

CLICK ON



Student's Book

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Express Publishing



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READING	WRITING	LISTENING	SPEAKING
The Smart Way to Live (understanding text structure) Culture Clip: <i>A Traditional British Craft</i>	a letter of invitation to a friend an advertisement for a house	note taking; understanding attitude; specific information; True/False Intonation: in greetings	requesting services; reaching an agreement; greetings; introducing people; renting a house
Welcome to Mexico (multiple matching) Culture Clip: <i>Quebec, Winter Festival; Edinburgh Military Tattoo</i>	an article describing a place a promotional poster for your country an article describing a festival in your country	multiple choice; multiple matching Intonation: in short answers	buying a ticket; problem solving; making a hotel reservation; prioritising
Florence Nightingale: The Lady with the Lamp (multiple matching) extract from <i>Jane Eyre</i> by Charlotte Brontë	a narrative an article describing your country's national hero	multiple matching; True/False; Yes/No; Intonation: in echo questions	giving/responding to news; describing people; talking about recent experiences
Traditional Folk Medicine (multiple matching) Culture Clip: <i>The St John Ambulance Brigade</i>	an assessment report an article about a voluntary organisation in your country	identifying sounds; identifying speakers; multiple matching; Yes/No Intonation: in expressing emotions	expressing preferences; giving advice; making speculations; making decisions; guessing; describing symptoms
Birds in danger (gapped text) extract from <i>Moby Dick: Or the Whale</i> by Herman Melville	an article providing solutions to problems a poster about an endangered species	multiple matching; note taking; Yes/No Intonation: key word stress	asking for/expressing opinions; making suggestions
SDR-4X: King of the Dance Floor (gapped text) extract from <i>20,000 Leagues under the Sea</i> by Jules Verne	a letter of complaint an advertisement for a robot an inventor's biography	multiple matching; note-taking; True/False Intonation: stress in lists of adjectives	reporting problems; making complaints; reporting lost items
Markets around the World (multiple matching) Culture Clip: <i>A proud tradition</i>	a transactional letter applying for a job a short article describing national dress an article describing a market	multiple matching; multiple choice; True/ False Intonation: in questions	making a complaint; exchanging goods; buying things
A Change For the Better? (multiple choice) extract from: <i>Coral Island</i> by R M Ballantyne	a narrative descriptive article of a visit to a place a narrative	multiple matching; listening for specific information; True/False Intonation: compound nouns	giving instructions; saying "no" politely; making recommendations
Olympic Games: A Human Success Story (understanding gist) Culture Clip: A Magnificent Tribute to Sports & Entertainment	an opinion essay a sports day project a descriptive article about a stadium	note taking; multiple matching; selection from two answers; True/False Intonation: regrets	making invitations; making suggestions; booking a ticket; expressing opinions; decision making
Media Movers and Shakers (multiple matching) <i>My Shadow</i> by R L Stevenson	a short biography a proposal report	True/False; note taking; multiple choice; Yes/No Intonation: word stress	asking for information; giving advice; making suggestions; demanding explanations

At Home & Abroad

◆ Before you start...

How long have you been studying English?
Why do you learn English?
What career will you pursue?

◆ Listen, read and talk about...

There's no place like home

UNIT 1

- houses
- rooms, furniture & appliances
- daily routines



Module 1

Units 1-2

A rolling stone gathers no moss

UNIT 2

- travel and holidays
- weather
- holiday problem
- means of transport



◆ Learn how to ...

- describe your home
- talk about your daily routine
- rent a house
- greet people
- ask people for/give directions
- introduce people
- reach an agreement
- request services
- prioritise
- make a hotel reservation
- describe experiences
- buy a ticket
- make suggestions/agree-disagree

◆ Practise ...

