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# 1 Relationships

- ▶ **Reading:** First impressions
- **Vocabulary:** Collocations with make
- ▶ **Grammar:** Question forms



1 Work with a partner. Take turns to introduce yourselves. Ask questions to find out more about each other.

Hi. My name's Marco.

Nice to meet you. I'm Nicole. So, how long have you been learning English, Marco?

- 2 Discuss the questions with your partner.
  - 1 Can you remember your first day at school, university or work? How did you feel? Who did you talk to?
  - 2 What things do you usually notice about people the first time you meet them?
  - 3 Have your first impressions of someone ever been wrong? How?
- 3 Look at the title of the article. With your partner, discuss what it might say about the topics in the box. Read the article to check your ideas.

clothes body language fillers phones asking questions

- 4 Read the article again. Which do you think are the best three tips? Why?
- 5 Look at the underlined collocations with *make* in the article. Match them to the definitions.
  - 1 to cause someone to react in a certain way
  - 2 to try hard to do something
  - 3 to give people positive ideas about you
  - 4 to use something for a purpose
  - 5 to ensure that something is done or happens
  - 6 to be sensible or a good idea

## FIRST IMPRESSIONS

Did you know that you have less than 30 seconds to make a good impression on someone when you first meet them? Here are some tips for two situations where you meet new people.

#### Professional situations

- Think about how you are dressed. If you look smart, you will feel confident and people will take you more seriously.
- <u>Make sure</u> you are on time. It's a very bad idea to be late for a first meeting!
- It <u>makes sense</u> to think about your body language.
   Even if you're very nervous, try to stand up straight and make eye contact.
- Think carefully about what you say. If you use a lot
  of filler words, like um, er, or like, you will seem less
  knowledgeable. If you need time to think, try to
  pause instead.
- Put your phone away. Looking at your phone can be seen as rude and is especially bad in a job interview. And make sure it won't ring or buzz during an important meeting.

#### Social situations

- To be interesting, be interested. Make an effort to ask a new person questions, and react with interest to what they say.
- Be careful not to ask too many questions, though.
   Yes, most people like to talk about themselves, but don't make them feel like they are in an interview.
- For a successful conversation, <u>make use of</u> the information you get in the first questions to reveal something about yourself.



- 6 Complete the tips for making a good first impression with collocations from exercise 5.
  - **Make an effort** to impress on a first date by wearing expensive designer clothes.
  - 2 If you are too quiet and shy you will \_\_\_\_\_ the other person \_\_\_\_\_ awkward.
  - 3 It \_\_\_\_\_\_ to prepare and practise a presentation carefully before an interview.
  - 4 Listening is really important on a first date \_\_\_\_\_\_you don't just talk about yourself.
  - 5 If you don't \_\_\_\_\_ when you first meet someone, they will never like you.
  - **6** \_\_\_\_\_ jokes and humour to help other people relax.
- 7 Work with a partner. Do you agree or disagree with the tips in exercise 6? Why?
- 8 Listen to Anna when she meets someone for the first time. What mistake does she make? How could she make a better impression?
- 9 Look at Anna's questions (a–h). Answer 1–5.
  - a What do you do?
  - **b** Do you like your job?
  - c How long have you been a teacher?
  - **d** What do you like best about teaching?
  - e Are you interested in football?
  - **f** Who introduced you to football?
  - **q** Which team do you support?
  - **h** What kind of players are they looking for?
  - 1 Underline the main verbs and circle auxiliaries.

    What do you do?
  - 2 Which questions <u>don't</u> have an auxiliary? Why?
  - **3** What kind of word follows *how*?
  - **4** Which two questions are *yes/no* questions?
  - **5** Which question ends with a preposition?



10 Complete the rules in the grammar box with the words in the box.

main verb a question word who an auxiliary verb be

- 11 Correct the mistakes in the questions.
  - 1 Why you like running so much?
  - 2 How many chocolates you ate yesterday?
  - **3** What did happen last week?
  - **4** Do you be nervous about your job interview?
- 12 Write questions for the answers. Then listen and check. What extra information do you hear?
  - 1 Where \_\_\_\_\_? I live in London.

