



Sue Kay & Vaughan Jones
Jon Hird

流畅英语口语教程

Inside Out

学生用书
Student's
Book

第二册
Intermediate



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出版前言

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(试行)》,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,外教社决定引进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。外教社引进该教材后,结合国内教学实际,对之加以整合和改编,希望它能成为提高高校学生英语口语能力的得力工具。

本教材有以下优点:

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相关;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,独树一帜。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,小到一句、一幅图、一张漫画,不时让人开怀一笑,大大加强了学习效果。

6. 教材配有CD、VCD,用生动的题材、丰富的体裁、多样化的语言材料,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。学生用书中配有针对VCD的练习,教师和学生可以有选择地使用。

7. 供选用的还有拓展练习册,可帮助学生复习单元所学要点,并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。教师和学生可以根据需要选用。

8. 教材教学资源丰富,为教学提供强大支持。教师用书除了针对每单元编写授课指南、提供录音文字和练习答案外,还包含每单元课堂活动参考、VCD教学指南和文字材料;配套网站www.insideout.net不但为教师提供了丰富的教学材料,而且为我国教师创建了一个与世界各地的教师交流的平台;网站上的E(mail)-Lesson,每周更新,可用于课堂补充教学。

《流畅英语口语教程》为学生设计了合适的话题、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。该教材适合我国高等院校学生作为口语教材使用;各校也可以根据自己的硬件设施条件,将该教材作为视听听说或听说教材使用。

