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Access



4
Student's Book



Express Publishing

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Module

1

Communication

◆ What's in this module?

- gestures
- body language
- how to socialise in the UK
- how to avoid conflict
- present simple/present continuous
- -ing form □ to-infinitive
- short messages


Which of the pictures can you find in Module 1?

◆ Find the page numbers for

- a poem ☐
- notes ☐
- cartoons ☐

Vocabulary

● Body language

- ◆  **Listen and repeat.**
What are these phrases in your language?

How do you think the people in pictures 1-10 feel? Choose from the list.
Make sentences, as in the example.

- nervous • angry • surprised • impatient • bored • unsure • worried
- confused • pleased • tired • offended • embarrassed • shy • happy

► *The girl in picture 1 is yawning. She seems to be tired. // I think she is tired.*

1 yawn

2 smile

4 clench your fist

3 blush

6 hug

8 scratch your head

5 bite your nails

7 raise eyebrow(s)

9 frown

10 shake hands

World gestures

Reading & Listening

1 Do gestures suggest the same feelings all around the world?

Listen and read to find out. Label the pictures with phrases from the text.

Body talk

Are you going on holiday abroad this year? Are you thinking about learning a few phrases to get by? Well, you should learn a little about gestures too, because what you say with your head and hands at home can mean something completely different in another country. Imagine this:

- You're hugging your friend in the street in Tokyo when you see a Japanese person smiling and you smile back. Did you know that the Japanese may smile when they are angry or confused and that kissing or hugging in public is unacceptable in Japan?
- You are in China and your friend is introducing you to her father. He stands opposite you, holding his right hand in a fist against his left palm and nodding slightly. You feel nervous. Have you done something wrong? A clenched fist almost always suggests anger. Well, in China this gesture is a polite way to greet someone.

- You are in Thailand. You're sitting on a bus with the soles of your shoes showing. Whoops! Be careful. This is insulting.
- You're invited to a family meal in Greece. You're deep in conversation with your friend and you nod your head to show you agree, as all English people do. However, he looks confused and a little surprised. That's because in Greece people nod their head to say 'no' while the English shake their head to say exactly the same thing!

The world of gestures can be very confusing. A harmless gesture in one country can be a terrible insult in another. So when you are abroad, be very aware of what you are saying with your body!



2 a) Read again and complete the sentences.

- A Japanese person can be insulted if
- To greet someone in China,
- If a Thai sees the soles of your shoes showing, he'll be
- If a Greek nods his head, he
- While travelling abroad we should be careful how

b) Explain the underlined words. Then make sentences using them.

c) Demonstrate gestures from your country. Explain what they mean.

Grammar

see
p. 133

● Present simple □ present continuous

3 Study the table. Find examples in the text on p. 10.

We use the **present simple**

- for habits/routines. *He walks to work.*
- for timetables. *The train arrives at 7:00 pm.*

We use the **present continuous**

- for actions happening now or around the time of speaking. *They are watching TV now.*
- for fixed future arrangements. *We're having a party this Sunday.*
- for annoying actions. *He's always biting his nails.*

Some verbs do not have continuous tenses because they describe a state not an action (*like, hate, believe*, etc). *He likes tennis.* Some verbs can have continuous tenses but with a difference in meaning. *I think he's lying.* (= believe) *I'm thinking of going out.* (= considering)

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the **present simple** or the **present continuous**.BODY
language

The postman 1) (**come**) every day at 8 am and 2) (**deliver**) the post. Normally, you 3) (**not pay**) much attention. Today, though, your palms 4) (**sweat**), your heart 5) (**race**) and you have butterflies in your stomach. Today you 6) (**wait**) for your exam results. When we 7) (**be**) in a stressful situation our bodies react. Even if we 8) (**try**) to hide our feelings on the inside, our bodies show them on the outside. The same is true for happy, sad or frustrating situations. Let's say you open your results and they are fantastic. Now, you 9) (**smile**), your eyes are wide open and your cheeks are red. You are happy because you know you 10) (**go**) to college in September and your body can't hide it.

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Compare with a partner.

