

New
Inside Out

流畅英语口语教程 (第二版)

Sue Kay & Vaughan Jones



Pre-intermediate
Student's Book

学生用书 第一册

附Multi-ROM



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进入21世纪,我国经济和社会的发展日新月异,对外语人才的要求不断提高。外语教育也随着经济和社会的发展,在教学目标、教学模式、教学手段等方面发生着巨大变化。无论是修订后的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》,还是《大学英语课程教学要求》,都要求培养出来的学生具有较高的英语综合应用能力,并对学生的英语交流能力、尤其是口语交际能力提出了更高的要求。

口语交际能力的提高离不开好的口语教材。外教社在自主研发口语教材的同时,也积极寻求国际上能够符合我国教学实际需要的好教材,希望国外教材的引进能为我国师生提供更多的选择,从而促进我国英语口语教学的发展。经过广泛比较和调研,外教社于2007年引进了英国著名教育出版机构——麦克米伦出版公司的全球畅销教材 *Inside Out* (《流畅英语口语教程》)。该套教材经过教学实践充分检验,深受世界各地学习者的欢迎。外教社结合国内教学实际,对之做了整合和改编,用于高校英语口语课堂。出版5年来,该套教材赢得了使用高校的一致好评,为英语专业和大学英语学生英语口语能力的提高做出了极大的贡献。

随着时代的发展,我国大学英语教学环境发生了变化。社会对人才的需求进一步提升,学生进校的英语水平较之前几年有了提高,这些都对英语教材的与时俱进提出了要求。鉴于此,外教社根据新的需要,于2012年隆重推出《流畅英语口语教程》第二版,希望修订后的新教材能在新时期继续发挥它的作用。

该套教材有以下优点:

1. 每单元话题经充分调研筛选而成,涉及日常生活的各个领域,让不同层次、不同兴趣的学生均能有话可说,从而最大限度调动学生的参与积极性。

2. 采用让学生从知识和情感两方面充分“参与”的教学策略。供学生听、读和讨论的材料与生活密切关联;练习的设计互动性和开放性很强,鼓励学生讲述真人真事,从而激发学生的交流欲望,有效提高口语表达的流利度。

3. 在全面训练英语技能的基础上发展学生的英语交际能力。口语训练与阅读、视听、语法、词汇等内容紧密融合,相辅相成,区别于国内传统口语教材。教师可以根据课时安排和学生水平有选择地使用这些内容。

4. 教材作者均为资深英语教学专家,有在世界各地教授英语的经历。教材融入了丰富多彩的各国文化,体现着浓郁的地域风情。学生在学习过程中,可以将别国文化与中国文化相联系,并通过比较、思考,提高对文化差异的辨别力,从而增强跨文化交际能力。

5. 作者奉行让学生在轻松愉悦中学习英语的教学理念。教材中风趣幽默无处不在,大到一篇文章,小到一个句子、一幅图片、一张漫画,不时让人开怀一笑,大大增强了学习效果。

6. 教材配有Multi-Rom,含录音和视频,用生动的题材、丰富的体裁、多样化的语言素材,为学生提供了生活中英语运用的真实例子,训练学生对日常英语的听力技能,增强他们用英语交际的自信。

7. 供选用的练习册可帮助学生复习单元所学要点, 提供更多的听力练习和语音练习, 以帮助学生全面提高英语能力, 更好地打好口语基础。

8. 教学资源丰富。教师用书包含授课指南、文化背景和语法、词汇解释、录音文字、练习答案、课堂活动及使用指南, 并配有测验CD, 内含多套试卷及录音; 配套网站 www.insideout.net 不仅为教师提供了丰富的教学资源, 还为我国教师创建了一个与世界各地教师交流的平台; 网站上的e-lesson每周更新, 可用作教学补充材料。

与第一版相比, 第二版做了如下改进:

1. 替换了在部分学生看来比较私密敏感的话题, 更益于学生开口交流。
2. 增强了对语法、词汇及功能性语句的学习, 更利于学生将语言内化, 流畅交谈。
3. 更新了超过50%的图片和材料, 典型性、适用性、时代性更强。
4. 各板块增加说明性标题, 明确训练项目或技能, 使结构一目了然。
5. 增配了Multi-Rom光盘, 含互动式内容及视频片段, 针对学生用书提供更多练习和复习。
6. 教师用书加强了对文化、语言差异, 语法、词汇知识的介绍和解释; 改用双色印刷, 增加教师使用时的愉悦感。

《流畅英语口语教程》(第二版) 为学生设置了有吸引力的话题、真实的语境、丰富的内容、新颖的课堂活动, 能够充分唤起学生学习英语的兴趣, 使学生通过吸收丰富的语料, 快速提高听说能力, 深入了解各国文化和社会知识, 有效培养他们的英语交际能力。

