the phone.	Greet A.
Greet B.	Ask if A is free on Friday.
Say yes.	Suggest an activity (go to a meal etc.).
Agree/Disagree.	Suggest a place to go.

Speaking Arranging an evening out

1 Work in pairs and discuss.

- How often do you go out with friends?
- Where do you go?
- Do you ever go out to eat?
- Who do you usually go with?

2 Andy wants to arrange an evening out with his colleagues. Listen to the recording and answer the questions.

- When is the evening out?
- Does each person say yes or no?

b Watch again and write the reason each person gives for saying yes or no.

b Practice your conversation.

Hello?

Hello, Huda. It's Hind here.

Hi, Hind

Writing Arranging an evening out

Ahmed and Bassam are arranging an evening out for their class. Read their text messages and put them in the correct order (1-7).

- Khaled's Place is a bit expensive. How about Salaam on Bold Street?
- Hi, Ahmed, about the end-of-course meal on Friday, any ideas for a place/time?
- Sure, no problem.
- Good idea, let's go to Salaam, then. What time?
- Let's go to Khaled's Place, the food's good and it's not too expensive.
- OK, fine. Can you tell the others?
- How about 7 o'clock? Outside the restaurant?

2 Use the information from exercise 1 to complete Bassam's email to her classmates.

Re: meeting place

Hi, everyone!

It's the last day of our course on Friday, so let's have a night out to celebrate!

The meal is at the _____ restaurant on _____ Street. The meeting time is _____ o'clock, and the meeting place is _____ the restaurant.

See you there!

Bassam

3 You want to arrange a meal out for your class. Choose a restaurant you know or one of the restaurants opposite.

b Write an email inviting your classmates out to the restaurant. You can invent details about the place, time, etc. Use the email in exercise 2 and the phrases in the box to help you.

Let's have an evening out. ... Hi, everyone!
The meal is at ... on ... It's ...
The meeting time/place is ... See you there!



Little China Noodle Bar

Fun fast food ... Snacks and tasty meals ...
Menu includes noodles, rice, vegetables, chicken, duck and much more!
Good prices - friendly service - lots of tables.
Good location in the town centre 77 High Street
Phone to book.
For details go to www.littlechinanoodlebar.com

Al-Sarfandy - Roast Chicken

Hot spicy chicken with delicious salads
High menu with a range of dishes
Eat-in or takeaway
No booking necessary
Central location: 24 Station Road (near the station)

Green Leaf

- Busy popular vegetarian restaurant - with interesting new dishes
- Veggie burgers, Indian and Middle Eastern dishes, hot and cold food

Green Leaf is at 2 Mortimer Street, it's modern and cool! It's the place to be!
Discounts for groups of over ten people
Book on 07786 343990

AFTER UNIT 8 YOU CAN:

Talk about things you did/didn't do in the past.

Ask and answer questions about an evening in/out that you had.

Arrange an evening out with friends.

09

BUY AND SELL

- Grammar: Comparative adjectives. Superlative adjectives
- Vocabulary: Describing objects; Shops and services
- Task: Choose souvenirs from your country
- World Culture: Famous markets



Vocabulary Describing objects

1a Look at the items in the photos. Choose three adjectives from the box to describe each item.

- fast, expensive, pretty, fashionable, easy to use, cheap, stylish, bid, powerful, economical, uncomfortable, unusual

The car is fast, expensive and powerful.

b Work in pairs and compare your ideas.

- 2 Work in pairs and discuss.
- Which of the items in the photos do you like / not like? Say why using the adjectives in exercise 1a.

I don't like the jewellery - it's expensive, but I don't think it's pretty.

- Have you got any of the items in the photos? Describe them all the adjectives in exercise 1a.

I've got a watch. It's cheap, but it's also stylish.

Grammar Focus 1 Comparative adjectives

1 Look at the two leather jackets from an online shopping site. Which do you prefer? Why?

ubuy

NEW MEN'S FAUX LEATHER JACKET

Item condition: New
Size: LARGE
Colour: Black

BUY IT NOW £29.99

ubuy

GENUINE VINTAGE MEN'S LEATHER JACKET. MADE IN THE USA!

Item condition: Pre-owned
Size: MEDIUM
Colour: Brown

Current bid £250

2 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

Which jacket (A or B) is:

- newer?
- bigger?
- more stylish?
- more expensive?

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the gaps in the comparative sentences.

- Jacket A is **cheaper** than jacket B.
- Jacket B is **more expensive** than jacket A.
- Jacket A is **more** stylish than jacket B.

2 Look at these types of comparative adjectives.

- One syllable: **newer** → **newer**
- Two or more syllables: **expensive** → **more expensive**
- Adjectives ending with -y: **easy** → **easier**

Irregular adjectives

- good → better
bad → worse

PRONUNCIATION

1 Listen and notice the stressed syllables.

- cheaper → **cheep-er** than → jacket A **cheep-er** than jacket B
- expensive → **expen-sive** → jacket B is **more expen-sive** than jacket A
- stylish → **stish-ly** → jacket B is **more stish-ly** than jacket A

2 Practice saying the phrases and the sentences.

PRACTICE

1 Work in pairs and look at the items from an online shopping site. Make sentences comparing each pair of items using the adjectives in the box.

Jacket B is more stylish than Jacket A.



1 Jacket B is more stylish than Jacket A.

Jacket A: outdoor jacket £30.99
Jacket B: smart jacket £199.99

new, unusual, stylish

2 Car C is more expensive than Car D.

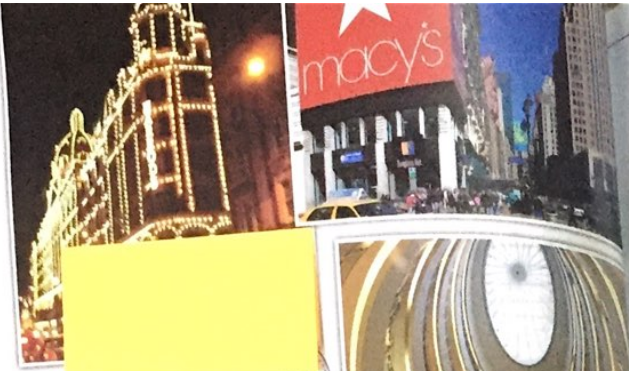
Car C: 1963 Triumph - top speed 106 mph £8,500
Car D: 2003 Corvette - top speed 180 mph £12,500

fast, expensive, stylish

3 Camera E: 8 cm x 5 cm - simple functions £105

Camera F: 15 cm x 10 cm - multifunctions £199

small, easy to use, cheap



Grammar Focus 2 Superlative adjectives

biggest department store with 5,000 staff from 50 countries

- Work in pairs and look at the photos of three famous department stores: Harrods, Macy's and Shinsegae. Do you know where they are?
- Read about the Shinsegae department store in South Korea. Why is it famous?
- Read the article again. What do these numbers refer to?
 - 190,000
 - 300,000
 - 95,000
 - 14
- Work in pairs and discuss.
 - Would you like to go shopping in Shinsegae? Why / Why not?
 - Do you prefer shopping in small shops or large department stores? Why?
 - Do you have a department store in your town? Do you like it? Why / Why not?

GRAMMAR

- Complete the superlative sentences using the adjectives **big** and **expensive**.
 - Shinsegae in Busan is the biggest department store in the world.
 - All the most brands are on the ground floor.
- Write the superlative adjectives.
 - big → bigger → the biggest
 - new → newer → the newest
 - busy → busier → the busiest
 - beautiful → more beautiful → the most beautiful
 - good → better → the best
- Read the article again and check your answers.

PRACTICE

- Complete the questions in the quiz with superlative adjectives.
 - Listen and check.
- Work in pairs and do the quiz.
 - Listen and check.
- Write five questions with superlative adjectives using some of the ideas below.
 - busy shopping street in your town
 - old person in your family
 - good restaurant in your town
 - untidy person you know
 - beautiful place in your country
 - tall person in your class
 - popular writer from your country
 - new thing in your bag

Which is the busiest shopping street in your town?

- Work in groups and take turns. Ask and answer your questions.

What is the newest thing in your bag?

My phone is the newest thing. I bought it last week.

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The biggest and the best!

- How much does the (expensive) handbag in the world cost?
 - \$3,800
 - \$380,000
 - \$3,800,000
- The fastest (fast) car in the world goes from 0 to 60 miles per hour in how many seconds?
 - 2.4 seconds
 - 4.2 seconds
 - 6.4 seconds
- How old is Hamleys, the (most famous) toy shop in the world?
 - 50 years old
 - 100 years old
 - 250 years old
- Which was the (most successful) football team of the 20th century?
 - Brazil
 - Cameroon
 - Romania
- Who is the (richest) (rich) person in the world?
 - Bill Gates, founder of Microsoft
 - Carlos Slim Helu, Mexican businessman
 - the Sultan of Brunei
- Which is the (highest) capital city in the world?
 - La Paz, Bolivia
 - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
 - Thimphu, Bhutan
- Where is the (tallest) hotel in the world?
 - Bangkok
 - Dubai
 - Hong Kong
- How many passengers does the (biggest) cruise ship in the world carry?
 - 2,000
 - 4,000
 - 6,000

Shinsegae: A Huge Shopping Experience

Shinsegae in Busan, South Korea is the biggest (and some people say, the best) department store in the world. Thousands of visitors come every day – making it one of the busiest shops in the world. On the opening day in March 2008, 190,000 shoppers spent over \$6 million.

Shinsegae means 'new world' in Korean – and the store is one of the newest and most impressive buildings in Busan, with nearly 300,000 m² of shopping space. This means that Shinsegae is bigger than Macy's, the famous store in New York City, by over 95,000 m².