- A: When (Tim and Lyn/come) back from their holiday?
B: School (start) on the 15th, so a week before that.
- A: What time (he/finish) work?
B: He (leave) at 7:00 but today he (work) overtime.
- A: (you/drive)?
B: I (learn). I (take) lessons at the moment.
- A: Oh no! I (not/know) where my keys are.
B: Not again. You (always/lose) them.
- A: Sue (look) for a new flat at the moment.
B: Yes, she (see) one this afternoon.

6 Use the notes to act out short exchanges.

bus leaves 5:00 meet at station 4:30	concert starts 9:30 leave house 8:00
film starts 8:00 meet outside cinema 7:45	ballet lesson finishes 6:00 pick you up 6:15

- A: *What time does the bus leave?*
B: *It leaves at 5:00, so we're meeting at the station at 4:30.*

7 Work in pairs. Tell your partner: **one thing that is happening now, one thing you usually do, one thing you are doing tomorrow, one thing that annoys you, a fact about you.**

● Prepositions

8 Choose the correct preposition. Check in the Word List. Complete the sentences about people you know.

- is very popular to/with his/her
- is jealous of/with other people's
- is very fond at/of
- is good for/at
- is patient of/with

9 ICT What does your body say in different cultures? Collect information, then present it to the class.

Visit the website:

<http://changingminds.org>

Click on: Body Language

Getting to know you

Reading & Listening

- 1 What does the title of the text mean? How would you start a conversation with someone you don't know? Read and check.

Breaking the ice

It's that time of year again and you're back at school. The new girl in your class seems very interesting and you would like to get to know her better. Unfortunately, what usually happens whenever the **opportunity** to talk to someone comes up, is that you can't think of anything to say. Your palms **sweat**, you **blush**, and you look away.

Whether you are starting a new school, going to a party where you don't know anyone or want to **approach** a person you **fancy**, you often need to break the ice in order to start a friendly conversation. Breaking the ice means saying or doing something to stop feeling **shy** or uncomfortable around someone you don't know very well. The reason you feel this way is that you don't know how the other person will **react**. Don't let it **get** you **down**, though.

You shouldn't worry. Almost everyone feels uncomfortable when they meet someone for the first time. If you feel this way, the following tips can help you out.

☺ **Smile:** When you smile, people think you are friendly and easy to talk to. They are also very likely to smile back and help you feel more comfortable about starting a conversation.

☺ **Be positive:** Everybody likes being around happy people. Try to always look on the **bright** side of life and to see something positive even in negative situations. People will enjoy your positive energy and **benefit** from it. Also, be confident. If you like yourself, others will probably like you too.

☺ **Be a good listener:** **Develop** listening **skills**. Don't **take over** the conversation and don't just talk about yourself. Ask other people questions about themselves too. This way they'll know you're interested in them.

☺ **Be sociable:** Don't **avoid** being around new people just because you feel uncomfortable. If you face a situation again and again, you'll get used to it. It's not easy, but it's worth it. After all, the other person may want to talk to you as well – but may be too shy to break the ice!



- 2 Read and listen to the text and mark the sentences (1-6), T (true) or F (false). Correct the false sentences. Explain the words in bold.

- 1 Breaking the ice means saying or doing something to start feeling relaxed with a new person.
- 2 People feel uncomfortable when meeting someone new because they cannot predict their reactions.
- 3 When you meet someone for the first time, it's better to look serious.
- 4 Confident people have positive feelings.
- 5 When you start a conversation, talk a lot about yourself.
- 6 If you feel uncomfortable meeting new people, you should avoid it.

Learning to learn

Reading effectively

The author's purpose is the reason for writing the text. This could be to entertain, persuade, inform, advise, narrate or describe. Recognising the author's purpose will help you understand the content of the text better.

- 3 **THINK!** What is the author's purpose?

- 4 **THINK!** Think of some tips which can help you socialise. Tell your partner.

Vocabulary

• Character adjectives

5 Check the words below in the Word List. Use them to complete the gaps.

- sociable • selfish • shy • sensitive
- stubborn • honest • optimistic
- reliable • patient

- 1 Tony's He always looks on the bright side of life.
- 2 Fred's His feelings get hurt very often.
- 3 Claire's She doesn't get angry or upset in annoying situations.
- 4 Ann's She always does what she says she will do.
- 5 Sue's She is unwilling to change her mind about things.
- 6 Tom's He doesn't care about other people's feelings.
- 7 Bill's He doesn't feel comfortable meeting new people.
- 8 Mary's She always tells the truth.
- 9 Jim's He likes meeting people.