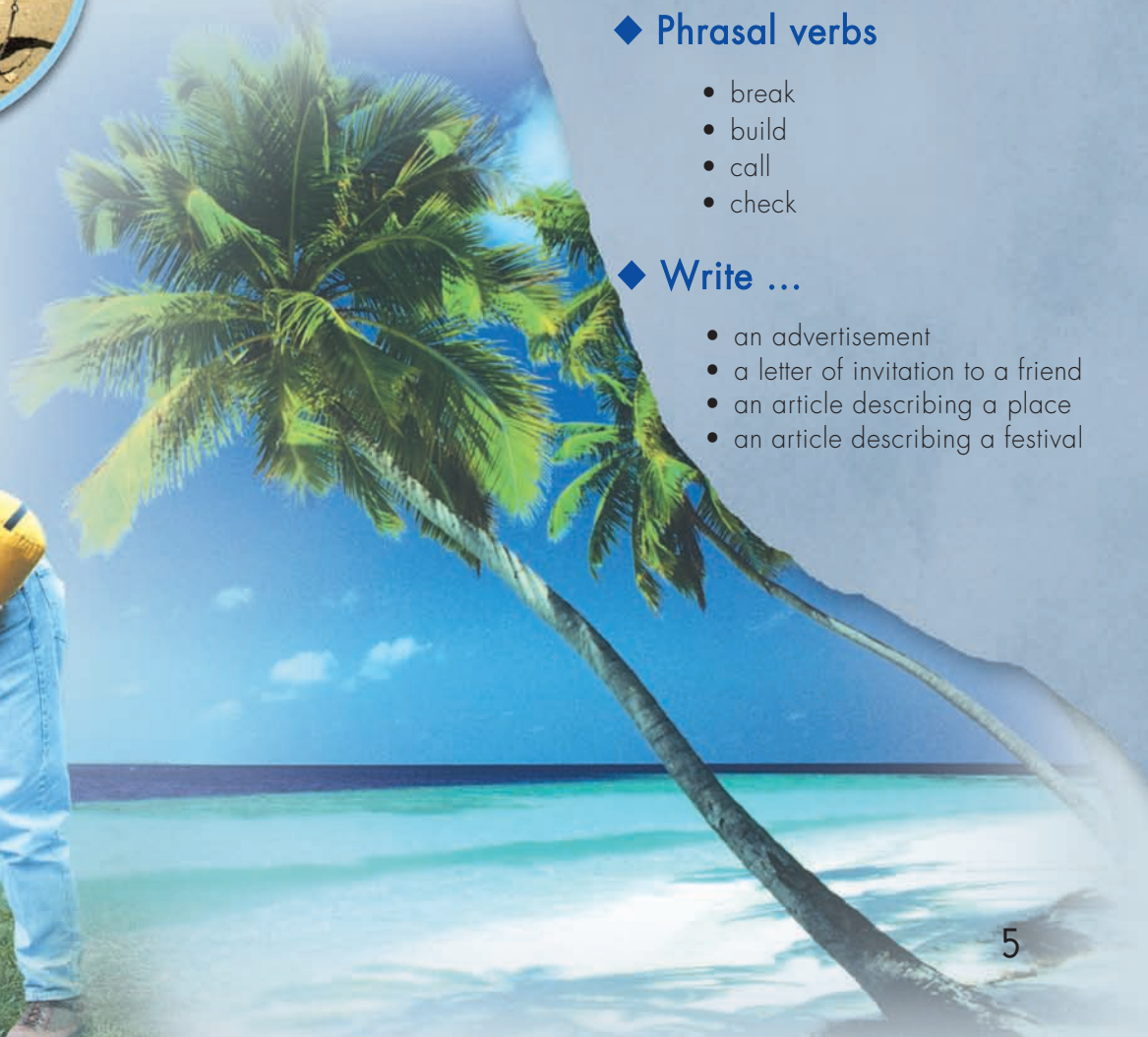
- present tenses
- adverbs of frequency
- stative verbs
- adverbs of time
- future tenses
- conditionals Type 0 & 1
- the definite article

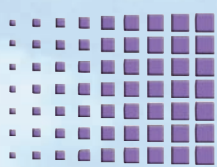
◆ Phrasal verbs

- break
- build
- call
- check

◆ Write ...

- an advertisement
- a letter of invitation to a friend
- an article describing a place
- an article describing a festival





1

There's no place like home

Lead-in

- 1 What does the title mean? How is it related to the pictures? Can you think of an alternative title?

- 2 a) Look at the pictures A to C and say as many words as possible related to 'houses'.

b) Use the prompts to describe each picture, then describe your house.

- A cottage – thatched roof – attic – front garden – chimney – in the countryside – by a river
 B terraced houses – by a beach – garage/ground floor – a flight of stairs – front door – two-storeyed – balcony
 C detached house – residential area – verandah – front garden – path – rake leaves – chat – neighbours – garden fence

Picture A shows a beautiful cottage with a thatched roof. It ...

c) What do you like/dislike most about your house? Do you have any problems with your house? Do you get on well with your neighbours? Why/Why not?



Listening and Reading

- 3 Listen and repeat, then close your books and try to remember as many sentences as possible.

- Could I have a word with you, please?
- What about?
- I'm terribly sorry.
- What do you suggest?
- Let's hope that's the end of it.
- What's the nature of the problem?
- We'll take care of it in no time.
- Which area did you have in mind?
- That sounds promising!

- 4 Listen and match the dialogues A to C to the situations. How are the speakers related?

- Dialogue A 1 renting a cottage
 Dialogue B 2 requesting services
 Dialogue C 3 complaining to a neighbour

- 5 Read the dialogues A to C and mark the sentences 1 to 5, T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Mrs Penn is annoyed.
 2 Mrs Keys is having problems with her plumbing.
 3 Mrs Keys' living room is flooded.
 4 Mr Adams wants to spend his holiday by the sea.
 5 Mr Adams has got a big family.

A Mrs Penn: Oh, Mrs Conway. Could I have a word with you, please?

Mrs Conway: Yes, of course. What about?

Mrs Penn: It's about your dog. He **keeps me up** all night with his barking. I haven't been able to sleep **properly** for days. It's really **disturbing** me.

Mrs Conway: I'm terribly sorry. I **realise** it's annoying, but he's only a puppy. I'm sure he'll grow out of it soon.

Mrs Penn: That's not good enough I'm afraid. Do you think you could do something about it?

Mrs Conway: What do you **suggest**?

Mrs Penn: Why don't you take him to **obedience classes**? Maybe that would stop his **racket**.

Mrs Conway: Yes, I'll try that. I am really sorry.

Mrs Penn: Well, alright then. Let's hope that's the end of it.

- B** John: Black and Sons, how can I help you?
- Mrs Keys: Hello. My name is Mrs Keys. I've got a **serious** problem with my roof.
- John: What's the nature of the problem?
- Mrs Keys: It **leaked** during the night and now there is a large **puddle** in the middle of my living room. I need the roof **repaired** **urgently**.
- John: I see. If you just give me your address, I'll send someone round **immediately**.
- Mrs Keys: It's 32, Brookside Lane.
- John: Alright then, Mrs Keys. Don't worry, we'll take care of it **in no time**.
- Mrs Keys: That would be wonderful, especially since the **weather forecast** is for more rain this weekend.