Let's start at the ground floor: here are all the most expensive brands, like Prada and Louis Vuitton. Then, going up the 14 floors of this huge world, you find not only shops and restaurants but also a gym, an art gallery and even an ice rink. And right at the top there are restaurants where you can see some of the most beautiful views of Busan.





Vocabulary
Shops and services

1a Match the words in the box with photos A-L
 a clothes shop A-L
 a butcher's B
 a baker's C
 a dry-cleaner D
 a shoe shop E
 a gift shop F
 a post office G
 an optician H
 an estate agent I
 a hairdresser J
 a barbershop K
 a hair salon L
 a hair salon (women)
 a barbershop (men)
 houses or flats
 eyeglasses

Work in pairs and answer the questions

- Where do you...
 1 go to post letters and parcels? **G**
 2 buy burgers and other meat? **D**
 3 buy bread and cakes? **C**
 4 rent a flat or house? **F**
 5 get a present for a friend? **L**
 6 have a haircut? **K**
 7 buy shoes and boots? **I**
 8 buy jeans, jackets and T-shirts? **A**
 9 buy books? **B**
 10 get glasses and sunglasses? **E**
 11 buy toothpaste and medicine? **H**
 12 take your clothes when they're dirty? **G**



2 Work in pairs and take turns. Ask and answer questions about the last time you visited one of the places in exercise 1a.

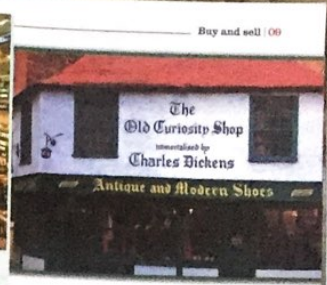
When did you last go to a gift shop?
 I went last Saturday.
 What did you buy?



Top five unusual shops

Are you looking for a present for someone? Or do you want to buy something for yourself? Or perhaps you just want to enjoy the shopping experience - in the most interesting and unusual shops in the world. Here are our top five!

- 1 If you're looking for something perfect, come to Senbikiya in Tokyo, Japan! Senbikiya is an elegant shop with beautiful things to buy. But you don't buy designer clothes and handbags here. You buy fruit - perfect and very expensive fruit. There are beautiful apples for \$25 each, and 12 perfect strawberries cost \$2 a box. Yes, it's expensive, but it's very popular.
- 2 Or maybe you're looking for something old, something other people don't want any more? Then Beacon's Closet in New York, USA, is the place for you. This is a clothes shop with a difference. It's a manufacturing store where people bring clothes they don't want and other people buy them. The clothes are good quality and cheap! We found a dress for \$20 and a designer coat for \$60.
- 3 Sometimes the building is what makes your shopping experience special. For example, The Old Curiosity Shop in London, England. It is a tiny old shop which Charles Dickens wrote about in 1841. There are lots of big modern buildings around it now, but the shop keeps its old, historical style inside. Nearly 450 years after the shop first opened, it is now a shoe shop with unusual designer shoes.
- 4 From a tiny building to a huge one, the famous bookshop El Ateneo Grand Splendid in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The shop covers an area of 2,000 m² - and every year it has around a million visitors. The building was built in 1919, but in February 2008 it became one of the biggest - and most beautiful - bookshops in the world, keeping many of the features of the old building.
- 5 If you want everything, the amazing building and the cool products - then come to L'Usine in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The building is an old clothes factory with big windows and ceiling fans. Inside, there is a café, an art gallery and many interesting things to buy: designer clothes, a vintage Rolex, a colourful watch. We think this is the coolest shop in the world!



Reading

- 1a Work in pairs and discuss.
 • What is the biggest shop you know?
 • What is the smallest shop you know?
 • What is your favourite shop? Why?

b Read the article and answer the questions.

- Which shop...
 • is the biggest?
 • is the smallest?
 • is the coolest place to be?
 • has the most perfect products?
 • has the cheapest designer clothes?

2 Read the article again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 In Senbikiya you can buy clothes as well as fruit. **F**
- 2 In Senbikiya, strawberries cost \$25 each. **T**
- 3 The clothes in Beacon's Closet are second-hand. **T**
- 4 The Old Curiosity Shop first opened in 1841. **F**
- 5 The Old Curiosity Shop is now modern inside. **F**
- 6 Around 1,000,000 people go to El Ateneo Grand Splendid every year. **T**
- 7 The El Ateneo Grand Splendid building was built in 1960. **F**
- 8 L'Usine is in an old school building. **F**

3 Work in pairs and discuss.

- Which of the shops in the article would you most like to visit? Why?
- Do you like shopping? Why / Why not?
- How often do you go shopping for clothes and shoes? Where do you usually go?
- What is your favourite shop in your town? Why?

Task

Choose souvenirs from your country

Preparation Listening

- Work in pairs. Look at the photos and discuss.
 - What souvenirs can you see in photos A-E?
 - Which country do you think each souvenir comes from: Canada, Ukraine, Egypt, Scotland or Thailand?
 - When did you last buy a souvenir? What was it? Where did you buy it? Who was it for?
- Read the information about the Taylor family. Where are they from? What do they like doing?
- Four people are going to stay with the Taylor family in the UK. Listen to them talking about which souvenirs from their countries they are going to buy for the family.



The Taylor family

Bob and Amy Taylor and their two children, James, 11, and Lorna, aged 8, are from the UK. They are visitors from different countries staying in their house. They love meeting people from different countries and they love collecting souvenirs from all over the world.

	Where does he/she live?	What souvenirs does he/she choose?	How does he/she describe the souvenir?
Tina	Thailand	Jewellery	beautiful
Lee	Thailand	Scarf	beautiful
Karim	Egypt	Toy camel	interesting and beautiful
Oksana	Ukraine	doll	Pretty

- Listen again and complete the table.
- Listen again and tick the phrases you hear in the Useful Language box.



Task Speaking

- Think of a souvenir from your country for each person in the Taylor family. Use some or all of the ideas below. Ask your teacher for any words/phrases you need.
 - something to eat or drink
 - a doll or figure of a famous person
 - an item of clothing
 - a model of a famous building or place
 - an ornament or something useful for the house
 - a DVD
- Work in pairs. If you and your partner are from the same country, decide on the best souvenir from your country for each person in the Taylor family. If you are from different countries, tell your partner about the best souvenir from your country for each person in the family.
 - Useful Language a and b.
- Tell other students about the souvenirs you chose.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

a Asking for ideas

What do you think?
 Why don't we buy a (gift)?
 How do you get any ideas for the children?
 Do you think we should choose a scarf?
 How about (some jewellery)?
 (Everybody loves (gifts) from (Thailand).)
 What did you choose for the one girl (he)?

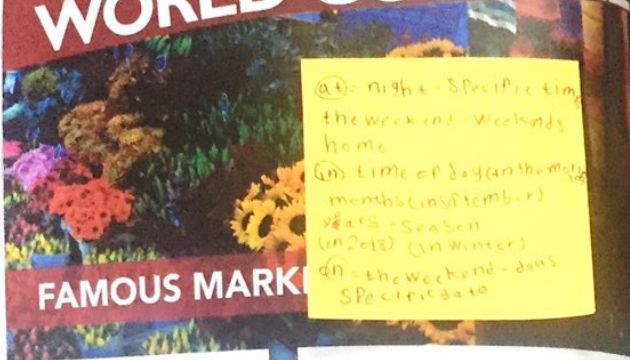
b Giving ideas and explaining your choice

(Thailand) is famous for (silk products) ...
 I think a good souvenir from (Thailand) is (silk).
 (A scarf) is a fantastic souvenir.
 What's a good souvenir from your country?
 That's very typical of (Thailand).
 I think jewellery is better because
 (Mayanishka dolls) are very typical of (Ukraine).
 It's small and easy to carry.
 I think it's a very nice souvenir for (a child).

SHARE YOUR TASK

Practice talking about the souvenirs you chose.
 Film/record yourself talking about the souvenirs you chose.
 Share your film/recording with other students.

WORLD CULTURE



FAMOUS MARKETS

(a) = night - Specific time
 the weekend - Weekends
 home
 (in) = time of day (in the morning)
 months (in September)
 years - Season
 (in 2012) (in winter)
 (on) = the weekend - days
 Specific data

Find out first

- 1a Work in pairs and discuss. Which of these things do you often/sometimes/never do?
- buy and sell things on eBay
 - go to department stores
 - go to second-hand shops
- b Try to answer the questions in the quiz below.

Shopping around the world

- Millions of people buy and sell on eBay. Where was its founder Pierre Omidyar from?
- Galeries Lafayette, Harrods, and Macy's are world-famous department stores. Where can you find them?
- Walmart is the world's biggest supermarket chain. How did the company get its name?
- What is the connection between buying books online and a mall in South America?
- Roses and tulips are types of what? Where can you find them?

c Check your answers with your teacher.

Listen

- 2 You are going to listen to an audio about famous London markets. Before you listen, check you understand the meaning of the words/phrases in the glossary.

GLOSSARY	
antiques	old pieces of furniture, jewellery, etc.
second-hand	not new
stalls	small shops in a market

- 3 Read phrases 1-9 below. Then listen to the audio and match each phrase to a market in the box.

Rough Market Brick Lane Market
 Rumbek's Market

- next to London Bridge station on the south bank of the River Thames
- perfect for Southerners who love eating
- became famous for its antiques and crafts - everything else
- in the old part of London
- the largest market in South-East London
- the most famous flower market in London

- 4a Listen again and answer the questions. When does each market open? What does each market sell?
- b Why do you think people go to markets to shop? Do you go to markets to shop? Why? Why not?

World view

- 5 Look at the statements below. Tick the ones that are true for you.

- I often go to markets at the weekend.
- I prefer to buy things 'cheap' in a second-hand shop in my country.
- I never buy clothes at markets.
- I buy some food at markets.
- I like shopping. I buy everything I need.
- There is a very famous market in my country.