上海外语教育出版社

2007年1月

Units & topics	Speaking & writing	Reading & listening texts	Grammar, Lexis & Pronunciation
1 Friends Famous people Family Friendship page 4	Talking about friends, relatives & famous people Using basic question forms in conversation Game: <i>Noughts & Crosses</i> Anecdote: talking about a friend Writing an e-mail and an informal letter about yourself	Interview with Jade Jagger Article: <i>That Was Then This Is Now</i> – do university students stay friends forever? Conversation about a close friend Song: <i>You've Got a Friend</i> – by the Brand New Heavies	G Question forms in the main tenses and with modals Subject v. object questions Questions ending with prepositions L Friendship expressions English in pop songs P Stress in questions Long & short vowels
2 Relax Stress & relaxation Books, films & music page 14	Talking about stress & ways of relaxing Giving opinions Anecdote: books, films & music Writing a film review	People talking about their lives & <i>The Little Book of Calm</i> Article: a busy mother's reaction to <i>The Little Book of Calm</i> People talking about books, films & music Web-page: <i>Web Movies</i> – film information & reviews	G Adverbs & adverb phrases of frequency Present simple for habits & routines; present continuous for temporary activities; present perfect for past with present relevance L Expressions about stress, mannerisms & self control Adjectives ending in <i>-ed/-ing</i> Vocabulary of books, films & music
3 Dating Relationships Personality page 24	Talking about 'firsts' Talking about how couples meet Talking about the qualities of an ideal partner	Article: how two couples began their relationship Interview to find out if the relationships survived one year later Text: couples talking about how they met Article: <i>Ki Astrology</i> – personality types in Chinese astrology Conversation about a new boyfriend Article: a boyfriend's worst nightmare	G Past simple for finished time contrasted with present perfect for time-up-to-now <i>since & for</i> L Love & relationship expressions Simple & compound adjectives describing personality Criticisms & generalisations: <i>can be (at times); tends to be</i> <i>get to mean become</i> P The schwa /ə/
4 Adrenalin Sports Risks page 32	Talking about frightening or exciting experiences Talking about sport Anecdote: telling stories Game: <i>The Adrenalin Game: Truth or Dare</i>	Web-page: <i>www.deadmike.com</i> – a skydiver's addiction to his sport Interview with Jane Couch, a female boxer People talking about past experiences People talking about sports Song: <i>River Deep Mountain High</i> by Ike and Tina Turner	G Past experiences: past simple for central events; present perfect with <i>Have you ever ...</i> ; past continuous for background Comparison: comparative and superlative adjectives, <i>as ... as</i> L Expressions about risk & excitement Gradable and absolute adjectives (<i>very good vs absolutely incredible</i>) Vocabulary of sport Time expressions P Using stress to express strong feelings
5 Kids Children Childhood memories page 42	Talking about the qualities of a good child & a good parent Game: <i>Definition Auction</i> Anecdote: childhood memories	Text: children's definitions of a mother Children's definitions of everyday things & concepts Extracts from Roald Dahl's autobiography, <i>Boy</i> Extract from Roald Dahl's autobiography, <i>Boy</i>	G Defining relative clauses Past time: <i>used to & would</i> L Vocabulary of education & childhood Guessing meaning from context P Syllable timed stress
6 News Paparazzi News stories page 50	Talking about celebrity gossip & privacy Talking about past experiences Exchanging personal news Showing interest & empathising Writing a letter to a friend giving news	Web-page: <i>Paparazzi</i> – views on press intrusion News stories: <i>News in Brief</i> – short newspaper articles Radio news broadcasts Conversations giving personal news	G Passive voice Present perfect for recent events Irregular past tense verbs L Common verb collocations P Showing empathy
7 Party Festivals & parties Special occasions page 58	Talking about festivals Game: <i>Call My Bluff</i> Inviting people out, making excuses, making arrangements & stating intentions Anecdote: talking about parties Planning a party Writing a letter of invitation Writing a letter accepting or refusing a letter of invitation	Article: <i>Spain's Third City Sees Winter Off With a Bang</i> – the festival in Valencia Conversation about dates & boyfriends Conversation about the ingredients of a good party Questionnaire: <i>Are You a Party Animal Or a Party Pooper?</i> – how much do you really enjoy parties? Song: <i>It's My Party</i> by Lesley Gore	G Future forms: <i>will</i> for decisions and offers; <i>(be) going to</i> for intentions; present continuous for arrangements L Phrasal verbs Socialising expressions P Short vowels: /ɪ/ /e/ /ʊ/ /æ/ /ə/ /ʊ/ /ʌ/
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Units & topics	Speaking & writing	Reading & listening texts	Grammar, Lexis & Pronunciation
9 Soap An American soap opera Family relations page 72	Talking about family relationships Talking about the characters in <i>Pacific Heights</i> Reporting conversations Making predictions Writing a TV preview	Who's who in <i>Pacific Heights</i> Scene 1 of <i>Pacific Heights</i> Who's who in <i>Pacific Heights</i> : Scenes 2–4 Scenes 2–4 of <i>Pacific Heights</i>	G Reported speech & thought Modals: <i>will</i> ('ll) simple, continuous perfect forms L Family relationships Describing people <i>say, tell & ask</i> Phrasal verbs Everyday expressions (<i>I see what you mean.</i>)
10 Time Time management Work page 82	Comparing sayings about time Talking about rules & regulations Talking about work places Writing a business letter Writing a letter of application	Radio discussion on attitudes to time Someone talking about dates that are important to them Article: <i>Time-Saving Tips</i> – advice on how to make lists and manage your time People talking about their work place	G Modals: <i>must</i> (n't); <i>should</i> (n't); <i>can</i> ('t) for obligation, prohibition & permission – plus (<i>don't</i>) <i>have to</i> ; L Sayings about time Time prepositions & expressions Business & time management expressions P Sounds: /s/ /z/ /θ/ /ð/
11 Journey Travel Holidays page 92	Talking about reasons for travelling Describing places Anecdote: talking about a perfect weekend Anecdote: a journey Writing holiday postcards Writing narratives: making stories more vivid & detailed	Extract from <i>The Beach</i> by Alex Garland Conversation about a round-the-world trip Interview with people talking about their perfect weekend Article: account of a motorbike trip across the United States Article: a pilot's mistake	G Modals: (1) <i>must</i> ; <i>could</i> ; <i>may</i> ; <i>can't</i> for deduction; (2) <i>would</i> for unreal situations Past perfect L Geographical location Describing places
12 Basics Restaurants Food Sleep page 100	Talking about eating habits Using formal & informal register Anecdote: eating out Talking about unusual food Designing a meal Writing up the results of a survey	Conversation at a restaurant on a first date Interview about eating unusual food Report on sleep habits	G Quantifiers Countable & uncountable nouns L Restaurant language Social register Vocabulary of food, tastes & ways of cooking
13 Communication Telephoning Men & women page 108	Making phone calls Talking about male/female stereotypes Talking about different generations Writing a report based on statistics	Useful website addresses & telephone numbers Messages on an answering machine Phone conversation: Richard phones his girlfriend, the bank & his mum Questionnaire on what men & women really think	G Real conditionals, eg: first conditional; zero conditional; conditional imperative L Telephone, e-mail and website addresses Telephone language <i>Make & do</i>
14 Style Fashion Clothes Appearance page 116	Talking about getting ready to go out Talking about tastes in clothes Anecdote: clothes & accessories Describing people Talking about wishes Writing descriptions of people	People talking about their favourite clothes Extract from <i>Come Together</i> by Josie Lloyd & Emlyn Rees Song: <i>Ugly</i> by Jon Bon Jovi Interview with Jon Bon Jovi	G <i>I wish</i> + past simple Unreal conditionals, eg: second conditional L Verbs & verb phrases: clothes (<i>put on, get dressed, suit, fit, etc</i>) Clothes & materials Adjective order Clothes idioms P Pure vowels and diphthongs
15 Age Regrets Age Dilemmas page 126	Talking about regrets Talking about age limits Game: <i>Unreal: The Conditional Game</i> Talking about different ages in life Asking questions politely	Poem: <i>If ...</i> – from Harley Davidson advertisement Article: <i>Ageism Turned Her into a Liar</i> – a woman lies about her age Conversation between the woman & her boyfriend in the article Text on uncomfortable situations & dilemmas People talking about the best age to be	G <i>I wish</i> & <i>If only</i> + past perfect Unreal conditionals, eg: third conditional; mixed conditionals Indirect questions L Vocabulary of age & regrets
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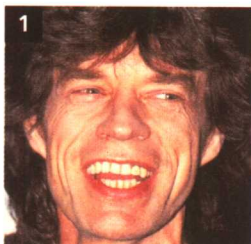
Friends

- 1 Write down the names of three people who are important to you: a friend, a relative and somebody famous.
- 2 Ask other people in the class about their lists. Find out as much as you can.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1 | Marisol |
| 2 | Andreas |
| 3 | Madonna |