  - 3 What sports \_\_\_\_\_? I really like running.
  - 4 Who \_\_\_\_\_ the book you're reading at the moment? I think Dan Brown wrote it.
  - 5 What \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend? I visited some friends in Oxford.
  - 6 \_\_\_\_\_looking forward to the weekend? Yes - I am! I'm going to a party in Soho.
- Use the questions in exercise 12 to speak to as many people in your class as possible. Show interest and add information about yourself.

Where do you live?

I live in London.

Really? I went to London last year and ...

## 1B A nightmare housemate

- 1 Work with a partner. Discuss the questions.
  - 1 Would you prefer to live with other people or on your own? Why?
  - 2 Do young people in your country often share houses or flats? Why? / Why not?
  - **3** What kinds of behaviour cause the biggest problems when people live together?
- 2 Read the article. Which type of housemate would ...
  - 1 cry when they find there is no milk in the fridge?
  - 2 play loud music in their bedroom at 2 a.m.?
  - 3 leave a wet towel on the floor after showering?
  - **4** write a timetable for all the jobs in the house?

- Reading: Four kinds of housemates
- **▶ Vocabulary:** Extreme adjectives
- **▶ Listening:** *Talking about housemates*
- ▶ **Grammar:** Present Simple & Continuous
- 3 Match the underlined adjectives in the article to the definitions.
  - 1 correct in every way
  - 2 extremely angry
  - 3 loud
  - 4 untidy
  - 5 horrible to look at or smell
  - 6 very strange or foolish
  - 7 always making good decisions
  - 8 always telling other people what to do
  - 9 having feelings which often change suddenly

# FOUR KINDS OF HOUSEMATES

Do you have to share a house or flat with other people? Read about four typical kinds of house mates.

#### THE SLOB

They never do the washing up – their dirty plates are absolutely disgusting.



They're untidy and messy – don't go into their room unless you have to! They only work when it's absolutely necessary, and the rest of the time they play computer games, order takeaways and watch TV.

### THE PARTY ANIMAL

They go out all the time and come back in the middle of the night. You always know when they're home because they're so noisy. They often forget their keys and wake you up to get in! They love their crazy lifestyle, but it often means they run out of money and ask to borrow some!

THE CONTROL FREAK They're really sensible and they make sure everyone pays their rent and bills on time. But they're also very

<u>bossy</u> – they like to give people jobs to do around the house and they complain when people haven't done them. They expect the house to look <u>perfect</u> at all times.

## THE DRAMA QUEEN/KING

They can be very difficult to live with because they're moody – sometimes they're happy, but sometimes they're really angry! If they're in a bad mood, try not to do anything to upset them – even using their favourite coffee mug could make them absolutely furious.





4 Look at the table. We use some adjectives with very but others with absolutely. Which do you think are 'extreme adjectives'? Why?

very	absolutely
noisy, messy, sensik	
bossy, moody	disgusting, crazy

- 5 Complete the sentences with *very* or *absolutely* and an adjective from exercise 4.
  - 1 I walked into his bedroom. There were dirty clothes everywhere. The smell was
  - 2 I'm not really friends with Eva any more. She's \_\_\_\_\_\_ she's always telling other people what to do!
  - 3 I was \_\_\_\_\_ when I found out that my brother had broken my phone.
  - **4** Dave always studies hard, his bedroom is really tidy, and he's careful with his money. He's
  - 5 She puts on a lot of make-up every day she likes to look \_\_\_\_\_\_ before she leaves the house
- 6 Work in small groups. Discuss the questions.
  - 1 Which of the four housemates in the article do you think is the worst? Why?
  - 2 Which kind of housemate are <u>you</u> most like? In what ways?
  - 3 Who do you live with at the moment? What habits do they have (good and bad)?
- 7 Dogs Listen to Becky and Adam talking about their housemates. What kind of housemate is Dana? What about Joe? What solution does Becky suggest at the end?
- 8 Dog Listen again and answer the questions.
  - 1 What does Dana not tidy away?
  - 2 What does she use a lot of?
  - **3** Why is her hair a problem?
  - **4** What is Joe making at the moment?
  - **5** What does he use an egg timer for?
  - **6** Why is Adam looking for a new house-share?



9	Complete the sentences from the audic
	with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
	Then listen and check. What tense is each
	sentence?

