

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования**

АМУРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
Филологический факультет

А.В.Замятина, О.Б.Карачева, Н.В.Мазко,
М.А.Пирогова, Т.В.Шуйская, Н.М.Якубова

English for Everyday and Professional Use

УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

Благовещенск 2016

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Данное пособие предназначено для студентов гуманитарных направлений подготовки, изучающих английский язык как непрофессиональную дисциплину, и направлено на формирование и закрепление навыков аудирования, говорения, чтения и письма в повседневной и профессиональной коммуникации на иностранном языке.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Обучение иностранным языкам в современных условиях является комплексной задачей, не ограничивающейся формированием базовых навыков и умений. Использование разнообразных лексико-грамматических структур ориентировано на достижение определенных коммуникативных целей, одна из которых – осуществление полноценного речевого акта с носителями иностранного языка в условиях повседневного и профессионального общения.

Федеральные государственные образовательные стандарты нового поколения предусматривают формирование общекультурных, общепрофессиональных и профессиональных компетенций в процессе реализации программ бакалавриата разных направлений подготовки. Независимо от направления подготовки, в фокусе внимания находятся компетенции, связанные с владением иностранным языком на уровне, достаточном для повседневного и профессионального общения.

Настоящее пособие представляет собой сборник упражнений, направленных на развитие и закрепление навыков аудирования, говорения, чтения и письма на иностранном (английском) языке. Благодаря языковому материалу и многообразию упражнений, данное пособие может быть использовано в учебном процессе по дисциплинам «Иностранный язык», «Речевая коммуникация», «Профессиональная коммуникация на иностранном языке» для широкого спектра неязыковых направлений подготовки.

Материал пособия представлен аутентичными текстами (для аудирования и чтения). Композиционно пособие состоит из десяти разделов: «Meeting and Greeting People», «Jobs», «Daily Routine», «Schedules», «Gadgets», «Locations and Places», «Shopping», «Customs», «Past Events», «My Future Career».

Каждый раздел включает в себя базовый диалог для аудирования, упражнения на отработку активного вокабуляра, грамматического материала, а также текст для чтения, соответствующий теме раздела.

В пособие включены упражнения «Over to You», направленные на развитие и закрепление коммуникативных навыков по теме каждого раздела. Студенты имеют возможность отработать языковые структуры и лексический материал на конкретных примерах коммуникативных ситуаций (в повседневном и профессиональном общении), что, по сути, представляет собой распространенный метод кейсов (Case Study), пользующийся популярностью в методике

преподавания иностранных языков на современном этапе. В пособии нашли свое отражение и другие методические принципы и приемы обучения иностранным языкам отечественных и зарубежных авторов.

Грамматический материал пособия представлен краткими теоретическими сведениями о видо-временных формах глаголов, степенях сравнения прилагательных и т.д., и сопровождается серией упражнений.

В приложении содержатся дополнительные материалы, способствующие развитию навыков говорения, приводятся текстовые версии упражнений для аудирования.

UNIT 1 MEETING & GREETING PEOPLE

EXERCISE 1

Let's Get Started!

Hello	Good morning	Good evening
Daniel Peterson/Dan	Anthony Mitchell/ Tony	Margaret Smith/Maggie
How is it going?	How is everything?	How are you?

Listen and act out the conversation. Then replace italicized words and word combinations with the ones from the box.

Bob: *Good afternoon.*

Eun-mi: *Good afternoon.*

Bob: I'm your instructor today. My name's *Robert Simpson.*

But please call me *Bob.*

Eun-mi: Hi, *Bob.*

Bob: And what's your name?

Eun-mi: I'm Eun-mi.

Bob: Great. And *how are you today?*

Eun-mi: Fine, thanks.

Bob: Terrific! So let's get started. Are you ready?

EXERCISE 2

How Do You Spell That?

People are putting each other's names in their cell phones. Listen and finish the spelling of each name.

1. M a r i e

4. _ a z _

2. S _ _ -j i

5. P _ _ t _ _

3. S _ _ _ n

6. _ _ _ _ i a n

EXERCISE 3

What is the correct name of the hotel guest?

Listen and circle the correct answer.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 a Mary Carter | 3 a Harry Wilson | 5 a Louis Jackson |
| b Maria Carter | b Harvey Wilson | b Louise Jackson |
| 2 a Suzanna Smith | 4 a Joseph Abrams | 6 a Marlene Cruise |
| b Susan Smith | b Joseph Abramson | b Marley Cruise |

EXERCISE 4

What's Your E-mail Address?

A. Customer service clerics are asking for personal information. Listen and write the telephone numbers you hear.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. home number: _____ | work number: _____ |
| 2. cell number: _____ | home number: _____ |
| 3. cell number: _____ | weekend number: _____ |
| 4. home number: _____ | work number: _____ |

B. Listen to the rest of the conversations. Fix the mistakes in these addresses.

- 1455 Westbury Avenue _____
- 349 Haig Street, Apartment 66 _____
- 70 Johnson Street, Apartment B _____
- 419 Castle Street, Apartment 140 _____

C. People are giving each other their e-mail addresses. Listen and finish writing these e-mail addresses. (CD 1 Track 13)

- terrybrown@ _____
- _____ @ wow.com
- _____ @oneworld.com
- rosa _____ @ _____ .com

EXERCISE 5

Asking for Clarification

Practice the conversations below.

A: My number is 945-667-0513.

B: Could you say that again, please?

A: My address is 349 Haig Street, Apartment 56.

B: Did you say 349 Haig Street?

A: It's 17 Johnson Street, Apartment B

B: Is that 17 or 70?

Listen to the conversations. Does the person ask for clarification in each conversation?

Check (✓) the correct column.

Asks for clarification

Does not ask for clarification

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Addresses

Where do you live?	I live at 2418 Graystone Road.
Could I have your address?	My address is 2418 Graystone Road.
Is it in New York?	Yes, that's right. No, it's in New Jersey.

Telephone and e-mail

What's your telephone number?	It's 8-924-843-99-35
Please, give me your e-mail address.	It's

EXERCISE 6

Who's calling?

Cindy's father is taking phone messages for her. Listen and complete the forms.

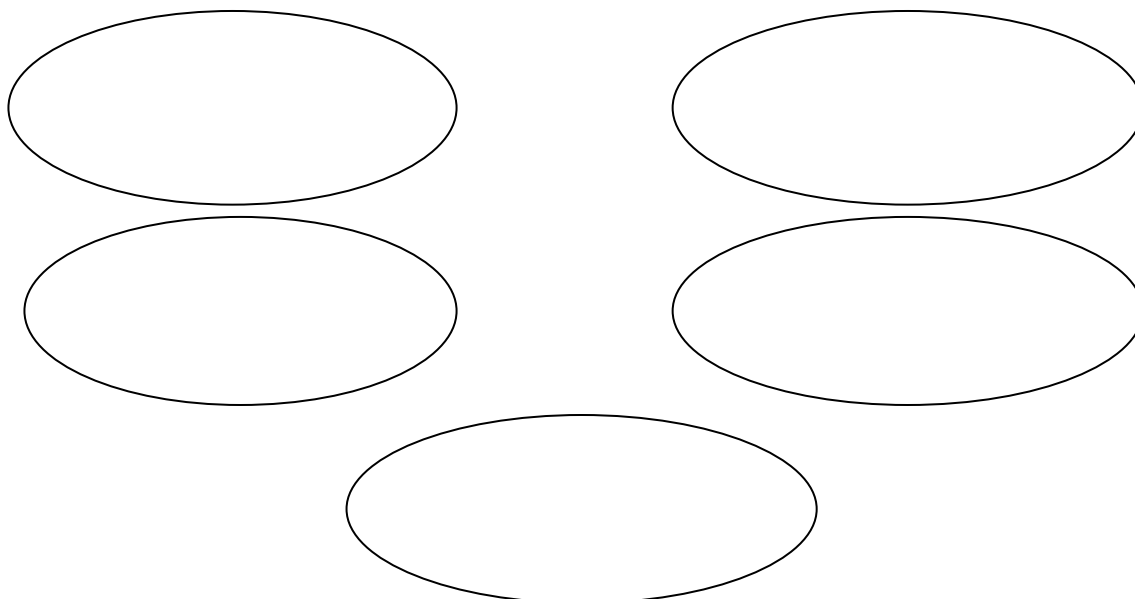
<p>1. HERE'S WHO CALLED</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Tel: _____</p> <p>Here's the message:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Please call.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> He/She will call you.</p>	<p>2. HERE'S WHO CALLED</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Tel: _____</p> <p>Here's the message:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Please call.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> He/She will call you.</p>
<p>3. HERE'S WHO CALLED</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Tel: _____</p> <p>Here's the message:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Please call.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> He/She will call you.</p>	<p>4. HERE'S WHO CALLED</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Tel: _____</p> <p>Here's the message:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Please call.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> He/She will call you.</p>

OVER TO YOU

What's your name? (T 4 L, Basic, p.5)

Talk to your classmates. Find out their names, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses.

Ask questions and write answers in the chart.



Five empty ovals arranged in two columns (two on the left, two on the right) and one centered at the bottom, intended for students to write names and contact information.

	First name	Last name	Telephone number	E-mail address
1	_____	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____	_____
4	_____	_____	_____	_____
5	_____	_____	_____	_____

GRAMMAR FOCUS

The verb –to be- (Present Simple)

Affirmative

Negative

Affirmative		Negative	
Full form	Short Form	Full form	Short Form
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't

EXERCISE 7

Fill in 'm, 's, 're, 'm not, isn't, aren't

1. She isn't from China. She.....from Korea.
2. You.....American. You are Canadian.
3. I.....British. I am not Australian.
4. They aren't from Sweden. They.....from Germany.
5. My favorite sport is tennis. It.....football.
6. ItTuesday today. It's Wednesday.
7. We aren't interns. We.....students.
8. I.....a teacher. I am a student.
9. Tony is nineteen years old. Hetwenty.
10. Andrew and Paulsportsmen. They.....musicians.

EXERCISE 8

Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the verb *-to be-*

A: Hello. My nameDavid. What is your name?

B: Hi. My name is Richard. How.....

A: I.....fine, thanks. And you?

B: Ok. Whereyou from?

A: I.....from the USA.you American?

B: No, I....., I.....from Canada.

A:you an intern?

B: Yes, and you?

A: I..... a student, my friend Frankan intern.

B: Sorry, I have to go. See you later.

A: See you.

EXERCISE 9

Study the table «Countries / Nationalities / Languages» below

Countries	Nationalities	Languages
Russia	Russian	Russian
China	Chinese	Chinese
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
Korea	Korean	Korean
the USA	American	English
Canada	Canadian	English / French
Australia	Australian	English
Great Britain	English	English
France	French	French
Germany	German	German
Sweden	Swedish	Swedish
Spain	Spanish	Spanish
Italy	Italian	Italian

Act out the following conversations.

1.

A: Are you from Germany?

B: No I'm not.

A: Where are you from?

B: I am from Canada.

3.

A: Where are you from?

B: I am from Canada.

A: So you are Canadian.

B: *Actually no, I am Russian.*

2.

A: Where are you from?

B: I am from Canada.

A: So you are Canadian.

B: *Right / Exactly.*

OVER TO YOU

Students A and B will interview Students C and D. Complete the missing information for Students C and D.

Student A

Identification
<i>First name:</i> Ming
<i>Last Name:</i> Chen
<i>Street address:</i> 60 Carpenter Street
<i>City:</i> San Francisco, California, US
<i>Zip Code:</i> 94103
<i>Telephone:</i> 415-497-5003
<i>Occupation:</i> computer programmer
<i>E-mail:</i> chenming@coolmail.com

Student B

Identification
<i>First name:</i> Chris
<i>Last Name:</i> Brown
<i>Street address:</i> 218 Darmouth Avenue
<i>City:</i> Sydney, Australia
<i>Zip Code:</i> NSW 2006
<i>Telephone:</i> 3602-1876
<i>Occupation:</i> medical student
<i>E-mail:</i> cbrown@sharemailmail.com

Identification
<i>First name:</i> _____
<i>Last Name:</i> _____
<i>Street address:</i> _____
<i>City:</i> _____
<i>Zip Code:</i> _____
<i>Telephone:</i> _____
<i>Occupation:</i> _____
<i>E-mail:</i> _____

Identification
<i>First name:</i> _____
<i>Last Name:</i> _____
<i>Street address:</i> _____
<i>City:</i> _____
<i>Zip Code:</i> _____
<i>Telephone:</i> _____
<i>Occupation:</i> _____
<i>E-mail:</i> _____

Students C and D will interview Students A and B. Complete the missing information for Students A and B.

Student C

Identification
<i>First name:</i> Amy
<i>Last Name:</i> Jiang
<i>Street address:</i> 30 Highland drive
<i>City:</i> Vancouver, Canada
<i>Zip Code:</i> BC4 V6T
<i>Telephone:</i> 604-584- 0014
<i>Occupation:</i> graphic artist
<i>E-mail:</i> ajiang79@earthstream.net

Student D

Identification
<i>First name:</i> Toshihiko
<i>Last Name:</i> Matsuda
<i>Street address:</i> 214 Madison Avenue
<i>City:</i> New York, U.S
<i>Zip Code:</i> 10016
<i>Telephone:</i> 212-726-5309
<i>Occupation:</i> journalist
<i>E-mail:</i> tmatsuda30@yahos.com

Identification
<i>First name:</i> _____
<i>Last Name:</i> _____
<i>Street address:</i> _____
<i>City:</i> _____
<i>Zip Code:</i> _____
<i>Telephone:</i> _____
<i>Occupation:</i> _____
<i>E-mail:</i> _____

Identification
<i>First name:</i> _____
<i>Last Name:</i> _____
<i>Street address:</i> _____
<i>City:</i> _____
<i>Zip Code:</i> _____
<i>Telephone:</i> _____
<i>Occupation:</i> _____
<i>E-mail:</i> _____

EXERCISE 10

Small Talk

A. Read the expressions. How do people use them in conversations?

- 1 Keep in touch.
- 2 How have you been?
- 3 Well, it's been nice talking to you.
- 4 How's everything?
- 5 Hope to see you again soon.
- 6 Well, talk to you later.
- 7 Hello. Nice to see you again.
- 8 Hey, how's it going?
- 9 I haven't seen you for a long time.
- 10 It's been great seeing you again.

B. Work in pairs. Match the sentences on the left with the correct responses on the right. Then practice the conversations.

A

B

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. How's your family these days? | a. Oh, not much really. I've been studying a lot. |
| 2. I haven't seen you for a long time. What have you been doing? | b. They are fine, thanks. How is yours? |
| 3. Great to see you. I hope to see you again soon. | c. Yeh, let's talk again soon. I'll call you. |
| 4. Hey, it's been nice talking to you. Let's keep in touch. | d. I hope so, too. How about lunch next week? |

OVER TO YOU

Work in pairs. Pretend you have not seen your partner for a long time. You meet each other for lunch. Have a conversation using the guidelines below.

1. Greet each other.
2. Ask and answer questions about the weather, your families, and what you have been doing.
3. End the conversation.

UNIT 2 JOBS & CAREERS

EXERCISE 1

It Is an Interesting Job

Match each job with a picture.

3. nurse

5. chef

7. flight attendant

8. teacher

4. scientist

6. social worker

8. construction worker

9. waitress



a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h

EXERCISE 2

What Job Are the People Talking About?

1. a. salesperson

3. a. teacher

5. a. nurse

b. office worker

b. flight attendant

b. businessperson

2. a. waiter

4. a. chef

6. a. receptionist

b. actor

b. nurse

b. construction worker

EXERCISE 3

Where Do You Work? (Int. 1 p. 15 Ex. 4)

Jason: Where do you work, Andrea?

Andrea: I work at Thomas Cook Travel.

Jason: Really? What do you do there?

Andrea: I'm a guide. I take people on tours to countries in South America, like Peru.

Jason: How interesting!

Andrea: Yes, it's a great job. I love it. What do you do?

Jason: I'm a student, and I have a part-time job, too.

Andrea: Where do you work?

Jason: In a fast-food restaurant.

Andrea: Which restaurant?

Jason: Hamburger Heaven.

Andrea: What do you do exactly? Do you make hamburgers?

Jason: No, I don't. I just take orders.

Andrea: And what's it like there? Do you like your job?

Jason: Sure. It's fun. And I get free hamburgers, too.

EXERCISE 4

What Do You Do Exactly?

A. Match each job on the left with the information on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Salesperson | a. cooks dishes at the restaurant |
| 2. nurse | b. teaches people how to drive |
| 3. construction worker | c. shows properties to people |
| 4. flight attendant | d. serves food at the restaurant |
| 5. chef | e. works outside |
| 6. driving instructor | f. acts in front of lots of people |
| 7. Web site designer | g. helps sick people |
| 8. actor | h. serves passengers |

9. waitress

i. sells computers

10. real estate agent

j. works with computers

B. Choose one job from Ex. A. Others ask you questions to guess your job.

Do you

Does she

Does he

sell clothes?

work in a hospital?

build houses?

help people buy and sell properties?

act in a theater?

cook delicious food for people?

teach people how to drive?

serve food at the restaurant?

look after patients?

What do you do?

What does he / she do?

EXERCISE 5

Work and School (Int 1)

Listen to James and Lindsey talk at a party. Complete the chart.

	James	Lindsey
What do you do?	_____	_____
Where do you study?	_____	_____
How do you like your job / classes?	_____	_____
What do you do after work / school?	_____	_____

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Present Simple

Affirmative		Negative	
I	work	I	don't work
You	work	You	don't work
We	work	We	don't work
They	work	They	don't work
He/she/it	works	He/she/it	doesn't work

Note: **-sh-, -ch-, -ss-, -x-, -o-** + es = washes

catches

misses

fixes

goes

consonant + y =

studies

vowel + y =

plays

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the correct form of the verb.

I go – he...

They work – she...

I ride – she...

We like – she...

You switch – he...

We mix – she...

I fly – he...

You enjoy – she...

They finish – he...

EXERCISE 7

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. My dog (to sleep) _____ in the corner near the fridge.

2. We (to live) _____ in a large house.

3. Sally (to live) _____ in France but (to come) _____ to visit me every year.

4. They (to send) _____ an e-mail to their boss every Sunday evening.

5. I have two brothers and they (to play) _____ soccer on the weekend.

6. Madrid, the capital of Spain,(to occupy) _____ a large territory in the center of the country.
7. I (to like)_____ tea but sometimes I (to drink) _____ coffee.
8. My group mate always (to pass)_____exams successfully.
9. My sister (not to like) _____ doing household chores.
10. We (not to take part)_____ in the conferences, because we (not to have)_____any experience.

Present Simple

Interrogative

Do	I work?
Do	you work?
Do	we work?
Do	they work?
Does	he/she/it work?

Negative

I	Do NOT (don't) work
You	Do NOT (don't) work
We	Do NOT (don't) work
They	Do NOT (don't) work
He/ she/it	Does NOT (doesn't) work

EXERCISE 8

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. I (not work) _____ at weekends.
2. We (not like) _____ this working conditions.
3. They (not want) _____ to accept this job offer.
4. He (not like) _____ his uniform.
5. It (not sound) _____ like a well-paid job.

6. _____ have a part-time job?
7. _____ she really likes the place she's working?
8. _____ we need a qualification to match the applicants' standards?
9. _____ I have to fill in this form?
10. _____ it mean I should have an experience?

