1 Getting to know you

Tenses • Questions • Using a bilingual dictionary • Social expressions 1

STARTER

1 Match the questions and answers.

Where were you born?	A year ago.
What do you do?	Three times a week.
Are you married?	In Thailand.
Why are you learning English?	Because I need it for my job.
When did you start learning English?	I'm a teacher.
How often do you have English classes?	No, I'm single.

2 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

TWO STUDENTS

Tenses and questions

1 **T 1.1** Read and listen to Maurizio. Then complete the text, using the verbs in the box.

'm enjoying	'm going to work	live	started
'm studying	come	can speak	went

My name's **Maurizio Celi.** I (1) _____ from Bologna, a city in the north of Italy. I'm a student at the University of Bologna. I (2)_____ modern languages – English and Russian. I also know a little Spanish, so I (3) _____ four languages. I (4) _____ the course a lot, but it's really hard work. The course (5) _____ three years ago.

I (6) _____ at home with my parents and my sister. My brother (7) _____ to work in the United States last year.

After I graduate, I (8) _____ as a translator. I hope so, anyway.

2 Complete the questions about Carly.

1 ***Where does she*** come from?
2 _____ live?
3 _____ live with?
4 What _____ studying?
5 _____ enjoying the course?
6 How many _____ speak?
7 _____ did her course start?
8 What _____ after she graduates?

T 1.2 Listen to Carly, and write the answers to the questions.

3 Complete the questions to Carly.

1 'Which ***university do you go*** to?'
'I don't go to a university. I study at home.'
2 '_____ a job?'
'Yes, I do. A part-time job.'
3 'What _____ at the moment?'
'I'm writing an essay.'
4 '_____ to England?'
'Fifteen years ago.'
5 '_____ name?'
'Dave.'
6 '_____?'
'He's an architect.'

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Find examples of present, past, and future tenses in the texts about Maurizio and Carly.

2 Which tenses are the two verb forms in these sentences? What is the difference between them?

He lives with his parents.
She's living with an English family for a month.

3 Match the question words and answers.

What . . . ?	Because I wanted to.
Who . . . ?	Last night.
Where . . . ?	$5.
When . . . ?	A sandwich.
Why . . . ?	By bus.
How many . . . ?	In New York.
How much . . . ?	Jack.
How . . . ?	The black one.
Whose . . . ?	It's mine.
Which . . . ?	Four.

Grammar Reference 1.1 and 1.2 p129

PRACTICE

Talking about you

1 Ask and answer questions with a partner.

- Where . . . live?
- . . . have any brothers or sisters?
- What . . . like doing at the weekend?
- Where . . . go for your last holiday?

Make more questions. Use some of the question words in the Grammar Spot on p7. Ask your teacher some of the questions.

2 In groups, ask and answer the questions.

- Do you like listening to music?
- What sort of music do you like?
- What are you wearing?
- What is your teacher wearing?
- What did you do last night?
- What are you doing tonight?

3 Write a paragraph about you. Use the text about Maurizio to help you.

Getting information

4 Your teacher will give you some information about Joy Darling, a postwoman. You don't have the same information. Ask and answer questions.

Student A

Joy Darling started working as a postwoman . . . (*When?*). She drives a van because she delivers letters to a lot of small villages.

When did she start working as a postwoman?

Because she delivers letters to a lot of small villages.

Student B

Joy Darling started working as a postwoman thirty years ago, when she was 22. She drives a van because . . . (*Why?*).

Thirty years ago.

Why does she drive a van?

Check it

5 Choose the correct verb form.

1 Maria *comes / is coming* from Chile.
2 She *speaks / is speaking* Spanish and English.
3 Today Tom *wears / is wearing* jeans and a T-shirt.
4 *Are you liking / Do you like* black coffee?
5 Last year she *went / goes* on holiday to Florida.
6 Next year she *studies / is going to study* at university.

VOCABULARY

Using a bilingual dictionary

1 Look at this extract from the Oxford Portuguese Minidictionary.

The pronunciation in phonetic symbols

The translation

Information in brackets (. . .) helps you to find the right translation.

~ means *repeat the word*, so this word is **bookcase**.

book [bʊk] *n.* livro; (*notebook*) caderno; // *v.* reservar; ~ **case** *n.* estante para livros; ~ **ing office** *n.* (rail, theatre) bilheteria; ~ **seller** *n.* livreiro; ~ **shop** *n.* livraria

Other words made with **book** come at the end.

The part of speech (n. = noun, v. = verb)

2 What are these words? Write *noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition,* or *past tense.*

bread _____	beautiful _____	on _____
hot _____	in _____	came _____
write _____	never _____	eat _____
quickly _____	went _____	letter _____

3 These words have more than one meaning. Write two sentences that show different meanings. Use a dictionary.

	Sentence 1	Sentence 2
book	***I'm reading a good book.***	***I booked a room at a hotel.***
kind		
can		
mean		
flat		
play		
train		
ring		

T 1.3 Listen to some sample answers.