Fame

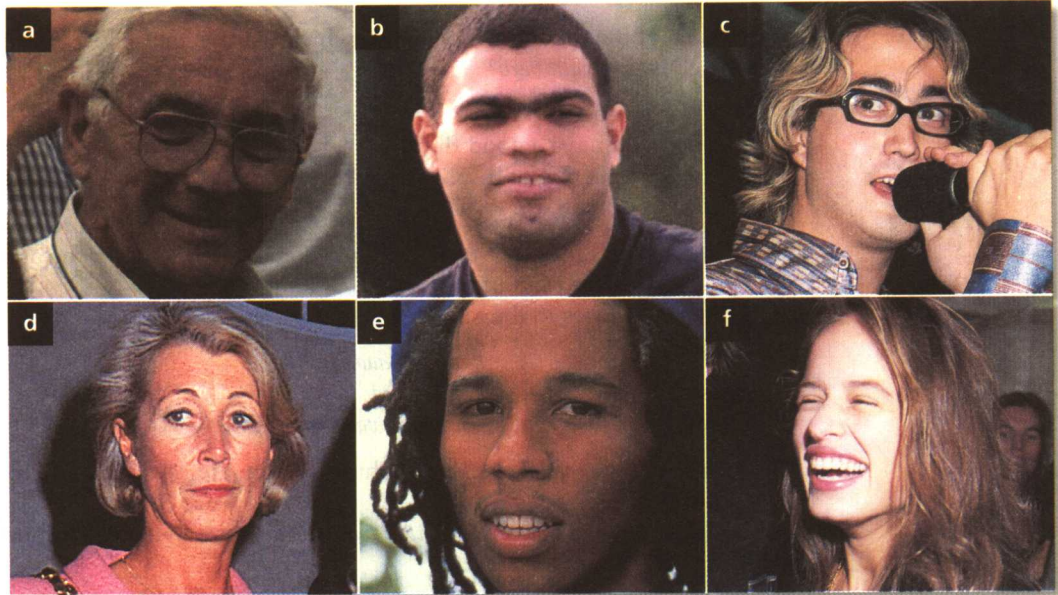
- 1 Discuss these questions:
 - a) Who are the five most famous people in your country?
 - b) Who do you think is the most famous man in the world?
 - c) Who do you think is the most famous woman in the world?
- 2 Look at photographs 1–6.
 - a) Do you know who these people are?
 - b) What do you know about them?



LANGUAGE TOOLBOX

He/She looks like ...
 This one could be ...
 Perhaps it's (Bob Marley's)
 son/daughter/mother
 Maybe it's ...
 It's difficult to say, but ...

- 3 Each of the famous people in the photographs in 2 is related to one of the people below. Match each of the famous people to their relation and say how they are related.



Test your questions

- 1 These are the answers from an interview with one of the people in the photographs. Write the questions.
- I was born in London, but I've got dual nationality because my mother's from Nicaragua.
 - No, I'm living in Ibiza now.
 - Not long. I moved from London with my two daughters, Assisi and Amba, about six months ago.
 - Yeah, very happy. We love the outdoor life. Also, my mother's a Spanish speaker and I feel more comfortable in a Latin country.
 - Yeah, I've made lots of new friends here. A few English, but my two best friends are Argentinian and Spanish.
 - I'm a painter, but I've recently started a jewellery business with a friend, and that takes up most of my time. I also do some modelling when I need the cash!
 - Well, with a business and two young children I don't have much free time, but I love reading and listening to music.
 - All sorts: pop music and classical.
 - No, never, but don't tell my father.
 - Not very often. My mother's in New York and my father's often on tour. But we all love big family get-togethers.
 - That's a difficult question because I've been to so many amazing places, but I think Brazil is my favourite. The children love it there too.
 - I think my father chose it: my mother wanted me to have a Spanish name.

- 2 01 Listen to the interview. Are your questions the same as the ones on the recording? Who was being interviewed?

Pronunciation

- 1 02 Look at tapescript 02 and listen to the questions. Underline the strongest stress in each question.

For example:
 Where were you born?

- 2 Work with someone you don't know very well. Use questions from the interview and the following prompts to find out as much as you can about each other.

Have you ...? What's your favourite ...? Who ...? Do you enjoy ...?
 Are you good at ...? Can you ...? How long have you ...? Do you ever ...?
 Are you interested in ...?

Close up

Question forms

Work with a partner and discuss the following:

- a) In each of the following questions, which word is the *subject*? Which is the *auxiliary*? Which is the *main verb*?

- 1 Has she been to Paris?
- 2 Did you have a good flight?
- 3 Is John staying at the George V?
- 4 What do you do?

- b) In a question, does the subject usually come before or after the auxiliary?
 c) What tenses are used in a)?
 d) Match the tenses to the auxiliaries.

continuous tenses	have/has/had
perfect tenses	do/does/did
simple tenses	am/is/are/was/were

Language Reference p8

- e) There are nine *modal auxiliaries*. Three of them are *can*, *could* and *would*. What are the other six?
 f) *Which*, *when* and *how* are *question words*. There are five other important question words. What are they?
 g) Where does a question word usually go in a question?

Subject questions

- 1 Which person is the *subject* and which is the *object* in this sentence?

Mark Chapman shot John Lennon in December 1980.

- 2 What are the answers to these two questions?

- 1 Who did Mark Chapman shoot?
- 2 Who shot John Lennon?

- a) Is *who* the subject or the object of each question?
 b) Which question uses an auxiliary?