相信《流畅英语口语教程》(第二版) 的推出, 能在继承和发扬第一版优点的基础上, 为我国英语学习者英语口语能力的提高发挥更大的作用。

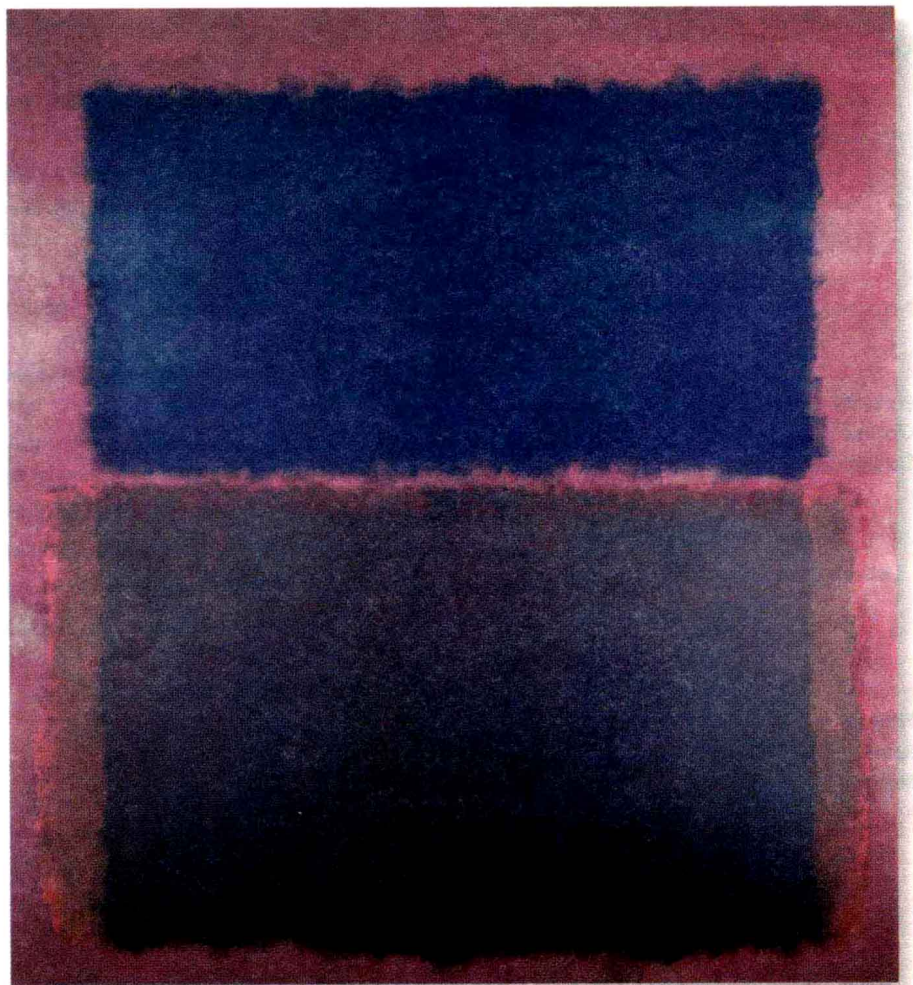
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MACMILLAN

1 Name

Names
Memory
Language learning
page 4

- S** Names and family
- S** Memory techniques
- S** Language learning
- Anecdote:** Somebody who is important to you
- WB W** Form filling: personal information

- Two people talking about names
- R** What's in a name?
- Remembering names
- R** How to remember names at parties
- R** Are you a good language learner?
- Lee talking about somebody who is important to him

Useful phrases: Showing interest

- G** Tense review. *looks / looks like*. Question forms
- V** Family. Description. Names
- Focus on:** names
- P** Long vowel sounds: /i:/, /u:/, /ɑ:/, /ɜ:/, /ɔ:/

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Home towns
Holidays
Countries
page 12

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- S** The best things from different countries
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- Three people talking about their home towns
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- R** Everything's wrong here!
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- P** Word stress: countries, nationalities

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page 20

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- S** Telling stories
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- Get Personal* game show
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- P** Irregular verbs: sound groups

Review A

page 28

Pages 28, 29: Grammar / Vocabulary / Pronunciation review
Pages 30, 31: Reading & Listening. Writing (narrative) & Speaking

4 Shopping

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Shopping
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- S** Buying presents
- Anecdote:** The last time you bought somebody a present
- S** Attitudes to shopping
- S** Shopping trends and habits
- WB W** Description of a shop. Text organisation. Linking sentences (3)

- R** What people really want for their birthday
- Eddie talking about the last time he bought somebody a present
- Two men talking about shopping
- R** Men's or women's fashion?
- R** The real price of fashion

Useful phrases: In a clothes shop

- G** Adverbs of frequency. Verbs with two objects. Verbs followed by *ing*-form or *to*-infinitive. Present simple and continuous
- V** Collocations: *a bunch of ..., a box of ..., etc.* Clothes and accessories
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- P** Plural nouns: /s/, /z/ or /ɪz/