EXERCISE 9

Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A butcher <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) sells bread. b) sells fruit. c) sells meat. 3. A policeman <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) wears shorts. b) sings songs. c) wears a uniform. 5. A pilot <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) drives a taxi. b) flies planes. c) rides a horse. 7. A mechanic <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) paints walls. b) washes clothes. c) repairs cars. 9. A social worker <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) works in the hospital b) works in a court c) helps people develop the skills and resources they need in society | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. A teacher <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) works in a school. b) cleans windows. c) works in a shop. 4. A chemist <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) sells medicines. b) writes reports. c) makes cakes. 6. A farmer <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) works in a hospital. b) grows vegetables. c) repairs cars. 8. A postman <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) delivers letters. b) writes letters. c) arrests criminals. 10. A nurse <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) works in a hospital. b) sells books. c) drives a van. |
|---|--|

EXERCISE 10

Good Points	Bad Points
It is easy/ interesting / creative.	It is difficult / hard / stressful.
It is well-paid.	It is boring (I do the same thing every day).
Pay/salary is good.	It is tiring. / I am on my feet all day/night.
I have flexible hours.	I have to work long hours /evenings / weekends.
I work at home.	The pay / salary is not good.
People are friendly.	I don't like the distance to work.
I meet interesting people.	It takes ... minutes / hours to get there.

Supporting and Contrasting Information (Tune In p.84, Track33,34)

Supporting information	Contrasting information
<i>It's a lot of fun.</i>	It's a good business.
And on top of that, it's good exercise.	But unfortunately, I have to work every weekend.
Plus, it's good exercise.	But the problem is I have to work every weekend.
What's more, it's good exercise.	However, I have to work every weekend.

What Do People Like About Their Jobs? (T4L, Basic, U.6)

	Likes	Dislikes
1. a. doing the same thing	_____	_____
b. the money	_____	_____
2. a. working with kids	_____	_____
b. the distance to school	_____	_____
3. a. the people	_____	_____
b. the travel	_____	_____
4. a. the hours	_____	_____
b. her boss	_____	_____
5. a. being on his feet	_____	_____
b. the tips	_____	_____

OVER TO YOU

A. Fill in the gaps with your information.

1.

1. – How do you like your job?

2. – 😊 _____ .

1. – What do you like best about it?

2. – _____ .

1. – Sounds like a good job.

2. – Yeah, I like it a lot. But I don't like one thing.

1. – What's that?

2. – _____ .

1. – That can be difficult.

2.

1. – How do you like your job?

2. – 😞 _____ .

1. – Why is that?

2. – _____ .

1. – That's too bad. Why don't you change jobs?

2. – Because _____ .

1. – Oh, I see.

B. Fill in the gaps with your information.

I am a(n) _____

I (duties) _____

I like it a lot. _____

Plus _____

What's more _____

Another thing is _____

And on top of that _____

But unfortunately

But the problem is (1) _____

However (2) _____

(3) _____

2.

A: What's your job?

B: _____

A: What exactly do you do?

B: _____

A: How do you like it?

B: I like it a lot / I really enjoy it.

(1) _____

(2) _____

A: That sounds fun. / Sounds great. / Sounds like a good job.

B: Yeah. But (1) _____

(2) _____

A: That must be difficult / hard.

B: Right / Exactly.

And another thing (3) _____

A: Oh, I see.

READING

Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. What do social workers do?
2. What are job titles in this field?
3. Where do they work?
4. What problems do they deal with?

Social workers help individuals, couples, families, groups, communities and organizations develop the skills and resources they need to function in society. They

provide counseling, therapy and other supportive social services. Social workers also respond to other social needs such as unemployment, racism and poverty.

Examples of Occupational Titles

- coordinator of social work
- medical social worker
- psychiatric social worker
- social work supervisor
- social worker

The job of a social worker is very important. It proves the fact that nowadays people face some social problems: unstable family structure, family violence, child poverty, aging of the population, stress, alcoholism, drug addiction, gambling and gadgets addiction, dropping out of school, behavioral problems, traumatic events, etc.

University graduates (university programs in social services and social work) can start their careers in community and social service worker positions.

The placement rate of Bachelor's graduates is very good, the situation of Master's graduates is even better.

Social workers usually work in the health care and social assistance sector, in local community service centers, youth centers, hospitals, long-term residential care facilities, community organizations in the social services sector, in the public administration.

OVER TO YOU

Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your job. Have a conversation using the questions below.

1. What's your job?
2. Where do you work?
3. What do you do exactly?
4. Do you like your job? Why?
5. What are the negative sides of your job?

UNIT 3 DAILY ROUTINE & HOBBIES

EXERCISE 1

Let's get started

A. *Do you ever do any of these things?*

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. come over to relatives | 13. do the washing-up |
| 2. play sports | 14. do the cleaning |
| 3. have classes | 15. do the dusting |
| 4. go to the movies | 16. do the ironing |
| 5. surf the web | 17. watch a midnight movie |
| 6. hang out with friends | 18. go dancing |
| 7. go out with family | 19. invite friends over |
| 8. clean the house | 20. stay home and watch TV |
| 9. tidy your room | 21. work out in a gym |
| 10. make your bed | 22. go bowling |
| 11. cook dinner | 23. go to the swimming pool |
| 12. put the rubbish out | 24. eat out |

B. *Read the sentences about the typical morning for Janet. Underline the correct form of the verb.*

1. The alarm clock (ring / rings) at 7 am every morning.
2. She (get / gets) up.
3. She (walk / walks) to the bathroom.
4. She (take / takes) a shower.
5. She (comb / combs) her hair.
6. She says "I (brush / brushes) my teeth every morning."
7. She (put / puts) on her clothes.
8. She (eat / eats) breakfast with her sister Mag at 7:30 am.
9. They (drink / drinks) coffee.
10. They (eat / eats) cereal.
11. Mag (stay / stays) home.

12. Janet (leave / leaves) home at 8:00 am.
13. She (get / gets) on a bus.
14. She (get / gets) to work at 8:30 am.

C. Listen to the conversation and act out the similar one. Replace italicized expressions with the ones from exercises A, B. (P2P Starter. U7, pp.54-56)

Mei-ho: What do you usually do on Saturday?

Tasha: I usually *get up early* and *go for a run* in the morning. Then I *meet my friends* and we *have brunch* together.

Mei-ho: What about in the afternoon?

Tasha: In the afternoon I often *see a movie or go over to my friend's house*.

Mei-ho: And do you ever *play sports* on the weekend?

Tasha: Yeah, sometimes I *play tennis*.

Mei-ho: I love tennis. Why don't we *play tennis* together sometime?

Tasha: Sure. That sounds great.

D. Look through both ways we tell the time. Then, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

06:00	It's six o'clock.	It's six.
06:30	It's half past six.	It's six thirty.
06:15	It's (a) quarter past six.	It's six fifteen.
06:45	It's (a) quarter to six.	It's six forty-five.
06:10	It's ten past six.	It's six ten.
06:50	It's ten to six.	It's six fifty.

NB! 6 a.m. (*ante meridiem – lat.*) = 06:00.

6 p.m. (*post meridiem – lat.*) = 18:00

Example:

A: What time is it?

A: What's the time?

B: it's twenty past nine a.m.

B: it's nine twenty a.m.

1. 09:20	2. 17:05	1. 18:45	2. 02:15	3. 10:55
6. 12:00	7. 01:30	8. 15:50	9. 04:40	10. 14:45

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Prepositions of Time

at	in	on
at six o'clock	in the morning/ afternoon/ evening	on Friday(s)
at night / at midnight	in 2016	on Friday morning(s)
at noon / at midday	in May	on the 8 th of June
at weekend	in spring/ summer/ autumn/ winter	on weekdays

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with the prepositions of time at, in or on.

Henry Jones is a farmer. "It's a tiring job," he says, "I like it a lot."

Every day, 1) ____ summer, Henry wakes up 2) ____ half past four 3) ____ the morning and milks the cows. He finishes 4) ____ about half past six. After that, he goes back to the farmhouse and has breakfast, then he feeds the animals. He has lunch 5) ____ noon. 6) ____ the afternoon, 7) ____ two o'clock, he goes to the fields and works there until five. 8) ____ the evening, he milks the cows again, then he goes back home and has a shower. 9) ____ Saturdays evenings he watches TV before he goes to bed. 10) ____ Sundays, Henry relaxes. "I like the way I live," Henry says. "Working in the open air makes me feel good."

EXERCISE 3

Everyday Activities (More 1 U6 P.72 CD1 Track 55)

A. Listen and tick the activities Ben and Lisa do.

Lisa

- _____ take the dog for a walk
- _____ do homework
- _____ play football
- _____ surf the Net
- _____ go roller skating
- _____ listen to music
- _____ watch TV

Ben

- _____ hang out with friends
- _____ play computer games
- _____ do homework
- _____ read a book
- _____ go roller skating
- _____ go shopping
- _____ listen to music

B. Ask your partner if he does any of these activities. Example:

A: Do you watch TV in the morning / on Sunday mornings / at midnight?

B: Yes, I do / No, I don't.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Present Simple Wh-questions

When	}	do you	watch TV?
Why			
Who with	}	does he	watch TV?
Where			
What			

OVER TO YOU

A. Ask your partner Do-question and Wh-question. Use the expressions below.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 read books | 5 knit | 9 walk | 13 watch movies |
| 2 surf the internet | 6 sew | 10 watch movies | 14 listen to music |
| 3 take photos | 7 collect coins | 11 listen to music | 15 do yoga |
| 4 play games | 8 garden | 12 walk | 16 watch movies |

B. Complete Music Survey for yourself and another student. (Tune In-1, p.64)

	Me	Student A
1. What kind of music / films / books do you like?	_____	_____
2. What kind of music / films / books do you dislike?	_____	_____
3. Who's your favorite singer / actor / actress / author?	_____	_____
4. What is your favorite music group / film / book?	_____	_____
5. Which music show(s) do you watch on TV?	_____	_____
6. What music performances do you attend?	_____	_____

C. Practice the conversation replacing phrases in bold and filling the gaps with your information.

A: What kind of music do you like?

B: I like **R&B and hip hop**.

A: What kind of music do you dislike?

B: I dislike **classical music**.

A: Who's your favorite singer?

B: I really like **Usher**.

A: What is your favorite music group?

B: _____.

A: Which music show(s) do you watch on TV?

B: _____.

A: What music performances do you attend?

B: _____.

EXERCISE 4

Likes and Dislikes Questionnaire

A. Complete the sentences below with one of the following words.

like		don't like
really like	don't mind	can't stand
enjoy		hate

1. I _____ play basketball.
2. I _____ swim.
3. I _____ go to a gym.
4. I _____ play tennis.
5. I _____ play football.
6. I _____ play volleyball.
7. I _____ go skating.
8. I _____ play hockey.
9. I _____ ride a bike = cycle.
10. I _____ walk.

B. Take turns asking each other questions using expressions from part .A.

Example:

A: Do you like ... ?

B: It's okay. / Yeah. I love it. / No, I can't stand it.

C. Talk about your likes and dislikes.

A: I hate playing chess.

OR

A: I love walking in the rain.

B: Me too. / So do I.

B: Really? I don't. I can't stand it.

Example:

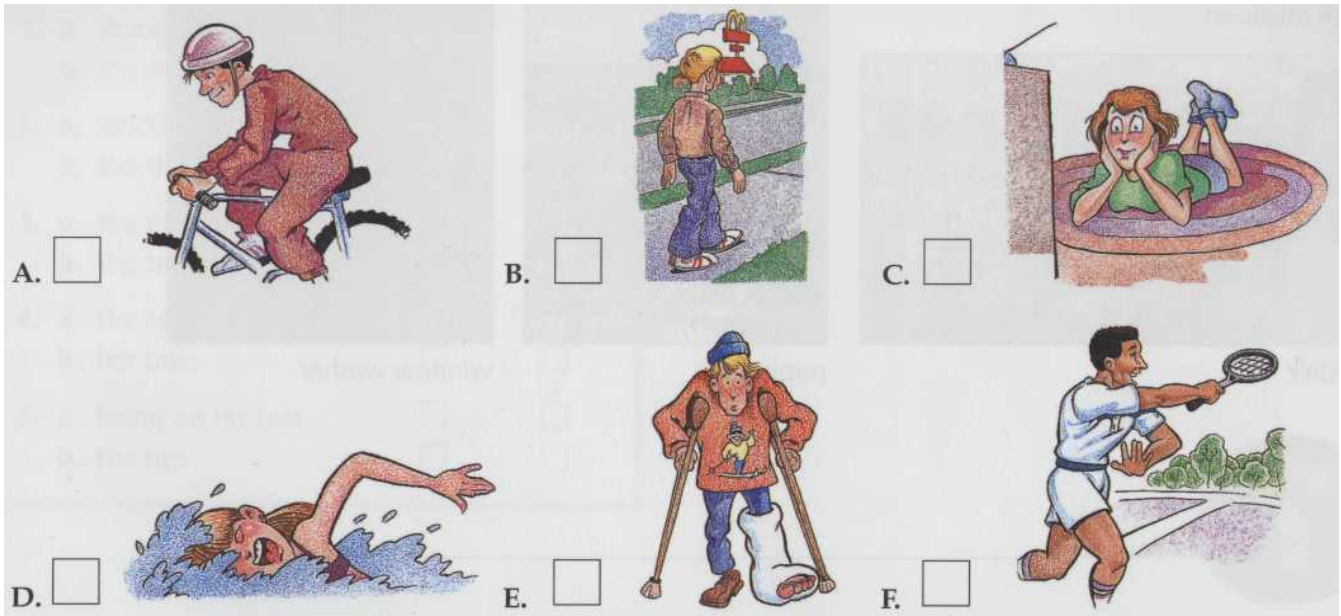
A: How often does Laura go climbing on Sundays?

B: Laura never goes climbing on Sundays.

EXERCISE 6

Do You Like Sports? (T4L-Basic, U7)

People are talking about sports and exercise. Listen and number the pictures.



GRAMMAR FOCUS

How.....?

How often do you work out?

Every day.

Twice a week.

Not very often.

How long do you spend at the gym?

Thirty minutes a day.

Two hours a week.

About an hour on weekends.

How well do you play tennis?

Pretty well.

About average.

Not very well.

How good are you at sports?

Pretty good.

OK.

Not so good.

EXERCISE 7

Describing Exercise (Int-1, U6, Ex3)

Listen to the conversation and act out the similar one. Replace italicized expressions with your own ones.

Ruth: You are in great shape, Keith.

Keith: Thanks. I guess I'm a real fitness freak.

Ruth: So, how often do you work out?

Keith: Well, *I do aerobics twice a week*. And I *play tennis every week*.

Ruth: **Tennis?** That sounds like a lot of fun.

Keith: Oh, do you want to play some time?

Ruth: Uh,... how well do you play?

Keith: *Pretty well*, I guess.

Ruth: Well, all right, **but I'm not very good**.

Keith: No problem. I'll give you a few tips.

Ruth: Good game, Keith.

Keith: Thanks you too. And congratulations on the win. You play **pretty well**.

Ruth: No, not really.

Keith: How often do you play?

Ruth: *Once or twice a year*. I'm just lucky today, I guess. Want to play another game?

Keith: Sure. After a five-minute break.

B. Ask your partner how often, how long and how well he plays sports.

EXERCISE 8.

Now Try This! (Tune In 1, U9, Les. 2p. 54 CD Track 31)

A. People are describing things they do for relaxation and exercise. Listen and number these activities from 1 to 5.

- a. power walking _____ c. meditation _____ e. tai chi _____
b. aerobics _____ d. line dancing _____

B. What do people think about sports they play. Put the name next to each statement.

Alex	Nicholas	Sang-hoon	Katy	Martin
_____	It's relaxing.		_____	It's really hard work.
_____	You feel great when you're done.		_____	It's a lot of fun.
_____	I enjoy it.		_____	It's very slow and gentle.
_____	It really stretches your muscles.		_____	It takes me about two hours.
_____	It is very good for your health.		_____	It really helps me relax.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Support and Contrast (Tune in 1 u9 Lesson 2p. 54 CD Track 32)

Supporting information	Contrasting information
Meditation helps me to relax. And what's more , I enjoy it	Our aerobics class is really hard work. On the other hand , you feel great when you're done
Tai chi is very slow and gentle. And another thing , the Chinese music we play is very relaxing.	Tai chi is very slow and gentle. And yet it really stretches your muscles.
You move very fast, but you don't run. You also move your arms up and down.	Line dancing is a lot of fun. However , you have to love the music.

EXERCISE 9

A. Match each of the statements with two sentences from the box: one with supporting information and one with contrasting information.

	Supporting	Contrasting
1. Swimming is a great sport.	_____	_____
2. Skateboarding is an exciting sport to watch live.	_____	_____
3. You don't need to be very fit to enjoy line dancing.	_____	_____
4. Power walking is a good way to keep fit.	_____	_____

- a. However, it can be boring.
- b. And also it keeps you cool in the summer.
- c. And another thing, it's a good way to meet people.
- d. And also, it is a sport that older people can enjoy.
- e. And also a fun sport to try yourself.
- f. However, it often leads to serious injuries.
- g. On the other hand, you can get ear infections from the water.
- h. However, you do not need to be a pretty good dancer.

B. Listen to the conversations and match the sentences. (Tune in 1 U9 54 CD Track 33)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I feel really good after I've gone a few kilometers. 2. It really keeps you fit and healthy. 3. It's very relaxing and a lot of fun. 4. It strengthens your body, and you can get fresh air. 5. It's really easy and enjoyable. 6. It's more fun. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. And what's more, you don't often get injuries. b. On the other hand, it's not very nice when it rains c. However, it's hard work going uphill. d. And another thing, no one can see you do it. e. And yet it's not very popular here f. also you don't need any equipment to do it. |
|---|---|

C. Complete these statements with the names of sports.

Statements	Supporting or contrasting info.
1. _____ is a great sport.	_____
2. _____ is a good way to stay in shape.	_____
3. _____ is a lot of fun.	_____
4. _____ keeps you fit.	_____
5. _____ is important to good health.	_____

6. _____ stretches your muscles. _____
7. _____ strengthens your body. _____
8. _____ is a good way to meet people. _____
9. _____ is good for your health. _____
10. _____ makes you feel energetic. _____

EXERCISE 10

What We Do At The Weekend

A. Read the text.

What time do you get up at weekends? **Gregor:** On Saturdays, I play football for the school team. The game starts at nine am, so I get up at half past 7 am. On Sundays, I stay in bed until 11 am.

John: I get up at 6 am on Saturdays and Sundays because I have a paper round.

Wendy: on Saturdays, I get up late, about 10 am. On Sundays, if I go shopping then I get up at 8 am. If I don't go, I get up around 9 am.

What do you usually do on Saturdays? **Gregor:** Well, after lunch I sit and watch TV all afternoon. In the evening I usually hang out with friends. We go to the cinema or to a fast food restaurant.

John: I always do my homework on Saturday mornings. In the afternoon I go shopping with friends. In the evening I stay in. But sometimes I go to a party or come over to my relatives.

Wendy: In the morning I help my mum in the house. But in the afternoon I go to the football game with my dad. We never miss a game. In the evening I watch DVD or go bowling with my friends

What do you usually do on Sundays? **Gregor:** I don't do anything in the morning but in the afternoon I go to the gym. In the evening I do my homework.

