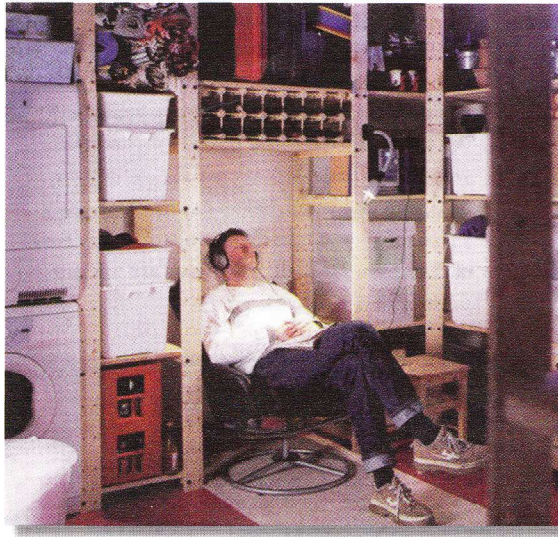


7A

Home, sweet home

Where do you live?

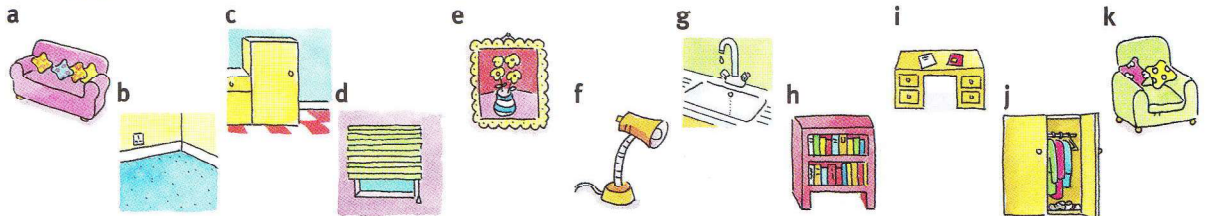
Speaking and vocabulary



1 Look at the two rooms and discuss these questions:

- Which room do you prefer, and why?
- Which person is more like you?
- How is your home different from the ones in the photos?

2 Match the words to the pictures:



armchair blind bookcase carpet cupboard desk
 painting reading lamp sink sofa wardrobe

3 Draw a floor-plan of your own homes, including your own room. Write the names of the furniture and equipment in each room. Use a dictionary, if necessary.

4 Join another pair and find out about each other's homes.

Wh- questions

Grammar practice

1 First look at the examples in the Grammar reference section on page 123.

2 Complete the questions on the right:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 She opened the door. | - Why <i>did she open the door</i> |
| 2 He fell asleep in the bath. | - Why |
| 3 They ate all the cakes. | - Why |
| 4 Someone broke the window. | - Who |
| 5 They moved to another town. | - Which |
| 6 Their house has lots of rooms. | - How |

3 Here are the answers – what were the questions?

- 1 How many people live in your apartment?
– There are four of us: me, my sister and my parents.
- 2 Who family?
– My grandmother. She's eighty-two.
- 3 Where live?
– My grandmother? She still lives in a village in the country.
- 4 How to her house?
– From where we live it takes about three hours by car.
- 5 How her village?
– We go there a couple of times a year.
- 6 When next?
– Probably at Easter. Or she may come to visit us.

4 Rewrite these questions as more polite indirect questions:


- 1 Why is the sky blue? – Can you tell me why the sky is blue ?
- 2 When does the train arrive? – Do you know ?
- 3 How old are you? – May I ask ?
- 4 Where is the toilet? – Could you tell me ?
- 5 How long does the film last? – Does anyone know ?
- 6 How can I get to town from here? – Please tell me

Intonation – 1

Pronunciation

1 Listen to the recording, then read the sentences aloud to yourself:

Statements usually fall at the end of a sentence.
 – You mean like this?
 No, like this. But if a sentence is not finished, like this, the voice rises a little, before falling at the end.
 – Do Yes/No questions usually rise?
 Yes they do.
 – And statements that are questions?
 Yes, they rise too.
 – How about Wh- questions?
 They usually fall at the end.
 – Is that all I need to know?
 Yes, for the time being. But you may need to practise.