- 3 The words in these sentences have been mixed up. Put the words in the correct order. Add *did* when necessary.

- a) who Arantxa Sánchez trains?
- b) band play Bob Marley which with?
- c) Mick Jagger with songs who writes?
- d) marry Yoko Ono who?
- e) appear \$1 million advert Claudia Schiffer in who car a paid to?
- f) for the World Ronaldo play in Cup who 1998?

Match the questions to the answers in the box.

John Lennon Keith Richards The Wailers Citroën Brazil Her father

- 4 Use the words in the box to make five true sentences.

a)	Elton John	died	Evita in the film of the same name.
b)	Madonna	wrote	<i>Candle in the Wind</i> at Princess Diana's funeral.
c)	Edith Piaf	played	<i>La Traviata</i> in 1853.
d)	Frank Sinatra	sang	<i>Je Ne Regrette Rien</i> .
e)	Verdi	performed	in 1998.

5 Write two questions for each of the sentences in 4.

For example:

- Who performed ... *Who performed 'Candle in the Wind' at Princess Diana's funeral?*
Which song ... *Which song did Elton John perform at Princess Diana's funeral?*
- Who ... Which part ...
- Who ... Which famous song ...
- When ... Which American singer ...
- When ... Who ...

Prepositions

1 Sentences in English can end with a preposition, for example: *Where do you come from?* Which prepositions are missing from these questions?

- Who do you usually have lunch _____?
- What are you learning English _____?
- What do you spend most money _____?
- Who does your teacher remind you _____?
- When you go out with your friends what do you talk _____?
- What kind of music do you like listening _____?

2 Work with a partner. Ask your partner the questions in 1.

Using questions

1 Many questions are formed using the same few structures. Match the questions to the most appropriate answers.

Have you got ...?	- Have you got any children? - Have you got a pen? - Have you got a moment? - Have you got enough potatoes?	Yes, plenty, thank you. Sure. What do you want? Yes, here you are. Yes, three.
Is that ...?	- Is that your father? - Is that my pen? - Is that your dog? - Is that the time?	Yes, I'm sorry. Is he bothering you? We'd better get a taxi. Yes, it is. I'm sorry, it looks just like mine. Yes. That's the day he joined the army.
Would you like to ...?	- Would you like to go out for a coffee? - Would you like to call me tomorrow? - Would you like to live in the country? - Would you like to wait here for a moment?	It's always been my dream to do that. Certainly. Is it OK if I smoke? OK. What time would be good for you? Good idea. Where shall we go?

Language Reference p8

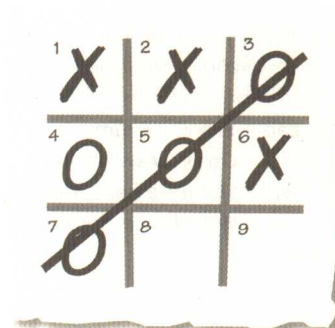
2 Which of the questions are *asking for information*? What are the others doing? Imagine the situations.

Noughts & Crosses

1 Work in two teams. Team A look at page 140. Team B look at page 143.

2 Use the questions to play *Noughts and Crosses*. The aim of the game is to get a line of noughts or crosses before the other team.

- Draw a Noughts and Crosses grid on a separate piece of paper.
- Decide whether your team is noughts (O) or crosses (X).
- Take it in turns to ask and answer questions. When a team answers a question correctly, they choose a square on the grid and mark a nought or a cross.



Language reference: questions

Question forms have many uses. Here are a few examples:

- Asking for information: *Where's the nearest post office?*
- Asking for permission: *Is it OK if I leave work early tonight?*
- Making requests: *Could you pass me the salt?*
- Making offers: *Can I help?*
- Making invitations: *Would you like to go out for dinner?*
- Making suggestions: *Shall we go to the cinema?*
- Showing friendly interest: *How are your children?*

Yes/No questions

- 1 When *be* is the only verb in the sentence, you put it before the subject in the question.

Affirmative: *You were in my class last year.*

Question: *Were you in my class last year?*

- 2 You usually put the auxiliary before the subject of the sentence.

Present continuous

You're working for IBM.

Are you working for IBM?

Past continuous

You were thinking about Jack again.

Were you thinking about Jack again?

Present perfect

She's been to Paris recently.

Has she been to Paris recently?

Past perfect

He'd already left when she arrived.

Had he already left when she arrived?

Present simple

He speaks English very well.

Does he speak English?

Past simple

She played football yesterday.

Did she play football yesterday?

Note: Because there is no auxiliary in the affirmative of simple tenses, you use the auxiliary *do* to form questions.

- 3 There are nine *modal auxiliary verbs*: *can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must*. You usually put modal auxiliaries before the subject.

can *You can swim.*

Can you swim?

will *She'll be here tomorrow.*

Will she be here tomorrow?

Open questions

Open questions use question words: *when, where, who, why, how, which, what* and *whose*. You usually put the question word at the beginning of a question.

Do you smoke? *How much do you smoke?*

Are you going? *When are you going?*

Has he gone? *Where has he gone?*

Are you tired? *Why are you tired?*

Subject questions

When the question word is the subject of the sentence you do not use *do, does* or *did*:

Affirmative: *Mark Chapman shot John Lennon in 1980.*

Subject question: *Who shot John Lennon?*

This happens most often with *who*, but can also happen with *which* and *what*.