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page 40

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- Anecdote:** Your experiences of sport at school
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- S** Stress and laughter
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- Laughter clubs

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- WB W** Letter of enquiry. Opening and closing letters

- Four people talking about their careers
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- R** Nightmare jobs
- Interview with a store owner
- Kim talking about her friend's job

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- G** Permission and obligation (*can / have to*). Present perfect (time 'up to now') or past simple ('finished' time)
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- Focus on:** *work and job*
- P** Past participles (irregular verbs): vowel sounds

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page 56

Pages 56, 57: Grammar / Vocabulary / Pronunciation review
Pages 58, 59: Reading & Listening. Writing (description) & Speaking

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page 60

- S** Climate change
- S** Environmental issues
- W** Writing a report
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- WB W** Making written suggestions. Linking sentences (5)

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- R** Four people talking about why they are protesting
- R** How green are you?
- R** Welcome to Original Volunteers
- R** Two conversations about volunteering

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- G** Subject questions. Dynamic and stative meanings. Future forms: (*be*) *going to* and present continuous
- V** Climate change. Opinions
- Focus on:** *have* and *have got*
- P** Word stress: words ending in *tion*

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- R** Training to be a geisha
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- R** Three generations
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- R** How to meet the parents
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Useful phrases: Giving your opinion

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- V** Education and training
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- P** Word stress: school subjects

9 Smile

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page 76

- S** Smiling
- S** Describing character
- S** Holidays
- S** Things and places you know
- WB W** Travel blog. Listing points. Using adverbs of attitude

- R** Smile, and the world smiles with you ...
- R** What's in a smile?
- R** Optimist or pessimist ...?
- R** Thailand: land of smiles
- R** On holiday in Thailand
- R** Living in Thailand

Useful phrases: Using body idioms

- G** Verbs followed by *ing*-form. *for* and *since*. *been*. Present perfect simple and continuous
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- P** Sentence stress

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page 84

Pages 84, 85: Grammar / Vocabulary / Pronunciation review
Pages 86, 87: Reading & Listening. Writing (paragraphing) & Speaking

10 Lifestyle

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Health
Food
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page 88

- S** Lifestyles
- S** Food and cooking
- Anecdote:** The fittest/healthiest person you know
- S** Cars
- Anecdote:** Your dream car
- WB W** Narrative. Linking words: *while*, *during*

- R** How not to die before you get old
- R** A telephone enquiry
- R** 104 things to do with a banana
- R** Josh talking about the fittest/healthiest person he knows
- R** My first car
- R** Patti's dream car

Useful phrases: Idioms with food

- G** *will*. Future time clauses after *when*, *if*, *as soon as*. *used to*
- V** Collocations. Food and cooking. Cars
- Focus on:** words used with driving
- P** Vowel sounds and spelling

11 Animals

Animals
Pets
People
page 96

- S** Animals
- S** Moral dilemmas
- Anecdote:** A pet you know
- WB W** Giving opinions. Linking: giving examples

- R** Animal attitudes
- R** Three people talking about animals they like/dislike
- R** Three stories about animals
- R** People talking about their pets
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- G** Defining relative clauses. Unreal conditionals
- V** Animals. Adjective + preposition
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- P** Homophones (*bare/bear*)

12 Incredible

Coincidences
Buildings
The weather
Predictions
page 104

- S** Strange coincidences
- Anecdote:** The most incredible building you've ever seen
- S** The future
- WB W** Description of a building. Text organisation. Prepositional phrases

- R** Two Lauras; Worlds apart
- R** The coolest hotel in the world
- R** Curro talking about the most incredible building he's ever seen
- R** North Pole weather forecast
- R** The Oracle

Useful phrases: Exclaiming

- G** Past perfect. Passives. *will* and *might* for future possibility
- V** Collocations with *have*, *make*, *take*. The weather
- Focus on:** collocations with *do*, *get*, *go*, *have*, *make*, *take*

Review D

page 112

Pages 112, 113: Grammar / Vocabulary / Pronunciation review
Pages 114, 115: Reading & Listening. Writing (narrative linkers) & Speaking


Name

Grammar Tense review. *looks / looks like*. Question forms

Vocabulary Family. Description. Names

Useful phrases Showing interest

Listening

- 1  1.01 Listen to two people talking about their names. Underline the four names you hear for each person.

The man

Benjamin Ben Benji Tree Big Ben

The woman

Marie Anne-Marie Marie Antoinette Mimi Baby

- 2 Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

brother English friends French friends
old friends parents sisters

- His *parents* call him Benjamin.
- His _____ call him Tree.
- His _____ call him Big Ben.
- Her _____ call her Anne-Marie.
- Her _____ call her Marie.
- Her _____ calls her Baby.

Listen again and check your answers.



- 3 Tell a partner the names that people call you. Which of your names do you like best?

