

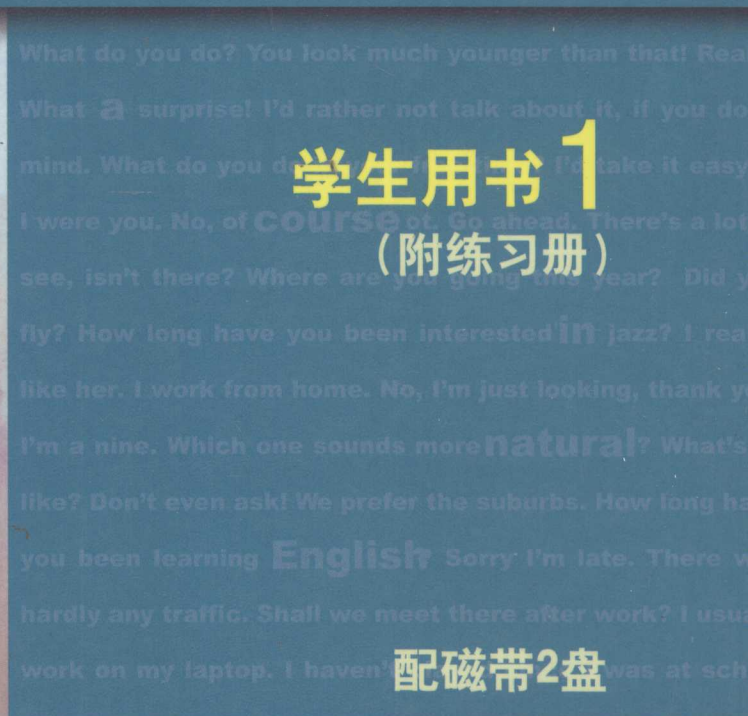
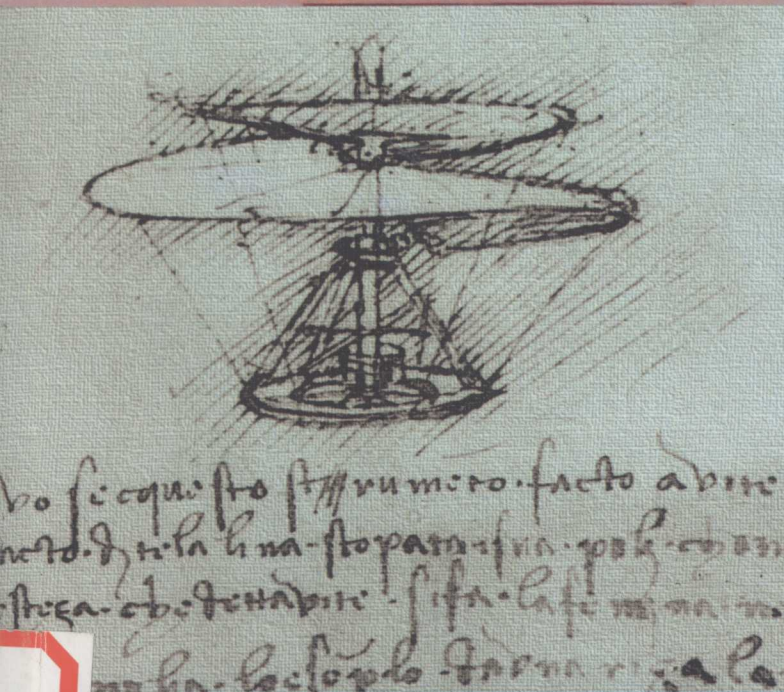
coursebook

Innovations

创新国际英语教程

学生用书 1
(附练习册)

配磁带2盘



中国广播电视出版社

Hugh Dellar and Darryl Hocking
with Andrew Walkley

Hugh Dellar and Andrew Walkley

coursebook
Innovations

a course in natural English

创新国际英语教程

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创新国际英语教程学生用书 1

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To the student

How do you learn a language? There is no easy answer to this question. People learn languages in many different ways. The **Innovations** series starts from the basis of natural conversations people have every day, then teaches you the language you need to have similar conversations in English.