 Not everyone speaks the same. Rising and falling intonation varies from speaker to speaker.

2 Listen to the recording and decide if the end of each line rises → or falls ↘ at the end.

3 Then role play the conversation, or improvise a conversation about your own home.



Where do you live? →
 – We used to live in an apartment,
 but now we live in a house. →
 What kind of house do you live in?
 – It has three bedrooms.
 Do you have your own bedroom?
 – No, I share it with my sister.
 Your younger sister?
 – No, my twin sister.
 You have a twin sister?
 – Yes, didn't you know?
 No, I had no idea!

Why use questions?

- 1 In a composition, questions can be used rather like headings. **Highlight** the questions in the text below.


How do questions like these make a text easier to read?

Motorists in London have to pay to enter the central zone during the daytime.

What are the advantages of this scheme?

First, the charge discourages people from using cars and encourages them to use public transport instead. Why is this a good idea? Well, because there will be fewer cars, there will be less congestion and pollution.

But there are also disadvantages. What are they? First, . . .

- 2  In a letter or an e-mail, you can use questions to ask the reader for information:


How much does a single room cost?
Do I need to reserve a room?

But a writer can also ask questions to give information. This can make the writing seem more friendly and more like a conversation:

Do you want to know more about me? I expect you do!
How many people are in my family? Well, there are four of us...
Where do we live? Well, our flat is quite close to...




Write an e-mail introducing yourself and your home town to a new friend from another country. Use questions to introduce the main points.

Asking and answering questions

- 1  Quite often we need to think for a moment before answering a question. Listen to some useful phrases and practise saying them:

*Why do you like living in a city?
Why do people live in cities?*

*Well, I'm glad you asked me that!
That's a good question!
Well, let me think...
Let me see...
I need to think about that for a moment.
What a difficult question!
That's easy...*

- 2  Note down FIVE questions beginning with 'Why...?'
-  Join a partner and ask each other questions. Try using the phrases above.
- 3  Discuss these topics, again try using the phrases above:

city life · country life
living in the city centre · living in the suburbs
living in an apartment · living in a house
living with your family · living alone



Reported speech

1 First look at the examples in the Grammar reference section on pages 123 and 124.

2 Read the reports and write what the characters actually said:

- 1 Brody said they were going to need a bigger boat.
'You're going to need a bigger boat'
- 2 Jack shouted that he was the king of the world.
- 3 Darth Vader told Luke he was his father.
- 4 The Terminator said he would be back.
- 5 Glinda asked Dorothy if she was a good witch or a bad witch.
Dorothy said she wasn't a witch at all. She was Dorothy, from Kansas.
- 6 Rick told Louis he thought it was the beginning of a beautiful friendship.
- 7 Gandalf told Frodo he had to remember that the Ring was trying to get back to its master. It wanted to be found.

3 Read what these characters actually said, and rewrite each sentence in reported speech:

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 'There's no place like home.' | Dorothy said that | <i>there was no place like home.</i> |
| 2 'I'll make him an offer he can't refuse.' | Don Vito said that he | |
| 3 'Major Strasser has been shot.' | The police chief said that | |
| 'Round up the usual suspects.' | He told his men | |
| 4 'I am a Jedi like my father before me.' | Luke said that | |
| 5 'We'll always have Paris.' | Rick told Ilse that | |
| 6 'Snakes, why did it have to be snakes?' | Indiana Jones asked why | |
| 7 'After all, tomorrow is another day.' | Scarlett O'Hara said that | |