1	Sne	tne wasning up and sne
	•	dirty plates and mugs everywhere
	(never do, le	eave)
2	Joe	at her about it. (always shout,
3	1	for a new house-share. (look)
4	1	my house at the moment, too.
	(hate)	

10 Complete the rules a-d in the grammar box with Present Simple or Present Continuous. Then match the sentences in exercise 9 to the rules.

GRAMMAR: Present Simple and Continuous	<i>▶ PAGE 114</i>
We use the <sup>1</sup> to talk about routing habits.	es and
We use the <sup>2</sup> to talk about things happening now or around now.	that are
We use the <sup>3</sup> with state verbs (verbelings or thoughts).	rbs about
We use the 4 with always to talk a annoying habits.	about

- 11 Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.
  - 1 Why do you wear / are you wearing a T-shirt and no coat? It's freezing!
  - 2 I hate / am hating my dad at the moment. He's so moody he is always shout / shouting at me.
  - **3** My cat *loves / is loving* going into the garden. She always *is watching / watches* birds and she *is running / runs* around everywhere.
  - 4 My brother is lazy. He doesn't do / isn't doing any jobs around the house.
  - 5 Why do you get up / are you getting up so early every day? You don't start work until 10!
  - 6 I try / 'm trying to stop eating so much sugar this month it's harder than I thought it would be.
- 12 Work with a partner. Discuss the guestions.
  - **1** What is your routine on a work or school day?
  - 2 What projects or personal goals (at school, work or home) are you working on at the moment?

    In the week I get up at ....

At the moment, I'm ...

## 1C Families large and small

- Reading: Large families versus small families
- **Vocabulary:** Verbs + prepositions

#### 1 Work with a partner. Discuss the questions.

- 1 How many siblings (brothers and sisters) have you got? What do you like about them? What do you usually do together?
- 2 Are family sizes getting bigger or smaller in your country? Why?
- 3 In 1970, the UK birthrate was 2.4 children per woman. It's now 1.87. Is this a good or bad thing? Why?
- 2 Look at the pictures and read the quotes. How many children were there in Debbie's family? How many were there in Steve's?
- 3 Work in two groups. Group A: read about Debbie. Group B: read about Steve. Answer the questions about your text.

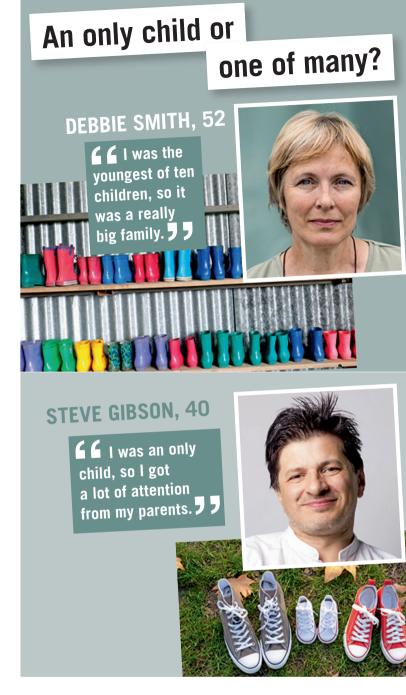
#### Debbie

- 1 What were the good things Debbie mentions about growing up in a large family?
- 2 What does she say about the bathroom, food, clothes and school?
- 3 Why does she think coming from a large family made her less confident?
- 4 Would she like to be an only child? How many children did she have? Why? Work with your partner.

#### Steve

- 1 What advantages does Steve mention about being an only child?
- 2 What difficulties did he have on holidays and at school?
- 3 How has his childhood shaped his personality? How has it shaped his career?
- **4** Would Steve like to come from a large family?
- 4 Work with a partner from the other group. Tell each other about what you read.
- 5 Look at the underlined verbs in the text. Which prepositions come after them?

1	play <u>with</u>
2	learn
3	queue
4	laugh
5	spend time
6	fight
7	deal
8	compete



- 6 Use the collocations from exercise 5 in the correct tense to complete the sentences.
  - 1 My son \_\_\_\_\_ his little sister a lot they love hide and seek the most.
  - 2 I hate my older brother. We always \_\_\_\_\_each other.
  - 3 My older siblings are always \_\_\_\_\_ me when I say something silly.
  - **4** We have three bathrooms, so luckily we don't need to \_\_\_\_\_ the shower in the morning.