John: On Sundays I go fishing with my friends. We take a packed lunch and stay all day. In the evening I just relax.

Wendy: Sometimes I go shopping. In the afternoon I do my homework. In the evening I listen to music or go to the cinema.

B. Write the activities each person does. Do you do any of these activities at the weekend?

Gregor	John	Wendy
<i>plays football</i>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

OVER TO YOU

A. Write what you do on weekdays and at the weekends. Write about sports you play and your favorite one; when, how often, how well and how long you play; who with and where you play; why you like it so much.

B. Work with a partner. Ask what he/she does every day/at weekends in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening and how often he/she does these things. Don't forget to ask about sport and hobby.

UNIT 4 SCHEDULE

EXERCISE 1

What's Up? (Express 1, Unit 11)

Listen to the conversation and act out the similar one. Replace italicized expressions with your own ones.

Luis: Hello.

Chris: *Luis?* This is *Chris*.

Luis: Hi, *Chris*. What's up?

Chris: Not much. What are you doing?

Luis: Right now, *I'm taking a break. I have so much work to do tonight.*
What are you doing?

Chris: *I am at the Rock right now. I'm having a snack with Kate.*

Luis: Cool. Can I join you?

Chris: Sure. Come on down.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Present Progressive – to talk about 1) actions happening at the moment of speaking
2) future arrangements
3) contemporary situation

<i>Positive / negative</i>	I	am (not)		now.
	We	are (not)	playing	at the moment.
	They			at present.
	You			tomorrow.
	He	is (not)		tonight.
	She		in two days.	
	It		next week.	
			these days	

<i>Question</i>	Why	Am	I	now.	<u>Yes</u> , I am	<u>No</u> , I'm not	
		{	Are	you	at the moment.	you are	you are not
				we	at present.	we are	we are not
				they	playing	tomorrow.	they are
		{	Is	he	tonight.	he is	he is not
				she	in two days.	she is	she is not
it	next week.			it is	it is not		

EXERCISE 2

Complete the sentences with the Present Progressive positive form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. John _____ (meet) us in Liverpool on Friday.
2. We _____ (move) to the States next year.
3. I _____ (stay) at home tonight.
4. He _____ (play) football right now.
5. They _____ (go) shopping at the moment.
6. It _____ (rain) today.

EXERCISE 3

Complete the sentences with the Present Progressive negative form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. He _____ (play) in the next football match.
2. I _____ (go out) with friends tomorrow.
3. We _____ (eat out) at a restaurant in three days.
4. She _____ (sleep) now.
5. You _____ (watch) at the moment.
6. The weather _____ (get) better at present.

EXERCISE 4

Write questions and short answers with Present Progressive.

1. you / swim / this afternoon – yes _____
2. she / cook a meal / for lunch – no _____
3. they / have a holiday / in August – yes _____
4. you / do the washing up / now – no _____
5. he / put the rubbish out / at the moment – yes _____

EXERCISE 5

What Are You Doing These Days?

Read this conversation between Brian and Sarah. Put the verbs into the correct form of Present Progressive.

Sarah: Brian! How nice to see you! What _____ (you / do) these days?

Brian: I _____ (train) to be a supermarket manager.

Sarah: Really? What's it like? _____ (you / enjoy) it?

Brian: It's all right. What about you?

Sarah: Well, actually, I _____ (not / work) at the moment. I _____ (try) to find a job but it's not easy. But I'm very busy. I _____ (decorate) my apartment.

Brian: _____ (you / do) it alone?

Sarah: No. Some friends of mine _____ (help) me.

OVER TO YOU

Work with a partner. Ask each other what you are doing these days.

EXERCISE 6

Listen to the conversation and act out the similar one. Replace italicized expressions with the ones from the box below.

Kevin: What are your plans for the weekend?

Dawn: Well, *I'm watching DVDs* tomorrow night. Do you want to *watch them* with me?

Kevin: I'd love to, but I can't.

Dawn: Oh, why not?

Kevin: *I'm meeting Jenny. She's having a party.*

Dawn: What? *She didn't invite me!*

1. swim	2. play sports	3. bake a pie
go to a swimming pool	go to a gym	cook
go out with ...	go to a movie with ...	eat out at a cafe
have a day off	have a day off	have a birthday

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Suggestions

Shall we *do*....?

Let's *do*

Why don't we *do*?

We could *do*

I'd love to.

Sounds like a good idea.

Sounds fine / great.

Fine (by me / with me).

I don't feel like it.

I don't know.

I'm not sure.

I'd like to, but I have plans.

OVER TO YOU

A. Suggest your partner do the following things this weekend:

go to the movies	go for a snack	visit a museum / church / temple
go shopping	go to the football game	visit a market
go to a cafe	go to the concert	take a boat ride

B. Ask your partner what he is doing at the moment, tonight and suggest do something tonight.

EXERCISE 7

What are you doing at this weekend (More-2 U7)

A. Listen to Fred and Annabel. Answer the questions.

1. What do they want to do?
2. When do they arrange to do it?

B. Listen again and complete their diaries with the words from the list.

do homework	go to gym	go to a match	help dad
go shopping	aunt arrive	watch TV	sue's party

Fred		Annabel	
Saturday	Sunday	Saturday	Sunday
morning	morning	morning	morning
_____	_____	_____	_____
afternoon	afternoon	afternoon	afternoon
_____	_____	_____	_____
evening	evening	evening	evening
_____	_____	_____	_____

C. Tell about Fred's and Annabel's plans for the weekend.

EXERCISE 8

Lucy Green's Schedule. (Active grammar)

Read the text.

Lucy Green is only sixteen but she is already a famous actress. Today is Monday and there is a busy week ahead. Look at her diary.

Tuesday	10:00	fly to Glasgow
	12:00	make a video.
Wednesday	9:00	meet manager
	13:00 see Jane	see Jane
	16:00	open new theatre
Thursday	8:00	fly back; all day with mum and dad
Friday	10:00	leave home and meet friends
	22:00	interview with journalists

Today is the 21st of November. Today is Monday but Lucy is having a rest today. Tomorrow in the morning, at 10 am, she is flying to Glasgow. At noon she is making a video. Next day she is meeting a manager at 9 am. Then, in the afternoon, at 1 pm she is seeing Jane. In two days, on Thursday, she is flying back and spending all day with her parents. This Friday, in the morning she is meeting friends and at night she is having an interview with journalists.

OVER TO YOU

Fill in the gaps. Write about your plans for today, these days and next week.

Today is the _____ of _____ (month).

I am _____ now.

Tonight I am _____.

Tomorrow morning, I am _____.

Tomorrow afternoon, I am _____.

Tomorrow evening, I am _____.

The day after tomorrow I am _____.

In two days I am _____.

This weekend I am _____.

Next week I am _____.

EXERCISE 9

I Need To See You (Let's get started)

A. What time do Diane Stone and Ken agree to meet? Check (✓) the correct answers and write the time of each appointment.

Diane Stone	Ken Ito	Appointment	Time
		make a presentation to the Board	
		meet someone from "The Printers"	
		have a working lunch	
		visit a client	
		leave for San Diego	

B. Take turns asking and answering questions.

A: What's Diane doing at 9:30?

B: She's making a presentation.

EXERCISE 10

Look at the schedules below. Today is Monday 7. Take turns asking and answering questions to find out Diane Stone's schedule. Complete the information. Start like this:

A: What's Diane doing today?

B: She's attending a sales meeting at 3:30. What's she doing tomorrow?

Use such adverbs as:

tomorrow	today	the day after tomorrow	this Thursday
this weekend	next Monday	a week from next Monday	

MARCH

7. Monday 3:30 p.m. attend a sales meeting	14. Monday	21. Monday
8. Tuesday 10:30 a.m. meet Mr. Park at the airport	15. Tuesday 8:25 a.m. fly to Boston	22. Tuesday discuss ideas for TV
9. Wednesday	16. Wednesday	23. Wednesday
10. Thursday	17. Thursday write a report on the Boston trip	24. Thursday attend a meeting on computer networking
11. Friday 2:30 p.m. attend a planning meeting	18. Friday 10:30 a.m. present the Boston report to the board	25. Friday fly to Mexico City
12. Saturday see Mr. Park off at the airport	19. Saturday play tennis	26. Saturday
13. Sunday	20. Sunday	27. Sunday

OVER TO YOU

A: I need to see you about _____ .

B: OK. Let me have a look at my schedule. How about _____ ?

A: No, I'm afraid that's not possible. _____ ,
But _____ ?

B: Sorry I can't, _____ .
Are you doing anything _____ ?

A: I'm afraid I am busy on _____ . _____ .
Could we make it _____ ?

B: Fine. See you then.

UNIT 5 GADGETS

EXERCISE 1

Let's Get Started!

Are these words about shape, size, or material? Write them in the correct lists.

Big	round	square	oval	wood	plastic	glass	paper	
metal	gold	silver	small	silk	wool	cotton	triangular	
leather	rectangular	pointed	long	short	tall	narrow	wide	flat

shape

size

material

EXERCISE 2 (P2P-1, Unit 3, p.22 CD 1, Track 29)

Listen and act out the conversation. Then replace italicized words and word combinations with the ones from the box.

Fu-an: Marlene...? I can't find the what-do-you-call-it.

Marlene: What can't you find?

Fu-an: You know. The thing for...oh, it's on the tip of my tongue!

Marlene: What does it look like? Maybe I can help you find it.

Fu-an: It's a *long, narrow, flat* thing made of *plastic*.

Marlene: OK. What color is it, and what's it used for?

Fu-an: It's *green*, and you use it for *drawing straight lines*.

Marlene: Fu-an! You mean a *ruler*! It's in the box next to the telephone.

Fu-an: Oh, yeah, *ruler*! That's what it's called! Thanks, Marlene. I don't know what's wrong with me today.

EXERCISE 3

Match each word with the description.

bill ___ cup ___ soap ___ clip ___ microphone ___
bus ___ hotel ___ hairbrush ___ scissors ___ correcting fluid ___

1. A thing (that) you tidy your hair with.
2. A thing (that) you speak into.
3. Stuff for washing with.
4. A thing for drinking out of.
5. A place where you can stay overnight.
6. A big vehicle with seats.
7. They are used for cutting paper.
8. You have to pay it.
9. Liquid used for correcting mistakes.
10. You use it to join papers together.

EXERCISE 4

Inventions (P2P-1, unit 3, p.24 CD 1 Track 33)

Listen to people describing inventions. Write the name of each object.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Present Simple Passive

Affirmative		Negative	
I	am made	I	'm not made
You	are made	You	aren't made
We	are made	We	aren't made
They	are made	They	aren't made
He/she/it	is made	He/she/it	isn't made

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the gaps with am, is or are.

1. Coffee _____made from coffee beans.
2. Cola _____ drunk by millions of people around the world.
3. Fiat cars _____ made in Italy.
4. Our flat _____ cleaned every week.
5. Foreign languages _____ taught in every school.
6. The World Cup _____held every four years.
7. Dinner _____ served at 7 o'clock every evening.
8. The Parthenon _____ visited by thousands of tourists every year.
9. The plants _____ watered every week.
10. A short story competition _____ organized every year.

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the gaps with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

1. Many films _____ (produce) in Hollywood.
2. The Special Olympics World Games _____ (hold) every five years.
3. Breakfast _____ (serve) from 7:00 pm to 11:00 pm daily.
4. A lot of rice _____ (eat) in India.
5. Cars _____ (repair) by mechanics.
6. Hotel rooms _____ (clean) by maids.
7. Coffee _____ (grow) in Brazil.
8. Toyota cars _____ (produce) in Russia.
9. The songs for the music video _____ (choose) by the music producer.
10. Volkswagen cars _____ (make) in Germany.

EXERCISE 7

A. Write what these things are made of.

What's It Made Of?

1. a map _____
2. a window _____
3. a hook _____
4. a cup _____
5. a car tire _____
6. a door _____
7. a shoe _____
8. a car engine _____
9. a sweater _____
10. a table _____

B. Match the items on the left with a phrase on the right to make a sentence.

What Is It Used For?

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1. a compass | _____ | a. stick things together |
| 2. a fan | _____ | b. keep you safe in a car |
| 3. a lighter | _____ | c. find the way |
| 4. glue | _____ | d. tighten and loosen bolts |
| 5. a seat-belt | _____ | e. lift a car |
| 6. a spanner | _____ | f. cool an engine |
| 7. a saw | _____ | g. protect your computer |
| 8. a password | _____ | h. protect your eyes |
| 9. goggles | _____ | i. start fires |
| 10. a jack | _____ | j. cut wood and metal |

EXERCISE 8

What Is It?

This is a puzzle. Read the descriptions. What are they?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. | 2. |
| It's cylindrical. | It's cylindrical. |
| It's made of plastic. | It has two or more lenses. |
| It has ink inside. | It's used to see things a long way away. |
| It's for writing letters. | Hubble is a famous example. |
| 3. | 4. |
| It's rectangular. | It's rectangular. |
| It looks like a box. | It's made of paper. |
| It uses high frequency electromagnetic waves. | It's kind of book. |
| It's a kitchen appliance. | It has words in alphabetical order. |
| It's for cooking food quickly. | |
| 5. | 6. |
| It's a kind of liquid. | It has a hole for money, called a slot. |
| It changes shape. | It has an arm on the side. |
| You can drink it. | It has pictures that spin around. |
| It consists of oxygen and hydrogen. | It gives you money if you are lucky. |

EXERCISE 9

What Is Special About It? ((T4L, Developing, p. 24 CD 1 track 6)

A. A salesclerk is describing things in a store. Listen and circle the correct information about each item.

1. The microwave oven _____.
 - a. has a 3-year guarantee
 - b. is sold in many stores
 - c. is made in the United States

2. The jacket _____.
 - a. is washable
 - b. is made of leather
 - c. comes in two different colors
3. The TV _____.
 - a. is made in South Korea
 - b. is cheaper than a regular TV
 - c. come in two sizes
4. The watch _____.
 - a. is made of metal
 - b. is popular with business people
 - c. has changeable bands

B. What phrases complete each statement? Write the correct letter.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. The microwave oven | a. is reversible. |
| 2. The jacket | b. displays popular recipes. |
| 3. The TV | c. can be used for e-mail. |
| 4. The watch | d. can hang on the wall. |

EXERCISE 10

Useful Gadgets

A. Look at the pictures (1-3). What do you think the things are?



B. Read the descriptions (A-C) and match them with the pictures (1-3).

- A. Find the correct spelling and pronunciation of more than 80,000 words with this electronic dictionary! Made of strong plastic. Comes in two colors, dark gray or light blue. \$104.50.
- B. Watch your favorite baseball game at work or at school! This TV fits in your pocket, only 6" x 1" (15 cm x 2 cm), gives an excellent picture.
- C. Problems with a crossword puzzle? Try this crossword puzzle solver! Simply key in the letters you know and a "?" for the ones you don't know. In seconds, the gadgets fill the blanks. Has a database of 130,000 words. Great value at only \$49.95.

B. Check T (True) or F (False).

The electronic dictionary comes in many colors. _____

The pocket television is about \$300. _____

The crossword puzzle solver can find the answers. _____

OVER TO YOU

Think of a gadget (a real or imaginary one!) for your home or for your office.

Describe it to your partner. Your partner will try to guess what it is. Use the plan.

1. What is it? / What are they?
2. What size is it? / What size are they?
3. What shape is it? / What shape are they?
4. What color is it? / What color are they?
5. What's it made of? / What are they made of?
6. What is it used for? / What are they used for?

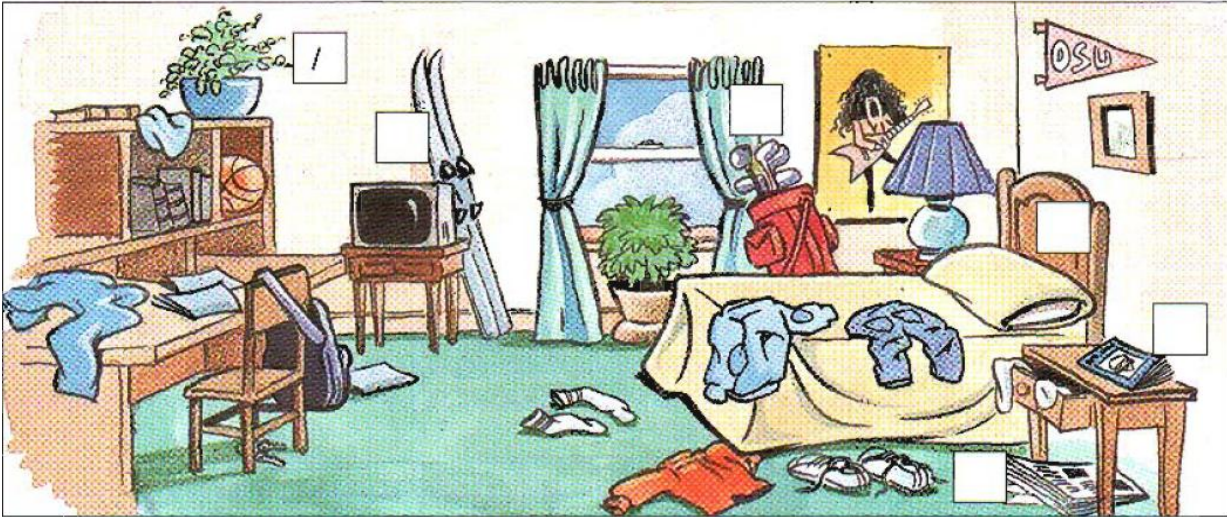
UNIT 6 LOCATIONS & PLACES

EXERCISE 1

Let's Get Started!

A. Find each item in the picture. Write the number in the correct box.

1. a plant 2. the skis 3. the bed 4. the golf clubs 5. a book 6. the newspaper



B. Write the number of each item next to the phrase.

- ___ behind the TV ___ on the table ___ between the bedside tables
 ___ on top of the bookshelf ___ next to the window ___ under the table

EXERCISE 2 (P2P-St, Unit 2, p.14 CD 1, Track 18)

Listen and act out the conversation. Then replace italicized words and word combinations with the ones from the box.

on	in	under	in front of
behind	near	next to	between
above	in the corner	in the middle of	opposite

Akemi: Oh, I'm late again. Where are my *keys*?

Taro: Are they *in the drawer*?

Akemi: No, they're not.

Taro: Oh, I know. They're *in the bedroom, on the dresser*.

Akemi: Great. Now where is my *bag*?

Taro: There, *on the sofa next to the pillow*.

Akemi: Good. Oh, but where are *my glasses*?

Taro: *You're wearing them!*

Akemi: You're right!

OVER TO YOU

Ask your partner where things are.

1. informal

A: Where is the copy paper?

B: It's on the shelf.