Vocabulary

- 1  1.02 Listen and repeat the words in the box.

aunt boyfriend brother brother-in-law cousin daughter father
girlfriend grandfather grandmother half-brother half-sister mother
niece nephew sister sister-in-law son stepfather stepmother uncle

- 2 Complete the table with words from Exercise 1. Where possible, add the first name of a person from your family as an example.

 Male	 Female
<i>boyfriend – No</i> <i>brother = Paco</i>	<i>aunt = Pilar</i>

Tell your partner about some of the people in your family.

'I don't have a boyfriend. My brother's name is Paco. He's a student. He lives in Vigo ...'

- 3 Work with your partner. Look at your names in Exercise 2 and discuss these questions.
- Which names are typical in your country?
 - Which name is the most unusual?
 - Which name do you like best?

Reading

- 1 How did your parents choose your name? Was it for one of the reasons below or for a different reason? Tell a partner.
- a) Your parents named you after a relative. e) Your name is religious.
b) They named you after a place. f) It has a special meaning.
c) They chose an unusual name. g) Your parents simply liked the name.
d) They named you after a famous person.
- 2 Read the article. Which of the reasons (a–g) in Exercise 1 is *not* mentioned?

What's in a name?

Your name is extremely important. It's how you identify yourself. It's how other people identify you. So how do parents make one of the most important decisions of their children's lives – giving them a name?

5 In the past, parents named their children after important family relatives. But **people are changing**. Nowadays, parents don't want to call their little princess Enid Blodwen after her grandmother.

10 It's fashionable to choose names of places for children's names. For example, Madonna named her daughter Lourdes after the town in France. David and Victoria Beckham named their first child Brooklyn after an area in New York. However, it isn't a good idea to follow this trend if your favourite place is your local
15 pizza restaurant or shopping mall!

Some people name their children after famous people. For example, Leonardo DiCaprio's parents named him after the famous Italian painter. A few years ago the names Beyoncé and Britney were very popular.

20 Some names have a special meaning. Have you ever heard of anyone called Sky, Rain or River? These names come from nature and you can see what they mean. But did you know that actor Keanu Reeves' name

means 'cool breeze over the mountain' in Hawaiian?

25 A recent survey showed that people with unusual or original names feel special. I wonder if this is true for Bruce Willis and Demi Moore's children: Rumer Glenn, Scout LaRue and Tallulah Belle.

30 **I've chosen** the name I want for a daughter. **I'm going to call** her Lauren. Why? Simply because **I like** the name. My mother liked the name Lauren too, but unfortunately **she named** me Enid Blodwen after my grandmother.



- 3 What name would you choose for a baby girl or a baby boy?

Grammar

- 1 Match each highlighted verb phrase in the article with a tense.
people are changing – present continuous

- 2 Write the negative form for each sentence and name the tense.

- a) I like British pop music. d) I went out last night.
I don't like British pop music. (Present simple) e) I've been to Ireland.
b) I'm reading a good book at the moment. f) I can play the piano.
c) I'm going to have a coffee after the lesson.

Tick the affirmative or negative sentences which are true for you.

- a) *I like British pop music.* ✓ / *I don't like British pop music.*

- 3 Write the question form for each sentence and the short answers *Yes* and *No*. Ask your partner the questions.

- a) *Do you like British pop music?* Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Tenses and auxiliary verbs

- Present simple: *do/does*
- Present continuous: *am/are/is*
- Present perfect: *have/has*
- Past simple: *did*
- Future (*be*) *going to*: *am/are/is*