Is it better to be the one and only focus of your parents' attention? Or is it better to have brothers and sisters to fight with and play with? We asked two people who had very different childhoods how they feel about family size.

What were the pros and cons of the size of your family? It was a lot of fun and there was always someone to play with! And it was exciting for me to always be around older kids – I learnt a lot from them.

But the downsides were that it was always really noisy and busy. We lived in a three-bedroom house so we had no space or privacy, and we always had to queue for the bathroom. And we didn't get much attention from our parents. Mealtimes were a problem, too – I had to eat quickly to make sure my siblings didn't take my share and we didn't have a lot of snacks, so I often felt a bit hungry. I also had to wear a lot of my sisters' old clothes! We just didn't have much money!

I had some problems at school because I was the youngest of ten. The teachers just knew me as 'the

youngest Smith kid' rather than Debbie, and I think I was unfairly judged sometimes.

How did the size of your family affect your life?

Strangely, I don't have loads of friends – my siblings are my friends. And I was teased and <u>laughed</u> at a lot at home, and I think that made me less confident. But being from a large family also made me want to go to university – I couldn't wait to leave home to get some space and to be an individual. Luckily, university was free at that time!

Would you like to be an only child instead?

No way – I cannot imagine my life without my siblings, even though they annoy me sometimes. But for me, two children is enough! I saw how my mum's life was so limited because of all the children she had.

#### What were the pros and cons of the size of your family?

My parents spent a lot of time with me and I didn't have to share toys, food, money, etc. My family was quite poor, but there was just enough money for me to go to university. With more children, I don't think that would have been possible.

The downsides were that I spent a lot of time alone. If my parents were busy, I had to play on my own. It was really hard when we were on holiday. I saw other kids making new friends easily, but they were together with a brother or sister – it was much harder for me on my own.

I also think it made school more difficult sometimes. Because I <u>spent so much time</u> with just adults, I found a lot of my classmates really annoying. And I wasn't used to defending myself – I had no one to <u>fight</u> with at home – so I found conflicts at school hard to deal with.

#### How did the size of your family affect your life?

I'm happy being on my own and I'm pretty confident because I'm used to talking to new people. I also have a lot of self-belief and I think this is because I didn't have to <u>compete</u> with anyone as a kid. But this also means I expect to get what I want and I can be quite selfish and demanding.

It also affected my career. I'm a teacher and you need a university degree to do that. With siblings, that wouldn't have been possible for me because of the cost.

Would you like to have a large family instead?

Possibly, because kids in large families have always got play mates. But I think it's also really hectic and loud, and money is limited and that would affect opportunities ... so actually, my answer is probably 'no'.

5	My sister is really clever and I feel that I have to
	her and get better grades if I can

- 6 I like to \_\_\_\_\_ my grandpa and talk to him about his childhood. I \_\_\_\_\_ him all the time, especially about gardening he knows such a lot!
- 7 I had a lot of problems to \_\_\_\_\_ when I was a child. My parents split up and we had no money.

#### 7 Work in small groups. Discuss the guestions.

- **1** Which childhood do you think was better, Debbie's or Steve's? Why?
- 2 What do you think about the size of your family? Is it too big, too small or just right? Why?
- 3 Which of the following opinions do you agree with? Why?

'It's not a good idea to have a big family – it's bad for the environment.' 'It's not a good idea to have an only child. Children need brothers and sisters.'



# 1D Living with others

- ▶ **Speaking:** *Giving and responding to opinions*
- ▶ **Pronunciation:** *Intonation for giving and responding to opinions*
- ▶ Writing: An informal email, News and suggestions, Correcting mistakes \_\_\_\_\_

## **Speaking**

1 Work with a partner. Look at the photos. Would you prefer to live in A on your own or in B with lots of other people? Why?



- 2 Doos Listen to two friends, Neil and Jenny, talking about living with lots of other people. Are the sentences True or False? Correct the false ones.
  - 1 Neil thinks that living on your own is a great idea.
  - 2 Jenny thinks that there are problems with living with other people.
  - 3 Neil thinks that when lots of people live together, don't use as much energy per person.
  - 4 Neil doesn't believe that people argue when they live together.
  - 5 Jenny really enjoys living on her own and thinks it's the best option for young adults.
  - **6** Jenny changes her mind at the end of the conversation.