Listening

6 Listen to three people talking about themselves. What is each person like? Match the people to the adjectives in Ex. 5 that best describe each.

1 Ann

2 Sue

3 Billy

• Word formation

7 a) Read the table. Find examples in Ex. 5.

Forming adjectives

- noun + -ful (*use* □ *useful*), -al (*magic* □ *magical*), -ic (*optimism* □ *optimistic*), -ish (*child* □ *childish*), -less (*help* □ *helpless*), -ly (*friend* □ *friendly*), -ous (*fury* □ *furious*), -able (*comfort* □ *comfortable*)
- verb + -able (*rely* □ *reliable*), -ed (*bore* □ *bored*), -ing (*bore* □ *boring*), -ible (*sense* □ *sensible*), -ive (*act* □ *active*)

b) Check these words in the Word List. Form adjectives. Use them in sentences.

- imagine • talent • cheer
- responsibility • friend • courage
- interest • ambition • mystery

► *My sister is imaginative. She can always tell a good story.*

Grammar

see
p. 134

• -ing form/to-infinitive

8 Read the rules and the examples. Find examples in the text on p. 12.

We use -ing form

- as the subject of a sentence. *Starting a conversation is not easy.*
- after *like, love, enjoy, don't mind, dislike, hate*. *He likes meeting new people.*
- after *avoid, appreciate, consider, continue, deny, fancy, go* (+ activities), *imagine, miss, save, suggest, practise, prevent, spend/waste* (time/money) on ... *Do you fancy playing tennis?*
- after prepositions. *How about eating out?*

We use to -infinitive

- to express purpose. *He went out to buy a magazine.*
- after *would like, would prefer, would love*. *I'd like to eat out tonight.*
- after *too/enough*. *It's too difficult to talk to her.*
- after *ask, decide, explain, want, hope, expect, promise, refuse* etc. *He wants to travel abroad.*

BUT *make, let, modals* use the infinitive without to. *He can't see you now.*

9 Write sentences about you and your friends.

like
hate
would love
not mind
hope
too shy
want

get to know (sb) better
go to parties
meet new people
start a conversation
take up a hobby
be around happy people
make a phone call
be around new people
talk about (myself)

► *I like going to parties.*

Writing

• Short messages

1



Read the short messages

A and B. Which of these situations does each refer to?

- 1 Someone has had a baby.
- 2 Someone wants to show that they are grateful.
- 3 Someone is getting married.
- 4 It's someone's birthday.
- 5 Someone is sorry about something.
- 6 Someone is going on holiday.
- 7 Someone is in hospital.
- 8 Someone is leaving school.

2

Read the theory box. Find examples in the messages.

Learning to learn

Informal style

- short opening and closing remarks (*Hi Sue, Love, Ann*)
- abbreviations (*I'm*)
- colloquialisms, phrasal verbs, idioms and everyday language (*What's up?*)
- the imperative (*Do come*)
- informal linkers (*and, so*)
- omission of subject pronouns (*Hope to see you soon* instead of *I hope to see you soon.*)

• Phrasal verbs (come)

3

Choose the correct particle. Check in the Word List.

- 1 Come **by/up** any time for tea.
- 2 Can you come **down/up** with an answer to this problem?
- 3 His new book is coming **up/out** next May.

A

Dear Tony,

Happy Birthday! I hope you have a wonderful day and that you'll have a great time at your party. I'm very sad that I won't be there to celebrate with you on this special day. I hope you like the present that I sent you. Enjoy yourself!

Yours,

Amber



B

Hi Neil,

Hope you are well. I thought I'd just drop you a line to thank you for everything you did to make my stay in London a memorable one. You were an absolutely wonderful host and I enjoyed every minute of my holiday. Special thanks for taking the time to show me around. You were great! Remember, you're always welcome to come and visit me.

Thanks a million,

Greg



4



Complete the sentences with the words in the list. Which sentences would you find in a short message to someone who: *is moving to another place? had an accident? got his/her degree? is celebrating his/her birthday? has a family problem?*

• thoughts • proud • luck • day • recovery

- 1 I'm so sorry. Please know you are in my
- 2 Get well soon! Wishing you a speedy
- 3 Congratulations on your success. We're all of you.
- 4 Goodbye and good The school won't be the same without you.
- 5 Have a great full of surprises and fun.