6 Discuss your answers and compare your answers.



FIND OUT MORE

- 6a Look at the famous markets in the box below. What do you know about them?

Isaaji Market Mercado del Puerto
 Fes Souk Blumenmarkt

- b Find out more about them and answer the questions.
- Where is each market (country/city)?
 - What can you buy there?

Write up your research

Write a paragraph about one of the markets you researched. Use the prompts below to help you.

The Fes Souk (name of market) is a famous market in (town/country).

People come here to buy Food and (clothes, food, antiques, etc.).

It's open (Days of the week, time of the day).

I would/ wouldn't like to go there because (reason).

AFTER UNIT 9 YOU CAN:

Describe and compare objects and possessions.

Talk about people and places using superlative adjectives.

Make and respond to suggestions for choosing a present.

Research famous markets.

10 LOOK GOOD

IN THIS UNIT

- Grammar: Present continuous, Present simple or continuous?
- Vocabulary: Clothes; Describing personality
- Task: Analyse your personality
- Language Live: Asking for goods and services; Describing people



Vocabulary Clothes

1a Match the items of clothing in the box with pictures A-O.

- A suit B jacket C sunglasses D shirt E trousers F jumper G shorts H a dress I a thobe J a baseball cap K a dress L a thobe M a dress N a thobe O a thobe



- b Can you add three more items of clothing to the box?
 c Which of the items of clothing in the box are usually worn by
 (a) men (b) women (c) men and women?

PRONUNCIATION

- Listen to the pronunciation of the words in exercise 1a.
- Practice saying the words.

Grammar Focus 1 Present continuous

- 1 Write the sentences and look at the picture. Use the information to label each person in the picture.
1. I (sit) on the grass.
 2. I (send) a text message.
 3. I (wear) a blue shirt.
 4. I (eat) lunch.
 5. I (make) a sandwich.
 6. I (wear) a tie.
 7. I (look) at her watch.
 8. I (sit) under a tree.

GRAMMAR

We use the present continuous for actions happening now or around now. Complete the gaps below.

He/She <u>is</u>	reading a newspaper
You/We/They <u>re</u>	
He/She <u>isn't</u>	wearing a tie
You/We/They <u>aren't</u>	
What <u>is</u> she <u>doing</u> ?	
What <u>are</u> they <u>doing</u> ?	

you = singular
plural

PRAC

- 1a Look at the picture and write the sentences.
1. I'm sitting on the grass.
 2. I'm wearing a blue shirt.
 3. I'm eating lunch.
 4. I'm making a sandwich.
 5. I'm wearing a tie.
 6. I'm looking at her watch.
 7. I'm sitting under a tree.

2a Make true sentences for you

- I (sit) near the door.
- I'm not sitting near the door. I'm sitting near the window.
- I (wear) jeans today.
- We (listen) to the birds at the moment.
- I (work) alone on this exercise.
- The sun (shine) today.
- The teacher (write) on the board.
- I (hold) my pen in my left hand.

- b Work in pairs and compare your sentences.
- 3a Write five more sentences to describe what other people in the class are/ aren't wearing or doing.
- b Compare your sentences with other students.

Go to page 10 for more practice.

Listening Clothes at work

- Work in pairs and discuss.
 - Do you wear a uniform at school or work? If so, what do you think about it? If not, would you like to wear a uniform?
 - Who wears a uniform in your country? When uniforms do you like best? Why?
- What do you think these four people wear at work?
 - Keith, male, aged 20, shop assistant
 - Marion, male, aged 29, personal trainer
 - Jalal, male, aged 37, company director
 - Sam, male, aged 34, IT manager



Grammar Focus 2 Present simple or continuous?

- Work in pairs. Look at the photos of Kamal, Mike, Jalal and Steve and discuss.
 - What are Kamal, Mike, Jalal and Steve wearing?
 - What do you think is the occasion they are all at? Kamal's birthday.

- Read the text below and check your ideas.



It's Saturday evening. Normally, when Kamal is at work, he wears a uniform of a shirt and trousers. Tonight he is wearing a t-shirt and jeans because he is staying in his own house. Mike usually wears sports clothes, but this evening he has made an effort and put on a jacket and a shirt. Jalal usually wears a smart suit at work, but tonight he looks very different. He is wearing a long white robe and looks very cool. When Steve is at work, he wears a shirt and tie and the day after tomorrow he looks smart. This evening, he is wearing a long coat and scarf. They are all visiting Kamal's house to play board games.

IT'S A FACT!
On average, women in the USA own 19 pairs of shoes and men own seven pairs.

- Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

1. I usually go (go) to work in an office, but on Fridays I walk (walk) at home. When I go to the office I wear (wear) a smart suit and earnings. Today I wear (wear) casual clothes at home so I feel (feel) more relaxed. I love (love) casual clothes. Trackout and trainers are (are) my favourite shoes today.

At my brother's college, people usually wear (wear) casual clothes. They normally wear (wear) jeans and maybe a shirt or jumper. The teacher doesn't wear (doesn't wear) a suit - he usually wears jeans. Today (today) it's really hot, so my brother is wearing (is wearing) shorts and a T-shirt.

- 10.3 Listen and check.

- Work in groups. Tell other students what you normally wear at school/work and what you wear over the weekend. Tell them what you are wearing at the moment.

GRAMMAR

Present simple

Look at the sentence below. Choose the correct answer.

1. She usually goes a smart suit at work.

is generally true / happening now

2. We use these words/phrases with the present simple.

usually, often, normally, every day

Present continuous

Look at the sentence below. Choose the correct answer.

3. She is wearing a long white robe.

is generally true / happening now

4. We use these words/phrases with the present continuous.

now, today, at the moment

PRACTICE

- Choose the correct tense.
 - Do you usually wear? Are you usually wearing smart formal clothes to work or college?
 - What kind of clothes do you wear / are you wearing now?
 - Do you wear are you wearing boots, trainers, sandals or shoes today?
 - What kind of shoes do you normally wear / are you normally wearing?
 - Do you ever wear? Are you ever wearing glasses?
 - Do you wear are you wearing glasses now?
 - Do you wear are you wearing a scarf today?
 - What kind of scarf do you usually wear / are you usually wearing?
 - Do you wear are you wearing a hat at the moment?
 - How often do you wear / are you wearing a hat?

- Work in pairs and take turns. Ask and answer the questions.

Vocabulary Describing personality

- Look at the adjectives describing personality in the box below. Which do you think are positive? Which are negative?

reliable, confident, friendly, sociable, shy, helpful, moody, busy, determined, kind, organized, easy-going, hard-working, generous

- Choose three adjectives from the box in exercise 1 which you think describe:

- your personality
- a teacher
- a businessperson
- a nurse
- a shop assistant

- Work in pairs and compare your ideas.

- Work in pairs and take turns. Imagine you are one of the people below and describe your appearance and personality.

- a good friend
- someone in your family
- someone you work or study with
- someone who lives near you

LANGUAGE LIVE

How Much?



Speaking Asking for goods and services

- Work in pairs. How many shops can you think of in one minute?
- Put the words/phrases in the box into the categories below.
 - appointment
 - too small
 - not too short
 - at a hairdresser's
 - in a clothes shop
 - haircut
 - a larger size
 - try it on
 - How would you like it?
 - hairdryer
 - too big
 - wash
 - dry

- Listen to the recording. Number the words/phrases in exercise 2 in the order you hear them.
- Listen again and answer the questions.
 - At a hairdresser's
 - The young man gets a haircut, but he isn't very happy with it and it's very expensive.
 - Does the young man have an appointment?
 - How does he want his hair cut?
 - How much does the haircut cost?
 - Why is the young man unhappy?
 - In a clothes shop
 - The man tries on some jackets in a shop and he eventually chooses one.
 - How many jackets does the man try on?
 - Do the two women like the first jacket?
 - What is the problem with the second jacket and the third jacket?
 - Why is the last jacket he tries on perfect?

4. Complete the phrases.

- At a hairdresser's
- I like a haircut, please. I would like it.
 - Do you have an appointment?
 - How would you like your hair?
 - Not too short, but not too long.
 - Do you want a wash?
 - Yes, thank you. Cut.
 - How's that? Do you like it?
 - Thank you. I love you! What?
- In a clothes shop
- What do you think?
 - The colour's OK, but it's too small.
 - Have you got this in a larger size?
 - Try it on.
 - It's no good. It's too big.
 - I like that. It suits you.
 - We'll take this one.
 - How would you like to pay?

PRONUNCIATION

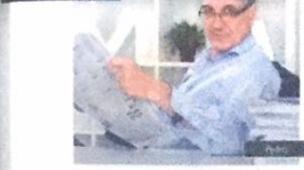
- Listen again to the key phrases.
- Practice saying them.

- Work in pairs. Prepare your own conversation at a hairdresser's or in a clothes shop. Use as many of the key phrases in exercise 4a as possible.

b Practice your conversation.

Writing Describing people

- Look at the pictures below and answer the questions.
- Who is he? Marvin
 - How old is he? 40
 - What is he wearing? Polo
 - What is he doing? Reading a newspaper
 - What is he like? Pedro
 - What is he wearing? Pedro
 - What is he doing? Reading a newspaper
 - What is he like? Marvin
 - What is he wearing? Marvin
 - What is he doing? Marvin
 - What is he like? Marvin and Pedro



- Complete the table below with the words/phrases in the box.

in his early twenties	✓	short hair	X
reading a newspaper	✓	blonde hair	X
carrying a bag	✓	standing up	✓
in her teens	✓	tall	X
medium-length hair	X	sitting down	✓
holding a book	✓	wearing spectacles	X
a nice person in her late thirties	✓		

He/She is ...	He/She has got ...
in his early twenties ✓	X

- Read the description below. Which person in the photos do you think it is?