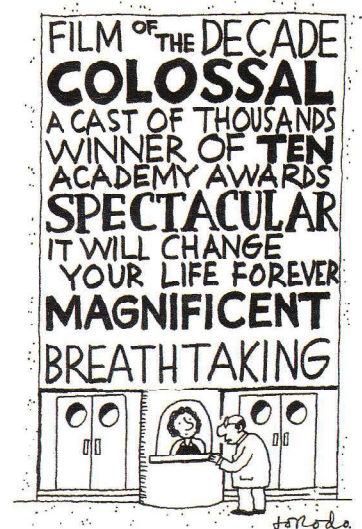
Opposites

1 Match the words in red to their opposites in green:

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| boring | long | cheap | short |
| bright | narrow | dark/dull | simple |
| cloudy | sad | fast/quick | straight |
| complicated | silly | happy | strong |
| cool | slow | intelligent | sunny |
| curved | strange | interesting | tiny |
| expensive | stupid | normal | warm |
| huge | weak | sensible | wide |

2 Fill the gaps in these sentences:

- 1 The film wasn't long, it was
- 2 The bags weren't light, they were
- 3 The coffee wasn't weak, it was
- 4 The instructions weren't complicated, they were
- 5 Most film stars aren't ugly, they're
- 6 A cinema seat isn't cheap, it's
- 7 It doesn't take me a long time to get home, it takes
- 8 It's not going to be warm tomorrow, it's going to be.....

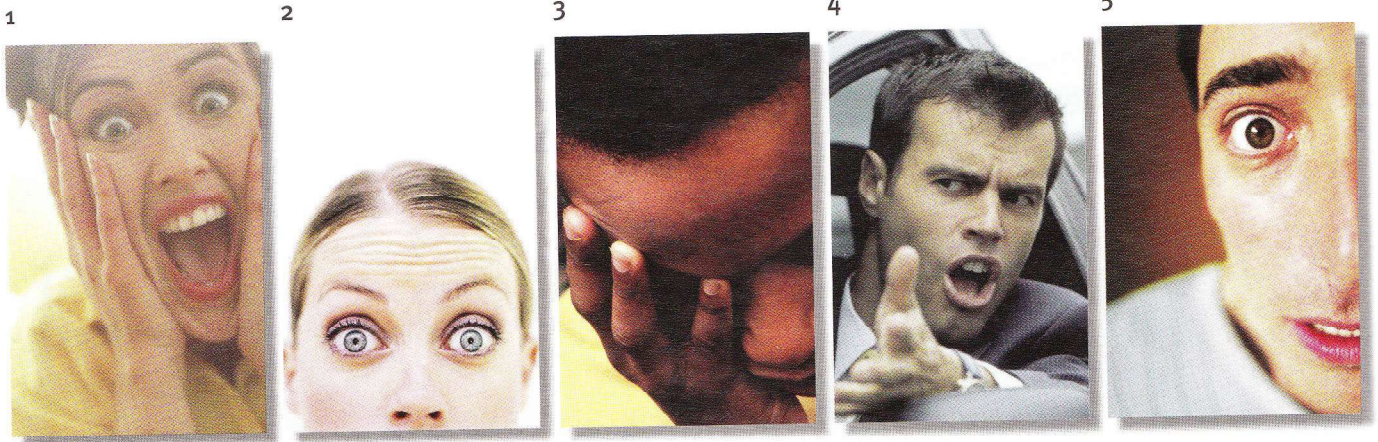


'Is it any good?'

9A What do you mean?

Faces and voices

Speaking and vocabulary



1 👤 Look at the pictures and match the faces to the feelings by filling in the chart below:

emotion	face number	voice number	verb or noun
angry			
bored			
happy			
terrified			
interested			
puzzled			
sad			
surprised			
disappointed			