Writing (a short message)

5

Portfolio: A friend of yours has won a scholarship to study at a summer school. Write a short message to congratulate your friend. Use messages A & B as models (30-40 words).

Socialising in the UK

- 1 Read the title of the text and the headings under the pictures. What do you think people in the UK do in these situations? Listen and read to find out.

Social Etiquette in the UK

The British are famous for their language, sense of humour and, of course, politeness. So, when you are in the UK, make sure you **respect** social etiquette in the following situations:

British people are quite reserved when greeting one another. A handshake is the most common form of greeting when you meet someone for the first time. It is only when you greet close friends or relatives that you would **kiss** them **on the cheek** or **give them a hug**. The British may also call you by many different 'affectionate' names, such as *dear*, *chuck*, *mate*, *gov*, *son* or *love*. Do not be **offended**, this is quite normal.

The British like their privacy, so not all topics are safe for **small talk**. Avoid asking

people about their age, religion, politics, **marital status**, weight or how much they earn. Instead, **acceptable** small talk topics are family, films, television, sport, studies, food, hobbies and of course, the weather!

When you visit people at home, make sure you are on time. It's also nice to take a gift for your **hosts**, such as a bunch of flowers or a box of chocolates. A British person might say 'come and see me soon' or 'drop in any time'. However, you must always phone before you visit someone.



Making small talk



Greeting people



Visiting people at home

- 2 Read the text and answer the questions.

- How do the British greet someone for the first time?
- How do they greet friends and relatives?
- What is a good way to start a conversation with a British person?
- What should you do when you visit a British person?
- What topics should you avoid when you have a casual conversation with British people?

- 3 Explain the words/phrases in bold. Use some to complete the sentences.

- You mustn't be rude to your teachers. You should them.
- Lucy said goodnight to her parents, and then went to bed.
- Being impolite to others is not behaviour.
- Apart from the, he didn't know anyone at the party.
- She kissed her daughter before she left for work.

Project

- 4 **Portfolio:** Answer the questions in Ex. 2 again but this time about your country. Use your answers to write a short article for an international school magazine about social etiquette in your country.

Are you new here?

• Giving personal information

1 Listen and repeat. Say the sentences in your language.

• What's your name? • Where are you from?

• Is your sister single/married? • Are you new here?

• Have you got any brothers or sisters?

• How old are you?

2 Read the dialogue and mark the sentences (1-3) T (true) or F (false). Listen and check. In pairs, read out the dialogue.

- 1 Mary is new to the neighbourhood.
 2 Mary has got a brother.
 3 Mary and Harry are both 16.

Harry: Hello, my name's Harry.

Mary: Hi! I'm Mary. Mary Newton.

Harry: Nice to meet you. Are you new here?

Mary: Yes. We moved in next door last Monday.

Harry: Really? Welcome to the neighbourhood, then.

Mary: Thanks. What's your name? I didn't catch it.

Harry: I'm Harry.

Mary: Have you got any brothers or sisters?

Harry: One sister. And you?

Mary: I'm an only child.

Harry: I see. How old are you?


Mary: I turn sixteen next May.

Harry: That makes us the same age.

Mary: Great! Maybe we'll be in the same class together at school.

Harry: Yes, I hope so.

Mary: OK. See you later.

3  **Portfolio:** Work in pairs. Imagine you are at a summer camp. Use questions from Ex. 1 to find out about your partner. Record yourselves.



Intonation

4 Read the box. Then listen and choose the adjective that best describes each speaker's attitude. Is their intonation rising or falling?

Learning to learn

Expressing feelings

Your intonation is the way your voice rises and falls as you speak. Your intonation shows your feelings, i.e. interest, disbelief, sarcasm, enthusiasm etc.