This person is probably in his forties. He is wearing glasses and is sitting at his desk. He has a newspaper open in front of him, but he is not reading it at the moment. He has short dark straight hair and is wearing a light-coloured shirt. He looks like a businessman. He is probably taking a break from work to read the news.

- Write a description of one of the other people in the photos, or someone in your class. Include information about

- general impression
- hair, eyes, etc.
- clothes
- what he/she is doing at the moment
- his/her personality

AFTER UNIT 10 YOU CAN:

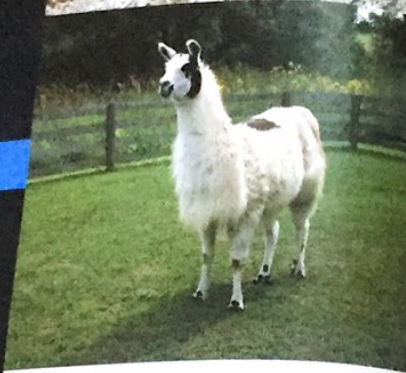
- Talk about present activities.
- Describe people's clothes, appearance and personality.
- Ask for goods and services (e.g. in shops and at the hairdresser's).
- Write a description of a person.

11

NATURE

IN THIS UNIT

- Grammar: Question words;
- Quantifiers: a lot of, a little, a few, not any, not much, not many
- Vocabulary: Animals and natural features; Big numbers
- Task: Devise a general knowledge quiz
- World Culture: Animals in danger



Vocabulary Animals and natural features

1a Work in pairs and look at the photos. Which of the things in the box can you see?

صوت A
car A
llama A
chimpanzee A
dolphin A
جبل N
camela A
beacha N
mountain N
ocean N
forest N
river N
حمار A
horse A
donkey A
elephant A
lake A
valley N
جوت N
اندر A
جارت A
desert N
volcano A
fish A
وادي N

b Put the words in the box into the categories below.

حيوانات: A
أصناف طبيعية: N

c Add more words to each category.

2 Work in pairs and discuss.

- Which animals in exercise 1a are common in your country?
- Which natural features in exercise 1a do you have in your country? Do you ever visit any of them?

Working animals

There are countless animals that help us in our everyday lives. From cats to elephants, fish to llamas, we use animals in so many different ways.

People use animals to carry people or heavy loads - sometimes for long distances across mountains and deserts.

- In many countries, this is often the job of horses and donkeys.
- In South America, they often use llamas; and in North Africa and Arabia, camels. Camels can carry up to 450 kg (that's the weight of an average cow!) and walk up to 65 km a day.
- In South-East Asia, people use elephants not only to carry things but also to pull trees in the forests. Elephants are extremely strong and can pull up to 1,500 kg (that's the weight of a medium-sized car!).

Camels are sometimes called 'ships of the desert'. Here are some reasons why:

- They can carry heavy loads for many days without getting tired. Their feet are very well adapted to walking across sand.
- They can survive for several days without any food or water. This makes them very well suited to walking across deserts.
- They also provide meat, milk and hair that can be woven to make textiles.
- Camels can cope very well with extreme temperatures. Their thick coat protects them from desert sun and heat as well as cold.

People also use animals for more surprising things:

- Pigeons were used to carry secret messages across battlefields during the First World War.
- You can relax with 'fish therapy', as the fish eat dead skin off your feet.
- In some countries, people train rats to help detect dangerous explosives on land.
- People use dolphins in a similar way to detect dangerous explosives in the sea.

Reading

1 Work in pairs. Look again at the photos. What kind of work do you think these animals do?

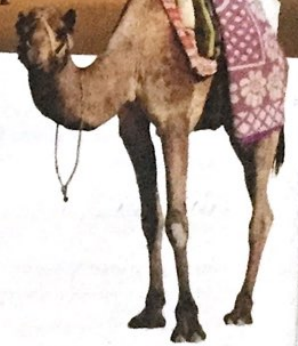
2 Read the article. Which animals from Vocabulary exercise 1a are mentioned?

3 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- Which animal can:
- go without water for a long time?
 - improve the skin on your feet?
 - carry messages?
 - carry heavy loads in South America?
 - detect dangerous explosives on land?
 - carry heavy loads in the desert?
 - look for dangerous items at sea?
 - transport trees in South-East Asia?

3 Work in pairs and discuss.

- Which of the working animals in the article are you surprised about?
- Do you know about any other working animals? What do they do?



Listening Intelligent animals

1 Work in pairs and discuss.

- What experience of pets do you have?
- What experience of wild animals do you have?
- Which of the animals in the photos do you think is the most intelligent? In what way?

2a 11.1 Listen to a radio programme about intelligent animals. Number the animals in the order you hear them.

- pigeons **A**
- parrots **3**
- whales **1**
- dolphins **2**
- chimpanzees **5**

b Listen again. Which things can each animal do?

- speak to each other
- work together
- read a computer screen
- remember way home
- remember numbers

3 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 Which animal on the radio programme impressed you the most? Why?
- 2 How good are you at remembering?
 - names of people you meet?
 - instructions?
 - phone numbers?
 - PIN numbers (for bank cards, etc.)?



Vocabulary Big numbers

هجم لازم نعرفهين
عزاه الإمداد

1 Match the numbers in A with how you say them in B.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | B |
| 1 50 k | a five thousand k |
| 2 500 C | b five billion |
| 3 505 F | c five hundred |
| 4 5,000 a | d five million |
| 5 50,000 A | e five point five |
| 6 500,000 g | f five hundred thousand |
| 7 5,000,000 d | g fifty thousand |
| 8 5,000,000,000 b | h fifty |
| 9 55 | i five hundred and five |

2 11.2 Listen and write down the nine numbers you hear.

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 Listen again to the numbers and notice the pronunciation.
- 2 Practice saying them.

3a Look at sentences 1-9. Try to guess the number that belongs in each gap.

- 1 The approximate number of active volcanoes in the world is **1,500**.
- 2 The country with the largest number of active volcanoes is Indonesia, with over **120**.
- 3 The approximate top speed of a killer whale is nearly **50** kilometres per hour.
- 4 The average distance that killer whales swim every year is **20,000** kilometres.
- 5 The height of some giant redwood trees in California is over **100** metres.
- 6 Camels can survive without water in temperatures of 50°C for approximately **240** hours.
- 7 The average weight of a male African elephant is **2,500** kilograms.
- 8 The approximate rat population of New York City is **3,000,000**.
- 9 Damascus in Syria is perhaps the world's oldest city - it is **4,000** years old.

3b 11.3 Listen and check.

Grammar Focus 1 Question words

1 Choose the correct question words.

- 1 How many / How much active volcanoes are there in the world?
- 2 Which / How many country has got the largest number of active volcanoes?
- 3 How far / How tall are some of the giant redwood trees in California?
- 4 What / How fast an killer whales swim?
- 5 How far / How old do killer whales swim every year on average?
- 6 How much / How long can camels survive without water in temperatures of 50°C?
- 7 How much / How many does a male African elephant weigh on average?
- 8 What / Which is the approximate rat population of New York City?
- 9 How much / How old is the city of Damascus?

GRAMMAR

Nature 11

Question words with two words (how + another word)

- 1 Match the question words in A with the answers in B.

A	F	B
1 How far (in g. Riyadh to Tai)?	a five	
2 How fast (in g. top speed of this car)?	b 65 km	
3 How long (in g. the TV programme)?	c 80 km	
4 How many (in g. my family members)?	d 1 m 65 cm	
5 How much (in g. your weight)?	e 25 years	
6 How old (in g. your brother)?	f 850 km	
7 How tall (in g. you)?	g about an hour	

what and which

- 2 We use what when there are many possible answers.
What is the approximate rat population of New York City?
- 3 We use which when there are a limited number of possible answers.
Which country has got the largest number of active volcanoes?

2 Work in pairs and take turns. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 1 without looking at Vocabulary exercise 3a. How many answers can you remember?

3a Make questions using words/phrases from columns A and B. You can also use words/phrases from columns C and D, if necessary.

How old are you?
How far do you walk every week?

A	B	C	D
How old	are you	like	every day
How tall	do you	swim	every night
How fast	do you	study	every week
How far	can you	run	
How long		walk	
How much water		speak	
How many languages		play	
What kind of food		drink	
Which sports		sleep	

b Work in pairs and take turns. Ask and answer your questions.

How far do you walk every week?

I walk about ten kilometres every week.

Unit 11, Study & Practice 1, page 138

Listening South Africa

1 Work in pairs. Look at the photos and discuss. How much do you know about the Republic of South Africa? Think about the topics below.

- famous places
- wildlife (animals and plants)
- weather
- natural features (mountains, volcanoes, etc.)

2 Aletta works for the South African Tourist Board. Listen to her talking about places to visit. Tick the topics you hear in exercise 1.

b Listen again and choose the correct answers.

- How many species of plant can you find on Table Mountain?
 - a 150
 - b 200
 - c 2,200
- How high are the Tugela Falls?
 - a 800 m
 - b 950 m
 - c 950 m
- How many species of animal can you find in the Kruger National Park?
 - a 50-100
 - b 100-150
 - c 150-200
- How fast can a cheetah run?
 - a 40 kph
 - b 80 kph
 - c 100 kph
- How many years old is the Sappeterkop volcano?
 - a 16 million
 - b 60 million
 - c 6 million

3 Work in pairs and discuss.

- Would you like to visit South Africa? Why / Why not?
- What do you think is most interesting about South Africa?
- What is similar to and different from your country?

Grammar Focus 2

Quantifiers: a lot of, a little, a few, not any, not much, not many

1a Choose the correct answers.

