

大学通识英语系列教材

Total English

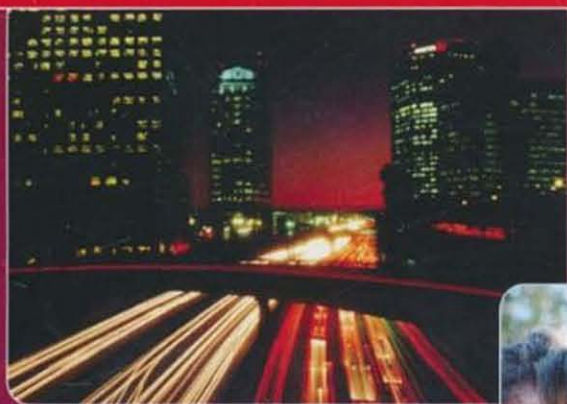
Intermediate Students' Book



Antonia Clare JJ Wilson 著

大学通识英语 学生用书 3

赵维莉 袁轶锋 等改编



复旦大学出版社
www.fudanpress.com.cn



图书在新编目（CIP）数据

大学通识英语学生用书 3/ Antonia Clare, JJ Wilson著

复旦大学出版社，2008

ISBN: 978-7-309-05428-6

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【出版发行】 上海市：复旦大学出版社，2008

【ISBN号】 978-7-309-05428-6

【页数】 190

【原书定价】 35.00

【主题词】 英语-高等学校-教材-英语

【中图法分类号】 H31（语言、文字>常用外国语>英语）

【内容提要】 本书分为10个单元每单元3课，从不同角度谈论了单元的主题，每单元都含有视听说、阅读、语法、词汇、发音、口语以及写作等内容。

【参考文献格式】 Antonia Clare, JJ Wilson著. 大学通识英语学生用书 3. 上海市：复旦大学出版社，2008.

《大学通识英语》(Total English)

出版前言

进入21世纪以来,我国的经济社会文化继续保持健康快速的发展,中国经验日益为世界所瞩目。2008年北京奥运会及2010年上海世博会,将进一步加强中国与世界的融通,中国的高等教育也面临着新的机遇和挑战,更对高等英语教育提出了新的要求。为了满足新时期大学英语教育的新需求,经过认真调研和广泛征求意见,我社引进了世界著名教育出版机构培生教育有限公司旗下朗文出版社的全球畅销教材Total English(《大学通识英语》),并由国内大学英语界资深教授根据教育部有关高等教育英语教学基本要求精心改编,使之成为符合我国大学英语教学需求的一套更新颖、更全面、更地道、更实用的英语教材。

《大学通识英语》系列教材具有如下特点:

1. 整体设计和编写结构清晰,逻辑性强,灵活机动,方便教学。《大学通识英语》充分考虑了教育部有关高等教育基础英语教学要求所明确的学生应当达到的英语学习目标,以及学生和教师在英语学习和教学实际中遇到的各种问题,从确立教学新标准、明确教学方向和目标出发,引导学生和教师有效地、循序渐进地实现既定教学目标。本套教材每个单元输入内容丰富,并在一开始就交代清楚语法点及“学以致用”(Cando,涵盖口头表达、阅读理解、写作等多个方面)的学习目标。这种“学以致用”的目标让学生有了学习的目的和动因,不仅完全清楚为什么要学习某一课,而且知道如何应用新的语言知识。

2. 选材广泛,主题新颖丰富,语言地道醇厚。《大学通识英语》选材取自英语报章杂志、电影电视、文学作品、网站及个人交往资料等,按主题划分成一个个单元。每个单元围绕主题展开,从听、说、读、写等方面全面演绎主题,帮助学生像日常看报纸、看电视节目或看电影那样真正地融入教材内容。通过引人入胜的材料来调动学习动力对于学习语言获得成功是非常重要的。本套教材涉及的话题反映了学生的需求和兴趣。学生对每课内容总会有话可说,还能经常有机会交流看法,抒发己见。课堂活动的设计也尽量真实可信,以使能够看到所学语言点在现实生活中大有用武之地。

3. 强调教学的整体性和技能训练的全面完整性,注重培养听说能力,努力提高实用技能。《大学通识英语》充分体现高等教育英语教学内容 and 课程体系改革的要求,以“听、说”为重点,同时又加强“读、写”能力的训练,另外还根据中国学生的实际需求补充了翻译能力的训练,把听、说、读、写、译的技能训练有机地结合起来,使学生的综合英语能力能够得到有效提高。本套教材在语法、词汇、口语、写作等实用技能的训练上都颇具特色。语法自成体系,讲解简明扼要,练习充分完备,帮助学生温故知新,巩固语法知识。语音操练列举了英语音素,引导学生注意发音与拼写之间的对应关系,掌握单词正确的发音方法。在词汇学习方面则采用归类记忆法,每个单元围绕一个主题对同一类词汇集中操练,帮助学生有效地积累词汇。而口语和写作练习则与单元主题、词汇和语法紧密相关,通过“学以致用”(Cando)帮助学生明确目标,循序渐进地掌握英语口语和写作的基本知识和实用技能。