Really? ☒ interest Really? ☒ disbelief

1 Excuse me!

- a ☐ annoyed ☐ polite
 b ☐ annoyed ☐ polite

2 What's up?

- a ☐ friendly ☐ aggressive
 b ☐ friendly ☐ aggressive

3 Is this seat taken?

- a ☐ suspicious ☐ polite
 b ☐ suspicious ☐ polite

4 Who did it?

- a ☐ annoyed ☐ polite
 b ☐ annoyed ☐ polite

* Personal, Social & Health Education

Eve Merriam
(US poet)

Losing friends is about as easy as making friends if you don't know how to deal with anger and conflict¹. Conflict is part of everyone's life. It will **show up** at school, at work and at home. It's OK to feel angry, **frustrated**, **annoyed**, disappointed or sad. These feelings are natural, but it's how you deal with them that makes the difference. Some people scream, shout, swear², call people names, try to get back at or even hit the person who has hurt them. Others do their best to keep away from disagreements but very few deal with conflict successfully.

Resolving conflict is a step by step **process**. Before you start discussing the problem, cool off, count to 10, take a deep breath and imagine a relaxing place. Then, say what's really bothering you, but watch how you express yourself. Don't **blame** or accuse. Share how you feel by using "I" statements. For example, don't say "You are always **bossing me around**," but "I feel frustrated because you don't pay attention to what I think."

You want people to hear your opinion so make sure you practise what you preach³. Listen carefully to the other person and accept that he or she might see the problem in a different way. Be **flexible** and open-minded, willing to apologise, forgive and move on.


¹ serious disagreement ² use bad language ³ give strong advice


- 1 How can someone lose a friend?
- 2 Where might you come into conflict with people?
- 3 How can people deal with conflict? Name three ways.
- 4 What should you do before beginning to resolve a conflict?

4 **THINK!** Change the following 'you' statements into 'I feel + adjective' statements. Use the following words:

- sad
- angry
- disappointed
- bad

- 1 You never want to hang out with me any more!
▶ *I feel bad because we don't hang out any more.*
- 2 You are always lying to me.
- 3 You always get your own way!
- 4 You never listen to me!

5  How do you deal with arguments? What's the best way to handle such situations? Discuss in pairs.

6  **Project:** Work in pairs. Find the opposites of the words below and write a poem similar to the one in Ex. 1. Read the poem aloud.

- Sad • Bad • Go • Slow • Don't • Won't
• Cold • Old • Night • Light

1

Self Check

- 1 Fill in: *clenched, sociable, selfish, biting, patient, reliable, stubborn, blushes, nervous, optimistic.*
- He was so angry he his fists tightly.
 - She likes making new friends. She's very ...
 - people always look on the bright side of life.
 - She doesn't get angry easily. She's very
 - He is very He won't let you down.
 - Stop your nails.
 - A person doesn't care about other people's feelings.
 - Jane is shy. She when strangers talk to her.
 - He always feels before his exams.
 - Listen to me! Don't be so
- (Points: $\frac{10 \times 3}{30}$)

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

- I (take) the dog for a walk every day after school.
 - Jade (look) for a job at the moment.
 - This cake (taste) delicious.
 - The film (start) at 6:00.
 - George (cook) dinner now.
 - Ann (not/like) going to the theatre.
 - We (have) a party this Sunday.
 - Fred (work) for us now.
- (Points: $\frac{8 \times 2}{16}$)

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the *-ing* form or *to-infinitive*.

- He wants (travel) abroad.
 - She is too shy (talk) to people.
 - I like (be) around happy people.
 - I'd like (meet) your friends.
 - Do you fancy (go) out tonight?
 - He may (call) later.
 - They are thinking of (move) house.
 - I don't mind (stay) in tonight.
- (Points: $\frac{8 \times 2}{16}$)

4 Fill in: *with, out, by, of, at, up with.*

- She's good maths.
 - He came some new ideas.
 - Don't be jealous Tom.
 - The novel came last April.
 - He's patient his students.
 - Ann will come after work to help us.
- (Points: $\frac{6 \times 3}{18}$)

5 Match the sentences to form exchanges.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Thank you very much. | a No, please sit down. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Is this seat taken? | b That's very kind of you. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> I'm afraid I have to go. | c Don't mention it. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Make yourself at home. | d Indeed it is. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> What a nice day! | e Well, thank you for coming. |
- (Points: $\frac{5 \times 4}{20}$)
(My score: $\frac{100}{100}$)

Now I Can ...

- exchange personal information
- talk and write about body language & feelings
- talk and write about conflicts & disagreements
- write a poem based on opposites
- write a short message
- write a short article about social etiquette in my country
- understand the author's purpose

... in English

6 **THINK!** Read the joke. What do you expect the answer to be?