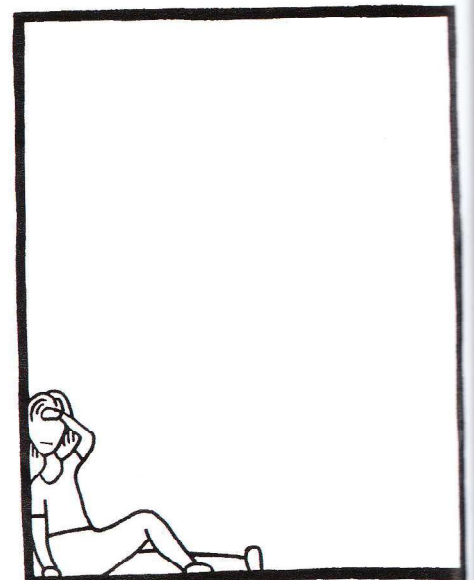
2 🗣️ Listen to the recording and decide what feeling each person is showing. Write the number in the chart above.

3 👥 Compare your answers, then add these verbs and nouns to the last column in the chart:

cry tears frown gasp glare
laugh scream sigh smile yawn

4 👥 Discuss these questions:


- Why was it sometimes difficult to hear what feelings the people were showing?
- Which feelings were hardest to recognize?
- If somebody frowns they may be puzzled – but what else can a frown mean? Or if someone sighs? Or if they smile?



'Pay no attention to me. I'll be just fine.'

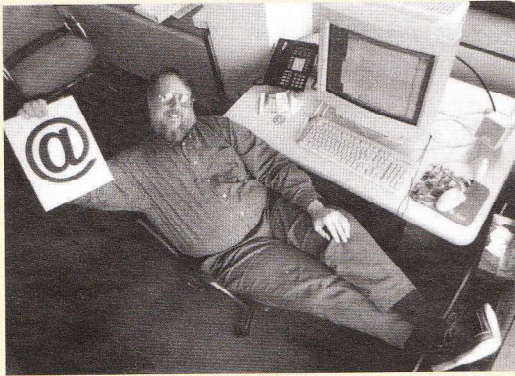
The man who invented e-mail

Reading and speaking

1  Read this article and then answer the questions below:

Ray Tomlinson is the man who invented e-mail. Back in 1971 he was working in a team of programmers who were working on a program called SNDMSG ('send message') that allowed users of the same computer to leave messages for one another – a sort of single-computer version of an e-mail system. They were working on the ARPANET, which was set up by the US Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency to connect different research computers, and which later developed into the Internet.

Ray wanted to distinguish between messages that were headed out onto the network and those that were addressed to users in the same office. He studied the keyboard for a symbol that didn't occur naturally in people's names and that wasn't a digit. He chose the @ symbol to indicate that the user was 'at' some other distant host rather than being local – and @ is the only preposition on the keyboard. Before this, the purpose of the @ sign (in English) was to indicate a unit price (for example, 10 items @ \$1.95). At the time Ray says he gave it only '30 to 40 seconds of thought'.



To test the program he sent a message to another computer. The message was something quite forgettable, and he has now forgotten what it was. Electronic mail is now known as e-mail or email. Domain names (apple.com, cambridge.org, etc.) were not used until 1984. Before that each host was only known by its IP (Internet protocol) address number.

Ray's ideas changed the world and made a lot of others rich, but not him. 'Innovation is sometimes rewarded,' he says modestly, 'but not this innovation!'

Note down your answers to these questions:

- 1 When did Ray invent e-mail?
- 2 What does the abbreviation 'ARPA' in ARPANET stand for?
- 3 What did the symbol @ mean before Ray started using it?
- 4 How long did it take Ray to decide to use @?
- 5 What was Ray's first message?
- 6 How much money did Ray make?

 Find out more @ www.bbn.com

2  Fill in this chart about yourselves, then discuss the questions below:

In an average week, how many times do you ...

	you	partner		you	partner
write an e-mail?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	receive an e-mail?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
write a letter?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	receive a letter?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
write a greetings card?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	receive a greetings card?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
write a postcard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	receive a postcard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make a phone call?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	receive a phone call?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Which methods do you prefer, and why?
- Are there any methods you never or hardly ever use? Why?
- On your birthday (or name day) which do you prefer to receive, and why?