- C** Don: Good morning, Homefinders. Don speaking. How may I help you?
- Mr Adams: Good morning. I'm calling to **enquire** about renting a summer cottage for the month of August.
- Don: Right. Which area did you **have in mind**, sir?
- Mr Adams: Well, somewhere **quiet** by the sea.
- Don: I see. And how many bedrooms are you **looking for**?
- Mr Adams: Just one.
- Don: Alright, let me **see** what we have ... ah yes, we have a **lovely** cottage in Portsmouth.
- Mr Adams: How much is it?
- Don: It's £200 a week.
- Mr Adams: That sounds promising! Can you send me the **details**?
- Don: Of course.

6 a) Read the dialogues again and explain the words in bold, then use them to make up sentences.

b) Suggest synonyms for the highlighted words.

c) In pairs, read out the dialogues.

C



Vocabulary

• Houses

7 a) Use the words below to complete the table. What other words can you add?

- traditional • centrally located • spacious
- flat • family-sized • modern • farmhouse
- (semi) detached • average • on the coast
- terraced • roomy • village • in the suburbs
- residential area • town house • cottage

Style	traditional,
Type:	flat,
Location:	centrally located,
Size:	spacious,

Speaking

b) Use words from above, as well as your own ideas, to describe the house you/your friends live in, in the countryside or in the city.

*I live in a modern flat which is centrally located ...
My friend Mary lives in a traditional farmhouse in a small village.*

8 a) Match the words in the lists. Then put the features under the headings: Interior – Exterior.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| central | water |
| front | pool |
| air | staircase |
| fitted | kitchen |
| private | garage |
| double | glazing |
| swimming | heating |
| spiral | conditioning |
| two-car | garden |
| running | parking |

Interior: central heating,

Exterior:

b) Use the phrases to make up sentences using the words in the list, as in the example.

- as well as • besides • also • but • however

There's no central heating in our house, but there is a front garden.

9 Complete the advertisement with words from Ex. 8a.

Cape & Co.
ESTATE AGENT'S

FOR SALE

Spacious detached 4-bedroomed house in Cambridge. Luxurious lounge with fireplace, dining room, two bathrooms and modern, 1) kitchen, special features include a spiral 2) leading to 2nd floor. Also has central 3) Outside: two-car 4), front and rear 5) and a patio at the back. Contact Jane Atkins at 01223 37623.

• Project

Use the prompts to write an advertisement for the house in the picture.

- detached house • 2 bedrooms • fireplace
- garage • front garden • contact: Bob Horkins
- Tel: 07815086006 (mobile)
- Location: 21, Apple Street, Brighton



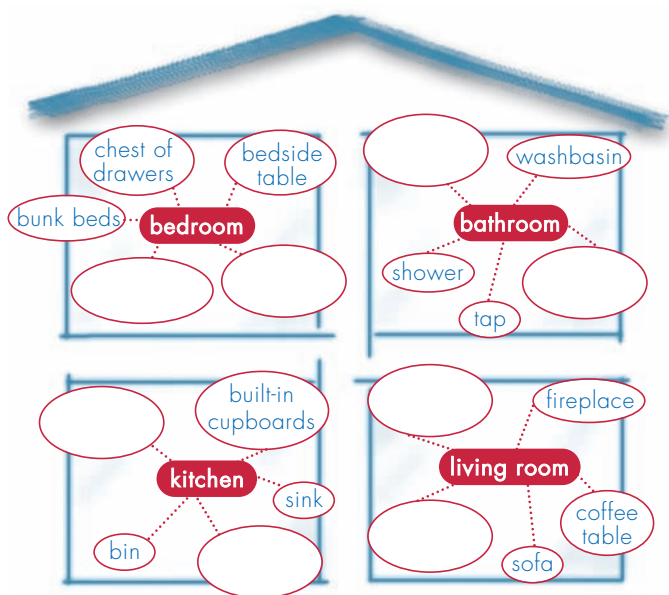
Listening

10 a) Listen and mark the statements T (true) or F (false).

- The flat has two bedrooms.
- The bedroom is close to the bathroom.
- There's a washing machine in the kitchen.
- The rent is £200 a month.
- The cleaner can clean the flat twice a week.

• Rooms, Furniture and Appliances

- 11** In pairs, think of two more words to complete the spidergrams. Use the words to describe the rooms in your house.



- 12** a) Which of these appliances do you use in your home? What other appliances do you have?



- b) Which three do you consider the most useful? Why?

• Daily Routines

- 13** Make up sentences about yourself using the verbs: *have, go, make or do*.

- a shower/a bath/breakfast
- the washing-up/the ironing/the shopping
- home/to school/to work/to bed
- lunch/the bed

I have a shower every morning.

- 14** Ask and answer, as in the example.

- wash/dishes • mop/floor • vacuum/carpets
- cook/lunch • tidy/bedroom • sweep/floor
- iron/clothes • dust/furniture • mow/lawn
- often • rarely • frequently • sometimes
- never • every

A: *How often do you wash the dishes?*

B: *I rarely wash the dishes. What about you?*

A: *I never wash them. I hate doing it.*

- 15** Use the prompts to ask and answer, as in the example.

- fireplace • glass table • armchair • carpet
- sofa • cushions • TV cabinet • lamp
- on • between • next to • in front of
- under • opposite



A: *Where is the fireplace?*

B: *It's between the door and the window.*

• Idioms and Fixed Phrases

- 16** Underline the correct word and then explain the phrases.