3 Complete the phrases in the *Key Language* box with the words in the box. Listen again and check.

agree <del>concerned</del> disagree guess mean point really right sure saying way see

KE	Y LANGUAGE Giving and responding to opinions
1	As far as I'm <u>concerned</u> , living together
2	I'm not so about that, Neil.
3	I know what you, but what about the bigger problems?
4	I believe that we've got to think about the environment.
5	I'm not sure I understand what you're
6	Iso, but what about the social side?
7	You're, that does happen,
8	From my of view, living with lots of other families
9	In what?
10	I what you mean, but
11	I totally I think you're missing the point, Jenny.
12	OK, well let's to disagree.

4 Work with a partner. Match the phrases in the *Key Language* box to the categories below.

Can you add any more phrases?

a	giving an opinion1
b	asking for more information or clarification
C	agreeing completely
d	agreeing partly
е	disagreeing
f	ending the discussion

5 Listen to the phrases in the *Key Language* box again. What do you notice about the intonation? Practise saying them with a partner.

## **9** YOUR TURN

- 6 Work with a partner. Student A turn to page 124. Student B turn to page 126.
- 7 Look at the statements below. Think about your own opinion do you agree or disagree? Work in groups of four and have two discussions. Use phrases from the Key Language box.

People who live alone for too long become selfish.

Old people should live with their families.



### Writing

1 Look at the advert. Would you like to live in this community? Why? / Why not?



### **Cherry Tree Farm Community**

We are a community of families living together on a beautiful farm in Devon, in the west of England.

We all work on the farm. Come and volunteer with us for a week's holiday. If you like it, come and live here!

2 Rita stayed on the farm for a week. Use the symbols to help you correct the underlined mistakes in her email.

sp = spelling ww = wrong word wo = word order gr = grammar t= tense p = punctuation ↑ = missing word

Ę		
ь		
	9	
н		

Subject: Holiday on a farm!

Hi Jack!

Guess what? I ¹stay on a farm at the moment.

I came ²in Devon a week ago and I'm volunteering here.

You'll never believe it, but I ³pick fruit for five
hours yesterday ⁴? And guess what? Tomorrow I'm going
to help with the sheep. I'm really looking forward ⁵↑ that.

It's great fun here. The best part is ⁶definately
meeting all the families that ʔlives here. I've met
so many lovely ⁶persons. But the worst thing is the
mornings – we have to get up so early! And the strangest
bit is probably the meals. They have meetings
at mealtimes and ⁶discuss they the farm, money and any
problems.

What's amazing about it is that it still feels like a holiday, even though it's hard work. You should come with me next time! Why don't you have a look at the farm website <sup>10</sup>. And how p about meeting for coffee when I get back, to talk <sup>11</sup>on it? ww

Rita xxx



3 Work with a partner. Complete the *Key Language* box with bold phrases from the email.

<b>KEY LANGUAGE</b> News	and suggestions
<b>Giving surprising news</b> You'll never believe it, but	Making suggestions You should
	<u></u>
<b>Talking about experiences</b> The best part is/was	
<u></u>	

4 Write sentences to give news or make suggestions. Use phrases from the *Key Language* box and add more information where possible.

Give surprising news

1	got a new job: Guess what? I've got a new job in finance!
2	saw an old friend:
Ta	lk about a party
3	good or amazing things:

- 4 bad things:
- **5** strange things:

Make suggestions

- 6 share a flat:
- 7 volunteer for a charity: \_\_\_\_\_\_

## 💋 YOUR TURN

- 5 Think about a holiday you had. Imagine you are there now and write an email to a friend.
  - Say what is surprising or interesting about it.
  - Talk about good and bad experiences.
  - Make suggestions.
- 6 Swap your email with a partner. Use the symbols in exercise 2 to mark any mistakes you think your partner has made.
- 7 Swap back and correct any mistakes your partner highlighted. Then discuss these questions.
  - 1 Did you find the symbols for showing and correcting mistakes useful?
  - 2 Which mistakes are easy to find? Which are difficult?