2. formal

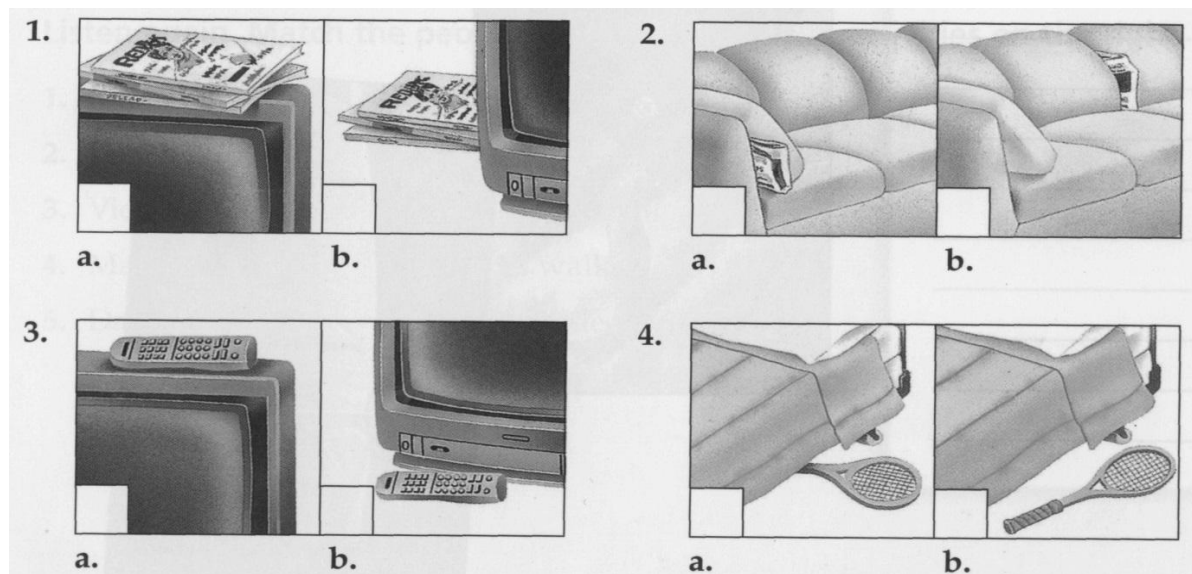
A: Do you know where my computer discs are?

B: They are on the top shelf between the printer and the paper.

EXERCISE 3

Where's the Newspaper? (T4L, Basic, p. Unit 8)

Some people are asking where the items are? Listen and check (✓) the correct picture.



EXERCISE 4

What are You Looking For? (P2P-St, Unit 3, p.20 CD 1, Track 28)

Listen and complete the chart.

	Object	Suggested location	Actual location
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____

OVER TO YOU

Discuss the location of objects with your partner.

1.

A: Do you know where the _____ *is / are*?

B: *Is it / Are they* _____?

A: No. That's the first place I looked.

B: I know. Try _____.

A: Yeah. I've got *it / them*. Thanks.

2.

A: What are you looking for?

B: My _____. I can't find my _____.

A: I saw *it / them* _____ this morning.

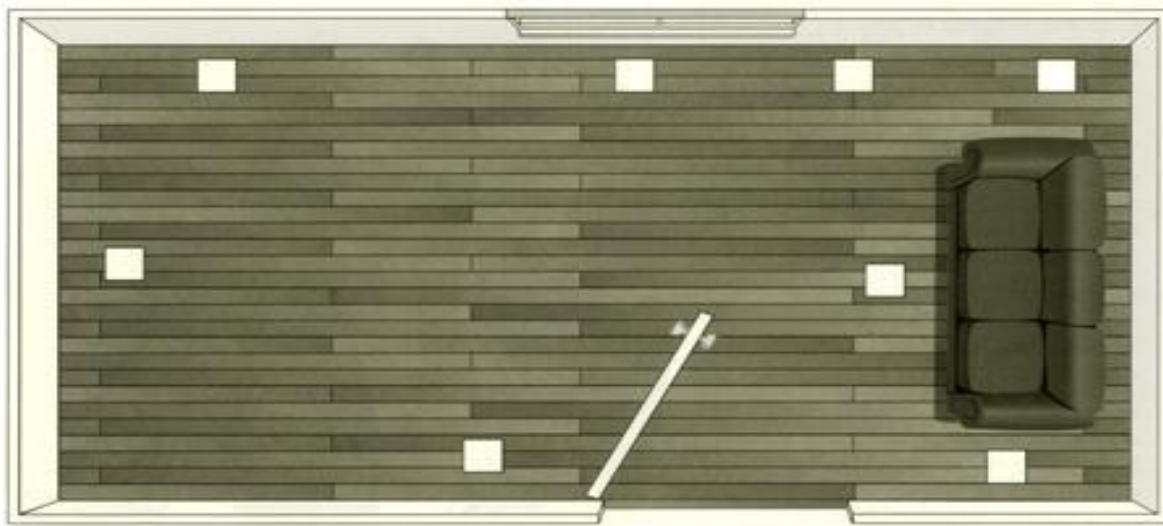
B: Here *it is / they are*. *It was / They were* _____.

EXERCISE 5

Decorating the New Apartment. (T4L, Basic, p. Unit 8 Ex.3)

A. Pat is helping Tom decorate his new apartment Listen and write the number in the location she suggests.

1. magazine rack
2. coffee table
3. plant stand
4. bookshelf
5. chair
6. end table
7. TV
8. dinner table



GRAMMAR FOCUS

There is / There are

There is a lamp in the living room.	There are some chairs in the kitchen.
There's no sofa in the living room.	There are no chairs in the living room.
There isn't a table in the kitchen.	There aren't any chairs in the living room.

EXERCISE 6

Complete the description with 's, isn't, are, or aren't.

In Roger's house, there's a big living room. There _____ two bedrooms and two bathrooms. There _____ no yard, but there _____ a balcony. He has a lot of books, so there _____ bookcases in the living room and bedrooms. There _____ any chairs in the kitchen, but there _____ a big table with chairs in the dining room. There _____ a stove in the kitchen, but there _____ a microwave oven. There _____ two televisions in Roger's house – there _____ one television in the living room, and there _____ one television in the bedroom.

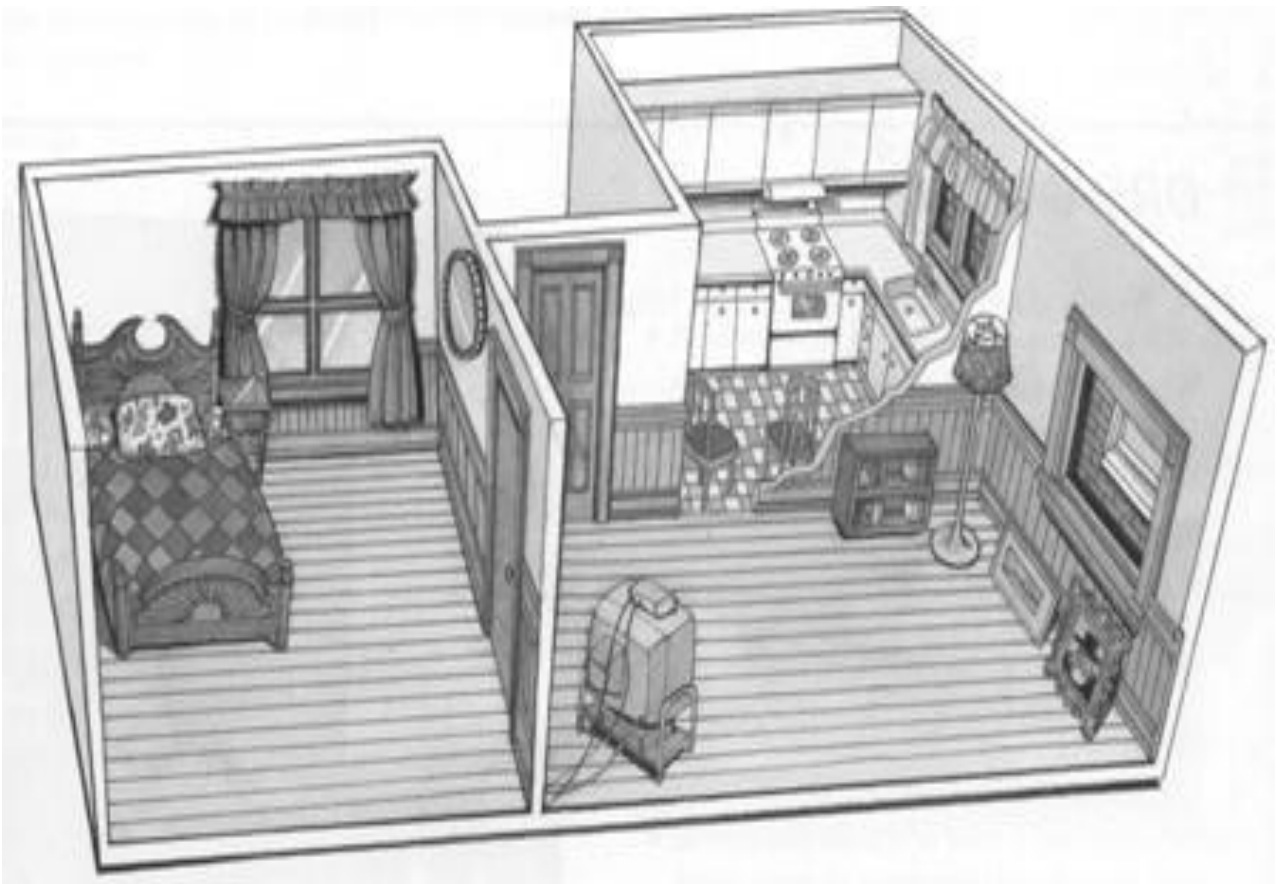
EXERCISE 7

Write each sentence in a different way.

1. I don't have a table in the kitchen. = *There is no table in the kitchen.*
2. I have some chairs in the kitchen. _____
3. I have a stove in the kitchen. _____
4. I don't have a refrigerator. _____
5. I have some curtains on the windows. _____
6. I don't have any rugs on the floor. _____
7. I have a TV in the living room. _____
8. I don't have a wardrobe in the bedroom. _____
9. I have a closet in the bedroom. _____
10. I don't have pictures on the walls. _____

OVER TO YOU

Look at the picture of Linda's apartment and describe it.



EXERCISE 8

Places.

A. Match the words and the definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. laundromat _____ | a. keep your money |
| 2. library _____ | b. wash and dry clothes |
| 3. stationery store _____ | c. buy medicine |
| 4. travel agency _____ | d. buy food |
| 5. grocery store _____ | e. buy cards and paper |
| 6. theater _____ | f. stay overnight |
| 7. bank _____ | g. have soft drinks and snacks |
| 8. coffee shop _____ | h. see a movie or a play |
| 9. drugstore _____ | i. make reservations for a trip |
| 10. gas station _____ | j. get gas for a car |
| 11. hotel _____ | k. borrow books |

B. Listen and act out the similar conversation about places in town. Replace italicized words and word combinations with the ones from the box. (Inter-Intro, Unit 13 p. 87)

On	next to	near/close to	across from/opposite
in front of	in back of/behind	between	on the corner of

Man: Excuse me. Can you help me? Is there a *public rest room* around here?

Woman: A *public rest room*? Hmm. I'm sorry. I don't think so.

Man: Oh, no. my soon needs a rest room.

Woman: Well, there's a *rest room in the department store on Main Street*.

Man: Where *on Main Street*?

Woman: It's *on the corner of Main and First Avenue*.

Man: *On the corner of Main and First*?

Woman: Yes, it's *across from the park*. You can't miss it.

Man: Thanks a lot.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Is there/Are there... ?

Is there a laundromat near here?

Yes, **there is**. There's **one** across from the shopping center.

No, **there isn't**, but there's **one** next to the library.

Are there any grocery stores around here?

Yes, **there are**. There are **some** nice stores on Pine Street.

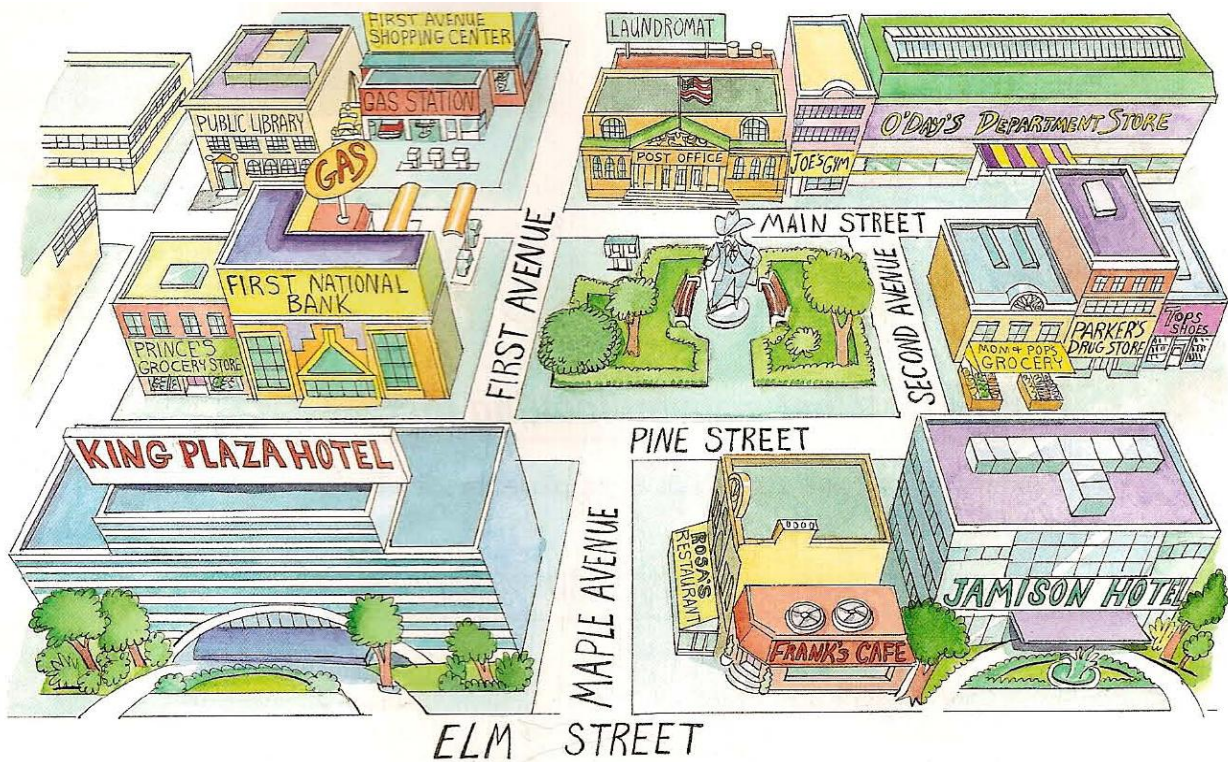
No, **there aren't**, but there are **some** on Third Avenue.

No, **there aren't any** around here.

EXERCISE 9

A. Write questions about these places in the neighborhood map below.

- a bank gas stations a gym a laundromat a post office
a department store grocery stores hotels a pay phone restaurants



B. Look at the map again. Where is each place? Write 2-3 sentences.

1. Joe's gym Joe's gym is on Main Street . it's between the post office and the department store.

2. Public library _____
_____.

3. Gas station _____
_____.

4. Hotel _____
_____.

5. Shoe store _____
_____.

EXERCISE 10

A. Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. Where is Amy's apartment building?
2. What's across from her building?
3. Is there a laundromat near her building?
4. Why is there a lot of noise near her building?
5. Why is Amy happy there?

Amy's Apartment Building

Amy's apartment building is in the center of town. Amy is very happy there because the building is in a very convenient place.

Across from the building, there's a bank, a post office, and a restaurant. Next to the building, there's a drug store and a laundromat. Around the corner from the building, there are two supermarkets.

There's a lot of noise near Amy's apartment building. There are a lot of cars on the street, and there are a lot of people on the sidewalks all day and all night.

However, Amy isn't very upset about the noise in her neighborhood. Her building is in the center of town. It's a very busy place, but it's a convenient place to live.

B. Decide if the sentences are True or False.

1. Amy's apartment is in a convenient place. _____
2. There's a drug store around the corner from her building. _____
3. There are two supermarkets in her neighborhood. _____
4. There are a lot of cars on the sidewalk. _____
5. The center of town is very noisy. _____

OVER TO YOU

Write about your neighborhood. Is it a convenient place to live?

UNIT 7 SHOPPING

EXERCISE 1

Where Can I Find a Clothing Store? (P2P–2, Unit 2, p. 14)

A. *Where can you buy the items below? Match the items on the left with a store on the right.*

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. CD | a. jewelry store |
| 2. magazines | b. bookstore |
| 3. tie | c. music store |
| 4. necklace | d. clothing store |
| 5. vegetables | e. grocery store |
| 6. envelopes | f. sporting goods store |
| 7. running shoes | g. stationery store |

B. *Listen to the conversation in the store. Then replace italicized words and word combinations with the ones from part A.*

Clerk: Could I help you?

Mari: Yes, could you tell me where I can find a *women's clothing store*?

Clerk: There are several women's clothing stores in the mall. There's one on this level, about four stores down from here on your right, just past the *drugstore*.

Mari: Thanks a lot!

Clerk: Yes?

Woman: Is there a *hairdresser* in this mall?

Clerk: Yes, there's one on the third floor. Take the escalator up two flights.

Woman: Thank you.

Man: I'm looking for an *umbrella*. Where can I find them, please?

Clerk: The best place is *Field's Department Store*, on the second floor.

GRAMMAR FOCUS (Tune In – 1, Unit 4, p. 24)

Suggestions

Look through the table.

Suggestions	Accept	Decline
Why don't we each get one?	That's a good idea.	
Why don't you try them on?	I think I will.	
Maybe you'd like to sit down.	Great idea!	
Maybe we could ask for a bigger size.		I don't think so.
How about a new computer game?		I'm not sure.
Maybe we could get a digital camera.		Probably not

OVER TO YOU

Birthday Gifts.

Act out the conversation. Substitute italicized words and word combinations with the ones from the box. Take turns making and responding to suggestions.

A: I'd like to buy a gift for my *brother*.

B: Why don't you buy *him flowers*?

A: No, I don't think so.

B: Well, maybe *he'd like a skateboard*.

A: I'm not sure.

B: How about buying *him an MP3 player*?

A: Yeah. That's a good idea. Thanks for the suggestion.

flowers	a digital camera	chocolates	a book	a computer game
a bicycle	an MP3 player	a puzzle	a DVD	a skateboard

EXERCISE 2

Listen to people giving suggestions. Circle the correct answer.

- | | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| 1. How about a DVD? | a. accepts | b. declines |
| 2. Maybe we could buy her some chocolates. | a. accepts | b. declines |
| 3. How about a tie? | a. accepts | b. declines |
| 4. Maybe we could get some Korean food. | a. accepts | b. declines |
| 5. Why don't you go to that store in the mall? | a. accepts | b. declines |

EXERCISE 3

What Do You Think About ...? (T4L, Developing, Unit 6, Ex. 3)

A. People are discussing items in a store. Listen and check the options about each item.

	Good	Okay	Not good
1. Jacket			
the style	_____	_____	_____
the color	_____	_____	_____
the size	_____	_____	_____
2. Lamp			
the price	_____	_____	_____
the color	_____	_____	_____
the size	_____	_____	_____
3. Watch			
the style	_____	_____	_____
the color	_____	_____	_____
the price	_____	_____	_____
4. Sofa			
the size	_____	_____	_____
the color	_____	_____	_____
the price	_____	_____	_____

B. Listen again. Do people buy the items? Check the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. ____ yes | 2. ____ yes | 3. ____ yes | 4. ____ yes |
| ____ no | ____ no | ____ no | ____ no |

EXERCISE 4

Look at These Ties! (Tune In – 1, Unit 10, p. 59)

A. People are talking about clothes in a store. Listen and circle the feature they discuss.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. a. comfort | b. quality |
| 2. a. quality | b. style |
| 3. a. brand | b. color |
| 4. a. comfort | b. style |
| 5. a. style | b. brand |

B. Listen again. Write the price of each item. Will the person buy it or not? Check the correct column.

Item	Price	Will buy	Will not buy
1. shirt	_____	_____	_____
2. jeans	_____	_____	_____
3. sneakers	_____	_____	_____
4. tie	_____	_____	_____
5. earrings	_____	_____	_____

OVER TO YOU

A. Look through the table.

Excuse me. How much	is	this jacket?	It is	\$249
	are	these shoes? they?	They are	\$74.99
Is it / Are they on sale? Is there a discount?			Yes, it is Yes, they are	\$10.00 off. reduced to \$99. half price.
Great. I'll take it / them. No, thanks. It's / They're too expensive.			Will that be cash or credit? OK. Can I help you with anything else?	