- John does nothing all day but watch soap operas. He's such a couch potato/tomato.
- When Alex realises that I have broken his new camera he will hit the floor/roof.
- My mother always says that too many cooks spoil the stew/broth.

• Game

A leader thinks of an action and mimes it in front of the class. Students, in teams, try to guess what he/she is doing. Each team can ask five questions. Choose another leader and continue the game.

Team A S1: *Are you washing something?*

Leader: *No, I'm not.*

Team B S1: *Are you mopping the floor?* etc

Grammar in Use

• Present Tenses

Grammar Reference

17 Identify the tenses in bold, then match them to their use.

- 1 ☐ The floor is shiny because she **has just waxed** it.
- 2 ☐ It **is getting** hotter and hotter every day.
- 3 ☐ My sister never **cleans** her room.
- 4 ☐ Snow **melts** in the spring.
- 5 ☐ We **are looking** for bedroom furniture at the moment.
- 6 ☐ We **are moving** house next week.
- 7 ☐ My father **has been gardening** since early this morning.
- 8 ☐ Football practice **starts** at 9 am.

- a law of nature
- b permanent state, repeated action
- c gradual development
- d fixed arrangement for the future
- e timetable
- f action which started in the past and continues up to the present with emphasis on duration
- g result/consequence of a past activity in the present
- h action happening at the time of speaking

18 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the **present simple, present continuous, present perfect, or present perfect continuous** tense.

- 1 Jade and Tom (have) a car boot sale next Saturday.
- 2 The removal company (come) at two o'clock tomorrow.
- 3 She's tired. She (clean) the house since morning.
- 4 The DIY Shop (not/usually/close) before 9 pm on weekdays.
- 5 John (not/come) in today. He (work) all night.
- 6 (you/hear)?
A property developer (build) some luxury flats on the waterfront.

Speaking

b) Say two things you: **do/don't do every day; are/aren't doing now; are doing tomorrow.**

I wake up early in the morning.

I don't go to school by bus.

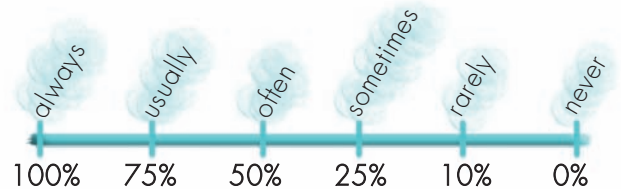
I'm ...

• Adverbs of Frequency

Grammar Reference

19 Use the prompts and the table to talk about the things you do/don't do at the weekend. You can add your own ideas.

- go out with friends • watch TV • do sports
- have swimming lessons • go shopping
- do the housework • surf the net
- do the washing up • visit relatives



I usually go out with friends at the weekend.

• Stative Verbs

Grammar Reference

20 a) Study the table.

The verbs **believe, forget, hate, know, like, love, need, prefer, realise, remember, seem, suppose, understand, want** do not normally have continuous tenses.

When the verbs **consider, appear, think, taste, see, look, smell, feel** and **have** have continuous tenses their meaning changes.

I see what you mean. (= understand)

I am seeing my dentist on Monday. (= am visiting)

b) Put the verbs in brackets into the **present simple or present continuous**.

- 1 A: I (look) for somebody to decorate my living room.
B: How about Gill?
- 2 A: Steve (consider) moving to the countryside soon.
B: Really? I (not/think) he should make any hasty decisions.
- 3 A: I (feel) tired.
B: Why don't you take a nap?
- 4 A: Why (you/taste) the sauce?
B: To see if it (need) some pepper.
- 5 A: Tom (seem) to be rather nervous.
B: Well, he (appear) in a new TV series, that's why.

Speaking

21 How has your life changed over the past 5-6 years? In pairs talk about yourself referring to your:

- appearance • lifestyle • activities • interests

In the past 5-6 years, I've gained weight.

22 Use the prompts to act out dialogues, as in the example.

- travel abroad • attend a concert
- stay in a caravan • try Chinese food
- sleep in a tent • fly on Concorde

A: Have you ever travelled abroad?

B: Yes, I have.

A: Really? When was that?

B: Two months ago. Have you ever attended a concert? etc

A: No, I haven't. etc

Adverbs of Time



Grammar Reference

23 Use the time adverbs in the box and the prompts below to talk about yourself, as in the example.

- already • still • every day • now • since
- next Friday • at the moment • yet • for
- every weekend • at present • tomorrow

- clean my room • wash the dishes
- walk the dog • do homework • go shopping
- go to the cinema • watch a video

I have already cleaned my room.

I still haven't washed the dishes.

24 Use the prompts and the **present perfect** or **present perfect continuous** to ask and answer, as in the example.

- know your best friend • use a PC
- learn English • live in this area

A: How long have you known your best friend?

B: I have known her for five years.

25 Use the prompts to act out dialogues, as in the example.

- 1 worn out – clean/house
- mop/floor (✓)
 - wash/dishes (✓)
 - iron/clothes (X)



A: You look worn out. What have you been doing?

B: I've been cleaning the house.

A: What have you done?

B: Well, I've already mopped the floor and washed the dishes, but I haven't ironed the clothes yet.