Which company bought Rolls Royce in 1998?

What happened next?

Questions ending with prepositions

Many verbs can be followed by a *dependent preposition*. You usually put the preposition at the end of a question.

He spent all his money on whisky and beer.

What did he spend all his money on?



Friends for life

- 1 Tina and Will met when they were both studying at the same university. Three years later, a student magazine contacted them and asked them to take part in a survey to find out how many people had stayed friends. Look at the photographs of Tina and Will. Do you think the following statements are true or false?

- a) Tina and Will had similar interests when they were at university.
- b) They chose similar careers when they finished their studies.
- c) They have similar lifestyles now.

- 2 Read what they both say about their friendship and find out if you were right.

That
was
then
this
is
now

TINA I first met Will when I was looking for someone to share the house I was renting. I put an advertisement in the local student newspaper and he was one of the people who answered it. When we met, we hit it off straightaway and I told him he could move in.

Living with Will was fun. We soon found out that we had a lot in common and quickly became close friends. We always had really good discussions about everything that was important to us at the time: politics, the environment, literature and other less important things like cooking. We also liked the same music and that's important when you're sharing a house. We fell out a couple of times about the housework. Will thinks I'm untidy but I think life's too short to worry about things like that.

When we graduated three years ago, we went our separate ways and since then our lives have been very different. I went back to my home town and got a job as a production assistant for art exhibitions. I like my job because I'm helping young people to get involved in the arts. I'm living with my parents because I'm not earning very much. Will thinks I'm crazy because money is very important to him now, but I get a lot of personal satisfaction from my job. He's earning a lot of money, but he doesn't have time to spend with his family and his friends. I don't see him very often now. When he comes down for the weekend we have a laugh, but our lifestyles are so different now that we don't have very much to talk about.

WILL Tina and I got on very well together at university. When we first met, we clicked straightaway and we ended up sharing a house for nearly three years. We had the same attitude to the important things in life and the only thing we argued about was the housework. I'm a Virgo so I'm very tidy whereas Tina's the opposite. I don't think she ever found out where we kept the vacuum cleaner!

When I left university, I moved to London and got a job in a finance company. I have to work long hours and I don't really enjoy what I'm doing but I earn a very good salary. I'm very ambitious and I want to get to the top of my profession. I enjoy spending money on CDs, clothes, a nice car and going out to good restaurants. Tina's working really hard as well, but she's not earning much. I don't understand why she's doing it. I think she's having a holiday – it seems very idealistic to me. Anyway, it means that our lifestyles are very different now so we've drifted apart. We haven't fallen out or anything. We still talk on the phone and when I go down to visit her, we have a laugh. I know she'll always be there for me.

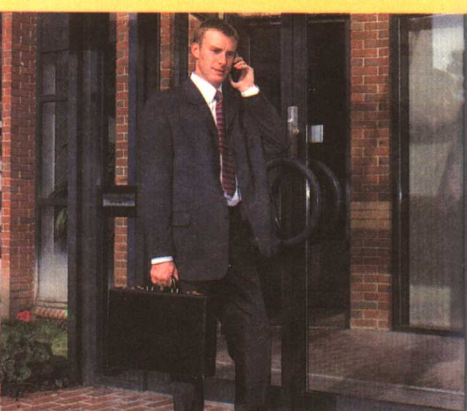
(Adapted from *The Independent*, 9 April 1998)



Together at University



Tina now



Will now

Lexis 1 Tina and Will use several expressions to talk about their friendship. Complete as many of these expressions as you can from memory. Compare them with a partner. Then look at the article again to check.

- Two expressions that mean 'we liked one another immediately'.
We clicked ... We hit it ...
- An expression that means 'we had similar interests'.
We had a lot ...
- An expression that means 'we enjoyed one another's company'.
We got on ...
- An expression that means 'we got to know one another very well'.
We became close
- An expression that means 'we argued'.
We fell ...
- Two expressions that mean 'we became more distant from one another'.
We went our separate ... We drifted ...
- An expression that means 'I know I can count on her when I need a friend'.
She'll always be ...

2 The following is a summary of Tina and Will's friendship. Put the lines of the summary in the correct order.

- | | |
|---|--|
| () met. They became close | (2) off immediately when they first |
| () separate ways and they've drifted | () out and they say that they are still |
| () friends and got on | () there for one another. |
| (1) Tina and Will hit it | () apart. They haven't fallen |
| () in common. Now they have gone their | () well together. They had a lot |

Anecdote 1  03 Listen to Balvir telling Tim about a close friend. Which of the following topics do they talk about?