- There are over many countries in the world where you can see all these amazing things.
- If you only have a little time, here are four places you really must visit.
- Table Mountain has a lot of different varieties of plants.
- There isn't much chance of winning that race!
- There aren't any active volcanoes in South Africa.
- There is a few volcanoes; for example, the Sappeterkop volcano.

b Look at audio script 11.4 on page 173 and check your answers.

South Africa



GRAMMAR

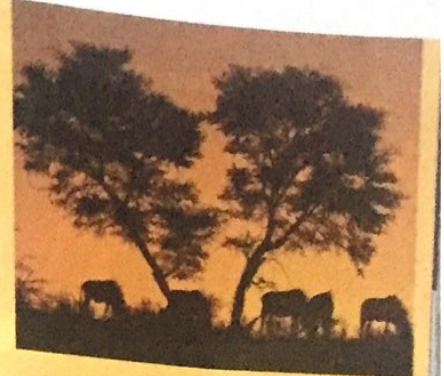
1 Complete the table with the underlined phrases in audio script 11.4 on page 172. You can use the same phrase more than once.

	with countable nouns (and plural verb)	with uncountable nouns (and singular verb)
Large quantity/number	1 a lot of	2 _____
Small quantity/number	3 _____	5 _____
	4 _____	6 _____
Zero quantity/number	7 _____	8 not any

PRACTICE

Nature 11

1 Choose the correct answers.



The Kalahari Desert is a huge desert area in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa. Its name comes from the word 'egolo', which means 'place where there isn't a few (any) many rain'. In fact, a little (a few / not many) rain falls there. There is only about 75-100 mm a year, which isn't much / many / any rain. But even so, you can see a few / a lot of / any wildlife: there are a lot of / a little / not much types of trees – such as acacia trees – and the spring rain brings (farm) animals to the region. There aren't many / a few / a little people living there, but you can still see a few / a little / any Bushmen. The Bushmen, or San, have lived in the area for thousands of years. Because there is only a few / a little / a lot of water, they get most of their liquid from gathering plants and desert fruits.

2a Use the ideas below to make true sentences about your country.

In _____ (name of country)	there is / there are	a lot of / a little / a few / not any / not much / not many	snow / rain / deserts / lakes / dangerous wildlife / high mountains / active volcanoes

In Brazil, there isn't much snow. There is a little snow in the winter on the high mountains in the south.

b Work in pairs and compare your sentences.

Look 11. Study & Practice 2, page 198.

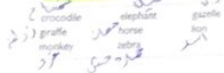
WORLD CULTURE

ANIMALS IN DANGER

Find out first

- 1a Work in pairs and discuss.
- Do you have a pet? What is its name?
 - What is your favourite animal? Why?
 - Is your country famous for any animal(s)? Which one(s)?

b Look at the animals in the box. Try to answer the questions for each animal.



- 1 Where does it live (country/continent)?
- 2 What colour is it?
- 3 What does it eat?
- 4 Is it dangerous for humans? Why?
- 5 Does it live naturally in your country?

c Check your answers with your teacher

Search: [name of animal] + image / eat / dangerous

View

- 2a You are going with a video about animals in danger. Before you watch, check you understand the meaning of the words/phrases in the glossary.

GLOSSARY

hunting killing wild animals for sport or food
ivory white material from elephant tusk
savannah dry grassland

- b Watch the video and make a list of the animals you see. Are there any animals you don't know?

- 3 Read the text from the video below. Then watch again and complete the gaps with the words in the box.

crocodiles lions six metres small trails
 five twenty river

Five percent of the world is savannah or grassland. The African savannah is home to many species which are now in danger because of hunting and changes in the environment. These include giraffes, the world's tallest mammal which can be up to six metres tall and the African elephant, the world's largest living land animal.

Female elephants live in family groups, but male elephants usually live alone. Breeze is a baby elephant who is just a few days old. In the hot October weather he goes to the river every day to drink with the other elephants.

There is danger from crocodiles in the water and there are also lions in the area. But the biggest danger to elephants is from man. Seventy years ago there were two million elephants in Africa. Now there are only 300,000.



World view

- 4 Look at the statements below. Tick the ones you agree with and cross the ones you disagree with.

- It's not fair, it's wrong to keep animals like that.
- I would like to go to the savannah to see elephants.
- I only love animals, but I'm a vegetarian!
- I would like to give money to help animals in danger.
- Hunting is always a bad thing.
- Humans are more important than animals - why do we worry about them?

- 5 Work in pairs and compare your ideas.

FIND OUT MORE

- 5a Work in pairs. Look at the animals in the box below. What do you know about them? Why do you think they are in danger?

Siberian tiger, Arabian leopard, Arabian oryx, giant panda, humpbacked shark

- b Find out more about each animal and answer the questions.

- 1 Where does it live?
- 2 How many live there?
- 3 Why is it in danger?

Write up your research

- 6 Write about one of the animals you researched. Use the example below to help you.

Siberian tigers are an endangered species. They live in the mountains of East Russia. Their bodies are about 1.50 metres long and they weigh about 175 kilograms.

Siberian tigers are in danger because of environmental changes in the area and because of hunting. There are now only about 250-400 Siberian tigers in the world.

Hodori, the mascot of the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, South Korea was a Siberian tiger!

AFTER UNIT 11 YOU CAN:

Ask and answer questions about a variety of facts.

Say and understand big numbers to talk about a variety of facts.

Talk about your country using quantifiers (much, a few, etc.).

Research endangered animals online.



12

GOOD TIMES

IN THIS UNIT

- Grammar: going to for future intentions; would like to and want to for future wishes
- Vocabulary: Celebrations and parties; Weather and seasons
- Task: Plan a festival
- Language Live: Information to promote a festival; Suggestions and offers

Vocabulary

Celebrations and parties

1a Work in pairs and discuss. Which of the celebrations in the box can you see in the photos?

graduation party
 wedding party
 National Day party
 Eid party
 party
 National Day party

b How many times each year do the celebrations in the box usually happen?

2 Match the verbs in box A with two words/phrases in box B to make verb phrases about celebrations, parties and festivals.

A

- 1 decorate
- 2 make
- 3 hire
- 4 press
- 5 dress
- 6 do
- 7 take part in

B

- 1 party clothes
- 2 traditional food
- 3 the house
- 4 traditional costumes
- 5 a cake
- 6 a competition
- 7 an entertainer

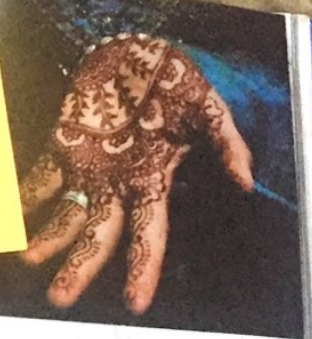
Handwritten notes: decorate the house, decorate the table, make a cake, hire a competition, press clothes, dress in traditional costumes, take part in a competition.

- 3a Think of a celebration or party you went to. Look at the questions below and make notes.
- 1 What was the celebration or party for?
 - 2 Where was it?
 - 3 Who was there?
 - 4 What did you wear/do/eat?

b Work in pairs and take turns. Tell each other about your celebration or party.

I went to my cousin's wedding last year. It was really good fun. They made traditional food and they hired traditional costumes.

going to + subject + verb
to be + going to
I'm going to
You're going to
We're going to
They're going to



Grammar Focus

going to for future intentions

12.1 Listen to three people talking about their plans for the weekend. Which celebration is each person talking about?

1 the death
2 the hardresser's relax

- 12.2 Listen and complete the sentences.
- 1 I'm going to meet my friend Huda.
 - 2 I'm going to drive to the wedding together.
 - 3 I'm going to relax on Monday.
 - 4 I'm going to eat a lot of special food.
 - 5 We're going to talk a lot, too.

GRAMMAR

To talk about future intentions, we often use **going to + verb**.

I'm going to wear my new party dress.

I'm not going to do anything.

Are you going to drive to the wedding?
When are you going to make a cake?

With the verb go, we usually use **be + going**.

Are you going to a friend's wedding?
When are you going to go to a friend's wedding?

PRACTICE

- 1a Complete the sentences with one word in the correct place.
- 1 My brother is going to cook a family meal tonight.
 - 2 I'm going to have a party this weekend.
 - 3 I'm going to have a holiday abroad this summer.
 - 4 I'm going to buy some new clothes this weekend.
 - 5 My friends and I are going to have a picnic tomorrow.
 - 6 I'm going to make a cake tomorrow afternoon.
 - 7 My best friend is going to leave her job next month.

- 12.3 Listen and check. Then make each sentence true for you.
- I'm not going to cook a family meal tonight.

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 Listen again to the sentences in exercise 1a. Notice the pronunciation of **to** with the weak form **tə**.
- 2 Practice saying the sentences.

- 2a Think about your plans for a celebration or party in the future. Write sentences about what you are going to do, wear, etc.

b Work in pairs and take turns. Ask and answer questions about your plans.

What are you going to do this weekend?
I'm going to have a graduation party.

Vocabulary
Weather and seasons

- 1 Work in pairs and discuss
- How many seasons are there in your country (e.g. spring, summer, autumn, winter, wet season, dry season)?
 - In which seasons are January, April, July and October?

- 2 Match the phrases in the box with pictures A-L

Handwritten notes and Arabic phrases:

- It's cloudy / الغائم
- It's raining / مطر
- It's hot / حار
- It's cold / بارد
- It's sunny / مشمس
- It's foggy / ضباب
- It's windy / ريح
- It's snowing / ثلج
- It's warm / دافئ
- It's cool / لطيف
- It's wet / رطب

Matched items:

- A: It's foggy
- B: It's hot
- C: It's raining
- D: It's sunny
- E: It's snowing
- F: It's windy
- G: It's cloudy
- H: It's hot
- I: It's cold
- J: It's raining
- K: It's hot
- L: It's wet

IT'S A FACT!
58°C is the highest temperature ever recorded - in B Azza in Libya in 1922.