- 2 dirty – repair/bicycle
- replace/chain (✓)
 - clean/gears (✓)
 - check/tyres (X)

- 3 exhausted – paint/garage
- mix/paint (✓)
 - whitewash/walls (✓)
 - clean/brushes (X)



26 Circle the correct answer, as in the example.

1 I'm too tired to play tennis today, I boxes since morning.

- (A) have been packing B am packing
C have packed

2 She can't come. Her car down.

- A has broken B has been breaking C breaks

3 He can't answer the phone, he a shower.

- A has had B has C is having

4 Raoul is an excellent journalist. A top newspaper him an important job.

- A is offering B has offered C offers

5 I Fred is interested in opera.

- A am not thinking B don't think
C haven't thought

Grammar in Use

• Error Correction

- 27** Read the text below and look carefully at each line. If the line is correct put a tick (✓). If it has a word that should not be there write this word at the end of the line, as in the examples.



Read the title of the text in order to get an idea of what the text is about. Read the text once, then read it sentence by sentence. Look for mistakes with articles, prepositions, pronouns, auxiliary/modal verbs, comparative forms, etc. The extra words are **wrong**, not just unnecessary.

An Unusual Life

Trevor Baglis is being a true British eccentric. He is best known as an inventor, although he has had many unusual jobs. He trained as a structural engineer but he has also worked such as a circus performer as well as running his own business selling swimming pools. As one would be expect from an eccentric, Baglis' house is quite unusual. For the last thirty years he has been lived on Eel Pie Island, a sandbank in the River Thames and has an indoor swimming pool just inside of his front door. The invention that it made Baglis famous is the clockwork radio. He heard how hard it was for people in the South Africa to hear news and health warnings without have electricity. His solution to this problem was a very successful, with 120,000 of his radios were being made every month. He doesn't want to stop there however. His most latest idea is to set up a company which will help other inventors to get on their ideas into production.

- | | |
|----|-------|
| 0 | being |
| 00 | ✓ |
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• Key Word Transformations

- 28** Complete the second sentence using the word in bold. You can use two to five words including the word given. Do not change the word given.



Read the whole sentence then look at the key word. Try to work out what is being tested (passive, indirect speech, part of speech, etc). Complete the sentences without changing the word given. Check that you have written two to five words. Also check for spelling.

- It's the first time Sam has eaten French food.
never Sam before.
- A smell of gas has been coming from this room all week.
smelling This room all week.
- Shauna hasn't found a flat yet.
still Shauna a flat.
- It's more than a week since I spoke to Brian.
for I have a week.

- Tom is still fixing the roof.
finished Tom
.....
.....
the roof yet.
- It's the most spectacular film I've ever seen.
never I
.....
.....
a spectacular film before.

• Phrasal Verbs

- 29** a) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from the list, as in the example.

- break in(to) • build on
- build up • break down
- break off

- The thief **broke into** the shop and stole all the money from the till. (**enter by force**)
- Jane's fiancé the engagement right before the wedding. (**end**)
- Our computer system during the storm. (**stop working**)
- Kenny's savings have since he opened a bank account. (**increase gradually**)
- The new coach helped the team their skills. (**improve**)

b) Choose one of the phrasal verbs from the list and draw a picture about it. The class guesses the phrasal verb it illustrates.

Listening & Speaking

• Renting a House

- 30 a) Listen to a man talking to an estate agent on the telephone about a house he would like to rent and complete the sentences (1-7).



Read each sentence and think of what is missing. e.g. name, a number, etc. Listen and start filling in. You can write up to three words. Listen again and fill in the rest of the answers. Check what you have written.

Steve wants to live somewhere 1 .
 Steve is only interested in 2 .
 The estate agent has 3 and
 basement flats to offer.
 Steve does not want anything on
 4 .
 The rent must be between 5
 pounds per month.
 He wants a 6 flat.
 The flat must have a 7
 and central heating.

b) Imagine you are looking for a new home. Use the prompts below to talk to an estate agent about the house/flat.

- detached house • in the suburbs
- 4-bedroomed • £900 a month
- central heating • garage

A: Good morning is this Myers Estate Agent's?
 B: Yes, it is. How can I help you?

- 31 a) Compare and contrast the pictures.



Both pictures show ...; Picture A ... whereas Picture B ...;
 Picture A ... In addition, ...; Picture B, on the other hand, ...

b) In pairs, answer the questions.

- Which place would you like to live in? Why?
- How similar is your house to the ones in the pictures?

• Communication

- 32 a) Listen and match the exchanges 1-4 to where they take place.

Exchange 1	A café
Exchange 2	B house
Exchange 3	C university
Exchange 4	D office

b) Read the extracts from the conversations. Which are formal/informal?

Greetings

- 1 A: Hi!
 B: Oh hi, come on in. Like a coffee?
 2 A: Oh hi. Haven't seen you for ages. What've you been up to?
 B: Busy as usual. What about you?
 A: Me too. Join me for lunch?

Asking for directions

- 3 A: Could you tell me where Professor Shaw's office is, please?
 B: Yes, of course. It's on the fifth floor. Third door on the left.

Introductions

- 4 A: Hello, Mrs Smith. This is Steve Miller, from Head Office.
 B: Hello Mr Miller. Please come in. Pleased to meet you.
 C: Pleased to meet you too, Mrs Smith.

c) In pairs, use the prompts to start a conversation, then try to continue it for as long as you can.

- greet a friend and invite him to the cinema
- ask a passer-by for directions to the museum
- introduce a new secretary to the manager

• Intonation (in greetings)

- 33 a) Listen, then in pairs, read out the exchanges.

- 1 A: Good morning, class!
 B: Good morning, Miss Sharp!
 2 A: Hi there! How are you?
 B: Hi. I'm fine.
 3 A: Hello. Nice to see you again.
 B: Hello.

b) In pairs act out similar dialogues, using the prompts. Greet:

- your neighbour • an old friend • your boss

Listening & Reading

- 34 a) The house in the picture is a 'smart' house. In pairs, think of how a house can be 'smart'. Think about: household chores, shopping, entertainment.