B. Write prices for your items. Then ask each other how much each item costs.

Use this conversation but replace the parts in bold with your own information.

Student A:

cap \$ _____ can of soda \$ _____ comic book \$ _____ T-shirt \$ _____

Student B:

laptop \$ _____ cell phone \$ _____ sneakers \$ _____ jeans \$ _____

A: How much is the cap?

B: It's **\$49.95**.

A: How much did you say?

B: **\$49.95**.

A: **That's expensive.**

That's expensive.

That's not bad.

That's pretty cheap.

C. You are in a department store. Take turns to play the roles of a salesperson and a customer.

Example:

A: Excuse me. How much is this jacket?

B: It's \$249.

A: Is it on sale?

B: Yes, it's \$10.00 off.

A: Great. I'll take it.

B: Will that be cash or credit?

A: Cash.

Student A asks about

1. shoes
2. T-shirt
3. coat

Student B gives the information about

1. shoes (\$74.99)
2. T-shirts (\$10.00 each, or for \$25.00)
3. coat (\$199 reduced to \$99.00)

Student A gives information about

1. silk scarf (\$150, now half price)
2. dress (\$269)
3. jeans (\$40.00, now \$10.00 off)

Student B asks about

1. silk scarf
2. dress
3. jeans

Use These Words

sweater	shirt	T-shirt
dress	coat	scarf
<i>a pair of</i>		
pants	shoes	socks
jeans	shorts	sandals

D. Take turns being a store clerk and a customer. The clerk gives a price for each item (less than \$100). The customer has \$100 to spend. Use this conversation but replace the parts in bold with your own information.

A: I'm interested in this **digital camera**. How much does it cost?

B: It's on sale this week. It's usually **\$250**, but this week it's only **\$98.99**.

A: That's pretty cheap. I'll take it, please.

B: Certainly. And how will you pay for that?

A: Cash. Here's \$100.

B: Thank you. And here's your change. **\$1.00**.

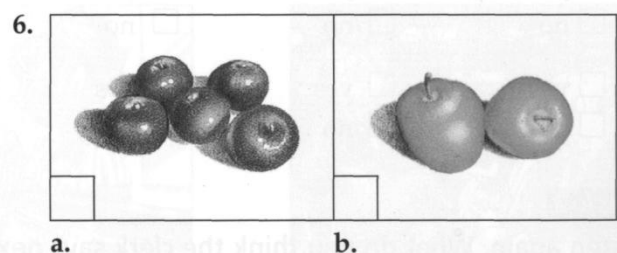
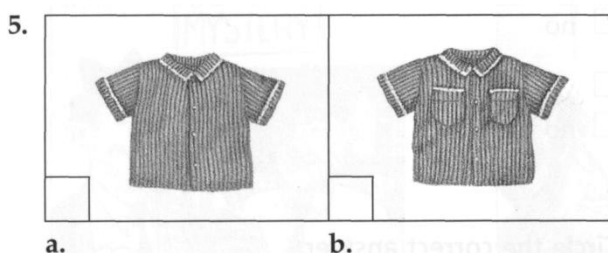
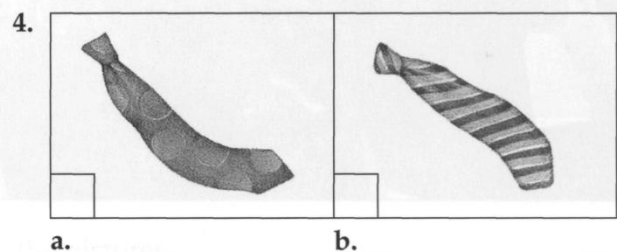
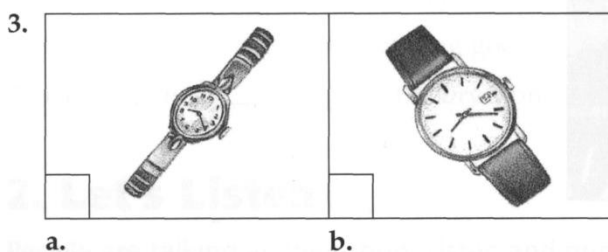
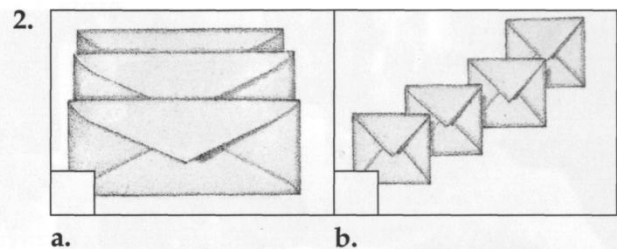
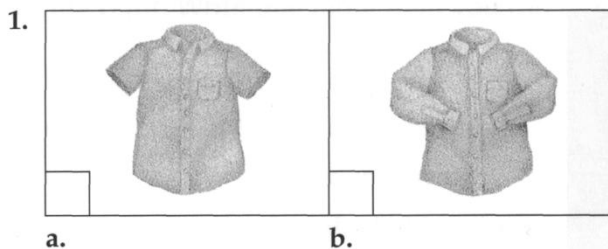
A: Sorry, how much did you say? I think you made a mistake.

B: Sorry, it should be **\$1.01**. Here's your **cent**.

EXERCISE 5

Can I Try It on? (T4L, Basic, Unit 18, Ex. 4)

A. These people are asking about items in a store. Listen and check the item they talk about.



B. Listen again. Circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. a. You can machine-wash the shirt.
b. It's best to dry-clean it.
c. You can hand-wash it.</p> <p>2. a. They are regular mail envelopes.
b. They can also be used for air mail.
c. They can be used for air and regular mail.</p> <p>3. a. The man wants the watch for himself.
b. It's not a woman's watch.
c. Either a man or a woman can wear the watch.</p> | <p>4. a. The man likes both ties.
b. The woman prefers the striped tie.
c. The tie is a gift for someone.</p> <p>5. a. The blouse is made of cotton.
b. The blouse is made of cotton and linen.
c. The blouse is made of linen.</p> <p>6. a. The large apples aren't very sweet.
b. Both types of apples are usually sweet.
c. They don't like sweet apples.</p> |
|--|--|

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Degrees of comparison of adjectives

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Monosyllabic adjectives	short big simple	shorter bigger simpler	the shortest the biggest the simplest
Disyllabic adjectives	useful important	more useful more important	the most useful the most important
	useful important	less useful less important	the least useful the least important

Irregular adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	the worst
good	better	the best
far (place & time)	further	the furthest
far (place)	farther	the farthest
old (people)	elder	the eldest
little (amount)	less	the least

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative).

1. My house is (big) _____ than yours.
2. This flower is (beautiful) _____ than that one
3. This is the (interesting) _____ book I have ever read.
4. Non-smokers usually live (long) _____ than smokers.
5. Which is the (dangerous) _____ animal in the world?
6. A holiday by the sea is (good) _____ than a holiday in the mountains.
7. It is strange but often a coke is (expensive) _____ than a beer.
8. Who is the (rich) _____ woman on earth?
9. The weather this summer is even (bad) _____ than last summer.
10. He was the (clever) _____ thief of all.

EXERCISE 7

How Do You Like the Sandals? (T4L, Basic, Unit 3, Ex. 3)

People are trying on clothes in a department store. What does each person need?

Circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. He needs to find a _____ pair. | 2. She needs to find a _____ one. |
| a. longer | a. prettier |
| b. shorter | b. bigger |
| c. cheaper | c. smaller |
| 3. She needs to find a _____ pair. | 4. He needs to find a _____ pair. |
| a. tighter | a. bigger |
| b. bigger | b. cheaper |
| c. smaller | c. smaller |
| 5. He needs to find a _____ one. | 6. She needs to find a _____ size. |
| a. tighter | a. smaller |
| b. looser | b. bigger |
| c. smaller | c. more comfortable |

OVER TO YOU

Practice the following conversations.

Dialog 1

A: How does this _____ fit?

B: It's too _____.

Do you have a _____ (size)?

A: Yes. I'll get you one.

small – big

tight – loose

short – long

bright - plain

Dialog 2

A: How do these _____ fit?

B: They are not _____ enough.

Do you have a _____ pair?

A: Yes. I'll get you one

EXERCISE 8

Can You Help Me? (P2P – 1, Unit 7, p. 54)

Listen to the conversation between customers and a salesperson.

Salesperson: Can I help you?

Jane: Yes, please. We're looking for men's shirts.

Salesperson: They're right over there by the escalator.

Sean: Here we are.

Jane: Look at this one! The color is perfect for you!

Sean: I like it too. How much is it?

Jane: It's on sale for \$19.98.

Sean: That's a good price, but I think they only have it in large.

Jane: Why don't we ask someone? Excuse me. Could you help us?

Salesperson: Sure, what can I do for you?

Sean: Does this shirt come in medium?

Salesperson: Yes, it does. Let's see... Here's a medium.

Sean: Great. I'll take it.

Salesperson: Will that be cash or credit?

OVER TO YOU

A. You are in a department store. Take turns to play the roles of a salesperson and a customer.

Getting and giving help

Excuse me.	Could Can	you help me?	Sure. How can I help you? Certainly. What can I help you with? do for you?
------------	--------------	--------------	--

Can I help you?	No, thanks. I'm just looking. Yes, please. I'm looking for men's shirts.
-----------------	---

Practice

A: Excuse me. Could you help me?

B: Certainly. What can I help you with?

A: I'm looking for men's shirts.

B. Take turns to play the roles of a salesperson and a customer. Ask for the information about two of the items in the ad below.

Getting the information

Do you have this (sweater) in black? these in size 10? any other colors?	Yes, we do. No, I'm sorry. We don't. We can order one for you.
Does this come in black? Do these come in medium? in size 8? in a larger / smaller size?	Yes, it does. Yes, they do. No, I'm sorry. It doesn't. They don't.

Practice

Men's sweaters
available in white, red, blue,
green, and black

Women's shoes
available in brown, white, and
black,
Sizes 6-10

Women's T-shirt
available in black, gray, and
white,
Sizes S, M, L, XL.

EXERCISE 9

Father's Day. (<http://www.esl-lab.com/>)

Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks.

Man: Hi young lady. How may I help you?

Girl: Well, . . . yeah. I'm _____ a Father's Day's gift.

Man: Okay. How about getting your father a new wallet?

Girl: Hmm. How much is that wallet?

Man: Huh . . . which one?

Girl: The black _____.

Man: Oh. It's only \$40.95.

Girl: Huh? That's too expensive for me. Do you have a cheaper one?

Man: Hmm. _____ this brown leather one?

Girl: Umm. . . I don't think my father will like the design on the outside, and it doesn't have a place to put pictures. How much is it _____?

Man: It's \$25.99.

Girl: Humm. I don't have that _____ money.

Man: Okay. How much do you have to spend?

Girl: I'm not sure [*money falling on the table*]. Probably about ten dollars or so. I've been helping my mom around the house for the past week to earn some money. This is all I have.

Man: Hmm. How about this tie?

Girl: That's real pretty, but the price _____ says \$13.99, and I know I don't have that much money.

Man: Well, let's just say the tie just went _____. How about \$5.00? What do you say?

Girl: Oh, thanks. I'll take it.

OVER TO YOU

Use the template and information below to create your own conversation in the store.

A Can I help you?

B: I'm looking for (a) _____

A Have a look at *this / these* _____

B: *This / These* _____ *is / are* too _____
size _____

A Try *this / these*. It's size _____

B: I don't like (*color*) _____ Do you have *it / them* in _____

A *It / they* come(s) in _____.

B: *price* _____

A _____

B: I'll take *it / them*.

A: Will that be cash or credit?

B: _____

Items	
tie	jeans
hat	pants
dress	shorts
sweater	gloves
blouse	shoes
shirt	boots
jacket	sneakers
coat	sandals
suit	

Adjectives
long
short
tight
loose
bright
plain
big
small

EXERCISE 10

I'd Like to Exchange This Watch. (T4L, Developing, Unit 14, Ex. 3)

A. Customers are describing a problem. Listen and circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. a. He needs a bigger size. | 4. a. The band is too big. |
| b. He needs a smaller size. | b. The band is broken. |
| 2. a. The shoes are too small. | 5. a. The shirt has shrunk. |
| b. The shoes are damaged. | b. The buttons have come off the shirt. |
| 3. a. The lock is missing. | 6. a. The back doesn't close. |
| b. The lock isn't working. | b. The shutter is broken. |

B. Listen again. Are these statements true or false? Check the correct answer.

	True	False
1. The clerk asks the customer to come back tomorrow.	_____	_____
2. The clerk asks for the receipt.	_____	_____
3. The customer has to bring the briefcase back in a few days.	_____	_____
4. The customer should call the clerk by tonight.	_____	_____
5. The clerk asks the customer to fill out a form.	_____	_____
6. The customer needs to show the clerk the guarantee.	_____	_____

OVER TO YOU

Your partner is a salesperson. Choose one of the items below and ask for an exchange.

I'd like to	exchange	this sweater	What's the problem with it / them?
	return	these shoes	What's wrong with it / them?
It's too old fashioned.			Of course, we can
It doesn't fit			exchange it / them
They don't work			give you a refund
I don't really like them			Do you have a receipt?
			I'm sorry. We don't give refunds.
			I'll speak to the manager.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| ▪ T-shirt | ▪ shoes / boots | wide / narrow | stylish / old-fashioned |
| ▪ suit / dress | ▪ hat | long / short | expensive / cheap |
| ▪ earrings | ▪ jeans | tight / loose | plain / fancy |

Example:

A: *I'd like to exchange this sweater.*

B: *What's the problem with it? / What's wrong with it?*

A: *It's too old-fashioned. (OR It doesn't fit. / I don't really like it.)*

B: *Of course, we can exchange it. I'll get you something more stylish.*

How about this red one?

A: *It's great! I'll take it. / I'll take this one instead.*

B: *No problem. I'll switch them for you. (Do you have your receipt? ...)*

Unit 8 CUSTOMS

EXERCISE 1

The statements from 1 to 12 are tips for visitors to England, China and Japan. Read the statements (1-12) and explain the words in bold, then guess which country each statement is for. Write J (for Japan), E for England), or C (for China)

kiss in public	be late for appointments	tell jokes	leave your chopsticks pointing upwards
take a gift	take your shoes off	blow your nose in public	talk with your mouth full

China

When in China, don't **kiss** anyone *in public* –it's very rude. Never **be late for appointments**, and don't **tell jokes** to people you don't know well. Be careful when you are eating too - never **leave your chopsticks pointing upwards** in your rice because this makes people very upset. A last tip – when you give someone a present, give it with both hands.

Japan

When you visit someone in Japan, it is polite to **take a gift**. Remember to **take your shoes off** as you enter the house - they will give you special slippers to wear instead. Leave your shoes at the door, but make sure the toes are pointing towards the door. When you are in the living room, don't sit anywhere you like – wait until someone shows you where to sit. Also don't **blow your nose in public** – find a place where you can do it alone.

England

The first thing you should remember in England is always to say “please” and “thank you”. Never push into a queue of people or they'll get angry. Don't be late for appointments and don't **talk with your mouth full**. Remember – always ask before smoking in someone's house.

Statements

1. Ask before smoking in someone's house
2. When you visit someone, take a gift with you.
3. Take your shoes off as you enter the house
4. Don't kiss anyone in public
5. Always to say "please" and "thank you"
6. Don't blow your nose in public
7. Never leave your chopsticks pointing upwards in your rice
8. Never push into a queue of people
9. Make sure the toes are pointing towards the door
10. Don't be late for appointments
11. Don't tell jokes to people you don't know well
12. Don't talk with your mouth full

EXERCISE 2

Living Abroad

Listen and practice.

Marta: Guess what! I just got invited to my teacher's house for dinner!

Karen: Oh, how nice.

Marta: Yes, but what do you do when you're invited to someone's house here?

Karen: Well, *it's the custom* to bring a small gift.

Marta: Really? Like what?

Karen: Oh, maybe some flowers or dessert.

Marta: And *is it all right* to bring a friend along?

Karen: Well, if you want to bring someone, **you're expected** to call first and ask if it's O.K.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Expectations

When you visit someone,	you're supposed to bring a small gift.
	you aren't supposed to arrive early.
If you want to bring someone	you're expected to call first and to check.
	it's the custom to check with the host.
	it's not acceptable to arrive without calling first.

EXERCISE 3

Match information in columns A and B to make sentences about customs in the United States and Canada.

A

1. When you meet someone for a first time
2. If you've been to a friend's home for dinner,
3. When you want to smoke in public,
4. When you go out on date,
5. If the service in a restaurant is very bad,
6. If you plan to visit someone at home,

B

- a. you are supposed to call first.
- b. you aren't expected to leave a tip.
- c. you aren't supposed to hug or kiss them
- d. you are expected to ask the people near
- e. it's the custom to call and thank them.
- f. it's acceptable to share the expenses

EXERCISE 4

Check the statements that are true in your country.

Socializing

1. People often kiss friends on the cheek when they meet.
2. It's O.K. to ask people how much money they earn.
3. It's common to introduce yourself to new neighbors and give them a small gift.
4. People always arrive on time when they're invited to someone's home.
5. It's O.K. to bring a friend or family member when you're invited to a party at someone's home.
6. It's O.K. to ask for a second helping when eating at friend's house.
7. It's O.K. to drop by a friend's house without calling first.

8. When friends have dinner out together, each person pays his or her share of the check.

Out in the public

9. It's O.K. to blow your nose in public.

10. It's all right to chew gum while talking to someone.

11. It's common to bargain when you buy things in stores.

12. If you want to smoke around other people, you should always ask if it's O.K.

At work and school

13. In an office, people usually prefer to be called by their first name.

14. In high schools, it's common to call a teacher by his or her first name.

15. Students always stand up when the teacher enters the classroom.

Dating and marriage

16. Parents always decide who their children will marry.

17. Teenagers go out on dates a lot.

18. A man usually gives a woman a gift when they go out on date.

19. Young people usually live with their parents after they get married.

EXERCISE 5

Unique Customs (New interchange 3, unit 5, p.32)

Listen to three people describing unique customs. Complete the chart.

	Where	Custom	Feelings
Alice	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
Mark	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
Susan	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Showing Contrast and Exception

Use **while**, **unlike** and **in contrast** to present contrasting information.

While many Americans drive every day, people in my country use public transportation.

Unlike the average Americans, people in my country don't use credit cards very often.