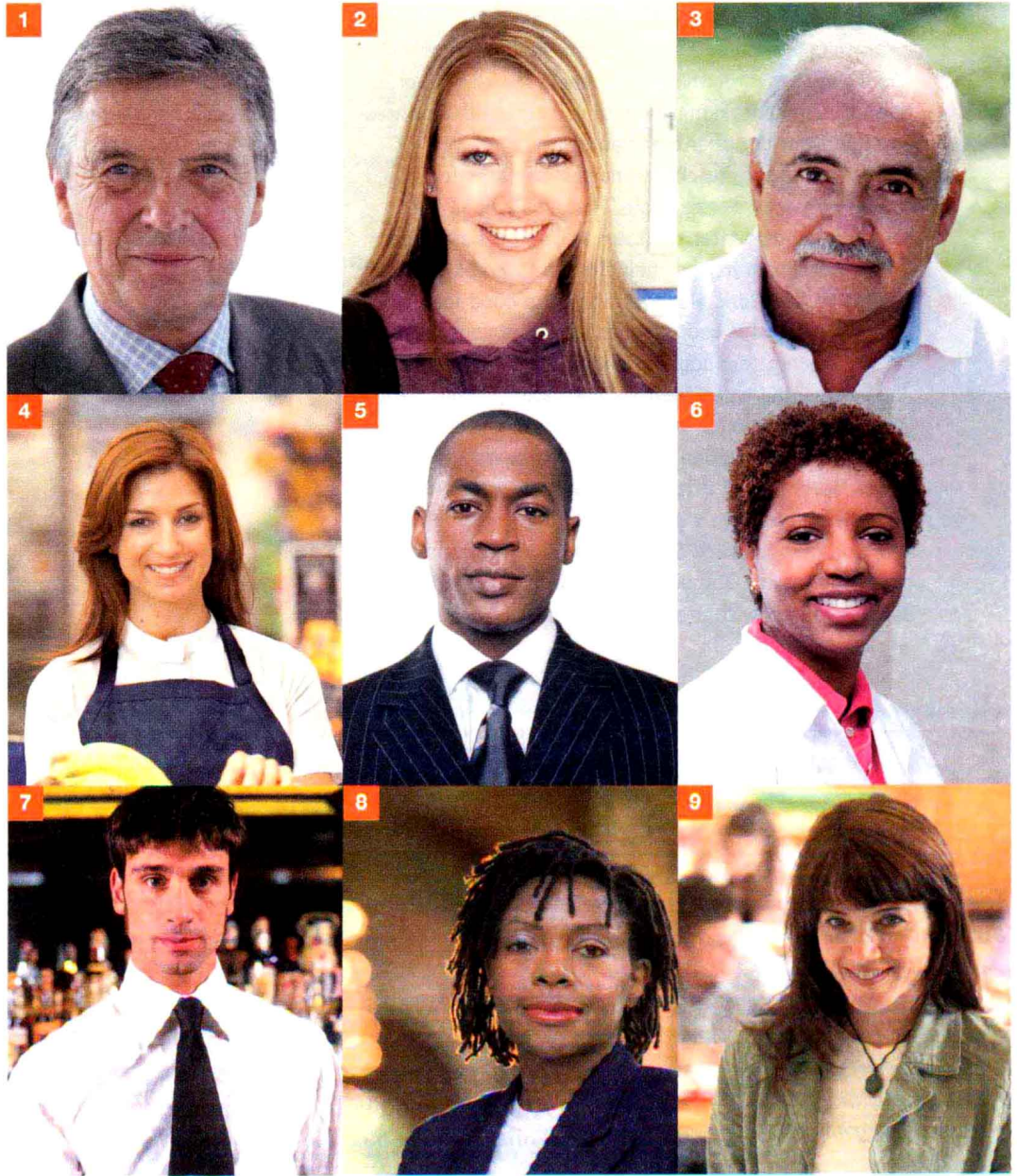
Pronunciation

- 1.03 Listen and repeat the five long vowel sounds: /u:/, /i:/, /ɑ:/, /ɜ:/, /ɔ:/.
- 1.04 Listen and repeat the names in the table. Then label each group (1-5) with the correct vowel sound (/u:/, /i:/, /ɑ:/, /ɜ:/, /ɔ:/).

1 /u:/	2 _____	3 _____	4 _____	5 _____
June	Bert	Charles	Eve	Dawn
Luke	Pearl	Marge	Dean	George
Sue	Kurt	Bart	Pete	Paul

Listening

- 1.05 How good is your memory for names? Study the photographs of nine people below and listen to their names. Don't write them down.



How many names can you remember? Write them down and compare with a partner.

- Listen again and check. Who remembered the most names? Do you have any special techniques for remembering names?

'I try to repeat the name in my head.'

Reading

1 Read this advice for improving your memory. Match the headings (a–d) with the appropriate paragraphs (1–4).

- a) Connect the name and the appearance c) Use the name and repeat it
b) Pay attention d) Visualise the name

How to remember names at parties



What's the best way to make a really good impression at a party? By wearing the best clothes? Telling the best jokes? Dancing like a professional? No – you just need to remember people's names. Here are some easy steps.

1 _____

At parties, we sometimes don't hear the other person's name – not because the music is too loud, but because we're too focused on ourselves. So the first step is to pay attention. When you meet someone for the first time, listen carefully to the name and look at the person's face.

2 _____

When you're speaking to the person, use the name. For example, 'Nice to meet you, Danny.' 'What do you do, Danny?' or 'Danny, it was nice talking to you.' Then repeat the new name in your head at least three times.

3 _____

Franklin Roosevelt amazed his staff by remembering the names of nearly everyone he met. His secret? He visualised the name on the person's forehead. It's also a good idea to imagine yourself writing the name in your favourite colour.

4 _____

In your mind, say the name and something memorable about the person's appearance. For example, Charles – looks like a banker; Ann – long blond hair; George – moustache; Sophia – looks friendly.

Finally, if you want to remember other people's names as well as your own name, drink orange juice!

2 Discuss these questions with a partner.

- a) Which of these techniques have you used for remembering names?
b) Which of these techniques could help you to remember new English words?
c) What other ways can you think of to help remember and learn new English words?

Grammar

look(s) / look(s) like

look(s) + adjective:

You **look** tired.

look(s) like + noun:

She **looks like** a student.