- 3 Work in pairs and answer the questions

- What is the weather like today? *It's sunny and cold*
 - Is the weather usually like this at this time of year? *Yes, it is. Yes, maybe. No, it isn't.*
 - What is your favourite season? *My favourite is...*
 - What is the weather like at that time? *My favourite is...*
 - Why do you like it? *I like it because...*
- I like the cold.
- It's beautiful.*

CELEBRATING THE SEASONS

The Sapporo Snow Festival is one of Japan's most exciting winter events - held for seven days in February. The festival started in 1950 with a group of students making sculptures with snow and ice in the park. Now over two million people come to Sapporo to see around 400 huge sculptures. They are usually of famous people, buildings or events, and teams from different countries take part in a competition, with prizes for the best sculptures.



Reading

- 1a Work in pairs. Look at the photos of festivals in different seasons and discuss.

- Which season do you think people are celebrating in each photo?
- Which country do you think each festival is in?

- b Read the article and check your answers.

- 2 Read the article again. Are the statements below true (T) or false (F)?

- The Sapporo Snow Festival lasts for one week in February.
- Two million people create amazing sculptures out of snow and ice.
- March 22nd is the longest day of the year.
- During the spring festival people stay at home.
- In Sweden people always celebrate Midsummer's Day on June 24th.
- During Eid Al-Adha, people fast from dawn until dusk.
- During Eid, friends and family meet and give gifts.

- 3 Work in pairs and discuss.

- Which festival do you think sounds the most interesting? How do you celebrate Eid Al-Adha in your family?

People in Azerbaijan, Iran and Turkey celebrate the spring festival. Around the day and the night are of equal length. They celebrate the fact that plants are starting to grow and the water. People light candles and share sweets, and there is special entertainment in the streets. It is also traditional for children to go from door to door asking for sweets.

Midsummer's Day all over the world, is particularly important in Sweden. Swedish people celebrate on the Friday and Saturday nearest to June 24th. They gather round a huge maypole. There is traditional music and people wear traditional costumes. They also wear crowns made of wild flowers. Special food, like strawberries, is on the menu, and people decorate their houses with flowers.

Eid Al-Adha is a very important festival in the Muslim world. It is celebrated on the 10th day of the month of Dhul-Hijjah and lasts for four days. Everyone wears their best clothes and prays together. An animal is sacrificed and the meat is shared. Friends and family gather together to eat dinner and give gifts to each other.



Grammar Focus 2

would like to and want to for future wishes

- 1 Listen to four sentences. Which festival is each person talking about?
- 2 Complete the sentences. Then listen again and check.
- I _____ see the entertainment in the street tonight.
 - Next year, I _____ be at home for Eid Al-Adha.
 - I _____ take part in the sculpture competition this winter.
 - I _____ see the flower displays this afternoon.

GRAMMAR

- 1 Use **different verbs to talk about future wishes** (let well as be + going to + verb).
- want to + verb
I want to wear traditional costume for the parade this weekend.
I don't want to go to the party tonight.
Do you want to come to the festival next weekend?
- would like to + verb
I'd like to make some traditional food for the festival tonight.
I wouldn't like to take part in the parade.
Would you like to see the flower displays?
- 2 Use these common time phrases to talk about future wishes.
- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------------------|
| next winter/year | tonight | tomorrow | morning/afternoon |
| this weekend/month | today | | |

PRACTICE

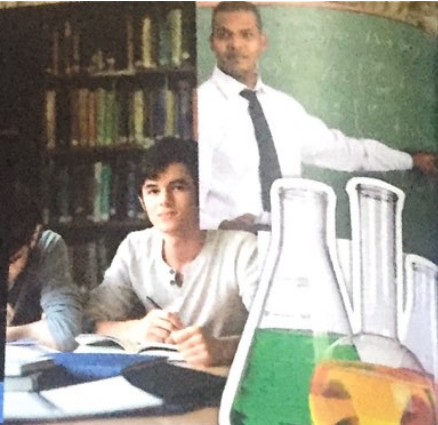
- 1a Complete the questions with **do, would** or **are**.
- Do* you want to watch TV this evening? What *would* you like to watch?
 - Are* you going to have a busy weekend? What *would* you like to do?
 - Do* you want to buy anything special in the next few weeks? What?
 - Are there any sculptures you *would* like to see at the moment? Which ones?
 - Are* you going to celebrate a festival this year? Which one?
 - Do* you want to go on holiday this year? Where *would* you like to go?
- b 12.5 Listen and check.
- c Work in pairs and take turns. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 1a.

13

LIVE AND LEARN

IN THIS UNIT

- Grammar: *have to* and *don't have to*, *might* and *will*
- Vocabulary: School and university subjects; Education and training
- Task: Complete a careers questionnaire
- World Culture: A dream come true



Vocabulary

School and university subjects

- Work in pairs and discuss.
 - Which of the subjects in the box can you see in the photo?
 - Which subjects did you study at school or university?
- جغرافيا geography
 لغات languages
 رياضيات maths
 دراسات تجارية business studies
 علوم science
 طب medicine
 تاريخ history
 تكنولوجيا المعلومات information technology
 تصميم وتكنولوجيا design and technology
 اقتصاد economics
 هندسة engineering
 أدب literature
 لغات languages
 تصميم وتكنولوجيا design and technology
 اقتصاد economics
 هندسة engineering
 أدب literature
- Work in pairs and discuss. For which of the subjects in exercise 1a do you need to be good?
 - with numbers: **math**, **science**
 - with people: **law**
 - at art: **design**, **art**
 - at remembering facts: **history**
 - with your hands: **languages**
 - with machines: **engineering**
 - at writing: **law**
 - at speaking: **languages**
 - Work in pairs and discuss.
 - Which of the subjects in exercise 1a interest you the most? Why?
 - Which of the subjects are you least interested in? Why?
 - When did you start primary school? When did you start secondary school? Which did you like best? Why?
 - Is it difficult to get into university in your country? Which courses are most difficult to get on? Why do you think this is?



Grammar Focus 1

have to and don't have to

Read the email below and answer the questions.

1 What course is Hassan going to do?
2 When does it start?

Read the email again and choose the correct answers.

Hassan likes doesn't like his job at the moment.
He wants to teach children/adults.
He has to do the right qualifications to be a teacher.
He wants to do a part-time/full-time course.
He doesn't live a long way from the college.

GRAMMAR

- Match sentences 1-4 with meanings a and b.
 - Before I can get a job, I **have to** do a training course.
 - I **have to** go to college evenings and weekends.
 - I can do a part-time course so I **don't have to** stop work completely.
 - The college is near where I live, so I **don't have to** travel very far.
- It is necessary to do this.
 - It isn't necessary to do this.

PRONUNCIATION

- 13.1 Listen to the differences in the grammar box. Notice the pronunciation of *is* with the weak form and the linking between *have* and *to*. It's *həvə tə*.
- Listen again and practice saying the sentences.

Send Message

From: hassan@my_mail
Subject: Hi Adel!



Hi Adel,
I told you before that my job is boring and that I really don't like geography in my school. Well, I've decided to do a training course and get the right qualifications. Something is I can't afford to leave work while completing. But I've found a college where I can do a part-time course, so I don't have to stop work completely. It's a two-year course and I have to go to college evenings and weekends. I also have to do a lot of studying at home.
The college is near where I live, so I don't have to travel far, which is good. It starts next month... I'm really excited about it all!
How's your new course? Do you have to do a lot of homework? Write soon and tell me all about it.

Hassan
SEND

PRACTICE

- Make sentences about your country using *have to* and *don't have to*.
 - In most schools in my country you:
 - have to** wear a uniform.
 - have to** study a foreign language.
 - don't have to** sport every day.
 - When you have an interview for a job or course, you:
 - have to** show all your qualifications.
 - have to** talk about your experience.
 - have to** show you can speak a foreign language.
 - When you are learning to drive, you:
 - have to** learn with a qualified instructor.
 - have to** take a written test as well as a practical test.
 - have to** do a first-aid test.
- Work in pairs and compare your ideas.

Vocabulary Education and training

- 1a. Choose the correct answers.
1. fail an exam.
 2. enroll at university.
 3. make a degree.
 4. take a course (in media studies).
 5. decide between career (in engineering) / or to become a chef.
 6. apply for a job or course.
 7. take an interview.
 8. train for a job.
 9. do an internship.
 10. do a course.

b. Read the college advert and check your answers.

Al-Ahsa College

Al-Ahsa of Adult Education

- Did you fail your exams?
- Do you need some advice about choosing a career?
- Do you need to earn money?
- Do you want to get a university degree?
- Do you want help with applying for a job?
- Are you unemployed?

Why don't you come and talk to us about what we can offer you?

At Al-Ahsa College of Adult Education:

- you can do courses in geography, literature, media studies - a wide range of subjects
- you can train to be a chef, a teacher, a plumber - all different kinds of jobs
- you can talk to an advisor about choosing a career in engineering, medicine, whatever interests you
- you can get help with how to get into university or how to apply for a job

Come and have an interview today!