A 'smart house' can clean itself.

- b) Listen and see if your guesses were correct. Listen again and mark the statements 1-5, T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The Steiner family consists of four members.
- 2 The 'smart house' is located in Zurich.
- 3 Outside the house looks ordinary.
- 4 The house does the shopping for the family.
- 5 The Futurelife house is not safe.

- 35 a) Read the newspaper article and choose from the sentences (A-H) the one that best fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

b) Read the text again and explain the words in bold, then use them to make up sentences.

c) Match the highlighted words to their synonyms below.

- chosen • regular • participate
- newest • through • just • sent
- whole • linked

d) Would you like to live in a 'smart house'? Why (not)?

TIP

Read the text through. Think of what information might be missing. Read the list of sentences. Start fitting the sentences into the gaps. Look for clues such as reference words (he, it, this, etc) or linking words before and after each gap. Check that the sentence fits grammatically and makes sense. Read the completed text to see if it makes sense.

The Smart Way to Live

A Swiss family of four have decided to **take part** in an experiment in order to test an innovative **high-tech house** so smart it can even do the shopping.

An **idyllic village** with old farmhouses and grazing cows may not seem like the typical setting for high-tech innovation, but in Hunenberg the lifestyle of the future is being **tested to the full**.

It is here, one hour's drive from Zurich, that a young family has spent a year living in Europe's first inhabited 'smart house', where the **latest** technology is being put to the test in a **fully automated** 'Internet home' known as Futurelife.

While the man of the house rests on a sofa enjoying the built-in massager, his newspaper is projected onto the wall via the Internet while an automatic lawn mower cuts the grass. **0 C**

Ursi Steiner and her husband Daniel were **selected** from 70 couples to live in the home with their two children. **1** The house looks after them so well it can even check their health by taking samples to test every time they use the bathroom and **warns them** if a trip to the doctor is advisable.

2 "We are testing the devices, discovering their weaknesses and making suggestions for improvements," says Daniel Steiner. "Whatever did not prove its worth, goes."

Ursi says: "The house looks like a **normal** house from the outside, which shows that you can have a normal life with top technology – and for me it's simply our home. **3**

All **household appliances** are **connected** to a server in the cellar by a wireless local area network. They can be operated by computers, mobile phones or **touch pads** from all around the house and practically anywhere in the world, as it is connected to the Internet 24 hours a day.

The technology means they never have to worry if they have left the oven on. They just get the house to check. **4** **Bar codes** of empty food packets are read in the bin and put on the shopping list which is **forwarded** to the nearest supermarket.

A few hours later, a courier arrives with the food, and if nobody is at home, the products are left in the 'Skybox' – a large-scale post box with special compartments for food products that need to be kept cool or frozen. The family receives a text on the



Vocabulary Practice

36 Fill in the correct words, then choose any five collocations to make up sentences.

- latest • normal • online • typical
- automatic • special • household
- idyllic

- 1 village
- 2 setting
- 3 technology
- 4 appliances
- 5 lawn mower
- 6 life
- 7 compartments
- 8 shopping

37 Fill in: *of, over, in, to, with*, then make up sentences using the phrases.

- 1 no time; 2 to have sth mind; 3 to take care sth; 4 to get sth; 5 to have a word sb; 6 to take part sth; 7 to put sth the test; 8 to be connected sth; 9 co-operation ; 10 to get rid sth

Follow-up

- List the main characteristics of the house, then talk about it. Would you like to live in such a place? Why/Why not?

• Project

Design your own 'smart' house for the class 'Technology & Home' competition.

• Game (Wordfields)

In teams, say words related to the following wordfields: *appliance - room - furniture*. Each correct answer gets one point. The team with the most points is the winner.

Wordfield: *appliance*

Team A S1: *kettle*

Team B S1: *fan etc*



mobile phone or an e-mail informing them that the shopping has been delivered.

"Lots of things are much simpler in this house than in my old home," says Ursi, "and I got used to it all really quickly, without reading **instruction booklets**. [5] And because of the Skybox, I don't need to rush home to pick up the shopping."

For her 12-year-old daughter Grace, the home is "**simply cool**", especially the television, which is watched cinema-style with Dolby sound **via** a projector in the ceiling that puts the images on the walls. The device can also play videos and can bring the newspaper into the living room over the Internet.

Security is another advantage. The front door, for example, is opened by a **fingerprint system**, and the **entire** house can be monitored, even from a distance, by mobile phone.

Ursi adds: "All the devices in the house, such as the washing machine in the cellar, let me know when they are finished if I want them to, whether I'm in the kitchen or upstairs in the office. I get the message on my mobile phone or computer."

The Futurelife house is owned and operated by Otto Beisheim Holding, in co-operation with another 60 partner firms that supply the devices, computers and software. [6]

Despite all the ultra-modern appliances, Ursi **admits** she misses one thing about her old home – the **open fire**.

- A Technology doesn't control our lives, we direct the technology in the house."
- B The devices in the house let me know when they are finished.
- C His wife, who is visiting a friend, makes a mobile phone call to the house to order the cooker to start heating up the evening meal.
- D The project is expected to run for three years with the technology being updated constantly.
- E It is a move they say they have not regretted.
- F And if shopping seems like too much of a chore, the house can do that too.
- G The project, **initiated** by Otto Beisheim, is designed to see how people live with and react to new technology.
- H With online shopping, for example, I don't just save time but can avoid the crowds.

