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## UNIT 2 How are you?



## WORD BUILDING

### Vocabulary: character words

[Complete the dialogue with the words you hear.]

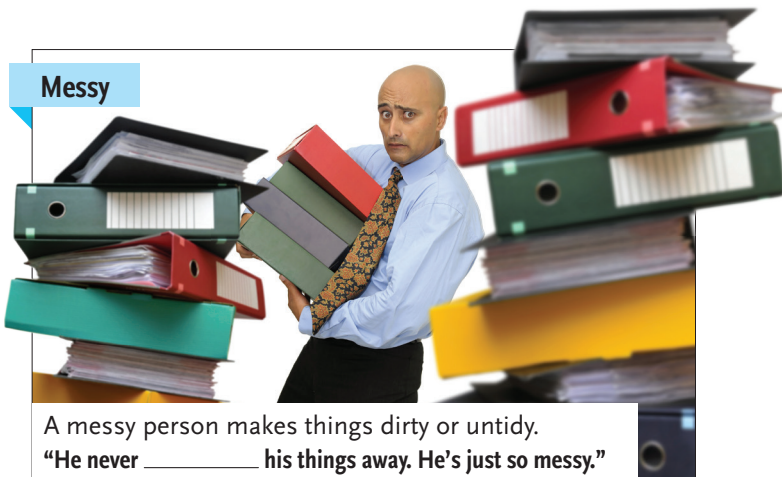
#### Honest



If you describe someone as "honest", you mean that they always tell the truth and never lie.

"She's \_\_\_\_\_ honest."

#### Messy



A messy person makes things dirty or untidy.

"He never \_\_\_\_\_ his things away. He's just so messy."

#### Clever / smart



Someone who is "clever" or "smart" is intelligent.

"She's really clever. I could \_\_\_\_\_ have done that."

#### Creative

Someone who is "creative" has the ability to invent and develop original ideas.

"He wrote a children's book, and a series of \_\_\_\_\_ to go with it. He's just so creative."



#### Cruel



Someone who is "cruel" causes pain (physical or mental) to people or animals.

"It was cruel of him to \_\_\_\_\_ that."

#### Boring

If someone is "boring", they aren't interesting.

"She loves to \_\_\_\_\_ about herself. She's just so boring."



#### Kind



Someone who is "kind" is gentle, caring and helpful towards other people.

"He stayed up all night \_\_\_\_\_ us. He's just so kind."

#### Lazy

If someone is "lazy", they don't want to work or make any effort.

"She loves to spend all day lying on the \_\_\_\_\_. She's so lazy."







Answers on page 44

## 1 Pre-reading

What are the pros and cons of travelling by underground?

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once to compare your ideas from the Pre-reading activity. Did anyone mention the things you thought of?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write a name next to each statement.

1. He likes reading on the Underground.
2. She likes watching people on the Underground.
3. He likes it because it's fast and reliable.
4. She thinks it's too hot in the summer.
5. He prefers to walk or get the bus.

## Discussion

- Is there an underground train system in your country?
- What's it called?
- How efficient is it?
- How would you rate it on a scale of 1 to 10 (10 being the best)?
- What do you like or dislike about it?
- How crowded does it get?
- What are the pros and cons of going by underground?
- Has anything funny, silly or serious ever happened to you on the underground?
- What was it? When did it happen? Where were you? How did it end?

# WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE LONDON UNDERGROUND?

The London Underground has just celebrated its 150th anniversary. We asked a few people what they thought of it.

"The Underground is great for doing a bit of **people-watching**. In the morning, you get all the **city types** with their **suits** on. Then, during the day, you get lots of tourists, and at the weekend there are families going to the museums, and people going shopping. At night, the **tube** is full of interesting people going out to the theatre, the cinema or bars and clubs." **Sophia, 26**

"I'm not a big fan of the Underground. OK, it's really convenient, but it's just so **crowded** in **rush hour**. Sometimes, you really have to push to get in. And it gets so hot, especially in the summer. There's no air conditioning and sometimes it's like being in a sauna. Last July, someone **fainted** in a carriage that I was in!" **Amelia, 33**

"I love travelling by tube. I sit there with my eReader and my 45-minute journey goes by in no time. Some days, when I'm tired, I might

**doze off**, but I normally use the time to read a book. The **line** I take is normally quite quiet, especially as I travel first thing in the morning when most people are still getting up. If you don't **fancy** reading, you can listen to music or watch a film on your iPad." **Jack, 29**