See our website www.alahsacollege.com or phone 966-8345231

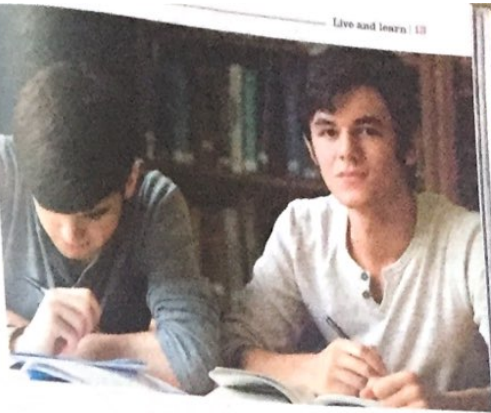
Al-Ahsa College of Adult Education
Live and learn! It's never too late to learn something new

2. Work in pairs. Put the verb phrases in exercise 1a into the categories below. Some can go in more than one category.
- college/university
 - work



3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb phrases in exercise 1a.
1. I'm going to train to be a chef next year.
 2. It's very expensive to get a degree in my country.
 3. I was very upset when I failed my exams.
 4. A lot of people are unemployed in my country at the moment.
 5. I get very nervous when I have an interview for a job.
 6. I started to earn money when I was 15.
 7. When people apply for a job in my country they usually do it online.
 8. Next year, I'm going to do a course in something in the evenings.
 9. I'd like to get into university to study in the USA.
 10. I chose a career in teaching because I wanted long holidays.

- b. Which of the sentences do you agree with or are true for you?
- c. Work in pairs and compare your answers.



Listening Two career paths

1. Work in pairs and discuss.

1. Which adult careers pay the most money in your country?
2. How important is it to you when choosing a career?
3. What else do you look for when choosing a career? Do you have an ideal job?

2. Listen to two people talking about their careers. Match the people to topics 1-6 below. Listen to Layla and M for Martin.

1. having a lot of money
2. having time to spend with family/friends
3. having a stress-free life
4. having your own business
5. working for a large company
6. combining work and a hobby



3. Listen again and answer the questions.

- Layla**
1. Did Layla pass all her exams at school?
 2. Was her father unemployed?
 3. When did she start work?
 4. Did she like her job as manager of the shop?
 5. How many shops did Layla open in ten years?
 6. How much is her business worth now?
- Martin**
7. What did Martin's parents do their degrees in?
 8. What did Martin do his degree in?
 9. Did he like his job when he worked for a large company?
 10. Did he spend a lot of time with his family?
 11. Does Martin think that teaching art is stressful?
 12. Would he like to earn more money?

4. Work in pairs and discuss.
- Which person (Layla or Martin) do you think you are most similar to? Why?
 - Which careers are more popular with men? Which are more popular with women? And which are more popular with young people? Why do you think this is?
 - If you apply for a job in your country do you normally have an interview? What happens?
 - Is it easy or difficult to get a job at the moment? Are many people unemployed?

From slates to iPads ...

Language learning then, now and in the future



Then:
It's 8 a.m. on a Monday morning 100 years ago – time for lessons to start at the local grammar school. The main aim of the lesson is to study the grammar of Latin – the international language of the time (at least) – and the language of all university courses. The pupils are all boys – if girls receive any education at all, they get it at home. The boys take out their slates – there will be no pencil and paper until the 19th century. They learn grammatical rules and translate sentences, and the boys have to speak Latin at all times. If they fail at all, their punishment is up to 50 strokes of the cane!

Now:
No one knows how many people are learning English today – one common estimate is one billion people, or a seventh of the world's population. Technology has become more and more important in how people learn: cassettes (which first became popular in the 1970s), CDs and video have brought real English into the classroom. Many classrooms have internet access, video facilities and interactive whiteboards. But in most cases, one thing hasn't changed – there's still a teacher!

In the future:
Who knows what the language classroom of 2050 will be like. Many people think that textbooks might be a thing of the past very soon. And many classrooms won't have cassettes or CDs in the near future. Will students use iPads or smartphones instead of pen and paper? Will computers replace teachers? Other people think that English might not be as popular as it is now. Will Chinese, perhaps, or even a completely new international language designed by computers replace English? There is one thing that is for sure: technology will be at the centre of tomorrow's language education.

Textbooks might be a thing of the past very soon ...



IT'S A FACT!
In Europe, 94% of students learn a foreign language. In the USA, it's only 10%.

Reading

1 Work in pairs and discuss.

- Do most people in your country learn foreign languages? Why?
- Which language(s) do people learn?
- At what age do they start?
- What technology do you use in your school? How do you think technology helps learners?

2 Read the article about language learning. Which of these things are mentioned?

- studying grammar
- learning French
- using the internet
- using languages at work
- training to be a teacher
- learning Chinese

3 Read the article again. Match the sentence halves.

- A**
- 1 Another language might replace English. **e**
 - 2 People started using audio cassettes. **d**
 - 3 Latin was the international language. **b**
 - 4 People started using pencil and paper. **c**
 - 5 About one billion people study English. **f**
 - 6 Textbooks might disappear. **a**

- B**
- a about 50 years ago
 - b in the 16th century
 - c in the 19th century
 - d very soon
 - e some time in the future
 - f now

4 Work in pairs and discuss.

- How was language learning different in your country 50 years ago?
- What are language-learning classrooms like in your country now?

Grammar Focus 2

will and might

Complete the sentences using will, won't (will not), might and might not.

1. I might be a thing of the past.

2. I won't have cassettes or CDs in the near future.

3. I might not be as popular as it is now.

4. I will be at the centre of tomorrow's education.

GRAMMAR

Look at exercise 1a. Match the modal verbs with the definitions below.

- I am sure something will happen. **Will**
- I am sure something will not happen. **Won't**
- I think it is possible that something will happen. **might**
- I think it is possible that something will not happen. **might not**

What form of verb comes after each modal verb?
Change the sentences below to make them negative.
Students will do all their homework on computers.
English might be the most important language.

PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 In a few years' time, printed books will disappear / will be disappear completely.
- 2 In the future, people not will go won't go to school. The might study / might to study at home using a computer.
- 3 Tom isn't sure what he wants to do when he leaves school. He will go might go to university, or he won't go might travel abroad for a year.
- 4 Denise finds Italian quite difficult. She says she will study won't study Spanish instead.
- 5 Who will not do a course in Chinese? You never know – you might need / hot might need to speak it in the future.
- 6 Some teachers are worried that computers will to take will take their jobs one day.



holidays and travel



career and education



money

language



house and city

family



2a Complete the sentences to make them true for you. Use the ideas above or your own ideas.

- 1 Next winter, I might _____.
- 2 Next summer, I'll _____.
- 3 Next year, I'll _____.
- 4 In ten years' time, I might _____.
- 5 In my life, I might not _____.
- 6 In the next two years, I won't _____.
- 7 One day, I'll _____.
- 8 When I'm 65, I'll _____.

b Compare your sentences with other students.

Next winter, I might start a course in Italian.

Oh, really? Why do you want to learn Italian?

14

KEEP IN TOUCH

IN THIS UNIT

- Grammar: Present perfect (unfinished time); Present perfect (with ever)
- Vocabulary: Ways of communicating
- Task: Keep talking
- Language Live: Telephoning
- A text message

Vocabulary

Ways of communicating

- Work in pairs and discuss.
 - How many phones are there in your house, including all mobile phones and landlines?
 - Where do you usually keep your mobile phone during the day and during the night? Why?
 - Are you interested in having the most up-to-date phone? Why/Why not?

- Complete the sentences with the words/phrases in the box.

الهاتف الخليوي	خط أرضي	جهاز كمبيوتر
a smartphone	a landline	a laptop
أجهزة الكمبيوتر	اتصال بالإنترنت	اتصال واي فاي
a tablet computer	an internet connection	a Wi-Fi connection

- You can make a phone call with a **smartphone** and a **landline**.
- You can send a text message with a **smartphone** and a **landline**.
 - You can use the internet with **Wi-Fi connection**.
 - You can send an email with a **laptop**.
 - You can send an attachment with a **tablet computer**.
 - You can leave a voicemail with a **smartphone**.
 - You can pick up voicemail with a **laptop**.
 - You can use video chat with **smartphone**.
 - You can update your status with a **laptop**.

- Work in pairs. Look again at the verb phrases in bold in exercise 2 and discuss.
 - Which do you do every day?
 - Which do you do several times a week?
 - Which do you do once or twice a month?
 - Which do you never do? Why?



Handwritten notes in Arabic: "هذا خط أرضي", "هاتف الخليوي", "جهاز كمبيوتر", "اتصال بالإنترنت", "اتصال واي فاي".

Handwritten notes in Arabic: "هاتف الخليوي", "خط أرضي", "جهاز كمبيوتر", "اتصال بالإنترنت", "اتصال واي فاي".

Grammar Focus 1

Present perfect (unfinished time)

Read the comments from a social networking site and answer the questions.

1 How many people are talking about writing?

2 How many people are talking about reading?

Wordsconnect

Mohammed I've had the most boring weekend ever so far. I hope it changes but nothing has happened at all. The highlight so far: watching **Friends** on TV.

Jake How do you feel? I've made five playlists for my park so far today and I've spent at least three hours on hold listening to stupid recorded messages. Really annoying!

Dee Central Hospital - that's rubbish! My sister has watched 12 (11) episodes of Central Hospital so far this weekend. She hasn't done anything except watch TV all weekend.

Abdulrahman Poor you! My weekend has been exactly like-boring-ethier, but I'm pleased to hear you've written 1,000 words of my end-of-term report. Only another 3,000 words to go!

Taylor Why don't you get a Kindle and read some classic books. I love my new Kindle! It's great! I'm downloading lots of classic books. I've downloaded **War and Peace** but I haven't read any of it yet.

Hussein No sympathy! I've been at work all weekend and I'm still here!

Practice

- Complete the sentences with **have**, **haven't**, **has** or **hasn't**.
- I **have** had the most boring weekend ever so far!
 - My sister **has** watched 12 episodes of Central Hospital so far this weekend.
 - She **hasn't** done anything except watch TV all weekend.
 - He **has** downloaded War and Peace, but I **haven't** read any of it!
 - He **has** been at work all weekend, and I'm still here!

Read the comments again and check your answers.