To make this process as interesting, motivating, and productive as possible, the **Innovations** series:

- contains numerous examples of the way grammar and vocabulary are naturally used. You can learn a lot of useful vocabulary from good grammar exercises, and good vocabulary activities will give you practice with the grammar of English.
- introduces you to many new features of spoken grammar and useful idiomatic language, followed by opportunities to practise them in meaningful contexts.
- includes reading texts that are intriguing and challenging, giving you plenty to talk – and think – about.
- features 'Learner advice' pages, which will help you study better.

We hope you find **Innovations** as fun and interesting to learn from as we did to write!

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Where are you from? • Oh really? Whereabouts in China? • Oh, I've been there. • I've never heard of it. • Sorry. Have you got a light? • Where are you from again? • It's in the south-west. • It's by the sea. • It's up in the mountains. • It's right up in the north. • Do you come from Berlin originally? • I really miss the food. • I really miss my friends and family. • There's a lot of unemployment there. • There are lots of parks and trees there. • Their kids are growing up bilingual.

1 Where are you from?

Conversation

1 Starting a conversation

Discuss these questions.

1. Are you a quiet person or do you like talking a lot?
2. Do you like talking to people you don't know?

Match the conversation starters with the replies.

The first one has been done for you.

1. Is anyone sitting here? d
2. It's hot, isn't it? a
3. Have you been waiting for a long time? b
4. Do you know anyone here? c

- a. Yes, I know. I'll open a window.
- b. Ten minutes. The bus should be here soon.
- c. No. This is my first class here.
- d. No. Go ahead. Take a seat.

Now match these conversation starters with the replies.

5. What a horrible day! g
6. What's your name? h
7. Where are you from? f
8. Is this the bus stop for the centre of town? e

- e. Yes, it is. You need to get a number 63.
- f. Italy. What about you?
- g. I know, it's terrible. It's so wet and cold.
- h. Andrew. And yours?

Which of the conversation starters above do you use in your language? When?



2 Making friends

Listen to this conversation between two people, Caroline and Danko. They don't know each other very well. The first time you listen, note anything you hear about Danko. Don't look at the conversation while you listen.

Compare what you heard with a partner.

Listen again and complete the conversation.

- C: Do you smoke?
D: No, thanks. I'm trying to stop.
C: Yes, I should too. (1) what's your name again?
D: Danko. And yours?
C: Caroline. Hi, so where are you from, Danko?
D: Croatia.
C: Oh yes? (2) ? Zagreb?
D: No, Split. It's on the coast. Do you know it?
C: I've heard of it, but I've never been there. There was a tennis player from there, wasn't there? What's his name?
D: Goran Ivanisevic.
C: Yes, that's the one. He was lovely.
D: Yes, well, you should come to Split. There are lots of lovely people there. It's a beautiful city.
C: I'd love to go one day. So how long (3) ?
D: Almost six months now. I came here in September.
C: Right. When are you (4) to Croatia?
D: In May. I've got to go back then.
C: Why? What do you do back home?
D: Oh, I'm a student. I'm at university. I have to (5) June.
C: Oh right. What are you studying?
D: English language and culture. That's (6) I'm here.
C: Right, right. Well, you speak English very well.
D: Thanks. I hope so.
C: No, really.

With a partner, practise reading the conversation.

Goran Ivanisevic is one of the most famous people from Croatia. Who is the most famous person from your country?



3 Where are you from? Whereabouts?

Put the sentences in order and make conversations. The first in each has been done for you.

Conversation 1

- It's OK. It's quite a big city, but it's a nice place to live.
- France.
- Grenoble. It's in the south-east. Do you know it?
- Oh right. Whereabouts exactly?
- No. What's it like?
- So where are you from?

1. **f** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **d** 5. **c** 6. **e**

Conversation 2

- Yes, I do, actually. My grandparents lived there!
- So where are you from originally? 独创地, 最初, 本来
- Oh, yes. Whereabouts exactly?
- Oh, a place just near Blackpool.
- St Anne's. Do you know it?

1. **b** 2. **a** 3. **c** 4. **d** 5. **e**

Conversation 3

- Not that far. Haringey.
- Haringey? Whereabouts exactly?
- Yes, yes. I used to live in Hewitt Road!
- So do you live near here?
- Allison Road. It's just past the shops where the church is. Do you know it?

1. **d** 2. **a** 3. **c** 4. **b** 5. **e**

In which conversation do you think the people live:

- in the same country?
- in the same city?
- in different countries?