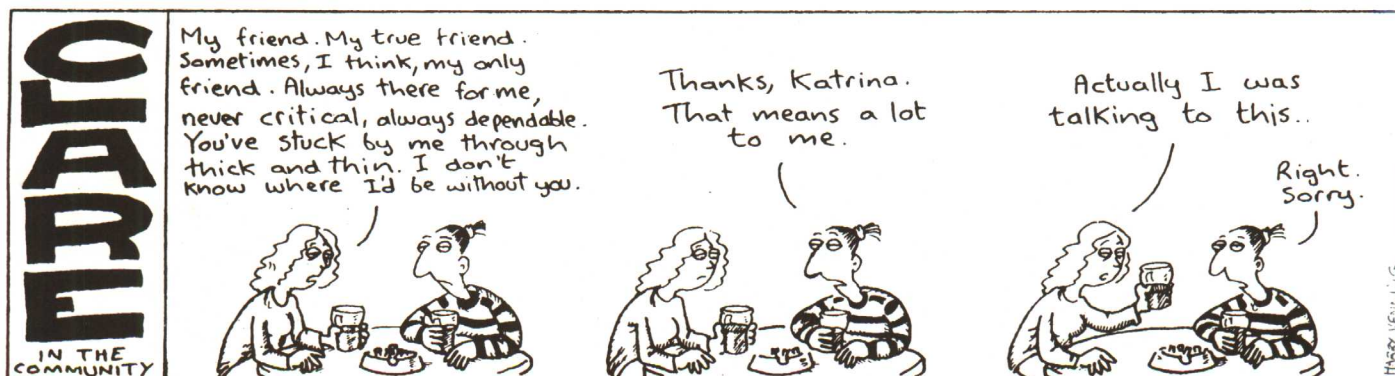
Balvir and Tim

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ How did you first meet? | ☐ What do they look like? |
| ☐ What was your first impression of them? | ☐ What are they like as a person? |
| ☐ What do you like about them? | ☐ What special talents and abilities do they have? |
| ☐ What don't you like about them? | ☐ What kind of clothes do they wear? |
| ☐ What do you have in common? | ☐ What's their job? |
| ☐ How do you differ? | ☐ What's their family like? |
| ☐ Why did you become such close friends? | ☐ What are their hobbies and interests? |
| ☐ Will you be friends for life? | ☐ What do you do and what do you talk about when you're together? |

2 Listen again and note down what they said about the topics.

3 Think about a close friend. You are going to tell a partner about him or her. Choose from the list in 1 the things you want to talk about. Think about what you will say and what language you will need.

4 Tell your partner about your friend.



You've got a friend

Vowel sounds

- 1 Vowels in English can be *long*, as in 'feel' /fi:l/, or *short*, as in 'fill' /fil/. Look at the list of words. Think about the underlined sounds. Which are long vowels and which are short vowels? Divide them into two groups.

- | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|
| a) call | e) good | i) soon |
| b) come | f) got | j) winter |
| c) darkest | g) hurt | k) thank |
| d) friend | h) need | l) think |

- 2  04 Listen to the words, then match the sounds to the phonetic symbols.