"Getting the underground in the morning or after work is a **nightmare**. It's just full of people pushing and **shoving** in the **unbearable** heat. These days, I either walk into work or get the bus. As far as I'm concerned, the bus is great, especially if you get a seat at the front and top of a **double-decker**. It's so much better than being stuck in a dark tunnel with a load of **grumpy** people." **Bob, 34**

"The Underground is definitely the best way to get around the city. It's fast and **reliable** so you can **time** your journey perfectly. If I went to work by bus or car, it'd take an hour, but on the underground it takes about a third of the time. Apart from that, I really like all the unexpected things down there: the **buskers**, the poems on posters, the mice running along the **tracks**... it's fascinating." **Sam, 35**

## THE LONDON UNDERGROUND



The London Underground (often shortened to the Underground, and also known as the Tube) was first opened in 1863. With 270 stations and 402 kilometres of track, it's the fourth largest metro system in the world in terms of route kilometres (after the Seoul Metropolitan Subway, the Shanghai Metro and the Beijing Subway), and it's got the largest number of stations. It's also the third busiest metro system in Europe after Moscow and Paris. There are plans to introduce air conditioning and Wifi coverage very soon.

## GLOSSARY

- people-watching** *n*  
if you do some "people-watching", you sit in a bar (for example) and watch people
- city types** *n*  
the type of people who work in the City (the financial district of London): stockbrokers, bankers, etc.
- a suit** *n*  
clothing that consists of a jacket and trousers / skirt of the same material and colour
- the tube** *n*  
an informal name for the underground train system in London
- crowded** *adj*  
if a place is "crowded" there are many people there
- rush hour** *n*  
the time in the morning or evening when people travel to or from work
- to faint** *vb*  
if someone "faints", they lose consciousness
- to doze off** *phr vb*  
if you "doze off", you fall asleep
- a line** *n*  
a train route with stations
- to fancy** *vb*  
if you "fancy" doing something, you want to do that thing
- a nightmare** *n*  
a terrible/bad situation
- to shove** *vb*  
if you "shove" someone, you push them
- unbearable** *adj*  
something "unbearable" for you is very bad and you don't want to accept it
- a double-decker (bus)** *n*  
a bus with two floors: one at the top and one at the bottom
- grumpy** *adj*  
if someone is "grumpy", they're a bit angry
- reliable** *adj*  
if something / someone is "reliable", they always do what they say they'll do
- to time** *vb*  
if you "time" a journey, you calculate how long it'll take
- a busker** *n*  
a musician who plays in the street. People give him/her money
- a track** *n*  
the "tracks" are the two metal lines that the trains travel on



## UNIT 2 How are you?



## WORD LINKING

### Language Structures: The Present Simple

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I go.	I don't go.	Do I go?
You go.	You don't go.	Do you go?
He goes.	He doesn't go.	Does he go?
She goes.	She doesn't go.	Does she go?
It goes.	It doesn't go.	Does it go?
We go.	We don't go.	Do we go?
They go.	They don't go.	Do they go?

We often use contractions with the Present Simple:  
*don't = do not; doesn't = does not.*

#### Time expressions

every Friday / on Mondays / once a week / twice a month / three times a day / in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening / at the weekend / early / late / on time

We can use the Present Simple to describe regular habits and customs. For example, "I go to the gym every afternoon."

We also use the Present Simple to describe facts, give opinions or talk about things that are true. For example, "She doesn't like my new car."

Remember the third person "s": *She likes. He plays.* Etc.

We can use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple: *always, often, usually, normally, sometimes, occasionally, hardly ever, never.*



We usually place the adverb directly before the verb (even in negative sentences). For example, "I often leave early on a Friday."

We can use question words (*who, what, when, where, why, etc.*) with the Present Simple. For example, "What do you usually do at the weekend?"

### 1 Re-writing

Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs in the correct position.

1. She gets up late. (**often**)
2. They tidy up after they've finished eating. (**always**)
3. He doesn't go to the gym. (**usually**)
4. She goes to the cinema. (**hardly ever**)

### 2 Ordering

Put the words in the correct order to complete the sentences.

1. tennis / she / at the weekend / plays
2. like / he / the film / doesn't
3. on / work / Saturday mornings / usually / they
4. often / she / at Easter / goes / skiing
5. usually / he / has / in a restaurant / lunch
6. go / they / to the gym / often / on Friday afternoon / don't

### 3 Ideas completion

Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Add adverbs of frequency (*always, sometimes, often, usually, normally, never*).