1 Look at the words and phrases in the box. Write *N* for nouns or noun phrases and *A* for adjectives or adjective phrases.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A | friendly | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N | a banker | <input type="checkbox"/> | intelligent | <input type="checkbox"/> | shy | <input type="checkbox"/> | a doctor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | very young | <input type="checkbox"/> | middle-aged | <input type="checkbox"/> | stressed | <input type="checkbox"/> | about sixty | <input type="checkbox"/> | Greek |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a waiter | <input type="checkbox"/> | a student | <input type="checkbox"/> | a retired police officer | <input type="checkbox"/> | rich | | |

What type of word do you use after *look(s)?* What type of word do you use after *look(s) like?*

2 Write a sentence to describe each person in the nine photographs on page 6. Leave a space for the name.

_____ looks about fifty and quite friendly. He looks like a banker.

Ask your partner to complete each sentence with the correct name.

Reading

- 1 Read the questionnaire and tick the answers that are right for you. What does your score mean? Compare with a partner.

ARE YOU a good language learner?

1 Why are you learning English?

- a) I want to get a better job.
- b) I want to go travelling.
- c) Good question ... er ...

2 What do you enjoy doing in class?

- a) Speaking and listening.
- b) Reading and writing.
- c) Drawing pictures.

3 When did you last read an English book or magazine?

- a) Last week.
- b) Six months ago.
- c) Book? Magazine? Read?

4 Where do you record new vocabulary?

- a) In a notebook.
- b) On pieces of paper.
- c) On my hand.

5 How do you practise English at home?

- a) I watch English DVDs with subtitles.
- b) I listen to English music.
- c) I talk to my dog.

6 What's your memory like?

- a) Excellent.
- b) OK.
- c) What was the question?

7 What kind of dictionary do you have?

- a) A bilingual and an English/English dictionary.
- b) An electronic dictionary.
- c) My teacher is my dictionary.

8 How many languages can you speak?

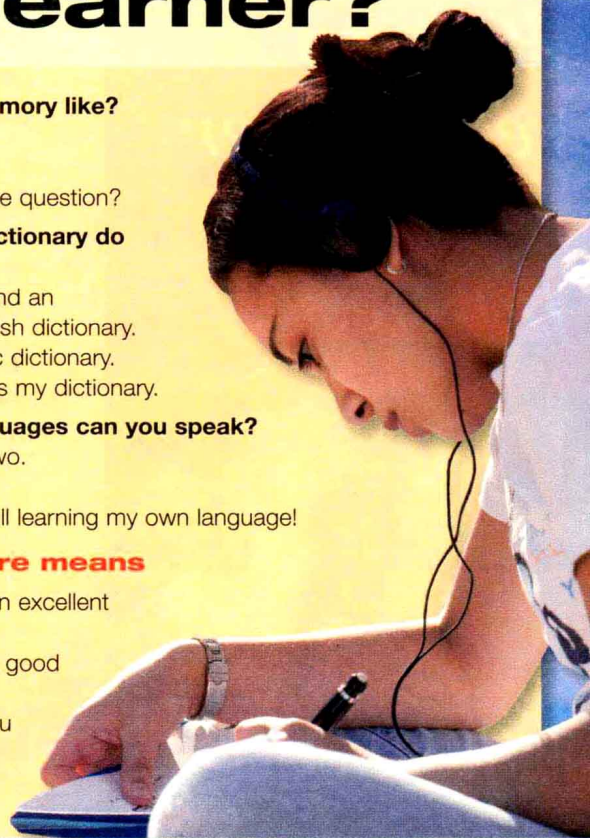
- a) More than two.
- b) One or two.
- c) None. I'm still learning my own language!

What your score means

Mainly As = You're an excellent language learner.

Mainly Bs = You're a good language learner.

Mainly Cs = Have you ever thought about taking salsa lessons?



- 2 Match these language learning tips with the questions in the questionnaire.

- a) Read as much as possible. Graded readers are perfect. *Question 3*
- b) Train your memory. Exercise your brain.
- c) Participate in class. Speak out. Have a go.
- d) Go out and buy a good dictionary.
- e) Have a good reason for learning English.
- f) Think about how you learned your own or other languages.
- g) Record and constantly review new language.
- h) Look for more English outside the classroom.

Which tips do you follow? What other tips can you think of?

Speaking

- 1 Replace the highlighted words and phrases to make five new questions to ask a partner. Use the suggestions or your own ideas.

- a) What do you enjoy **doing in class**? (watching on TV / reading / doing in your free time)
- b) When did you last **read an English book**? (go dancing / buy a DVD / drink champagne)
- c) Where do you **record new vocabulary**? (go on holiday / do your shopping / have lunch)
- d) What's your **memory** like? (house / city or town / family)
- e) What kind of **dictionary** do you have? (computer / car / job)

- 2 Ask your partner your questions from Exercise 1. What is the most interesting thing you've learned about your partner?