Long: /ɑ:/ /i:/ /u:/ /ɜ:/ /ɔ:/

Short: /æ/ /e/ /ɪ/ /ə/ /ʌ/ /ʊ/ /ʌ/

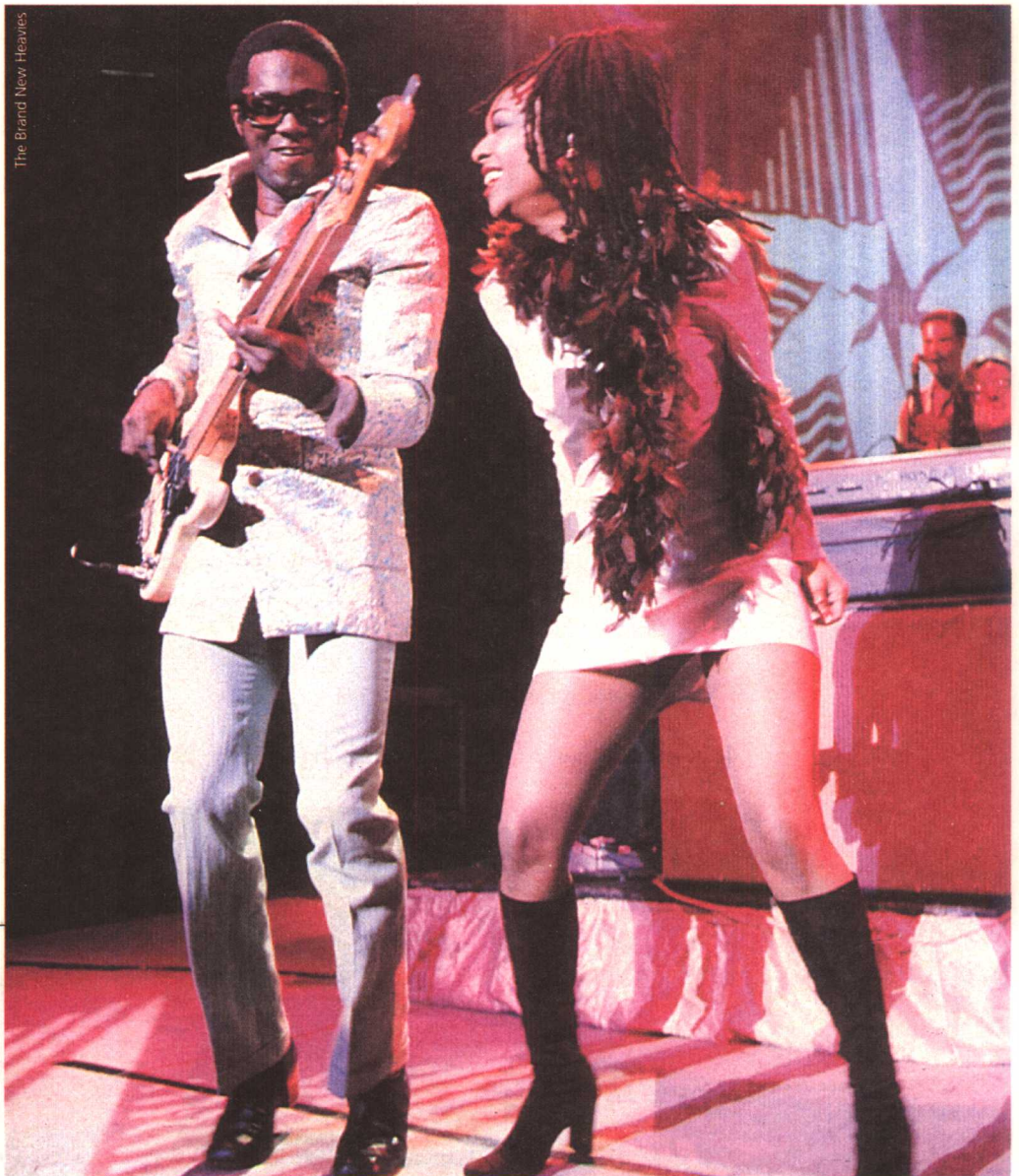
For example: *call* – /ɔ:/

- 3 Think of other words for each sound. Check them in your dictionary.
- 4  05 You are going to listen to the song *You've Got a Friend*. Tick the words from 1 as you hear them. Which word isn't in the song?

The Brand New Heavies entered the London club scene in the 1980s. Their music is influenced by 70s funk, soul music and American rap. They recorded their version of *You've Got a Friend* in 1997 on their album *Shelter*.



Carole King wrote *You've Got a Friend* in 1971



The Brand New Heavies

- 5 Look at the lyrics. The lines have been cut in half. In Column A the lines are in the correct order but in Column B they are mixed up. Listen and match the two halves of each line.

	A	B
VERSE 1	1) When you're down 2) And you need some 3) And nothing, no, 4) Close your eyes 5) Oh, and soon 6) To brighten up	loving care even your darkest night and think of me and troubled is going right I will be there
CHORUS	1) You just call out 2) And you know 3) I'll come running, 4) Don't you know that winter, spring, 5) All you've got to do 6) And I'll 7) You've got	be there, yes I will summer or fall is call wherever I am a friend yeah, to see you again my name
VERSE 2	1) Ain't it good to know that 2) People can 3) They'll hurt you 4) Take your very soul 5) So don't	if you let them be so cold let them you've got a friend and desert you

Lexis 1 One of the lines is 'Ain't it good to know that you've got a friend'. What does *ain't* mean? Is it correct English?

- 2 Read the following lines from different pop songs. Rewrite the underlined words in more formal English.

- I wanna hold your hand.
- The sun's gonna shine on everything you do.
- It ain't me you're looking for, babe.
- The way I'm feeling, yeah, it just don't feel right.
- I can't get no satisfaction.
- You gotta roll with it.

- 3 Try to match the singer or band in the box with the lines of the songs in 2.

Oasis the Beatles Bob Dylan All Saints the Rolling Stones Lighthouse Family

Check your answers on page 141.

- 4 Collect other examples of 'pop song English' and bring them to class.

Noel and Liam Gallagher of Oasis



You've got mail

- 1 These e-mail messages were sent to a magazine for English language students.
 - a) Which ones do you think are the most and least interesting? Why?
 - b) Are there any messages that you would be interested in answering?

Delete Print Forward Reply Done

Hi! I like to skateboard, surf, roller-blade, ski, swim and play waterpolo. I LOVE animals. I've got five hamsters and a dog. I had eight fish but they're dead. I also had a turtle, but my neighbour's dog killed her. I also like playing Nintendo 64 and listening to Nirvana and Bush, and I have my own band called Turbulence.

Ben, the Netherlands

LIFE IS A DARING ADVENTURE. I'm a woman of 44, with two grown-up children, a piano, a dog and a few survival strategies. Interested in everything, but mostly in people and different lifestyles.

Ana, Spain

HEY YOU! READ THIS NOW!! Good, now that I've got your attention I can tell you that I'm a 19-year-old girl who loves to dance, talk, exercise and go horse-riding. I'm interested in everything from football to ballet. I promise that if you write to me you will get a response. SO WHAT ARE YOU WAITING FOR?!

Francine, France

Hi! I'm a 20-year-old male who would like to write to girls from all around the world because girls are easy to talk to and a beautiful girl is nature's greatest creation!

Emilio, Peru

Hi there. This is Fabio writing! I'm 25 and I'm looking for a serious penpal of about my age. I'd prefer a girl, but even guys are accepted. I live in Italy and I'd like to correspond in English. If you're interested, I've got brown hair, green eyes and I'm one metre 77 tall. I love alternative music such as Sonic Youth and some pop too like Oasis, and of course rock (U2). But I hate techno. I also love movies, theatre, arts ... well, I'll tell you the rest if you write. Well, hope to hear from you soon then.

Fabio, Italy

- 2 Write an e-mail with a message about yourself.
- 3 This is a letter written by one of the people in 1. Read it and decide who wrote it.



- 4 Find ten spelling mistakes and ten missing capital letters and write the words correctly.
- 5 Write a letter introducing yourself to a penpal.