In contrast to the average Americans, people in my country don't usually eat out.

Use **except that** and **except for** to show an exception.

I'm very similar to the average American **except** (that) I don't have a car.

People in my country don't eat out **except** (for) special occasions.

OVER TO YOU

Here's some information about American customs. How different are the customs in your country?

1. If people study foreign language, it is often Spanish.

Example: *While Americans often study Spanish as a foreign language, people in my country study English.*

2. If two friends meet on the street, they usually shake hands.

3. If two people get married, the bride's parents pay for most of the wedding.

4. If friends go out to eat together, they usually split the bill.

5. If someone wants to visit a friend, he or she normally calls first.

6. When friends have dinner out together, each person pays his or her share of the check.

7. It's O.K. to ask people how much money they earn.

8. Students always stand up when the teacher enters the classroom.

9. In high schools, it's common to call a teacher by his or her first name.

10. Couples display affection in public.

EXERCISE 6

Read information in the chart and compare these customs using structures showing Contrast and Exception

Different Customs

Canada & the U.S.	Indonesia	Korea	Muslim countries	Samoa	Thailand
Don't arrive early if you're invited to someone's home.	Never point to anything with your foot.	Don't pass something to an older person or superior with only one hand.	Don't eat with your left hand.	Don't eat when you're walking in public.	Never touch anyone except child on the hand.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Infinitive and Gerund Phrases

It + be + adjective + infinitive phrase is often used to comment on behavior.

It's impolite to ask about other people's personal business.

It's boring to hear her stories about famous people.

These sentences can be restated with gerund phrases.

Asking about other people's personal business **is impolite.**

Hearing her stories about famous people **is boring.**

EXERCISE 7

Use these adjectives to complete the sentences about typical or appropriate behavior.
Decide if you need *not* in front of each adjective.

acceptable	appropriate	customary	important	polite
------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	--------

1. It's not polite to talk in a foreign language in front of people who don't understand it.
2. It's _____ to address a teacher by his or her first name.
3. In Japan it's _____ to take off shoes when entering a home.
4. It's _____ to ask someone his or her salary.
5. Arriving 30 minutes late to a dinner party is _____.
6. It's _____ to ask a lot of questions to keep a conversation going.
7. Asking someone's age is _____.

EXERCISE 8

What is typical or appropriate in your country?

shake hands when you meet a friend

Example: *It's appropriate to shake hands.../Shaking hands...*

1. kiss a female friend on the cheek when you see her
2. stand very close to people when you talk to them
3. use your hands a lot when you talk
4. ask people about their families
5. ask people how much they earn
6. ask people about their social plans
7. interrupt someone who's talking
8. chew gum while talking
9. split the bill for friends at the restaurant
10. drop by a friend's house without calling first

EXERCISE 9

Read this list of customs in Canada and the U.S. Are they the same or different in your country?

	Same	Different
1. People are usually punctual for appointments. In fact, most people arrive slightly early.	_____	_____
2. Business meetings are friendly, but even so, there isn't much socializing beforehand.	_____	_____
3. Lunch is usually a fairly light meal, that doesn't last long.	_____	_____
4. Both men and women shake hands when they meet.	_____	_____
5. It's common to ask people you meet what kind of work they do.	_____	_____
6. Many people eat dinner early in the evening, around 6:00 p.m.	_____	_____
7. People generally talk quite a bit while they are eating dinner.	_____	_____
8. It's not uncommon for couples to display affection in public.	_____	_____
9. When invited to someone's home, you are not necessary expected to bring a gift. Even so, something small, such as flowers or dessert, is always appreciated.	_____	_____
10. Most people open gifts as long as they received them.	_____	_____

EXERCISE 10

International Etiquette (Going international. English for tourism. Unit 6. p.83)

Listen and fill in the table below. Where information is given, write (✓) for acceptable and (X) for unacceptable.

	Spain	Egypt and the Middle East	India	Singapore	Thailand	Japan
a. wearing shorts						
b. wearing shoes						
c. topless bathing						

	Spain	Egypt and the Middle East	India	Singapore	Thailand	Japan
d. crossing legs						
e. pointing						
f. blowing nose						
g. kissing (men)						
h. kissing (women)						
i. using left hand to eat						
j. asking for more food						
k. leaving food						

OVER TO YOU

A. *Different countries and cultures have different ways of behaving. Which of these things would be socially unacceptable in your country?*

- a. wearing shorts in religious buildings
- b. wearing outdoor shoes in a religious building
- c. topless bathing
- d. crossing your legs in public
- e. pointing with your finger
- f. blowing your nose in public
- g. kissing someone you are introduced to for the first time.(man-man)
- h. kissing someone you are introduced to for the first time.(woman-woman)
- i. using your left hand to eat with
- j. asking for more food at a dinner party if you're still hungry
- k. leaving food on your plate at a dinner party

B. *Compare the custom of visiting people (giving tips, greeting people, eating out, giving/receiving gifts etc.) in different countries*

UNIT 9 PAST EVENTS: WEEKEND, VACATION, PERSONAL INFORMATION

EXERCISE 1

What did you do last weekend?

A. Check (✓) activities in the list and add two more of your own.

1. Met someone interesting _____
2. Bought something cool _____
3. Helped as a volunteer _____
4. Hung out with friends _____
5. Went to the mall _____
6. Went out to eat _____
7. Worked part time _____
8. Slept in _____
9. Cleaned the house _____
10. Went dancing _____
11. Worked out in the gym _____
12. _____
13. _____

B. Circle the statement that best describes your weekend. Then compare your answers with a partner.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. It was fantastic! | 4. It was great. | 7. It was nothing special. |
| 2. It was nice. | 5. It was not bad. | 8. It was a disaster. |
| 3. It was OK. | 6. It was boring. | 9. It was depressing. |

EXERCISE 2

Did these people enjoy their weekend? (T4L Dev, U1, p. 3)

A. Listen and check the correct answer.

	Yes	No
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____

B. Listen again. What did each person do on the weekend? Circle the correct answer.

1.

He _____.

- a. watched an adventure movie on TV
- b. played video games
- c. went to a movie

3.

He _____.

- a. read lots of interesting magazines
- b. used the computer
- c. read an interesting book

5.

She _____.

- a. stayed home and watched TV
- b. studied for an exam
- c. went out with friends

2.

He _____.

- a. stayed at home
- b. went to the beach for the weekend
- c. went to the mountains

4.

She _____.

- a. played in band
- b. went to a concert
- c. played tennis

6.

She _____.

- a. visited friends
- b. went to the countryside
- c. went out with friends

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Past simple Regular verbs

I	}	worked
You		
He / She / It		
We		
They		

EXERCISE 3

Complete the sentences with the simple past tense of the verbs in parentheses.

Mark (stay)_____home yesterday. He (watch)_____TV and (listen) _____to the radio. He (work)_____in the garden and (clean) _____the house. He (wash)_____clothes and (play) _____games on his computer. He (shop)_____and (cook) _____ dinner. When his wife (finish) _____ working, she (kiss) _____ him.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Past simple Irregular verbs

I	}	went
You		
He / She / It		
We		
They		

EXERCISE 4

Complete the sentences with the past tense irregular verbs.

A. Yesterday (be) _____ Josh`s birthday. He (go) _____ to the store and (buy) _____ some meat, onions, and wine. He (come) _____ home and (make) _____ dinner for his friends. His friends (give) _____ him a present,

a new puppy! They (eat) _____ and _____ (drink) _____ a lot. Everyone (have) _____ a really good time!

B. Elena (meet) _____ Ernesto 20 years ago. They (become) _____ very good friends and (get) _____ married in 1984. Back then, Ernesto (teach) _____ in high school, and Elena (take) _____ classes at the university.

C. I'm so tired. I (get) _____ up at 2:00 last night. I (read) _____ a magazine and (sit) _____ on the sofa. I (drink) _____ some warm milk. Finally, I (go) _____ to bed and (sleep) _____ for four hours.

EXERCISE 5

Write 5 sentences about your last weekend/vacation.

EXERCISE 6

Did You Do Anything Special? (Int 1 U 7 p. 44)

Rick: So, what did you do last weekend, Meg?

Meg: I had a great time. I went to a karaoke bar and sang with some friends on Saturday.

Rick: That sounds like fun. Did you go to Lucky's?

Meg: No we didn't. We went to that new place downtown. How about you? Did you go anywhere?

Rick: No, I didn't go anywhere all weekend. I just stayed home and studied for today's Spanish test.

Meg: Our Spanish test is today? I forgot all about that!

Rick: Don't worry. You always get an A. So, Meg what did you do on Sunday?

Meg: I stayed home in the morning. I just watched TV and read.

Rick: How about in the afternoon?

Meg: I worked. I have a part-time job at the university bookstore.

Rick: I didn't know you had a job.

Meg: Yeah, I'm a cashier there.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Negatives and Yes/No Questions

Did you go anywhere interesting on Saturday?	Yes, I did. I went to the movies. No, I didn't go anywhere all weekend.
Did you do anything special over the weekend?	Yes, I did. I went out to dinner with my friends. No, I didn't . I just stayed home and watched TV.
Did you study on Saturday?	Yes, I did. No, I didn't study at all on Saturday.

EXERCISE 7

Write sentences about Carol and Max. They did different things last weekend.



1. study Carol studied. Max didn't study.
2. clean the kitchen _____
3. play golf _____
4. cook _____

5. listen to music _____
6. walk in the park _____
7. watch TV _____

EXERCISE 8

Complete the conversation using the simple past tense of the words in parentheses.

Billy: (enjoy) Did you enjoy your vacation, Dolores?

Dolores: No, I didn't.

Billy: Why not?

Dolores: Well, I (not, like) _____ the food.

Billy: (like) _____ you _____ the city?

Dolores: No, I _____.

Billy: What about the weather? (like) _____ you _____ it?

Dolores: No, I _____, It (rain) _____ every day.

Billy: (visit) _____ you _____ any museums?

Dolores: No, _____. They (be) _____ all closed. It (be) _____ a holiday.

Billy: (go) _____ you _____ shopping at least?

Dolores: Yes, I _____, but I (not, buy) _____ anything. It (be) _____ very expensive.

Billy: So it wasn't a good vacation, I guess.

Dolores: No, it was not!

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Past Simple Wh- questions

What	}	did	I	talk about?
When			you	go to the beach?
Where			he	stay ?
Who			she	call ?
How			we	know the place?
Why			they	stay at the beach all day?

EXERCISE 9

Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. What did you do Friday night? | a. At 10:30. |
| 2. What did you see? | b. It was good. |
| 3. Who did you go with? | c. I went to a movie. |
| 4. How was it? | d. Charlie. |
| 5. When did it end? | e. That new love story. |

EXERCISE 10

Write questions and answers using the following prompts.

A.

Jane: what/you/do/Friday night What did you do Friday night?

Peggy: we/go/party We went to a party.

Jane: who/see/there _____?

Peggy: we/see/Rita and Joe _____.

Jane: how/they/look _____?

Peggy: they/look/fine _____.

Jane: when/they/arrive/in town _____?

Peggy: they/arrive/two days ago _____.

Jane: when/you/get home _____?

Peggy: we/get/home/at 22:00 _____.

B.

Janin: what/you/do/last night _____?

Paul: we/go/movie _____.

Janin: who/you/go/with _____?

Paul: I/go/with/Frank _____.

Janin: how/you/go the theater _____?

Paul: we/take/the bus _____.

Janin: when/you/get home _____?

Paul: we/get home/at 20:00 _____.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Past tense of be

Were you in Hawaii?	Yes, I was .	<i>Time words.</i>
Was the weather OK?	No, it wasn't .	yesterday
Were you and your cousin on vacation?	Yes, we were .	last week /
Were your parents there?	No, they weren't .	<i>month / year</i>
How long were you away?	I was away for three weeks	two days ago
How was your vacation?	It was excellent.	for two days

EXERCISE 11

Ask and answer questions about a movie at a new theater using the prompts.

- The movie/good Was the movie good ?
 Yes, it was.
- The theater /clean _____ ?
 No, _____ .
- It/busy _____ ?
 Yes, _____ .
- Theater/big _____ ?
 No, _____ .
- Food/expensive _____ ?
 Yes, _____ .
- Workers/polite _____ ?
 Yes, _____ .
- Hotel/good _____ ?
 No, _____ .
- weather/sunny _____ ?
 Yes, _____ .

OVER TO YOU

Act out a dialogue about your last weekend. Use the chart given below.

	+	-
How was your weekend?	It was <i>not bad</i> / <i>great</i> / <i>terrific</i> /	It was <i>boring</i> / <i>bad</i> /
What was your weekend like?	<i>good</i> / <i>fantastic</i> / <i>nothing special</i>	<i>awful</i> / <i>disappointing</i>
Did you have a nice weekend?	What did you do? <i>I went to a concert.</i>	Why? / How come? <i>I was ill.</i>
	Sounds good / great / interesting	Sounds bad / I see / Poor you

EXERCISE 12

On Vacation (Int 1 U 7, p. 47)

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions:

How was your vacation? _____

How long were you there? _____

Was the weather OK? _____

What was the best thing about your trip? _____

Celia: Hi, Don! How was your vacation?

Don: It was excellent! I went to Hawaii with my cousin. We had a great time.

Celia: Lucky you. How long were you there?

Don: About a week.

Celia: Fantastic! Was the weather OK?

Don: Not really. It was cloudy most of the time. But we went surfing every day. The waves were amazing.

Celia: So, what was the best thing about your trip?

Don: Well, something incredible happened. You won't believe it.

Celia: So, tell me! What happened?

Don: Well, like I said, I went surfing every day. One day I entered a contest and I won. I got first prize!

Celia: Wow! Congratulations!

Don: But that's not all. After I won the contest, a man asked me to model for *Hawaiian Surf* magazine. I'm in next month's edition. Can you believe it?
A model!

EXERCISE 13

Interview your partner about his/her last vacation. Use the questions from exercise 12. Ask 5 more questions.

EXERCISE 14

A. Complete the text with the simple past tense of the regular and irregular verbs in parentheses.

A Trip to Paris.

Last April, Pete and Paula (fly) _____ to Paris from New York. They (find) _____ a small hotel in the center of town. The hotel (be, not) _____ expensive, and it (be) _____ clean.

Every morning, they (eat) _____ French bread and (drink) _____ strong French coffee. They (take) _____ the Metro all the time. They (hear) _____ people sing in the subway.

They (make) _____ friends with a French person. They (be) _____ lucky because he (speak) _____ English. He (tell) _____ them all the interesting places to visit. He (teach) _____ them two French words, *bonjour* and *merci*. They (take) _____ a trip on the river Seine, and they (see) _____ a lot of interesting places.

They (go) _____ shopping. They (buy) _____ French perfume for gifts. They (sit) _____ outside in a café and (have) _____ an expensive lunch. They (spend) _____ a lot of money that day. Pete and Paula (think) _____ Paris was a very romantic city.

B. Ask 10 Wh-questions.

*C. Fill in **first, then, next, after that, also, when, one day, that`s why** where possible.*

OVER TO YOU

*Write a story about your vacation. Use **first, then, next, after that, also, when, one day, that`s why**.*

EXERCISE 15

Where Are You From? (P2P-1, U 10, p.80)

Glenn: So, Sabrina, where are you from?

Sabrina: I`m from Canada originally.

Glenn: Really? That`s cool. I love visiting Canada! Where were you born?

Sabrina: I was born in Montreal.

Glenn: When did you come to Los Angeles then?

Sabrina: Well my family moved here when I was ten.

Glenn: Did you go to school here?

Sabrina: Yeah, I went to middle school here, but I went to high school in Pasadena.

Glenn: Did you go to college right after high school?

Sabrina: Actually, I didn`t. I traveled for a while in Europe, and I lived in France for six months.

Glenn: Cool. When was that?

Sabrina: Let`s see... That was almost two years ago! I can`t believe it`s been that long!

Glenn: I bet it was a fascinating experience. What did you do while you were there?

Sabrina: Nothing that interesting I just studied French. Anyway, that`s enough about me! How about you? Were you born in Los Angeles?

EXERCISE 16

Match these questions and answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Where are you from? | a. Yes, I attended school in Pasadena. |
| 2. Where were you born? | b. I worked part-time. |
| 3. When did you come here? | c. I was born and I grew up in Montreal. |
| 4. Did you go to school here? | d. I was there for about two years. |
| 5. Did you go to college right after high school? | e. I graduated from university and I worked full-time. |
| 6. What did you do after University? | f. Yes, I started college right away. |
| 7. How long did you live there? | g. I am from Canada. |
| 8. What did you do after that? | h. My family moved here when I was ten. |

OVER TO YOU

Interview your partner about his life (use exercise 16). Answer your partner's questions about your life.

EXERCISE 17

Sting is the name of a popular English musician, guitarist, and singer. Listen to a short description of his career. Fill in the chart below.

	Where was he?	What did he do?
Born:	_____	_____
1971-74	_____	_____
1977	_____	_____
1984	_____	_____
1985	_____	_____
1989	_____	_____
2003	_____	_____

OVER TO YOU

Write a similar description of your life.

UNIT 10 MY FUTURE CAREER

EXERCISE 1

Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. What do social workers/psychologists/sociologists do?
2. What are job titles in each field?
3. Where do they work?
4. What problems do they deal with?

A. Social workers help individuals, couples, families, groups, communities and organizations develop the skills and resources they need to function in society. They provide counseling, therapy and other supportive social services. Social workers also respond to other social needs such as unemployment, racism and poverty.

Examples of Occupational Titles

- coordinator of social work
- medical social worker
- psychiatric social worker
- social work supervisor
- social worker

The job of a social worker is very important. It proves the fact that nowadays people face some social problems: unstable family structure, family violence, child poverty, aging of the population, stress, alcoholism, drug addiction, gambling and gadgets addiction, dropping out of school, behavioral problems, traumatic events, etc. University graduates (university programs in social services and social work) can start their careers in community and social service worker positions.

The placement rate of Bachelor's graduates is very good, the situation of Master's graduates is even better.

Social workers usually work in the health care and social assistance sector, in local community service centers, youth centers, hospitals, long-term residential care facilities, community organizations in the social services sector, in the public administration.

B. Psychologists can work in clinics, hospitals, schools and in other different organizations. Psychology is the study of human behavior and organizational behavior, a 4-year degree in the field offers you a good understanding of people, their motivations and why they act as they do. These are some job titles:

Occupational psychologist helps an organization get the best performance from their employees and also to improve employees' job satisfaction. In particular, an occupational psychologist designs work environments, helps personnel selection, assessment, training, motivation.

Clinical psychologist aims to reduce the distress and improve the psychological wellbeing of their clients. They use psychological methods and research to make positive changes to their clients' lives and offer various forms of treatment.

Educational psychologist helps children or young people who have problems within an educational setting to enhance their learning.

C. What can you do with a Sociology Degree?

A sociologist studies human society and social behavior, studies various social, religious, political, and business organizations.

You can...

Provide Services to Humanity. Sociology students work in human services and provide counseling, advocacy, mental health services, programming, and even administration. Sociology students also work in the **criminal justice system** (i.e. corrections, rehabilitation, etc.)

Provide Services to Business. Sociology students work in human resources, management, sales, marketing, public relations, and even office administration.
Educate. Sociologists teach in universities, teach in K12 schools, and teach on the Web. They teach about gender, ethnicity, inequality, the environment, aging, power, The System, and much, much more.