Writing (a letter of invitation to a friend)

When we write a letter to a friend inviting them to an event e.g. a party, we usually write four paragraphs. We always start with **Dear** and our friend's first name.

In the **first paragraph**, we write our opening remarks and state the reason for writing, making reference to the place and date the event is taking place.

In the **second paragraph** we give further information about the event.

In the **third paragraph** we give directions explaining how our friend can reach the place. We start each main body paragraph with a topic sentence i.e. a sentence which summarises the paragraph.

In the **last paragraph** we write our closing remarks.

We end our letter with **Lots of love/Yours/etc** and our first name.

We normally use **present tenses** in such types of writing. We also use short forms, a variety of adjectives and chatty language.

• Analysing the Rubric

38 Read the rubric and underline the key words. Then answer the questions below.

You've decided to throw a housewarming party. Write a letter to a friend inviting him/her to your party. Give information about the party as well as directions on how to get there.

- 1 Who is going to read your letter?
- 2 What is the reason for writing?
- 3 What information do you need to include in your letter?

• Analysing a Model Text

39 Read the letter and fill in the gaps with the topic sentences A to D. There is an extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A Don't worry about catching the last bus home.
- B You are going to love our new home.
- C I guess you'll be coming by bus, so here are the directions from the bus terminal.
- D We decided to hold the party on a Saturday so that everybody can make it.

8th May, 2...

Dear Marcie,

Hi! How are you? I'm writing to invite you to our housewarming party on Saturday the 25th of June.

1 Most of our friends from our old neighbourhood are coming. We're going to have a barbecue, you know, burgers, chicken, salads, jacket potatoes that sort of thing. I'm sure it'll be great fun.

2 As soon as you come out of the terminal, go straight down Fulton Road until you reach the Forrester Library. Then turn left into Mitchell Street Walk past the Town Hall and the local market and then turn right into Harrow Road. Our house is the third on the right, the one with the tiled roof. You can't miss it!

3 We'd be more than happy to put you up for the night. Anyway, I hope you can make it. It would be lovely to see you again.

Lots of love,

Karen

40 Read the letter again and underline the correct word(s) in bold.

- 1 Marcie/Karen wrote the letter.
- 2 The letter is formal/informal.
- 3 The reason for writing is included in the opening/closing remarks.
- 4 The writer uses/doesn't use short forms.

• Opening/Closing Remarks

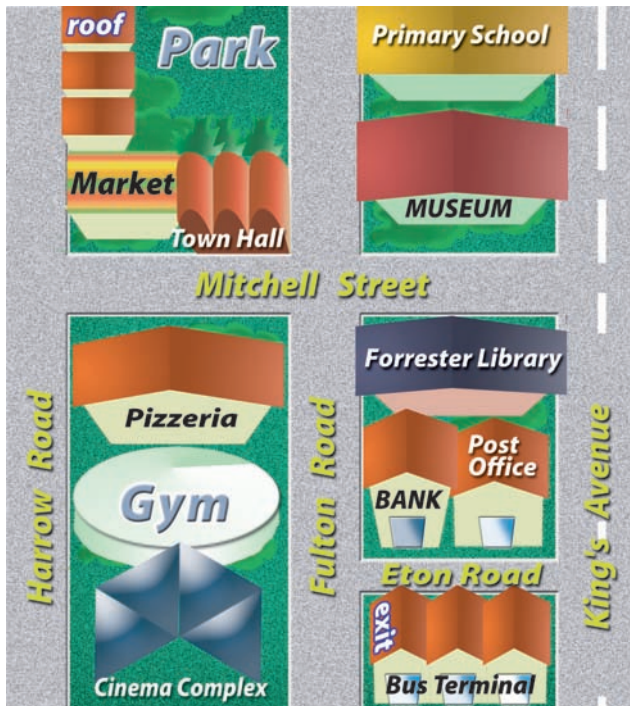
41 a) Read the sentences below. Which are opening remarks? Which are closing remarks? Which are formal? Which are informal?

- 1 We look forward to seeing you.
- 2 Hi. Just a quick note to tell you I'm having a party.
- 3 We cordially invite you to our annual summer party.
- 4 I can't wait to see you.

b) Which opening/closing remarks could you use to replace the ones used in the letter above?

• Giving Directions

- 42 a) Read the letter again, then look at the map and draw a line from the bus terminal to Karen's house.



- b) Use the phrases in the box to give directions to someone who is at the post office and wants to go to:

- the museum • the park • the market
- the cinema complex

- walk/go past • next to • near
- turn left/right into • opposite • straight
- on your left/right • go up/down/along/across

• Discuss & Write

- 43 Read the rubric and underline the key words. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Your sister is getting married. Write a letter to a friend inviting him/her to your sister's wedding reception. Give details about the event and directions on how to get to the hotel.

- 1 Who is going to read the letter?
- 2 Is it a formal or informal letter?
- 3 How many paragraphs should you include in the letter?
- 4 What opening and closing remarks can you use?

- 44 Which of the following sentences should you *not* include in the letter in Ex. 43. Tick (✓) giving reasons for your choice.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| a | <input type="checkbox"/> | We're having a great time. |
| b | <input type="checkbox"/> | The Crown Hotel is easy to find by car. |
| c | <input type="checkbox"/> | All our friends are coming and there will be about fifty people all together. |
| d | <input type="checkbox"/> | The house is rather cold in winter. |
| e | <input type="checkbox"/> | My sister is getting married on 12th June and we'd love you to come. |
| g | <input type="checkbox"/> | Go down Hampton Road and then turn left into Maple Street. The Crown Hotel is at the end of the street. |
| h | <input type="checkbox"/> | We are going to have a big buffet and a DJ. |
| i | <input type="checkbox"/> | Let me know if you'd like me to book you a room. |

- 45 a) Use your answers from Exs. 43 and 44 to answer the questions in the plan.