4 What are the everyday objects in the pictures? Look around the room you are in. Find five things you don't know the words for in English. Look them up in a dictionary.

READING

Communication

1 How many different ways can people communicate?

2 Your teacher will give you some ideas to communicate, but you can't use words! Mime to your partner, and your partner has to guess what they are.

3 Read the text quickly and match the headings to the paragraphs.

A **HISTORY** OF COMMUNICATION

HOW WE COMMUNICATE

COMMUNICATION **TODAY**

DIFFERENCES **BETWEEN PEOPLE** AND **ANIMALS**

4 Match the pictures on p11 to each of the four ancient societies in paragraph three.

5 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1 Which animals are mentioned? What can they do?
2 What is special about human communication? What can *we* do?
3 Which four forms of media are mentioned in the last paragraph?
4 What is good and bad about information technology today?

What do you think?

- What can animals do that people can't?
- How do *you* like to communicate?
- What is happening in information technology now?

PEOPLE
the great communicators

We can communicate with other people in many different ways. We can talk and write, and we can send messages with our hands and faces. There is also the phone (including the mobile!), the fax, and e-mail. Television, film, painting, and photography can also communicate ideas.

Animals have ways of exchanging information, too. Bees dance and tell other bees where to find food. Elephants make sounds that humans can't hear. Whales sing songs. Monkeys use their faces to show anger and love. But this is nothing compared to what people can do. We have language – about 6000 languages, in fact. We can write poetry, tell jokes, make promises, explain, persuade, tell the truth, or tell lies. And we have a sense of past and future, not just present.

Communication technologies were very important in the development of all the great ancient societies:

- Around 2900 BC, paper and hieroglyphics transformed Egyptian life.
- The ancient Greeks loved the spoken word. They were very good at public speaking, drama, and philosophy.
- The Romans developed a unique system of government that depended on the Roman alphabet.
- In the 14th century, the printing press helped develop new ways of thinking across Europe.

Radio, film, and television have had a huge influence on society in the last hundred years. And now we have the Internet, which is infinite. But what is this doing to us? We can give and get a lot of information very quickly. But there is so much information that it is difficult to know what is important and what isn't. Modern media is changing our world every minute of every day.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Neighbours

1 Who are your ideal neighbours? Complete the questionnaire on the right, then discuss your answers with a partner.

2 'Good walls make good neighbours'. What does this mean? Do you agree?

3 You will hear Mrs Snell and her new neighbour, Steve, talking about each other.

Work in two groups.

T 1.4 **Group A** Listen to Mrs Snell.

T 1.5 **Group B** Listen to Steve.

4 Answer the questions.

1 When did Steve move into his new flat?
2 Is it a large flat?
3 What's his job? Is it a good job?
4 Does he work long hours?
5 What does he wear for work?
6 Who is staying with Steve at the moment?
7 What time did Steve's party end?
8 How many people came to the party?
9 What is Steve doing tonight?
10 Why doesn't Mrs Snell want to speak to Steve?

Compare your answers with a partner from the other group. What are the differences?

Roleplay

Work in groups of three.

Student A You are Steve.
Student B You are Mrs Snell.
Student C You are another neighbour. You have invited them to your flat for coffee.

Continue the conversation below. Talk about these things.

- Steve's job
- Steve's sister
- the party

Neighbour	Do you two know each other?
Steve	Well, we met a few days ago.
Mrs Snell	But we didn't introduce ourselves. I'm Mrs Snell.
Steve	Pleased to meet you.
Neighbour	Steve works in advertising, you know . . .

What do you think?

- What do you understand by the words 'generation gap'?
- Write down three things that young people think about older people and three things that older people think about young people. In groups, compare ideas.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Social expressions 1

1 We use certain expressions in different social situations.

I'm sorry I'm late!

Don't worry. Come and sit down.

Match the expressions and responses. When do we use these expressions?

How are you?	Sleep well!
Hello, Jane!	Yes. Can I help you?
How do you do?	Good morning!
See you tomorrow!	Fine, thanks.
Good night!	Pleased to meet you, Ela.
Good morning!	Not at all. Don't mention it.
Hello, I'm Ela Paul.	Thanks.
Cheers!	Same to you!
Excuse me!	That's very kind. Thank you.
Bless you!	Bye!
Have a good weekend!	How do you do?
Thank you very much indeed.	Hi, Peter!
Make yourself at home.	Cheers!

T 1.6 Listen and check. Practise saying them.

2 Test a partner. Say an expression. Can your partner give the correct response?

3 With your partner, write two short conversations that include some of the social expressions. Read your conversations to the class.