Legislate. Sociology students work gathering socials statistics, work in demography, work in public administration, do policy analysis, do research, engage in program development, and even city planning.

Examples of Occupational Titles

Social research assistant

Data analyst

Market researcher

Interviewer

Statistician

Public survey worker

Student personnel worker

Child care worker

Career counselor

OVER TO YOU

Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your job. Have a conversation using the questions below.

1. What's your job?
2. Where do you work?
3. What do you do exactly?
4. Do you like your job? Why?
5. What are the negative sides of your job?

EXERCISE 2

Read and explain the meaning of following words and word combinations (use a dictionary if necessary)

written and verbal communication, including report writing and presentation

IT skills

organized

patient

handling of data/statistics

sociable

analytical research

persuasive
 problem solving skills
 flexible
 teamworking skills
 communication and interpersonal skills
 tolerance of stress;
 negotiating skills
 reliable
 time management skills.
 tactful
 diplomatic
 knowledge of research methods, analysis and statistical techniques
 managing conflict
 organizational skills
 creative
 decisive
 hardworking

EXERCISE 3

A. Complete the chart with words and word combinations from ex. 2:

Skills	Personal qualities
Teamworking skills	Sociable
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

B. Which skills and personal qualities does a social worker/psychologist/sociologist need? Explain why (use ex.1).

EXERCISE 4

Writing a CV (resume)

Look at the resume sample and match parts of the resume to the headings:

Contact details, education, employment objective, skills, personal qualities, interests, references, work experience

ANNA WARD

a _____ 14 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario, M8W 3A4
(416) 7854221
Ann225@e-mail.com

b _____ Full time position of a public survey worker
2013-present York University, Toronto
Bachelor of Arts
Degree in Sociology
(Expected June 2017)

c _____ 2016-present Digital Soft Inc. Toronto
(part-time) Administrative secretary
Duties include business correspondence, some clerical work
2015-2016 Smart Toys
(part-time) Sales Clerk
Duties included dealing with customers, demonstrating
products, operating cash registers

d _____ Excellent communication and interpersonal skills
Teamworking skills
Handling of data/statistics
Knowledge of research methods, analysis and statistical
techniques
IT skills (advanced user)

e _____ Friendly, creative, decisive, hardworking

f _____ Reading, Basketball

g _____ Available upon request

EXERCISE 5

Are these statements true (T) or false (F)? Check the correct answer.

	T	F
1. Anna wrote her address at the top of the page.	_____	_____
2. She wrote the title of the job she was applying for.	_____	_____
3. She wrote about her education after her work experience.	_____	_____
4. She wrote her work experience in reverse chronological order.	_____	_____
4. She described the type of work she did in each job.	_____	_____
5. She wrote about her hobbies.	_____	_____
6. She enclosed references with her resume.	_____	_____

EXERCISE 6

Choose one of the jobs in ex.1 and write a resume.

EXERCISE 7

Writing a cover letter

A. While writing a cover letter, don't forget to mention the following:

- which job you're applying for and how you learned about the job;
- why you are qualified for the job (*be specific*);
- what you have to offer the employer (*match your skills to the job description*).

B. Read Anna's application letter and answer the questions:

1. What job is Anna applying for? How did she learn about the job?
2. Why is she qualified for the job?
3. What does she have to offer the employer?

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to apply for the position of a public survey worker advertised on www.jobhunting.com. I enclose a copy of my resume.

As you can see from my resume, I will graduate from the university in June 2017. Although my work experience is limited, I believe I have the right skills and experience for this job. I am friendly, hardworking and have excellent communication and interpersonal skills. Also, my knowledge of research methods, analysis and statistical techniques makes me an excellent candidate.

I would very much like to work for you company and hope you will consider my application.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Anna Ward

EXERCISE 8

Imagine you are applying for the position of a social worker. Use the given template and fill in the gaps.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to apply for the position of _____ advertised on_____.

I enclose a copy of my resume.

As you can see from my resume, _____. Although my work experience is limited, I believe I have the right skills and experience for this job. I am _____

Also,_____ makes me an excellent candidate.

I would very much like to work for you company and hope you will consider my application.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

EXERCISE 9

Choose one of the jobs in ex.1 and write a cover letter (rely on your resume).

EXERCISE 10

Job Interview

A. These are most common interview questions:

1. Tell me a little about yourself.
2. Why do you want to work here?
3. What can you offer us?
4. What is your biggest strength?
5. What is your biggest weakness?
6. What is your biggest accomplishment?
7. Where do you see yourself in five years?
8. Do you have any questions?

B. Imagine you are being interviewed for the job (see ex.6). How would you answer these questions? (Rely on your resume and cover letter)

APPENDIX

Appendix 1

Thank you – you're welcome!

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thanks a lot. - Thank you very much. - Thanks. I really appreciate it. - I appreciate your help. - Thanks for help. - It was very nice of you. - Thank you for the compliment. - Thanks for the gift / present. - Thanks anyway. - Thanks. You too. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You're welcome. • My pleasure. • Anytime. • Oh, it's nothing. • Glad that I could help.
--	---

<i>Practice 1</i>	<i>Practice 2</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Happy birthday! Here is your present! - You look terrific today. - Have a nice weekend. - I'm sorry, I have no idea where Linden Street is. - Let me help you with your bags. - Your English is very good. - Let me open the door for you. - Merry Christmas! Have a great holiday! - You have such a pretty child! - Sorry, I can't help you with the report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oh! You've dyed your hair. Looks great. - I'm sorry but I couldn't find that disk for you. - You are in a good shape. - You made it? This pie smells great. - Here you are. Here is your book. - Happy Easter! - Here you are. Here is your change. - Happy New Year! - Congratulations on your promotion. - Have a nice weekend.

Appendix 2

Making Suggestions

Shall we *do*....?

Let's *do*

What about *doing*?

How about *doing*?

Why don't we *do*?

I suggest *doing*.

I'd love to.

Sounds like a good idea.

Sounds fine / great.

Fine (by me).

Fine (with me).

I don't feel like it.

I don't know.

I'm not sure.

I'd like to, but I have plans.

Practice

- go to the movies
- go shopping
- go to a cafe / restaurant
- go for a snack
- go to the football game
- go to the concert
- visit a museum / church / temple
- visit a market
- take a bus tour
- take a boat ride
- walk around the city
- go downtown
- go for a drive to the country

AUDIOSCRIPTS

UNIT 1 MEETING & GREETING PEOPLE

EXERCISE 1

Let's Get Started! (*P2P-St, Unit 1, p.2 CD 1, Track 2*)

EXERCISE 2 (*Tune In-1, Unit 1, ex. 2. CD 1 Track 03*)

1.

A: Your first name's Mary, isn't it?

B: Actually, it's Marie.

A: Oh, sorry. How do you spell that? M-A-R-I-E?

B: That's right. M-A-R-I-E.

2.

A: My name's Soo-ji.

B: Sorry. Did you say Soon-ji or Soo-ji?

A: Soo-ji. S DOUBLE O DASH J-I.

B: S DOUBLE O DASH J-I. Got it! Thank you.

3.

A: You're Sean, aren't you?

B: Yes, I am.

A: Is that spelled S-E-A-N?

B: No, it's S-H-A-W-N.

A: Oh, OK. S-H-A-W-N.

4.

A: Excuse me, Kazu. How do you spell your name? Is it with a *C* or a *K*?

B: It's with a *K*. K-A-Z-U.

A: Thanks.

5.

A: Your name's Peter, isn't it?

B: Yeah.

A: So that's P-E-T-E-R.

B: No, actually it's P-I-E-T-E-R. It's a Dutch name. My father's Dutch.

6.

A: How do you spell your name, Gillian – with a *G* or a *J*?

B: A *J*.

A: OK. So it's J-I-L-L-I-A-N.

B: That's right.

EXERCISE 3 (*T 4 L, Basic, p.2. CD 1 Track 03*)

A: My name is Maria Carter and I have a reservation.

B: Is that M-A-R-Y C-A-R-T-E-R?

A: No, Maria. M-A-R-I-A.

B: Oh, right. Here it is. Two nights, right?

A: That's right.

A: Can I have your name, please?

B: Smith. Suzanna Smith.

A: Is that S-U-S-A-N?

B: No, S-U-Z-A-N-N-A.

A: Sorry, Ms. Smith. I don't see anything here. And the hotel is full tonight.

B: What?

A: Mr. Wilson?

B: That's right. Harry Wilson.

A: Is that H-A-R-V-E-Y?

B: No, H-A-R-R-Y. They call me Dirty Harry!

A: Oh.

A: My name's A-B-R-A-M-S-O-N. Do you have a reservation for me?

B: Hmm...just a minute. First name Joseph?

A: That's right. Joseph.

B: No, S-U-Z-A-N-N-A.

A: Ah, yes. Here it is.

A: My name's Louis Jackson.

B: Is that L-O-U-I-S-E?

A: No, that's a girl's name.

B: Oh, sorry.

A: It's L-O-U-I-S.

B: Of course.

A: Can I have your name, please?

B: Cruise. C-R-U-I-S-E.

A: And your first name?

B: Marley. That's M-A-R-L-E-Y.

A: That's an unusual name.

B: Yes, it is. I hate it.

EXERCISE 4 (*Tune in 1 unit 2 p.8-9. CD 1Track 11*)

EXERCISE 4 (Part 2) (*Tune in 1 unit 2 p.8-9. CD 1Track 12*)

EXERCISE 4 (Part 3) (*Tune in 1 unit 2 p.8-9. CD 1Track 13*)

EXERCISE 5 (*Tune in 1 p. 9 CD 1 track 15*)

EXERCISE 6 (*T 4 L, Basic, p.3. CD 1 track 15*)

A: Hello.

B: Hello. Can I speak to Cindy, please?

A: Sorry. She's not in. Can I take a message?

B: Yes, this is Bob from school. Bob Jackson.

A: Can you spell your last name?

B: J-A-C-K-S-O-N.

A: Okay. And what's your telephone number, Bob?

B: 691-3839.

A: Okay. Do you want Cindy to call you?

B: Yes, please.

A: Fine. I'll give her the message.

A: Hello. Tom Waite speaking.

B: Hello. Can I speak to Cindy, please?

A: Sorry. She's not here.

B: Can I leave a message?

A: Yes, of course.

B: Thanks. This is Nancy. My number is 391-8246. Please ask Cindy to call me.

A: Okay. I'll ask her to call you as soon as she gets back.

B: Thank you.

A: Hello. This is Cindy's house But Cindy's not home.

B: Oh, I see. Can I leave a message, please?

A: Yes, I'm ready.

B: Thanks. This is Brian calling, Brian Kennedy.

A: Is that B-R-I-A-N K-E-N-N-E-D-Y?

B: Yes, and my number is 271-8914.

A: 271-8914. Okay. And will you call again late?

B: Yes, I will.

A: Oh, no, not another one.

B: Hello. Is Cindy there?

A: She's not here. Who's this?

B: Um. This is her teacher, Miss Wilson.

A: Oh, Miss Wilson. Yes, of course. Do you want to leave your number?

B: It's okay. I'll call back.

UNIT 2 JOBS & CAREERS

EXERCISE 2 (*T4L, Basic, p. CD 1 track 15*)

1.

I'm a salesperson. I sell computers. I like my job. It's really interesting. And I meet lots of interesting people.

2.

Yes, I like it a lot. I like acting in front of lots of people. One day I hope to write a book about my work.

3.

It's an interesting job. And it's good for me because I love travel and flying. I visit lots of countries every year. And well – I know it's silly, but I like my uniform.

4.

It's a good job for me because I like food and I love cooking. Lots of famous people come to our restaurant too.

5.

Nursing is a good job for me. I like helping people – you know, sick people.

6.

I like my work because I work outside. It's hard work, but the pay's good and it keeps me in shape.

EXERCISE 5 (Int 1)

James: Hey, Nick. How are you?

Nick: I'm great, James. Welcome to my house. James, this my friend Lindsey.

James: Hi, Lindsey. It's nice to meet you.

Lindsey: Nice to meet you, James.

Nick: Excuse me.

Lindsey: So how do you know Nick?

James: We work in the same office.

Lindsey: Really? What do you do?

James: I'm a Web-site designer.

Lindsey: That's exciting! Where do you work?

James: At Central Computers.

Lindsey: Central Computers? How do you like your job?

James: It's OK. I work late a lot. I usually finish at 10:30, and get home at 11:00.

Lindsey: That *is* late!

James: Yeah. After work, I usually go to bed right away. What about you?
What do you do?

Lindsey: I'm a student. I study dance.

James: Wow! Now *that's* exciting! Where do you study?

Lindsey: At New York Dance.

James: How do you like your classes?

Lindsey: I love them. I dance all day long. It's wonderful.

James: What do you do after school?

Lindsey: I have a part-time job. I work in an office.

James: Where is the office?

Lindsey: Actually. I work in your office! At Central Computers.

James: You do? Well, stop by and say hello some time.

Lindsey: OK.

EXERCISE 10- A (CD 3 Track 33, p. 84)

1.

You can earn a lot of money as a doctor. However, it's quite a difficult job.

2.

Many college students get jobs in the summertime. And on top of that, some of them also take summer classes.

3.

Working overseas can be a good experience. What's more, you can often learn another language.

4.

I'd love to be a fashion model. But unfortunately, I'm not really tall enough.

5.

If you work at home, you have a lot of freedom. But the problem is working by yourself can get very lonely and boring.

6.

Nowadays you need a college degree if you want a good job. Plus, you really should speak another language.

EXERCISE 10- B

1.

A: So how do you like your job, Bill?

B: Well, it was okay at first, but now, after two years, I don't like it.

A: Oh, why is that?

B: It's boring. I do the same thing every day. I'm really sick of it.

A: So why don't you change jobs?

B: I'm well-paid. I like the money!

A: Oh, I see. But you should leave if you're not happy.

B: Yeah, maybe I should.

2.

A: Do you like teaching children, Christine?

B: Oh, yes! I love working with kids. They're so much fun.

A: Well, I guess you have the perfect job!

B: Yeah, I like it a lot. There's just one thing I don't like.

A: What's that?

B: The distance to school. It's too far away. It takes me an hour to drive there every day.

A: Wow. That must be awful!

B: It is, but the schools that are near me are not as good.

3.

A: How is your new job going, Anna?

B: Good, thanks. I really like it.

A: What do you like best about it?

B: I think it's the people I work with. They're so nice.

A: People make all the difference in a job, don't they?

B: They sure do. The only trouble is, I have to travel a lot. I'm away from home for about two weeks every month.

A: Yeah, that can be difficult.

B: It is. I hope I won't have to travel so much next year.

4.

A: Do you enjoy being a salesperson, Nancy?

B: Yes, I do like it. I get to meet so many people.

A: Is it hard work?

B: Yes, it can be. I don't like the long hours. I'm always really tired when I get home at night.

A: That's too bad. Why don't you quit?

B: Because I think my boss is great to work for.

5.

A: How long have you been working in a restaurant, Martin?

B: For more than five years.

A: Wow. You must really enjoy it.

B: Oh no, I don't enjoy it at all! It's hard work and pretty tiring, too. I'm on my feet all night.

A: Oh, I see.

B: But the tips are great. I really should find a better job soon, though.

UNIT 3 DAILY ROUTINE & HOBBIES

EXERCISE 3

Everyday Activities (More 1 U6 P.72 CD1 Track 55)

Interviewer: What do you do after school, Lisa?

Lisa: Well, when I come home I do my homework. Then I go to the park to play football.

Interviewer: You play football?

Lisa: Yes, very often.

Interviewer: OK. And after football?

Lisa: Well, then I go home and listen to music. And in the evening I watch TV

Interviewer: What do you do in the afternoon, Ben?

Lisa: First, I go roller skating. Then I go home and do my homework.

Interviewer: OK – and then what?

Lisa: Anything else?

Interviewer: Oh, yes! I read my book before I go to bed.

Lisa: I usually hang out with friends or I play games on the computer.

EXERCISE 5 (Int.1 U5 p.37)

Interviewer: Laura, thank you for coming on the show. Our previous guest spends his Sundays climbing. Is that what you like doing on your day off.

Laura: Oh no! I never go climbing – it's too dangerous for me. No, on my day off, I get up early and I always wash the car. Then, I usually go to the gym to get some exercise.

Interviewer: And what do you do for lunch? Do you cook on Sundays?

Laura: No, I like cooking but I rarely cook on Sundays because it's my day off. If the weather is nice, I often go on a picnic with my friends, either in the woods or at the beach.

Interviewer: And how about the evening? What's your idea of a nice Sunday evening?

Laura: What I really enjoy is dancing, so I sometimes go dancing on Sunday evening...if I'm not too tired.

Interviewer: Well, it sounds as if you have a busy time on your day off, Laura. Thanks for talking to us

EXERCISE 6

Do You Like It? (T4L-Basic U7)

1.

A: Do you play sports on the weekend, Rita?

B: No, I hate sports.

A: Really? So what do you do on the weekend?

B: Uh, I watch my favorite programs on TV.

A: Well, that's not too tiring!

2.

A: Do you like sports, Rod?

B: Sure, I play a lot of sports.

A: So, what sports do you play?

B: Well, everything. Baseball, volleyball, swimming - but my favorite sport is tennis.

A: Oh, yeah?

B: Yeah, I play every day after work.

3.

A: You're in a great shape, Martha.

B: Thanks.

A: So, how do you do it?

B: Well, I go to a pool about three times a week, and I swim for about two hours.

A: Two hours? Are you practicing for Olympic Games or something?

4.

A: How do you keep in shape, Ron?

B: Me? I travel.

A: What do you mean, you travel?

B: I ride my bike about 20 miles every weekend.

5.

A: Wow! What happened?

B: I went skiing

A: Gee. That looks pretty bad.

B: Yeah.

A: Do you often go skiing?

B: No. It was my first time.

6.

A: Do you get much exercise, Joe?

B: Yes, I do. I walk a lot.

A: Where?

B: To McDonald's. I walk there about four times a week to get a hamburger and fries.

EXERCISE 8

Now try this (Tune in 1 U9)

1.

A: How often do you do it, Alex?

B: I try to do it every day. **It really helps me relax.** And what's more, **I enjoy it.**

A: Do you do it at home?

B: Yeah, I put on a CD with some relaxing music and just sit on the floor for about 20 minutes. Sometimes I fall asleep for a minute or two, but that's OK.

2.

A: Do you do it by yourself, Nicholas?

B: No, I go to a class with some friends three times a week.

A: Is it fun?

B: Yeah. We have a wonderful teacher, and he plays lively music while we exercise.

A: So you just follow what he does?

B: Yeah. **It's really hard work.** On the other hand, **you feel great when you're done.**

3.

A: Why do you like it so much?

B: Well, **it's relaxing**, and also I love country-western music.

A: Right. And where do you do it, Sang-hoon?

B: Our group meets in a school gym. We all wear cow boy hats and boots. Then we get in lines and start dancing to the music. It's easy. You just watch the others. I think **it's a lot of fun**. However you do have to love the music.

4.

A: Where did you learn to do it, Katy?

B: In China. But I still do it every week. I meet with a group at the park on Sunday mornings.

A: And does it help you?

B: Yes. **It's very slow and gentle** – and yet **it really stretches your muscles and is very good for your health**. And another thing, the Chinese music we play is very relaxing.

5.

A: Do you do it every day, Martin?