Dear ...

thank you for your e-mail message and your adress. I am writting to you to tell you more about myself and also to send you a photograph. That's me on the left. The one in the middle is my older brother, olivier, and that's my sister sonia on the right. I get on very well with my sister, but my brother and I have nothing in common - he's very serious and boreing. He just spends all his time on the computer and never goes out.

I like going out - especially to dance. On saturday nights I dance in a nightclub to earn some money because i'm a student. I'm studying english and spanish at university, but I'm not sure why. I mean, I don't know what I want to do when I leave university.

Anyway, I love traveling and languages will be usefull for that. Last summer I studyed english at a school in chicago (my parents are divorced and my dad lives there now) and next summer I want to go to spain to learn flamenco and go horse-riding on the beach.

What else can I tell you? I'm single. I had a boyfriend for six months, but we split up because he was to jealous. I want to get married and have children one day, but not yet!

As I told you in the e-mail, I'm interested in just about everything - even football! How about you? Please write soon and tell me what you're interested in. Appologies for my bad spelling.

Love ...

2

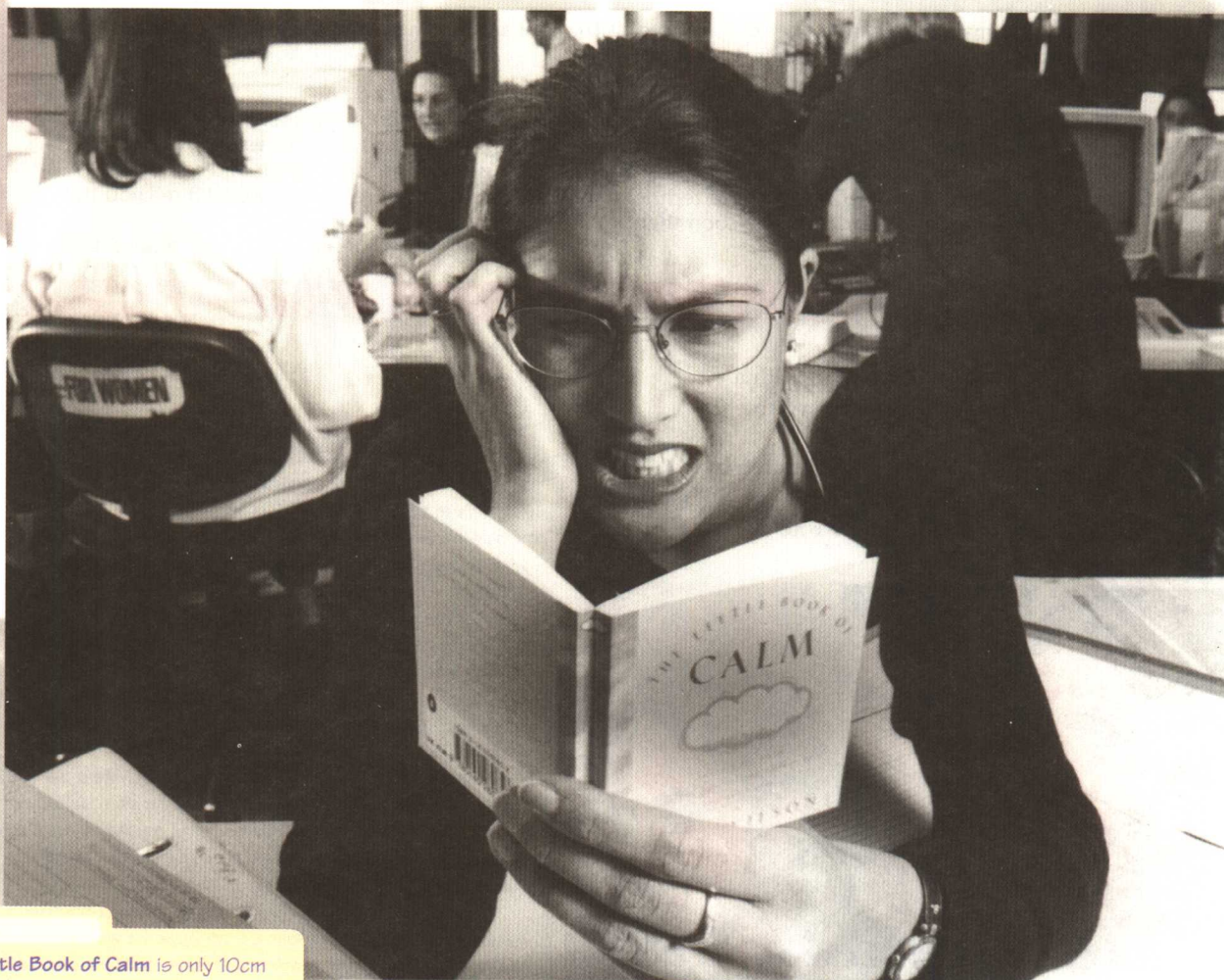
Relax

Think about some of the things you did yesterday. Note them down under three headings: working, studying or relaxing.

How much time did you spend working or studying, and how much time relaxing? Was this a typical day? Compare with a partner.

The Little Book of Calm

- 1 Look at the photograph. How do you think the woman is feeling? Look at the book she's reading. What do you think it's about?



The Little Book of Calm is only 10cm x 10cm. It contains only 1,000 words but has sold over two million copies and has made its author into a multi-millionaire.