- I wake up at... *I usually wake up at 7 in the morning.*
- I get up at...
- I have breakfast at...
- I leave home at...
- I go to work by...
- I go to work with...
- I have lunch at...
- I have dinner at...
- I go to bed at...

### 4 Sentence completion

Complete the sentences/questions with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (like) to swim.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to photography class.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis at the weekend.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a lot of books.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) a lot of chess.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) cooking.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (live) near here?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema very often?

### 5 Sentence creation

Create as many sentences as you can in the Present Simple in just two minutes. Use the verbs below or any others. Use both affirmative and negative forms.

*go, work, live, like, drink, eat, travel, fly, get, give, keep, sell, show, see, watch, do, make, run, call, lend, learn, think, understand, try*

## UNIT 2 How are you?



## WORD LINKING

### 6 Word choice

Choose the correct options to complete the online text.

#### Recommendation

I'd really recommend Shelby for any accountancy work. She's great to work with and highly professional. She (1) **get/gets** on really well with clients and always (2) **finish/finishes** work in time. She's got a lot of experience and she (3) **doesn't let / don't let** things get on top of her. For larger projects, she (4) **works/work** with her business partner Steve. Together, they (5) **works/work** hard to get the job done and (6) **produces/produce** material to an extremely high standard. They also (7) **manage/manages** very well under pressure, and are willing to work late or at weekends to get things in on time.

#### Your turn!

Write a short recommendation for a friend or colleague.

### 7 True / false

Read the online questionnaire. Then, write **T** (true) or **F** (false) next to each statement.

#### Work.com

Answer our questions and you could win a free tablet computer!

#### What's your name?

*Madison Smith.*

#### Where do you work?

*I work in a bank in the city centre.*

#### How long have you worked there?

*For about six years.*

#### What do you do there?

*I work as a financial adviser.*

#### Do you ever have to travel as part of your job?

*No.*

#### Do you live close to work / school?

*Yes - it's about a ten-minute walk.*

#### How do you get into work?

*I usually take the bus, but if the weather is nice, I walk.*

#### What do you do at the weekends?

*I usually meet up with my friends and go to a restaurant or a bar. I don't stay out late though because I play tennis on Saturday and Sunday mornings. I sometimes go to the cinema on Sunday evening.*

1. Her name is Madison Brown. ☐
2. She works in a hospital. ☐
3. She's been there for about six years. ☐
4. She works as a financial adviser. ☐

5. She doesn't have to travel as part of her job. ☐
6. She doesn't live close to the office. ☐
7. She usually goes to work by bus. ☐
8. She often stays out late at the weekend. ☐