GRAMMAR

- Look again at the sentences in exercise 2a. Choose the correct answers to complete the rules below.
 - We use the present perfect to describe actions that started in the past and are **finished** or **not finished** at the time of speaking.
 - We use the present perfect when we **haven't** said it the exact time.
- We often use these wordphrases to talk about the time period.

so far	so far this weekend	this afternoon
today	this morning	
- We form the present perfect with **have/has** + past participle. Look again at the sentences in exercise 2a and find two regular past participles and two irregular past participles.
- Look again at the comments in exercise 1 and underline more examples of the present perfect.

PRACTICE

- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets and make them true for you.
 - I **have** (make) **made** phone calls so far today.
 - I **have** (send) **sent** text messages so far this week.
 - I **have** (spend) **spent** hours on my computer so far this week.
 - I **have** (write) **written** letters so far this month.
 - I **have** (watch) **watched** DVDs this week.
 - I **have** (read) **read** books this year.
 - I **have** (receive) **received** emails today.
 - I **have** (take) **taken** photos today.
- Work in pairs and compare your sentences.

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IT'S A FACT!
In 2011, people around the world sent about 7 billion text messages.

Mind-blowing facts about modern communication

- The internet holds about **5 million** terabytes of data. That's about the same as **1 million** human lives. According to experts, there are about **2 billion** internet users in the world. **70%** of people in developed countries go online, but only **20%** of people in developing countries can access the internet.
- The average internet user has **25** online accounts and logs in **8** times a day. **30%** of internet users have just **1** password for all their online accounts, and the most common password is 'password1'. About **55%** of users choose words which have no personal meaning, and **15%** write down their password and username.
- Many people use Wi-Fi hotspots in public places such as airports, hotels, **46%** of them are worried about viruses and hackers. Many people type in personal information while using public Wi-Fi. **22%** regularly type in email passwords, **21%** use Facebook and **8%** do online banking, but they are unaware about how to be totally secure.
- The first computer virus appeared in 1981. The first virus to affect mobile phones appeared in 2005. And the first anti-virus computer software came out in 1990. There are now about **6,000** new computer viruses every month.
- 87%** of internet users go online with their smartphone at least once a day. About **80%** keep their smartphone switched on, and **23%** use it during mealtimes.
- 500,000,000** people in the world have a Facebook account – that's about one in every 13 people. The average user has **130** 'friends', and **48%** of adults check their Facebook page as soon as they wake up in the morning. Every 20 minutes, Facebook users around the world upload **2,716,000** photos.

Reading and vocabulary Technology

- 1a Work in pairs and try to answer the questions.
- How many internet users are there in the world?
 - half a billion
 - one billion
 - two billion
 - How many new computer viruses are there every month?
 - 60
 - 600
 - 6,000
 - How many people in the world have a Facebook account?
 - 500,000
 - 5,000,000
 - 500,000,000

b Read the article and check your answers.

2 Read the article again and match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| A | 1 One in five people | d |
| | 2 About one third of people | g |
| | 3 22 percent of people | e |
| | 4 In 2005 | f |
| | 5 500 million people | b |
| | 6 Four in five people | a |
| | 7 23 percent of people | c |
-
- | | |
|---|--|
| B | a have their phone on all day every day |
| | b have a Facebook account |
| | c use their mobile phones while they're eating a meal |
| | d have access to the internet in developing countries |
| | e type in their email password using public Wi-Fi |
| | f the first mobile phone virus appeared |
| | g have only one password for all their online accounts |

the meaning of the words/phrases in bold. Use the article to help you.

Access the internet from your school computer. When did you first become an internet user? How often do you use Wi-Fi hotspots in cafes? How many online accounts do you have? Do you make different passwords and usernames for each account? Have you ever had a virus on your computer? Do you use anti-virus software on your computer? What kind of information do most computer users want to upload or download photos or games? Do you ever upload or download photos or games?

Work in pairs and take turns. Ask and answer the questions.

Which fact in the article do you think is the most interesting? Why?

Grammar Focus 2 Present perfect (with ever)

1 Listen to three conversations and answer the questions.

- Conversation 1
- How many online accounts has the woman got?
 - Does she write down her passwords?
- Conversation 2
- When did the man lose his mobile phone?
 - Where did someone steal the man's mobile phone?
- Conversation 3
- What is wrong with the man's computer?
 - What important things has he got on his computer?

Listen again and complete the questions and answers.

- Conversation 1
- How many online accounts has the woman got? **Four**
 - Does she write down her passwords? **No, I haven't.**
- Conversation 2
- When did the man lose his mobile phone? **I lost it yesterday.**
 - Where did someone steal the man's mobile phone? **At the cafe.**
- Conversation 3
- What is wrong with the man's computer? **It has a virus.**
 - What important things has he got on his computer? **I've got my photos and my homework.**

GRAMMAR Keep in touch 14

We use **ever** with the present perfect to ask about things you have done at some time in your life up to now. The time doesn't need to be exactly when the thing happened (it is not important).

- 1 Look at the sentence pairs below. Which question or answer is correct (a or b)?
- Have you bought ever clothes online?
 - Yes, I have.
 - No, I haven't.
 - Have you ever bought clothes online?
 - Yes, I have.
 - No, I haven't.

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 Listen to the questions and answers in exercise 2. Notice the pronunciation of **ever**.
- In the questions with weak forms /ə/.
Have you **evə** ...?
 - In the answers with strong forms /ɛvə/.
Yes, I **evə** have.
No, I **evən't**.

PRACTICE

- 1a Use the prompts to make questions with the present perfect and **ever**.
- use video chat
Have you **ever** used video chat?
- buy anything online
 - lose your mobile phone
 - make a phone call in English
 - spend more than a week without a phone/computer
 - do a dangerous sport
 - stay awake for the whole night
 - study in a foreign country

b Write three more questions of your own.

2 Work in pairs and take turns. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 1.

Have you ever used video chat?

Yes, I have. I often use video chat with my sister in the USA.

LANGUAGE LIVE



C U
2moro

Speaking Telephoning

1 Work in pairs and discuss.

- What are the people in the photo doing?
- How often do you use your phone to:
 - chat to friends?
 - send text messages?
 - check the internet?
 - play games?

2a Listen to the first part of the recording. Tick the things you hear.

- a man agreeing to share a taxi
- a man dropping his phone on the floor
- a man giving his name and phone number

b Listen again and complete the form for the taxi.

Taxi for Mr/MS: _____
 From (address): _____
 To: _____
 Pick-up time: _____
 Number of passengers: _____

3a Listen to the second part of the recording. Tick the things you hear.

- a mobile phone ringing
- a man looking for his mobile phone
- a man sending a text message
- a man apologising

b Listen again and write what you think the caller says.

- 1 A: Ed Johnson speaking. Who's that?
 B: ~~How is it's name?~~ Speaking
- 2 A: Oh, hi! How nice to hear from you.
 How are you?
 B: I'm fine, thanks you
- 3 A: Oh, I'm fine. Where are you?
 B: I'm just leaving work
- 4 A: Really? Perhaps we can meet somewhere.
 B: Yes, how about we meet for coffee to talk.
- 5 A: Yes, I'd love to but, listen, it's not a good moment to talk.
 B: Who are you with?
 6 A: Can I call you back?
 B: Yes, sure.

4 Listen to the third part of the recording. Tick the things you hear.

- a man getting angry
- a man taking a photo on his phone
- a man dialling a wrong number

5 Complete the key phrases with the words in the box.

above
making
call
that
here
talk
number
soon
who's

- 1 Ed Johnson **Speaking**
 2 Who's that?
 3 It's not a good moment to **talk**
 4 Can I **call** you back?
 5 Talk **soon**. Bye!
 6 This is Richard Goodley **here**
 7 I'm calling **at** taxi
 8 **that** AT taxi!
 9 Wrong **number**

6 Listen to the key phrases and check your answers.

PRONUNCIATION

1 Listen again to the key phrases.

2 Practice saying them.

b Work in pairs. Listen again to the conversation in exercise 3b. Prepare a similar conversation and add different details.

c Practice your conversation.

Writing

A text message

1 Some people use 'text speak' when they send text messages. Others prefer 'normal' English. Work in pairs and discuss.

- Which do you use in your own language? Why?
- Would you use text speak in any other types of writing?
- Do you know any text speak in English?

2 Match the 'text speak' in the box with the words and phrases below.

n 2moro u wd 4 thx ur
 2 cu @ abt gr8 btw r

- 1 about **abt** see you **see u**
 2 and **n** 9 thanks **thx**
 3 are **r** 10 to/two
 4 a **@** 11 tomorrow **2moro**
 5 by the way **btw** 12 would **wld**
 6 for **r** 13 your **ur**
 7 great **gr8** 14 you **u**

3 Read the text messages below and put them in the correct order.

- a Hi, Katy! Thx 4 ur text. Yes, wd love 2 meet 2moro. c u @ Roebuck's, abt 5?
- b Fantastic!! What is it? r u engaged?
- c That's gr8. c u @ 5 btw. I've got some important news 4 u.
- d Hi, Sue! ... Joan 4 I will be in town 2moro wd u like 2 meet. 4 coffee? Katy. 1
- e Tell u 2moro, Katy.

4 Rewrite the messages in 'text speak'.

- 1 Hi, Alex. Are you free tomorrow? Would you like to go for coffee? Ed
- 2 OK. Where would you like to go?
- 3 How about Stones? They do great coffee.
- 4 Great. What time?
- 5 About 7.15?
- 6 See you there. By the way, I haven't got any money. Can you pay for my coffee?
- 7 I'll lend you the money.
- 8 Thanks for that! See you tomorrow, Alex.

5 Work in pairs. Prepare a short conversation arranging a night out by text. Either write the messages on paper or send them by mobile phone.

AFTER UNIT 14 YOU CAN:

Ask and answer questions about things you've done (up to now) and things you've never done (in your life).

Talk about technology (e.g. using the internet, mobile phones).

Talk on the phone in different situations.

Write a text message.