B: Yeah. I do about 10 kilometers a day. **It takes me about two hours**, but the time goes quickly.

A: And how do you do it exactly?

B: Well, you move very fast but you don't run. You also move your arms up and down.

EXERCISE 9

Support and contract ((Tune in 1 U9))

1.

A: I love cycling. I feel really good after I've gone a few kilometers.

B: Yeah, me, too. However, it's hard work going uphill.

2.

A: I think swimming is a great sport. It really keeps you fit and healthy.

B: I agree. And what's more, you don't often get injuries.

3.

A: My favorite kind of exercise is playing golf. It's very relaxing and a lot of fun.

B: Yeah, I know what you mean. On the other hand, it's not very nice when it rains.

4.

A: Skiing is fantastic. It strengthens your body, and you can get fresh air at the same time.

B: That's true. And yet it's not very popular here, is it?

5.

A: I don't like going outside to exercise. I prefer to exercise at home in front of the TV. It's more

fun.

B: And another thing, no one can see you do it.

6.

A: I keep fit by walking for about twenty minutes every day. It's really easy and enjoyable.

B: And also you don't need any equipment to do it.

UNIT 4 SCHEDULE

EXERCISE 9

I Need To See You (Let's get started)

Diane: I need to see you about the new catalog, Ken.

How about sometime next week – Monday, if possible?

Ken: OK. Let me have a look at my schedule. How about nine o'clock?

Diane: No, I'm afraid that's not possible. I'm making a presentation to the board at 9:30, then I'm meeting someone from "The Printers" at eleven. But how about lunchtime?

Ken: Sorry, I'm having a working lunch at twelve.

Diane: Are you doing anything in the afternoon?

I'm visiting a client at one o'clock, but I'm free from 2:30.

Ken: Well, I'm leaving for San Diego at five o'clock. Could we make it four o'clock?

Diane: That doesn't give us much time, Ken but I guess it'll have to do.

Ken: OK, then. Monday afternoon at four.

Diane: Fine. See you then.

UNIT 5 GADGETS

EXERCISE 4

Inventions (*P2P-1, unit 3, p.24 CD 1 Track 33*)

1. My invention is flat and round and has a very small hole right in the middle of it. It's quite small. You put it in a special machine and you can listen to music on it or you can store information on it.

2.

My invention is something you can't touch. You get to it through your computer. It's used for communicating with other people, even people thousands miles away. It's used for sending and storing information.

3.

My invention is made of metal and plastic. It comes in lots of colors. It makes musical noises. It's very useful if you are on a train or in a store and you need to talk to someone far away. It's also used for taking messages.

4.

My invention is small and box-shaped. It's usually made of metal, but sometimes metal and plastic. It uses electricity. It gets very hot and if you touch it you'll get burned. You usually find one in the kitchen. It's often used at breakfast time. You put bread in it.

5.

My invention is made of plastic. It comes in many colors. It's small and rectangular. It's very thin, almost as thin as paper! It has a magnetic strip with coded data on it. It's used in stores and in bank machines. It helps you spend your money.

6.

These are very, very small and round. They are made of plastic and they are transparent. People can use them anywhere – outside, at home, when they are playing sports or swimming. They are used to help you see better.

EXERCISE 9

What Is Special About It? (*T4L, Developing, p. 24 CD 1 track 6*)

1.

These microwave ovens are very popular. You won't find them in other stores because they're made especially for us. We import them from our factory in Mexico. They're very well made and come with a three-year guarantee. Your receipt is your guarantee. One great thing is they only weigh ten kilos, so you can easily pick one up if you want to move it or clean it. They also have a really special feature you don't find in other microwaves. They display popular recipes on this little screen in front. It has recipes for over 500 easy dishes.

2.

This jacket is very strong. It's made of nylon, so it's very easy to take care of. It comes in six different colors. You don't need to dry clean it. You can just throw it in the washing machine, then hang it up to dry. And let me show you something really special about it. It's reversible. It turns inside out so you can wear it either way. See? The color inside is different from the color outside. Isn't that great? So you really have two jackets for the price of one.

3.

These new flat screen TVs are very popular nowadays. They're not from the United States. They're made in South Korea. They're quite light, so you can pick them up and move them around if you want to. And the special thing about these TVs is that you can also hang them on the wall. Now that's something you can't do with any other kind of TV! They come in three different sizes. They're more expensive than a regular TV, but they're very convenient, and they look great in your house or apartment.

4.

These new watches are very popular with teenagers. They're modern and made entirely of plastic so they're very light. Each watch comes with six different bands, so you can change the band to match your clothes. Another thing is they're very strong. They're also waterproof. But what's really special is that this is not only a watch. You can use it to send and receive e-mail messages.

UNIT 6 LOCATIONS & PLACES

EXERCISE 3

Where's the Newspaper? (*T4L, Basic, p. Unit 8*)

1.

A: Mom, have you seen my magazine?

B: I think it's in the living room on top of the TV.

2.

A: Now where's today's newspaper? I can't find it anywhere.

B: Oh, I was reading it. It's on the sofa, between the cushions.

3.

A: Do you know where the remote control is?

B: Look in the living room. I think I saw it in front of the TV.

A: Oh, yeah.

4.

A: Where's my tennis racket? Did Dad borrow it again? I wish he'd ask me.

B: I saw it in your bedroom, under your bed.

A: Oh, yeah. That's right.

EXERCISE 4

What are You Looking For? (*P2P-St, Unit 3, p.20 CD 1, Track 28*)

1.

A: Hey, Margo! Do you know where the scissors are?

B: Aren't they in the desk drawer?

A: No. That's the first place I looked.

B: I know. I was using them in the kitchen. Try next to the telephone.

A: Yeah. I've got them. Thanks.

2.

A: What are you looking for?

B: My book. I can't find my book.

A: I saw it on the coffee table this morning.

B: Here it is. It was under the newspaper.

3.

A: Excuse me do you sell computer disks?

B: Yes. We sell all types of discs.

A: Great! And where do you keep them?

B: Do you see the computer section?

A: Over there next to the video tapes?

B: No, on the other side. That's right. They are on the middle shelf between the paper and the computer games.

A: I found them. Thanks for your help.

4.

A: Where did I put my eyeglasses? Mark, have you seen them?

B: Are they on the top shelf of the bookcase?

A: No, I already looked there.

B: Maybe they fell down under the desk?

A: I hope not! They're my only pair! Here they are, behind the calendar. Now why did I put them there?

EXERCISE 5

Decorating the New Apartment. (*T4L, Basic, p. Unit 8 Ex.3*)

1.

A: Do you think I should put the magazine rack next to the window?

B: No. Not next to the window. I'd put it in the corner next to the sofa.
It'll look nice there.

2.

A: Where do you think I should put the coffee table? Should I put it next to the sofa?

B: I think it'll be better in front of the sofa. It'll be more useful there, I think.

3.

A: What about the plant stand? It might be nice next to the window.

B: Yes, next to the window, either on the left or on the right.

A: I think I'll put it on the right.

4.

A: Now what about the bookshelf? It's so big!

B: Hmm. What do you think?

A: How about next to the door, against the wall?

B: To the left of the door?

5.

A: Now I need to find a place for this old chair that my mom gave me.

B: How about over there?

A: You mean in front of the window?

6.

A: We still have to find a place for this end table.

B: Yes, where can we put it?

A: How about next to the sofa, in the corner near the door?

B: Yes, good. Is that okay now?

7.

A: Where is a good place for the TV?

B: How about in the far left corner, to the left of the window?

A: Yeah, that sounds good. I'll put it there. There. How does it look?

8.

A: What about the dinner table?

B: Maybe we can put the dinner table against the wall, across from the sofa.
In the middle of the wall.

A: Across from the sofa, against the wall. Is that what you mean?

UNIT 7 SHOPPING

EXERCISE 3

What Do You Think About ...? (T4L, Developing, Unit 6, Ex. 3)

1.

A: What do you think of this jacket?

B: The style's okay, I guess. How much is it?

A: It's \$40.

B: Wow! That's really cheap. What colors does it come in?

A: Looks like they have it in black, gray, red, and brown.

B: I like those colors – especially the red one. Try it on.

A: Okay. Well, how do I look?
B: I don't know. It's not exactly your size.
A: Really? Do you think I should buy it, anyway?
B: No, don't get it. It's too big.

2.

A: How about this lamp?
B: It's ... unusual.
A: You mean, you don't like the style.
B: Not really. And look at that price. \$60!
A: Is that bad?
B: Well, it sounds pretty expensive to me.
A: What about the color?
B: Actually, the color is perfect. It goes perfectly with everything in the room.
And the size is just right, too. But it's very expensive.
A: We could put it on the credit card.
B: That's true, I guess. Let's just buy it and go home.

3.

A: I have to get my sister a birthday present. What do you think about this watch?
B: It's really cute. I love the style.
A: It only comes with a black and brown band, though.
B: Yeah, I'd prefer some brighter colors. Brown is so-so. How much is it?
A: \$69.95.
B: It's okay, I guess.
A: What about the size?
B: It's great! She'll love it. Just get it!
A: Okay.

4.

A: Look at this sofa. What do you think?
B: Oh, I'm not sure I like the style. It's too heavy looking.
A: Is it comfortable? Try it.
B: Mmm. It's really comfortable. And I'd like to have something this size.
Our old sofa is way too small. This size is perfect.

- A:** What do you think of the color?
- B:** Well, green isn't my favorite color, but it's better than that awful brown one we have now. It's okay, I guess.
- A:** How much is it?
- B:** Oh, no! It's \$999! That's really too expensive. We can't afford it right now.
- A:** I know. Why don't we wait 'til next month for their mid-year sale?
It might be cheaper then.
- B:** Hey, that's a good idea.

EXERCISE 4

Look at These Ties! (Tune In – 1, Unit 10, p. 59)

1.

- A:** This shirt looks very well made
- B:** I think you're right. It's made of very fine cotton, and you can wash or dry clean it.
- A:** That's good. I think the price is reasonable, too
- B:** I agree, Matt. It's on sale for \$17.95. That's a very good price.

2.

- A:** What do you think of these jeans, Christine? Do you like them?
- B:** I like the color and I love the style. The little pink heart on the pocket is really cute.
- A:** Yeah, it is. And they're only \$20.00. They look much more expensive
- B:** I agree.
- A:** Unfortunately, they're too tight for me. I could never wear them.

3.

- A:** Here are some sneakers. You like that brand, don't you?
- B:** Yeah, I love Adidas but these are too big for me.
- A:** Really? What size do you wear?
- B:** I wear a ten, and these are elevens.
- A:** They don't have them in a ten. That's too bad
- B:** It sure is, because they're on sale for \$35.00.

4.

A: Look at these ties!

B: Hey, they're pretty cool.

A: I like this one. The color's a little bright, but everyone's wearing this narrow style right now

B: Yeah, it's very fashionable

A: And it's only \$12.00!

5.

A: These earrings are pretty, aren't they, Nicole?

B: Yeah. I like the blue stones with the gold around them.

A: So do I. They sort of look like stars, don't they?

B: Yeah.

A: I'd love to get these. Oh, but they're \$60.00. That's really more than I can afford.

EXERCISE 5

Can I Try It on? (T4L, Basic, Unit 18, Ex. 4)

1.

A: Can I try on that shirt, please?

B: This one?

A: No, not the one with the short sleeves. The other one.

B: Here you are.

A: Thanks. Can this be machine washed, by the way?

B: No it's silk, so you should dry-clean it.

It's not a good idea to wash it by hand or machine-wash it.

2.

A: I'd like to buy some envelopes.

B: Which ones? These big ones?

A: No, those are too big. Do you have any smaller ones?

B: How about these?

A: Yes, they look like a better size. Can they be used for air mail letters?

B: No. These are meant for regular mail.

3.

A: Can I see that watch, please?

B: The one with the narrow band?

A: No. The one with the wide band. Is this a man's watch?
I'm looking for a gift for my girlfriend.

B: Actually, anyone can wear it. It's not just for a man.

A: Hmm. It's nice.

4.

A: I love that tie.

B: I'm not crazy about stripes myself.

A: No, no – the blue and orange one.

B: Oh. I don't like that, either.

A: It's kind of fun. It's for my brother's birthday.
He likes things that are a little different.

5.

A: Can I see that blouse?

B: The one without the pockets?

A: No, the other one.

B: Here you are.

A: What fabric is this? Is it cotton?

B: I think it's a linen and cotton blend.

6.

A: I'd like to get some apples.

B: How about these big ones?

A: I don't think they are very sweet. The smaller ones are usually sweeter.

B: Okay. Let's get some of these small ones.

EXERCISE 7

How Do You Like the Sandals? (T4L, Basic, Unit 3, Ex. 3)

1.

A: How are the pants, sir?

B: I think they're too short. What do you think?
A: Yes. I think you're right. They certainly are too short.
B: Can you get me a longer pair?

2.

A: Do you like this blouse?
B: Well, I think it's a little too big.
A: I guess so. Yes, it is pretty big.
B: You definitely need a smaller one.

3.

A: Are the sneakers comfortable?
B: Well I think they're a little small for me.
A: Too small? Let me find a bigger pair.

4.

A: Are those jeans all right?
B: I'm afraid they're too big for me.
A: Okay, then let's find a smaller pair.

5.

A: How does the T-shirt fit? Is it too tight?
B: Do you have a looser one?

6.

A: How do you like the sandals?
B: Too big, I'm afraid.
A: Too big? Let me find a smaller size.

UNIT 8 CUSTOMS

EXERCISE 5

Unique Customs (New interchange 3, unit 5, p.32)

1. Alice:

One thing that I never really got used to when I was traveling in Asia was the way people make noise when they drink soup. I think it's because they want to show that they're really enjoying their

food so they make a loud slurping noise. It bothered me. I guess it's because my parents spent years when I was a kid telling me not to make noise while I was eating.

2. Mark

Mark: When I lived in Spain, I was surprised at how late people eat in the evening. When you're invited to dinner, you are asked to come around nine o'clock and you usually don't start dinner until ten. And people stay terribly late – sometimes until two in the morning or even later. I found it difficult. How does one get up and go to work or school the next day after eating and drinking until three in the morning?

3. Susan

Susan: I lived in the Middle East for a while, and I went out, I had to obey the local custom of wearing something over my head and wearing a dress that covered my whole body. At first, I found it a real nuisance, but after a while, I got used to it and even started to like it. You feel really secure, and also you don't have to worry about what to wear all the time.

EXERCISE 10

International Etiquette (Going international. English for tourism. Unit 6. p.83)

... OK everyone. On a round-the-world cruise you're obviously going to visit a lot of different countries and experience a lot of different cultures, and I just wanted to say a few words about what we call international etiquette - being aware of the appropriate way to behave socially, in public. We'll give you specific advice when you're going on particular shore excursions, but I thought a few general words of advice now wouldn't go amiss.

Really, it's all about respect. I'm sure a lot of you already know about visiting churches, mosques, and other religious buildings. It's important to wear appropriate clothes and cover up bare skin. Men should always wear shirts. Shorts are not a good idea for women - women should in general avoid showing bare shoulders, arms, or legs, and in mosques and temples you'll need to cover your head too. In fact, when we're in Egypt, the Middle East, and Asia you'll also need to take off your shoes before you enter any religious building - outdoor shoes are seen as carrying all the impurities of the world.

I wonder if any of you know about some other customs. For example, when we get to the Far East, from Singapore onwards, you should be particularly careful about your posture. The soles of your feet, for example, are considered to be the dirtiest part of your body, and you should never point your foot at someone - so crossing your legs in public is not a good idea when we're in Singapore and Thailand. Also, avoid pointing, certainly at people, but also at objects. In Japan and other Far Eastern countries, blowing your nose in public is also not really acceptable.

When it comes to greeting people in different countries there are a lot of differences. You'll

find Egyptian and Middle Eastern men kissing each other. The Spanish and many southern Europeans also kiss each other on the cheeks - though not normally the men. In Japan they'll bow - and the extent of the bow depends on the respect due to that person. But for you, probably the safest way to greet someone, certainly outside Asia, is just with a firm handshake. Although you

must make sure it's your right hand: in a lot of countries, particularly African and Middle Eastern countries, the left hand is regarded as unclean, so you shouldn't give things to people, pass food, and so on, with your left hand.

Food and eating habits is probably the most interesting area of international etiquette, but you'll be eating in international restaurants most of the time - although I hope you can all handle chopsticks! You probably won't get invited to anyone's home on this trip but if you ever do, make sure you check out the way to behave first. There's lots of potential for unintentionally causing offence. For example, in Singapore you should always say no to a second helping of food (you'll probably get some anyway!), and it's polite to leave some food on your plate at the end, whereas in somewhere like Russia that would probably offend your host!

Well, perhaps that's enough on international etiquette for the moment. You'll find a lot more information in your welcome packs, and I'd like to suggest you have a good look at the section on tipping and bargaining in particular. Now I'll hand over to Julia who's going to tell you about the entertainment program on board...

UNIT 9 PAST EVENTS: WEEKEND, VACATION, PERSONAL INFORMATION

EXERCISE 2

Did these people enjoy their weekend? (*T4L Dev, U1, p 3, Track 2*)

1.

A: So, how was your weekend?

B: Oh, I went to see that new science-fiction movie downtown.

A: Oh, yeah? How was it?

B: Boring. I think I feel asleep in the middle of it.

2.

A: What was your weekend like?

B: Awful!

A: How come?

B: I went to the beach for the weekend. But it was cold and wet whole time.

A: Oh, yuck!

3.

A: So, what did you do over the weekend?

B: Oh, I stayed home and read.

A: Sounds pretty boring.

B: Not really. I finished reading a terrific novel. Want to borrow it?

A: Maybe some other time.

4.

A: How was your weekend?

B: I went to a great outdoor concert and met some really interesting people. And guess what? I met this guy who loves tennis. We're going to get together for a games on Saturday.

A: So, you're not playing tennis with me?

B: Oh, well, umm – no, sorry!

5.

A: Did you do anything interesting over the weekend?

B: Well, I had to study for an exam.

A: All weekend?

B: Yeah. It was pretty awful.

A: When's the exam?

B: Today.

A: Well, good luck.

B: Thanks. I'll need it.

6.

A: Did you have a good weekend?

B: Yeah, I had a great weekend. I was out both Friday and Saturday night with friends but now I'm so tired. I won't do that again for a while.

A: Too bad. I was going to ask you out next weekend. Oh, well.

EXERCISE 17 (P to P 2 Unit 10 p. 87 CD 2 track 49)

Sting was born in Newcastle, England, on October 2, 1951. His farther was a milkman. Sting's original name was Gordon Sumner. His friends called him Sting because he wore a yellow-and-black striped shirt that made him look like a bee.

He went to school in Newcastle and then went to university in Warwick. From 1971 – 1974 he attended a teacher training college. Afterward, he became a school teacher. He taught English, and played music in his free time. He didn't have much money.

Then he went to London. In 1977, he formed a rock group, The Police. They became huge success. Their most famous song is "Every Breath You Take". Sting was a member of The Police until 1984 when he decided to go solo. In 1985, he started jazz group called The Blue Turtles.

Now Sting is millionaire with homes in Italy, England and Malibu, California. He is very concerned about the environment and human rights. In 1989, he started the Rainforest Foundation to help save the rainforests in Brazil. In 2003, he wrote his autobiography, *Broken Music*.

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