### 8 Conversation completion

Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

**Molly:** So, where (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / work)?

**Ethan:** In an office in the centre of town.

**Molly:** And how long (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (it / take) you to get to work?

**Ethan:** Well, if there isn't much traffic, about 40 minutes.

**Molly:** Do you go by car?

**Ethan:** No, I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the bus and then I walk for about 10 minutes.

**Molly:** What time (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / have) lunch?

**Ethan:** At about 2 pm.

**Molly:** And how long is your lunch break?

**Ethan:** Officially, it's just one hour, but we can take longer if we want.

**Molly:** And where (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / usually / go) for lunch?

**Ethan:** I usually (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a restaurant near the office.

**Molly:** And what time (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / finish) work?

**Ethan:** About 6pm.

**Molly:** Do you always go straight home?

**Ethan:** No, I sometimes (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) off at the gym on the way home.

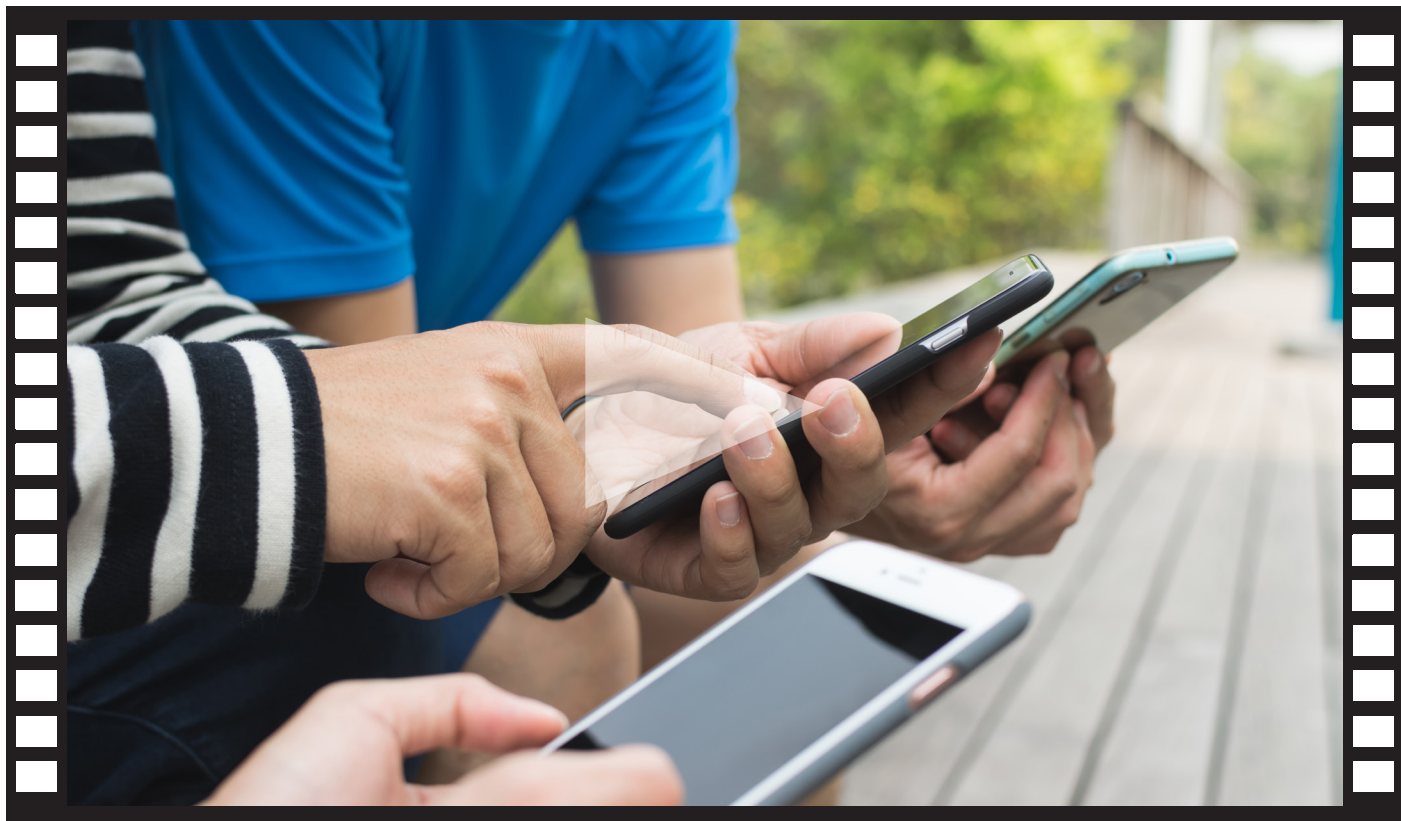


#### Discussion Ask and answer the questions.

- What time do you get up?
- What time do you usually have breakfast?
- Who do you go to work with?
- What do you usually have for lunch?
- What time do you leave work?
- How often do you go to the cinema?
- How long does it take you to get to work?
- How often do you do exercise?



# MOBILE PHONE ETIQUETTE



## 1 Pre-viewing

You're going to watch a video about how to use a mobile phone. What rules can you think of related to this topic?

## 2 First viewing

Watch the video once. Were any of your ideas from the Pre-viewing activity mentioned?

## 3 Second viewing

Watch the video again. Then, complete the sentences with the words from below

humans shout invention loud heard

hotel microphone level

- The mobile phone - probably the most important \_\_\_\_\_ in recent decades.
- You can go to any café, restaurant, \_\_\_\_\_, and you see people that have come together to meet...
- Concentrate on the \_\_\_\_\_ not the gadgets.
- A mobile phone has a \_\_\_\_\_ built in and an amplifier on the corner's end.
- You could whisper into a mobile phone and you still will be \_\_\_\_\_.

- There's no need to \_\_\_\_\_.
- You want to have it (your ringtone) at an audible \_\_\_\_\_ so you're going to hear it...
- ...but too \_\_\_\_\_ and everybody's going to look around.

## Discussion Ask and answer the questions.

- What type of mobile phone or smartphone have you got?
- What do you like or dislike about it?
- What apps has it got?
- What do you use them for?
- What annoys you about mobile phones? Why?
- What do you think of people who use their phones on trains or buses?
- Should this be prohibited if they're speaking loudly? Why? Why not?
- How often do you use your mobile phone?
- What do you use it for?
- What ringtone have you got?
- Do you have different ringtones for different people?
- What are the ringtones?