Grammar

Question forms

Is she hungry?

Have they arrived?

What does 'nephew' mean?

1 Look at the table and match the questions (a–d) with the correct answers (1–4).

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) What are the blue words? | 1 (auxiliary) verb + subject |
| b) What are the red words? | 2 subjects |
| c) What is the word order for statements? | 3 auxiliary verbs |
| d) What is the word order for questions? | 4 subject + (auxiliary) verb |

Statements			Questions			
You	are	left-handed.	Are	you	left-handed?	
Your mother	can	speak English.	Can	your mother	speak English?	
You	have	been to Peru.	Have	you	been to Peru?	
Your name	means	'first child'.	What	does	your name	mean?

Ask a partner the questions in the table.

2 If necessary, rewrite these sentences with *do*, *does* or *did* to make correct questions.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) You play the guitar? | d) Where your mother come from? |
| b) You sleep well last night? | e) Have you been to the Vatican? |
| c) Can you drive? | f) What's your favourite colour? |

Ask your partner the questions.

3 Rewrite these questions in the correct order. (DON'T ask your partner the questions!)

- you / are / old / How *How old are you?*
- in life after death / Do / believe / you ?
- do / much / earn / you / How ?
- you / ever / Have / broken the law ?
- political party / vote / Which / you / do / for ?
- you / many / boyfriends or girlfriends / How / had / have ?

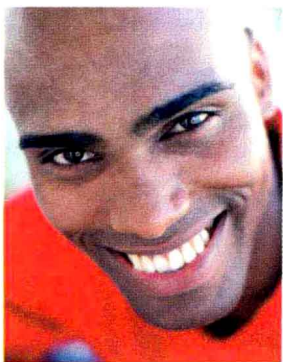
Work in small groups. Decide which questions it is OK to ask ...

- in your English class
- in your family
- never!
- with your best friends
- at work

4 **Pairwork** Student A: page 116 Student B: page 121

5 **Grammar Extra 1** page 126. Read the explanation and do the exercises.

Speaking: anecdote



▲ Dan Carter

1 1.06 Listen to Lee talking about somebody who is important to him. Underline the answers he gives.

- 'What's this person's name?' 'Dan Carter / Carl Daniels.'
- 'When did you meet him?' 'At university / When we were five years old.'
- 'Where does he live?' 'Near London / In Brussels.'
- 'What does he do?' 'He's a teacher / a doctor.'
- 'How often do you see him?' 'Every weekend / In the summer.'
- 'Why is he important to you?' 'We have the same interests / He knows me so well.'
- 'What are his best qualities?' 'He's a really good listener / He's very funny.'
- 'Is there anything you don't like about him?' 'He's always late / too busy.'
- 'When did you last see him?' 'On my birthday / Last weekend.'

2 You're going to tell your partner about a person who is important to you.

- Ask yourself the questions in Exercise 1.
- Think about *what* to say and *how* to say it.
- Tell your partner about a person who is important to you.

Useful phrases

- 1 1.07 Listen to a conversation between two friends (*Adam* and *Beth*) discussing the weekend. Match the conversation with picture 1 or picture 2.



- 2 1.08 Listen to another version of the conversation. Does Beth sound more interested this time?

- 3 1.09 Listen and repeat the useful phrases Beth uses to show that she's interested.

- Really?
- Do they?
- That sounds interesting.
- That sounds great.
- Wow! That's brilliant.
- I've never heard of it.
- Oh no! That's terrible.

- 4 Complete the conversation with the useful phrases from Exercise 3.

Adam: Did you have a good weekend?

Beth: Not bad. How about you?

Adam: I had a really good meal on Saturday night.

Beth: (1) *Really?*

Adam: Yes, we went to a new place in town – Edamame.

Beth: (2) _____

Adam: They have a Japanese chef from Tokyo.

Beth: (3) _____

Adam: And the menu is fantastic – they make their own sushi.

Beth: (4) _____

Adam: Yes. It's the best sushi I've ever tasted.

Beth: (5) _____

Adam: And it wasn't expensive. We had starters, main course, dessert and wine, and it only cost £25 each.

Beth: (6) _____

Adam: I know. Unfortunately, when we got back to the car, we had a parking ticket.

Beth: (7) _____

Check your answers and practise the conversation.

- 5 Work with a partner. Write a conversation about your last weekend. Include as many of the useful phrases as possible.