Find out whereabouts exactly in your town or city the other people in your class live. Who lives nearest to you?

4 Pronunciation: getting the stress right

When we speak English, we say words in groups. In each group, we stress one or two important sounds – we say them more loudly than others. Listen and practise these sentences. The stressed parts are in CAPITAL letters. The groups of words are separated by spaces.

- It's quite a BIG TOWN on the SOUTH COAST, about SIXty MILES from LONDON.
- It's a BIG City RIGHT in the CENTre of ENGLand.
- It's a NICE little SEASide TOWN on the NORTH-EAST COAST.
- It's a SMALL TOWN JUST outside LONDON.
- It's a FAMous OLD City in the SOUTH-WEST of ENGLand.
- It's a SMALL TOWN RIGHT up in the NORTH of SCOTland.
- It's an AREa in the NORTH-WEST of ENGLand.

Now look at the map of Britain and decide which places are being described in the sentences above.



Describe where these places are on the map.

Cornwall Leeds Manchester Swansea Warwick

5 Practice

Work in pairs.

Student A: You are from England.

Student B: You are from your own country and you meet Student A while you are on holiday.

Have a short conversation like Conversation 1 in Activity 3. Use the information on the map to help you. Then change partners and have a similar conversation.

Reading

1 Geography quiz

How good is your geography? Do you know where these countries are?

Albania	Ecuador	Oman
Bangladesh	Japan	Somalia
Cuba	Luxembourg	Tunisia
Denmark	Nicaragua	Wales

Tell a partner what you think. Use these expressions.

- I've no idea where ... is.
- I think ... is somewhere in South-east Asia but I don't know where exactly.
- ... is in Eastern Europe. It's next to Poland.
- I've actually been to ...! I went there a few years ago on holiday.



2 Before you read

You are going to read about three people and the reasons why they moved to London. Before you read, think of three reasons why people move to a capital city like London.

3 While you read

Read the article and find out if any of these people had the same reasons you thought of.

I'm not from here originally



Faten

I'm from Tunisia. I came to London when I got married to Faisal. I met him in Tunisia. He was born in London, but his family used to go to Tunisia every year on holiday to stay with his uncle, who lived in Tunis. My father knew his uncle, so that's how we got to know each other. We went out together every summer when he was there. I really like it here most of the time, but I miss the food in my country and the people. Back home in Tunisia, we visit each other's houses more than people do here in the UK. We cook for each other and share things more. I think we're more friendly and generous. Anyway, two of my sisters also now live here in London, and my children go to school here and they have lots of British friends. It's good and of course they grow up knowing another language.



Hung

I'm from Vietnam originally. I came over here about 25 years ago to escape the problems in my country. Back home in Vietnam, I was a doctor. But when I wanted to work here, they told me I had to get a British degree. The problem was, I lost everything when I came here. I didn't have enough money to study and I needed to support my wife and children. To begin with, I worked in two different places – I did cleaning jobs during the day and at night I worked in a pizza take-away. I hated it, but after a few years, I saved up enough money to do a nursing course and now I work in a big local hospital.



Ian

I was born in the north of England and grew up there. The factory I was working in closed down and so I lost my job. I couldn't find another job – there was a lot of unemployment in my town at the time. So I decided to come here to look for work. I moved down to London around ten years ago. I got a job painting people's houses and I've been doing that since then. Five years ago, I started doing a part-time degree. I work during the day and go to classes in the evenings. I'm going to finish in June this year. I hope I can get a better job after I graduate.

4 Comprehension

Answer these questions about the three people.

1. Who is originally British?
2. Which of them are immigrants?
3. Who was a refugee?
4. Who had a better job before they lived in London?
5. Whose husband is from London?
6. Which of them are growing up bilingual?

Real English: refugee

A refugee is someone who had to leave their home country – perhaps for political reasons.

An immigrant is someone who decided to move from their own country to live in a new country.

5 Word check

Complete the sentences with words from the text. Try not to look back at the text.

1. I married to Faisal.
2. His family to go to Tunisia every year.
3. I the food in my country.
4. I came over here about 25 years
5. I needed to my wife and children.
6. I up enough money to do a nursing course.
7. The factory I was working in down.
8. I my job.
9. There was a lot of in my town.
10. I work the day and go to classes in the evenings.