Plan

Dear (your friend's first name,)

Introduction

(Para 1) *What is the reason for writing? Where and when is the event taking place?*

Main Body

(Para 2) *What type of event is it? Who's coming? What preparations are you making? What else is there to say?*

(Para 3) *How can your friend get there? Give directions.*

Conclusion

(Para 4) *What can you say in the closing remarks?*

*Yours/Lots of love/Best wishes,
(your first name)*

- b) Use your answers from Ex. 45a to write your letter of invitation. You can use the letter in Ex. 39 as a model.

- 46 Read the sentences. What do they mean?

What's in a word?

- If there is room in your heart, there is room in your house.
- The sun at home warms better.
- Home, sweet home.

Culture clip

47 a) Look at the pictures.

- What do these houses have in common?
- What do you think they are made of: concrete, bricks, mud, wood, or stone?
- What are the houses in your country usually made of?



b) Talk about the pictures using the words below.

- farmhouse • countryside • garden • village
- thatched roof • grass • cottage • chimneys

48 Read the article about a traditional British craft and mark the sentences 1-6, T (true) or F (false). Then explain the words in bold.

- 1 All houses in Britain have thatched roofs.
- 2 Thatching is an old craft.
- 3 In the past the same materials were used to make roofs.
- 4 People in England used thatch because it could be easily found.
- 5 The introduction of the railway system meant thatching became more popular.
- 6 Thatching is still practised nowadays.

Thatching: A Traditional British Craft

Thatching, which is the use of **straw**, **reeds** or grasses to make a roof for a building, **goes back to** the **Bronze Age**. In Britain especially, thatched cottages and farmhouses were a common sight in **rural** areas for more than a millennium. Thatch was used because it was cheap and **lightweight**. Houses were not built to take a lot of weight and so a thatched roof was the best **option**.

The materials used **varied** from region to region according to what was available in the area. For example, in areas such as the south of England where wheat was grown, wheat straw was used. The wheat had to be **threshed** and the **grain** removed and then it was **trimmed**, **combed** and cut before it was used for the roof. A straw roof would last for about twenty years. In other areas, such as East Anglia and Norfolk, sturdy reeds were used. Reeds took less preparation and these roofs **lasted** for a lot longer, about sixty or seventy years. Over the years thatching became a specialised trade performed by **skilled** craftsmen who developed a variety of individual styles. Many craftsmen would finish off the roof with an **ornament** such as a bird or a 'dolly' made from straw.

Thatched houses were at their most popular in the late 18th century and were the subject of many famous paintings at that time. However, the craft started to **decline** when Britain entered the **industrial era**. Modern building techniques and the growing railway network made other materials more available. Nevertheless, owners today **recognise** the value of keeping their cottages thatched. Modern thatch is fire retardant and wire netting can be used to protect it from birds and **rodents**. So, a thatched roof is much more than just a roof; it is a traditional, picturesque and eco-friendly way to cover your house.

Speaking

49 Make notes about the *history of thatching*, the *materials used* and *why it declined*. Then use your notes to talk about this craft.

• Project

Collect or draw pictures of various types of houses in your country – traditional and modern – and prepare a poster for your class. Write a short description of each house. Write: *type – location – materials used*.

Revision & Extension

- 50 a) Look at the picture and, in pairs, discuss it, as in the example. Then, describe the picture.



- A: Where do you think the picture was taken?
 B: In the garden.
 A: What can you see in the picture?
 B: I can see ...
 A: What was the woman doing before?
 B: Well, I ...
 A: Do you do the gardening at home?
 B: I usually ...

b) In pairs, discuss which household chores you like/don't like doing.

c) Look at the picture and, in pairs, act out a similar dialogue. Then, describe the picture.



- 51 a) Listen and number the sounds in the order you hear them.

dripping tap breaking window
 squeaking door falling roof tiles

b) Match the problems to the repairman.

- plumber • carpenter • roof tiler • glazier

• Requesting Services

- 52 a) Match the exchanges.

- | A | B |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Smith and Sons. How can I help you? | a Well, it's blocked. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Hello, Mrs Green, what can I do for you? | b Hello, my name is Mrs Green. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> What exactly is the problem? | c 36, Deepdale Avenue. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> What's your address, please? | d I've got a problem with my drain. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> I'll send someone round immediately. | e Thank you, that would be great. |

b) Act out similar dialogues for the problems in Ex. 51.

- 53 Complete the table, then use the prompts to make up sentences, as in the example.

PURPOSE	PLACE
• store things	attic
•	living room
• sleep/study
•	dining room
•	balcony
• cook

We normally store things in the attic.

- 54 What do you do in the places listed: live, work or both?

- castle • lighthouse • hospital • skyscraper
- art gallery • factory • windmill • caravan

You can live and work in a castle.

- Speaking: reaching an agreement

- 55 Ann has moved into a new flat. She needs to buy some furniture and appliances, but she only has £400 to spend. Look at the visual prompts and, in pairs, discuss what she can buy. Try to reach an agreement.



A: I think Ann should buy a TV because it is a good form of entertainment.

B: Yes, I agree. I think she should also buy an armchair to sit in and relax in front of the TV. etc