Vocabulary Extra

Family and other relationships

1 Complete the table.

Male	Female	Definition
a) grandson	<i>granddaughter</i>	Your children's children
b) nephew	niece	Your brother's or _____'s children
c) _____	grandmother	Your parents' parents
d) great-grandfather	great-grandmother	Your grandparents' _____
e) uncle	aunt	Your parents' _____ and sister
f) cousin	_____	Your aunt's or uncle's children
g) brother-in-law	sister-in-law	Your wife's or husband's brother and _____
h) _____	mother-in-law	Your wife's or husband's father and mother
i) stepfather	_____	Your mother's second husband or your father's second wife
j) _____	half-sister	The children from your father's or mother's second relationship
k) _____	ex-wife	The man or woman who you are divorced/separated from
l) partner	_____	The person you live with but who you are not married to
m) twin	_____	A brother or sister who was born at the same time as you

2 Work with a partner. Discuss these questions and compare your answers.

- Who is your oldest relative? Who is your youngest relative?
- Which side of the family is bigger: your father's side or your mother's side?
- What are your neighbours like? Do you know all your neighbours' names?
- How many close friends do you have? Who is your best friend?
- Who are your favourite colleagues at work? Are there any colleagues you don't like?



Focus on names

1 Underline the correct word.

- My friends call / name me 'Chip'.
- I don't know the meaning / sign of my name.
- My parents identified / named me after my grandmother.
- I'm married but I use my maiden / feminine name at work.
- My letters / initials are CJP.
- My sign / signature is very difficult to read.

Tick the sentences that are true for you.

2 Complete the form in as much detail as you can.

Title: _____ (Mr/Mrs/Ms, etc.)	First name: _____ (Christian name)	Middle name(s): _____ (Second name)	Surname: _____ (Last name / Family name)
Full name: _____	Initials: _____	Maiden name: _____	Nickname: _____
Signature: _____			

2


Place

Grammar Countable and uncountable nouns. *so/such. very/too.* Quantity expressions

Vocabulary Places in a city. Adjectives. Countries, nationalities. Location. *like*

Useful phrases Saying where you are from

Vocabulary

- 1 Look at the three photos. Would you like to live in any of these places? Why? Why not? Discuss with a partner.
- 2  1.10 Listen and repeat the words in the box. Which of these things can you find in the photos?

a beach a bridge a canal a car park a castle a cathedral a church
a fountain high-rise buildings a hill a library a mosque a museum
a park the sea a shopping centre a square a statue

- 3 How many of the things in Exercise 2 can you find near your school? Put them in the right order on this line.

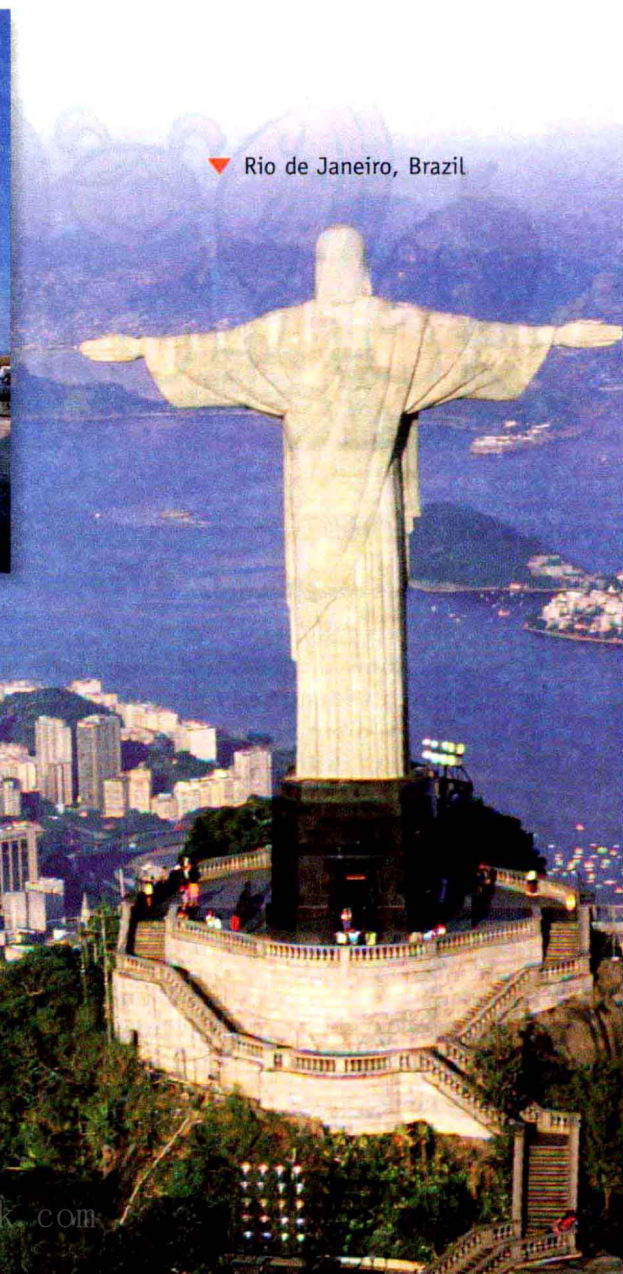
Nearest  Furthest away



▲ Venice, Italy



▲ La Bastide, France



▼ Rio de Janeiro, Brazil