6 Speaking

Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. Do you know anyone who is bilingual? What languages do they speak?
2. Do you know anyone who is married to someone from a different country?
3. Would you like to live in a different country?

7 Using grammar: past simple

We form the past simple of regular verbs by adding -ed or -d to the verb:

- My grandfather worked in a bank.
- We lived in France for two years.

We make negatives by using **didn't** before the verb:

- We didn't have any money, so I had to get a job.
- I didn't see you yesterday. Were you ill?

We make questions by using **did you / did she / did they** before the verb:

- Did you go out last night?
- Where did he work before here?

Some common verbs have irregular past simple forms. Which verbs have these past simple forms?

bought	found	had	lost	told
brought	got	knew	made	took
came	grew up	left	said	went

Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs.

1. We to Tokyo because my father a job there. (move, get)
2. I Bolton when I my job. It was easier to find a job here. (leave, lose)
3. I here when my husband's father He to live nearer his mum so we could look after her. (move, die, want)
4. We to move because we the area. There was a lot of crime. (decide, not like)
5. We had to leave because of the war. We safe living there. (not feel)
6. We moved to the country because we living in a big city. It was too crowded and the children anywhere to play. (hate, not have)
7. When you here? (move)
8. Why they Cuba? (leave)

For more information on using the past simple, see G1.

8 Speaking

Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. How many times have you and your parents moved? Why?
2. Do you know anyone who is not originally from the place they live now? Why did they move?
3. Are there any reasons in sentences 1–6 in Activity 7 that you think are bad reasons to move?

Listening

1 Meeting people

When you meet someone for the first time, which of these things are you happy to do?

- give them your address
- give them your e-mail address
- give them your home telephone number
- invite them back to your house or flat
- go back to their house
- accept a lift in their car

Tell a partner about your choices. Try to explain them.

2 Before you listen

Discuss these questions.

- Who do you think the two people in this picture are?
- What do you think they are talking about?
- What do you think happens next?



3 While you listen

Listen to the conversation between the two people in the picture and see if you were right. Tell a partner:

- who the two people are.
- where they are from.
- what these places are like.
- what you think is going to happen.

Listen again if you need to.



4 Using grammar: *there's / there are*

In the conversation, you heard that:

- there are a lot of tourists in Burlington.
- there's so much to see and do in London.
- there's so much crime and violence in Washington DC.

We use **there are** with plural nouns.

We use **there's** with singular nouns or uncountable nouns.

Look at these examples.

- There are lots of hotels near the station.
- There are lots of nice beaches on the south coast.
- There's only one cinema in the whole city.
- There's quite a lot of unemployment in my country. It's about ten per cent.

Complete the answers to the question 'What's it like there?' with **there's** or **there are**.

- It's great. a really good transport system, so it's very easy to travel round.
- It's nice. lots of big shops and malls, so it's good for shopping.
- It's not that nice. lots of factories, so it's quite an ugly place.
- It's OK, but too many people. It's really crowded.
- It's nice. lots of parks and trees. It's beautiful.
- It's not very nice. quite a lot of crime, so it's not safe at night.
- It's great. lots of really nice old buildings. It's beautiful.
- It's OK, but not much to do. a cinema and a few bars, but that's about it.

For more information on using *there's* and *there are*, see G2.



Real English: There's a lot of ...

Some people use *There's* with plural nouns, especially when they use *a lot of* before the noun. Look at these examples:

There's a lot of cars on the road this morning.

There's a lot of policemen outside. What's happening?

It's easier and quicker to say *There's a lot of* than *There are a lot of*!

5 Pronunciation: weak forms

When we say *there's* and *there are*, we usually use their weak forms: /ðeɪz/ and /ðəə/.

👂 Listen to the sentences in Activity 4 and check your answers.

Now practise the sentences in Activity 4. Try to use the weak forms.

6 Practice

Tell a partner the names of three places you know well. Your partner will ask you *What's it like there?* Try to answer as in Activity 4. Use *there's* and *there are*.

What's the best / worst place in your country to live? Why?