Exciting writing!!

Writing

In speech your voice can make a word like 'nice' or 'good' sound exciting.

In writing you can use underlining or CAPITALS or bold print or italics or colour – or an exclamation mark! But a more forceful word may be better.

- 1 👤 Look at the words and phrases in the lists below. Which ones are only normally used about food? Highlight the words you want to remember.

The meal was good.
The meal was nice.

Tests are bad.

I like chocolate.

I dislike tests.

amazing	lovely	appalling	adore	can't stand
brilliant	marvellous	awful	am keen on	can't bear
delicious	superb	disgusting	am mad about	detest
excellent	tasty	dreadful	love	hate
fantastic	terrific	horrible		loathe
great	wonderful	terrible		

- 2 👤 Find a more exciting word or phrase you can use in place of the grey words in each sentence.

- 1 It was nice weather so we decided to go for a bike ride.
- 2 It was a good party. Thank you for inviting me.
- 3 I like going to the cinema.
- 4 I thought it was a bad film.
- 5 You're going on holiday? Have a nice time!
- 6 We had a good meal.
- 7 I don't like doing homework.
- 8 Thank you for your nice e-mail.

Hesitating and holding the floor

Speaking

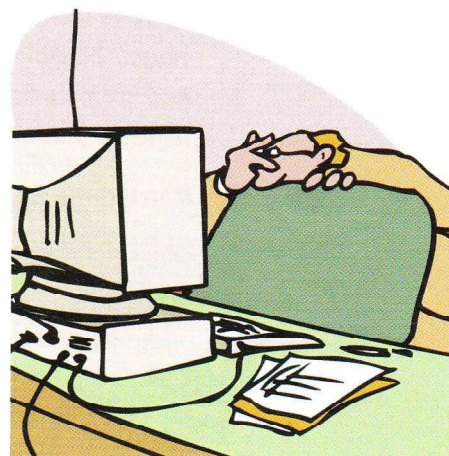
- 1 🗣️ Listen to two conversations. Which conversation goes better and why?

- 2 🗣️ Practise saying these phrases:

... um ...
... er ...
Well ...
... you see ...
... you know ...
... and ...

Just a moment ...
Hold on ...
One more thing I want to say ...
Let me just finish ...
There's one more thing ...
Oh, and another thing ...

- 3 👤 One of you should look at **Activity 6** on page 132, the other at **Activity 26** on page 138. You'll have a story to tell your partner.
- 4 ✍️ Write your version of one of the stories from either **Activity 6** or **Activity 26**.



EEEEEEEE-mail

Comparing

- 1 First look at the examples in the Grammar reference section on page 125.
- 2 👤 Look at these sentences. Only two are true – rewrite the untrue statements.

- Coca-Cola is **not as** sweet **as** orange juice.
That's not true. Coca-Cola is sweeter than orange juice.
- The water in a river is **not safe enough to** drink.
- Sunflower oil is **more** expensive **than** olive oil.
- Ice cream contains **less** sugar **than** fresh fruit.
- Cream does **not contain as much** fat **as** milk.
- Margarine tastes **the same as** butter.
- Carrots and oranges are **different** colours.
- Water is **the cheapest** drink there is.



- 3 Fill the gaps in these sentences:

- Apple juice is not as sweet as honey.
- Tea doesn't bitter coffee.
- Orange juice is sour lemon juice.
- Lobster is expensive salmon.
- French fries are unhealthy boiled potatoes.
- Eating salad is healthy eating vegetables.
- Diet lemonade isn't bad for you normal lemonade.
- Butter is salty cheese.

Consonants

- 1 👤 Take it in turns to read out each letter on this English keyboard:



- 2 👤 Spell out your own full name letter by letter. Your partner should write it down. Then, secretly, write down the full names of two famous people. Spell out each name to your partner letter by letter.

- 3 🗣️ 👤 Guess the missing words in each sentence, then listen to the recording to see if you guessed right. Then say the sentences yourself.