## Watching videos in English – top tips!

The most important thing to remember when watching a video in English is this: **you won't understand every word**. But this isn't a problem. Simply listen out for the key words – the most important words in the conversation: *the nouns, verbs, adjectives*, etc. By doing this, you'll be able to guess what the speakers are saying. Also, before watching the video, think about the topic. If you do this, you'll be able to predict what the speakers might say, and also guess the meaning of words or expressions, even if you don't understand them!

# LISTEN & RESPOND PRONUNCIATION PERFECTION



## Strangers on a Train!

### 1 Pre-listening

Where could you meet a stranger? Think of as many places as you can in just two minutes:

*at an airport, in a hotel...*

### 2 Listening I

You're going to listen to two people on a train who start a conversation. Listen once. Does Mike know Petra's husband?

- a) no
- b) yes
- c) it isn't clear

### 3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions yes or no.

- 1. Is Petra a doctor?
- 2. Does she own a computer shop?
- 3. Is she a member of a tennis club?
- 4. Does she ever go to The Grapes wine bar?
- 5. Does she drink at the King's Head pub?
- 6. Is she married to Tim Smith?

### 4 Oral summary

Read over the audio script. Then, give an oral summary of what happened. If you're listening to an oral summary, ask any questions.

#### Discussion Ask and answer the questions.

- When was the last time you went by train?
- Where did you go?
- What was the trip like?
- Have you ever talked to someone on a train?
- Who was it? What did you say? Where were they from?
- Did you exchange details or arrange to meet up again? Why? Why not?
- When was the last time you bumped into someone you know? Where were you? Who was it?
- When was the last time you'd seen them? How "pleased" were they to see you? How did you end the conversation?

## Present simple third-person verb endings

There are three ways to pronounce Present Simple third-person verb endings.

#### A

The /s/ sound (after *unvoiced consonant sounds*\*):

- a) *laughs*: She laughs a lot.
- b) *works*: He works here.
- c) *stops*: The train stops here.

#### B

The /z/ sound (after *voiced consonant sounds*):

- a) *rolls*: He rolls the dice.
- b) *rains*: It rains a lot.
- c) *roars*: The lion roars.
- d) *lives*: She lives here.

#### C

The /ɪz/ sound:

- a) *washes*: He washes it once a week.
- b) *watches*: He watches it every day.
- c) *raises*: It raises the temperature.

#### D

Now listen and repeat these sentences.

- a) /s/ He speaks French.
- b) /z/ It rains here a lot.
- c) /ɪz/ It closes early on Fridays.

#### E

Now listen and write the sentences you hear.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_

#### \*Unvoiced consonant sounds

An unvoiced consonant sound doesn't create a vibration in your throat. For example, if you touch your throat and say "kiss", you won't feel a vibration from the /k/ sound.

A voiced consonant sound creates a vibration in your throat. For example, if you touch your throat and say "very", you'll feel a vibration from the /v/ sound.





## UNIT 2 How are you?



## FLUENCY PRACTICE

### LISTEN-AND-RESPOND

These **Listen-and-Respond** activities are designed to improve your listening and speaking skills, and to develop your speaking fluency.

#### Dictation part I

Listen and complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. Where do you **live / work**?
2. What do you **like / do**?
3. Do you **know / like** Brian in the accounts department?
4. She's the **head / leader** of marketing.
5. I usually **stay / get** up at about 7am.
6. I don't usually **have / use** much for breakfast.
7. I go to the gym about **two / three** times a week.
8. I often get up **early / late** at the weekend.
9. I usually have something light for **dinner / lunch**.
10. She gets on really **nicely / well** with her colleagues.

#### Dictation part II

Listen and complete the sentences with the correct words.

11. She's \_\_\_\_\_ at working under pressure.
12. Do you live \_\_\_\_\_ here?
13. How often do you \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema?
14. I don't usually \_\_\_\_\_ out late.
15. I sometimes go to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday evening.
16. How long does it take you to \_\_\_\_\_ to work?
17. It takes me \_\_\_\_\_ 40 minutes.
18. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ much TV?
19. I usually stop off at the \_\_\_\_\_ on the way home.
20. What do you usually have for \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**Revision drill:** The verb *to be*  
Answer the questions with full answers. Invent where necessary.  
For example: T: Is it hot today? S: Yes, it's hot today.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Clock times, dates & telephone numbers

Write down the times, dates, numbers, etc. you hear. Use the digital clock.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



There's a very basic formula for learning a language. It's: input (reading and listening) + practice (speaking and writing) = learning! It's that simple!