7 Key words: *miss* and *lose*

In this unit, Ian lost his job and a tourist called George missed the last bus. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

my address book	the beach	2-1
my train	the class	weight
on the way	the end	

- Can you give me your phone number again? I've lost
- Sorry, I'm late. I got lost here. I've been walking around for hours.
- Did you see the game on Saturday? Chelsea lost to Liverpool.
- I really miss going to now we live in London. I lived by the sea when I was younger.
- Have you seen Andrew? He's so thin. He's lost a lot of He used to be really fat.
- Sorry, I missed yesterday. I had to go to an important meeting.
- Did you see that film last night? I missed because I had to go out.
- Sorry I'm late. I overslept and I missed

Now cover the sentences. How many of the expressions with *miss* and *lose* can you remember?

Complete these sentences with the correct form of *miss* or *lose*.

- I don't believe it! I've my keys!
- My boyfriend has been in Australia for three months studying English. I really him.
- Hurry up. I don't want to the beginning of the match.
- It was terrible. I got on the way to the airport and I my flight.

8 Speaking

Discuss these questions with a partner.

- A: What's the worst thing you've ever lost?
 B: I once lost ...
- A: Have you missed a class or a meeting recently?
 B: I missed a ... recently because I ...
- A: Have you ever missed a flight or a train?
 B: I once missed a ... to ...
- A: What would you miss if you lived in a different country?
 B: The thing I'd miss most is ...

2

Likes and dislikes

What kind of music do you like? • I can't stand traditional folk music. • I'm thinking of going to the Travis concert and I'm trying to find someone to go with. • All their songs sound the same. • I've never heard of him. • She's OK, I suppose. • I love anything by Mark Smith. • I like anything with Jackie Chan in. • I like lots of different things, but mainly I read crime fiction. • I ring my mum every weekend. • He sounds really nice. • How long have you known each other? • It went really well. • The meeting went on for hours.

Conversation

1 Speaking

What kind of music is being played in each photo?

classical	folk	jazz	soul
country	heavy metal	punk	

Do you know any famous people who play these kinds of music?

2 Likes and dislikes

Listen to this conversation between two people – Ken and Joyce. The first time you listen, note the kinds of music they like. Don't look at the conversation while you listen.

Listen again and complete the conversation.

- K: Do you like opera?
- J: No, I (1) I find it really boring. Why do you ask?
- K: Oh, I'm (2) going to see something at The Opera House and I'm trying to find someone to go with.
- J: No, sorry. I always think operas go on too long. I can't sit still for four hours.
- K: Never mind. I'll try someone else.
- J: Have you asked Miriam? I think she likes that kind of music.
- K: Oh, right. OK. Maybe I'll ask her. So (3) music do you like?
- J: Lots of things, really. Jazz, pop, Latin music. I love Tito Lopez.
- K: Really? I hate him. All his songs sound the same. I like jazz, though. Do you like Louis Armstrong?
- J: Yes, he's OK. I quite like some of his tunes, but (4) Gato Barbieri.
- K: Oh, right. I've never (5) Who is she?
- J: He's a man. He's an Argentinian musician. He's really good. I'll lend you a CD if you like.
- K: Yes, OK. Thanks.

Now look at the tapescript and practise reading it with a partner. Remember to stress the sounds in CAPITAL LETTERS and try to say each group of words together.



3 Answering questions

Complete the conversations with the expressions in the box.

It's OK, I suppose.	No, not really.
I've never heard of it.	Yes, I love it.
No, I can't stand him.	Yes, they're OK.

- A: Do you like football?
B: I play every week.
Why do you ask?
- A: Do you like Coldplay?
B: I quite liked their first album. Why do you ask?
- A: Do you like modern art?
..... I find it a bit boring sometimes. Why do you ask?
- A: Do you like reading?
B: I find most books really boring. I prefer watching TV. Why do you ask?
- A: Do you like Tom Cruise?
B: I think he's awful. He can't act. Why do you ask?
- A: Do you like the song *Can you get to that*?
B: How does it go?

Now add these replies to the conversations.

1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐ 4. ☐ 5. ☐ 6. ☐
- a. I'm thinking of going to see them in concert and I'm trying to find someone to go with.
- b. I'm thinking of going to an exhibition this afternoon and I'm trying to find someone to go with.
- c. I'm thinking of going to see the Inter Milan game on Sunday and I'm trying to find someone to go with.
- d. I'm thinking of going to his new film tonight and I'm trying to find someone to go with.
- e. I think it goes *Can you get to that? I want to know if you can get to that. Da di da.*
- f. No reason. I just wondered.

Practise the conversations with a partner.