- Lamb is the kind of meat we get from .
- Do you have fresh orange for ?
- Give the a good when you pay the bill.
- Can I have a slice of bread, not a one?
- When I eat it hurts my bad .
- and are both made from milk.
- is an alcoholic drink made from .
- When you follow a , do you the ingredients?

- 4 👤 Write and say three more words to include these letters:

chip

show

jam

phone

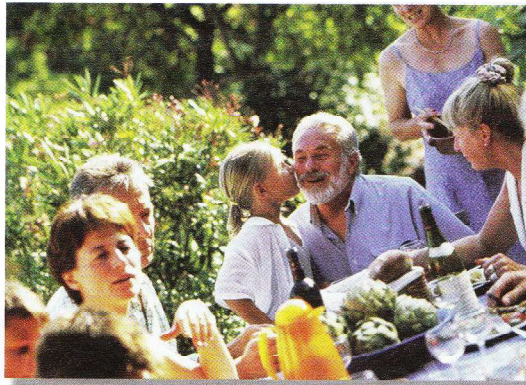
thin

tough

10B Enjoy your meal!

Eating out

Listening



- 1** 👤 Look at the photos and ask each other these questions:

 - Which place do you prefer – and why?
 - What did you have for your last meal? What did you drink? Did you enjoy the meal?
- 2** 🗣️ Anna, Bill and Carole are talking about a meal they remember well. First, decide which of the places above they are describing.
- 3** 🗣️ Listen again and write the missing information in this chart:

	Anna	Bill	Carole
Where?			
When?			
Who with?			
What did you eat?			
Why was it memorable?			

- 4** 👤 Ask each other these questions:

 - What did you eat the last time you ate out? What did you drink? Did you enjoy your meal?
 - What was the best meal you've had this year? (Where? When? Who with? What did you eat? Why was it memorable?)

How to make . . .

Speaking, reading and writing

- 1** 👤 Find out about each other's favourite dishes:

*What are your favourite . . . ?
What kinds of . . . do you like?*


*—The . . . I like best is . . .
—I like . . . very much. What about you?*


Write the names of two of your personal favourites in the chart opposite.



ROBERT THOMPSON
‘I have some bad news.
You’ve got a nut allergy.’

MY FAVOURITE DISHES			
starters	1	desserts	1
	2		2
main courses	1	snacks	1
	2		2

 Maybe some of the favourites you chose are local dishes, which a foreign person might not know about. Write one sentence in English to explain each one.

2  Read this recipe. Would you use as much cream as the recipe says? Guess the meanings of these words (don't use a dictionary):

bake short-grain grate shallow sprinkle dot topping



Baked rice pudding

SERVES 4-6

100 g short-grain rice
450 ml milk
450 ml cream*
50 g sugar
25 g unsalted butter
freshly grated nutmeg

Pre-heat the oven to 180°C and butter a shallow ovenproof dish. Wash the rice and place in the prepared dish. Heat through the milk and cream in the same saucepan and pour over the rice. Sprinkle the sugar over the rice and mix in. Dot with the butter and grate fresh nutmeg over the top. Bake the pudding for 10 minutes. Then reduce the temperature to 150°C and bake for 1 hour 30 minutes. The pudding should now have a golden brown topping, with rich creamy rice pudding underneath. Serve hot.

* Use less cream and more milk if you wish. Alternatively, use only milk.

3  Listen to Claire telling Simon how to make baked rice pudding. Which of these phrases does she use?

It's quite easy to prepare.

I'll explain how to prepare it.

First of all...


Make sure you...



Then you...

After that you...

And finally...

I hope you enjoy it!

4  Think of a (simple) dish that you both like. Discuss what ingredients you need and how to prepare the dish.

5  +  Join another pair. Tell each other how to prepare your dishes. Which sounds more delicious? Which sounds easier to prepare?

6  Write your own recipe. Use the same style as the recipe above.