🔊 Listen and practise the sentences. Notice the difference between the way we say OK and OK, I suppose.

4 Practice

Think about your answers to these questions. Try to answer as in the conversations in Activity 3. Then ask some other students the same questions.

- Do you like horror films?
- Do you like going shopping?
- Do you like swimming?
- Do you like cooking?
- Do you like clubbing?

5 Vocabulary: What kind?

Complete the lists with the expressions in the box.

anything by Steven Spielberg	nature programmes
e-mails to friends	old coins
fashion magazines	traditional folk music

- jazz / classical / rock / techno /
- anything on history / anything on politics / biographies / novels /
- foreign stamps / modern paintings / anything to do with Star Wars /
- documentaries / sitcoms / news programmes / game shows /
- a diary / poems / short stories /
- anything with Chow Yun Fat in / action movies / comedies /

Compare your answers with a partner. Then add one more thing to each list. Find out if your partner likes any of the things.

6 Practice

Complete the questions with the verbs in the box.

collect	listen to	write
go and see	read	watch

- A: What kind of things do you ?
B: Lots of things really, but mainly Brazilian and Cuban music. I love anything you can dance to.
- A: What kind of things do you on TV?
B: Anything really, but mainly nature programmes. I love anything about animals.
- A: What kind of things do you usually at the cinema?
B: Mainly action movies. I love anything with Arnold Schwarzenegger in.
- A: What kind of things do you ?
B: Mainly old Spanish coins, but I also have some Roman ones. I also collect stamps.
- A: What kind of things do you ?
B: I mainly just keep a diary, but I've also tried writing some short stories.
- A: What kind of things do you ?
B: I don't really like novels. I prefer non-fiction, like biographies. I love anything on politics or history.

With a partner, have conversations which are true for you. For example:

- A: What do you do in your free time?
B: I like listening to music.
A: Oh really. What kind of things do you listen to?
B: Lots of things really, but mainly blues and soul.

Reading

1 Introduction

Read the beginning of this article about best friends. Do you agree with Professor Morris? Why / why not?

Professor Morris, from the University of Thameside, has just written a book about friends and relations. In it, he says that people in Britain today believe that their friends are more important than their families. He says, 'These days, many people in Britain move away from their family and home to look for work or to study. If children and parents live in different cities, families cannot help each other in the way they did in the past. Grandparents can't babysit their grandchildren and children can't look after their parents when they get old. Brothers and sisters can't go out together or see each other much. Personally, I don't think this is a bad thing. We choose our friends in a way we can't choose our families. With friends, we have a lot of things in common, which we often don't have with our families.' Not everyone agrees with Professor Morris, so we decided to ask a few people in the street who their best friends are and why.

2 Vocabulary

Match the sentence beginnings with the endings to make sentences about family relationships.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. I chat | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. I often cook | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. I sometimes go | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. My brother and I both support | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. My parents sometimes babysit | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. I usually ring | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. I often take | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. I usually get on | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a. shopping with my mother. | |
| b. really well with my younger sister. | |
| c. on the phone a lot with my brother. | |
| d. my sister when I have a problem. | |
| e. my brother out for dinner. | |
| f. Hull City football club. | |
| g. for us. | |
| h. dinner for my parents. | |

Are any of the sentences above true for you and your family? What other things do you do together with your parents / brothers / sisters?

Real English: my brother and I

Using I like this is always correct in both spoken and written English. However, you will hear young people say:

Me and my brother or Me and some friends or Me and Jane.

We don't usually start with me like this when we write. Some older people even think it is wrong. Are there things like this in your language?

3 While you read

Now read the rest of the article about best friends on the opposite page. Who agrees with Professor Morris and who doesn't?

4 Comprehension

In pairs, tell your partner if you think you could or couldn't be friends with each of the people in the article. Say why. Use these expressions.

I don't think I could be friends with ...

- I don't really like walking.
- I hate animals.
- He sounds really boring.
- I could never be friends with someone who was older than me.

I think I would get on with ...

- I love the same things as him.
- He sounds really nice.
- I usually get on with people who talk a lot.

5 Speaking

Put the words in order and make questions.

- does / she / do / What
..... ?
- How / each / you / know / do / other
..... ?
- known / How / have / you / each / long / other
..... ?
- Do / together / go / out / you / much
..... ?

Tell some other students about your best friend. Ask each other the questions.