4. 配备丰富的立体化教学资源,充分拓展教学时空。《大学通识英语》系列教材共分5个层次,每个层次包括《学生用书》、《练习册》、《教师用书》以及配套的多媒体光盘,适合一般本科院校和高职高专院校不同起点的学生选用,通过课本和配套的音像资料、多媒体光盘和网站,立体、互动地引导学生全方位、高效能地提高英语应用能力。

《学生用书》每册包括大约60到72课时的教学材料。每个单元分三课,主题相关,从不同角度谈论单元主题。每个单元都含有分配均衡的视听说、阅读、语法、词汇、发音、口语及包括写作在内的实用技能训练等内容。《练习册》进一步操练《学生用书》中相应单元所学到的语言点,并适当补充了英译汉和汉译英的练习及与实用英语能力考试相关的练习,帮助学生为参加各种英语能力考试早做准备。同时还配备了“课外学习”CD-ROM,除了练习册中的录音材料,还包括了互动式自主学习的“补课”材料,把课堂内容中的语言点拿出来操练,帮助学生及时、透彻地掌握所学内容。《教师用书》包括对课文的教学注释等,附有可复印的活页练习题、DVD备忘单和测验,并配有DVD电影库资料,为学生用书中涉及的话题提供额外的相关听力练习。另外还配有实用方便的电子教案。本套教材还有专门的支持网站,除了提供课文内容和作者的背景资料,还有教学建议、可下载的教学须知、连接其他有用网站以及特殊提议和竞赛等特色内容。具体网址为:www.longman.com/totalenglish

《大学通识英语》立体化系列教材是一套由中外英语专家精心编写、紧密结合我国高等教育基础英语教学需求的英语教程,以“听、说”为先、全面提高为目标,力求培养学生的英语综合应用能力,帮助他们成为适应新时代新要求的有用人才。本套教材适用于普通高等院校各专业基础英语课程教学,也可供各种机构用作英语培训教材。

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Do you know...?

- 1 a Do you know these tenses? Match the sentences to the tenses (a-g) below.
- I've lived here since I was a child.
 - She's studying French at the Sorbonne.
 - We left the office at about 7.00pm.
 - I'd already eaten lunch so I wasn't hungry.
 - He was playing his guitar when the string broke.
 - I'm leaving the company in July.
 - I write about fifteen e-mails a day.
- Present Simple
 - Present Continuous (for ongoing actions)
 - Present Continuous (for future actions)
 - Present Perfect
 - Past Simple
 - Past Continuous
 - Past Perfect

- b Complete the sentences below by writing the name of the correct tense from Ex. 1a.
- We use the _____ to describe something that started and finished in the past.
 - We use the _____ to describe a future plan.
 - We use the _____ to describe something that started in the past and continues in the present.
 - We use the _____ to describe something that is a state, habit or general truth.
 - We use the _____ to describe a temporary situation that is happening around now.
 - We use the _____ to describe something that happened before another event in the past.
 - We use the _____ to describe something temporary that was in progress at a time in the past.

- 2 Can you recognise the underlined parts of the sentences? Label them using the headings below.

prefix (x2) suffix (x2) phrasal verb (x2)
idiom (x2)

- The story was unbelievable! _____
- Can you give me a hand with this? _____
- She grew up in Ecuador. _____
- I've given up eating chocolate! _____
- This meat is overcooked. _____
- Happiness is the most important thing. _____
- This is the poem that I learned by heart. _____
- I was always useless at Maths. _____

- 3 a Complete the word webs with words from the box below.

travel food and drink home relationships



husband beach hall yoghurt colleague
vacuum cleaner stepmother roof
vegetable daughter island potato
sightseeing coffee tourist doorbell

- Underline any/ /sounds in the words above.
- Add some more words to each word web.

- 4 a Complete the table below with the correct verbs, nouns and adjectives.

verb	noun	adjective
educate	(1) _____	educated
(2) _____	improvement	improved
televisе	(3) _____	xxx
govern	(4) _____	xxx
xxx	expense	(5) _____
xxx	beauty	(6) _____
attract	xxx	(7) _____
(8) _____	application	xxx

- Mark the main stress in the words above. How many syllables are there?

- 5 Write the words in the correct order to make useful phrases for the classroom.

- could a little, speak you please up ?
- dictionary I could your borrow ?
- you paper, give some could please me ?
- these down words write .
- in do English say you how 'XXX' ?
- mean does 'XXX' what ?
- and the between what's 'X''Y' difference ?
- you again say can that ?
- are page on we what ?



1 Friends



Lead-in

- 1 Look at the photos. What type of relationships do they show?
- 2 Put the words/phrases in the box in groups: a) work/school, b) family, c) friends, d) other. Can you add any more words?

close friend acquaintance boss classmate husband
colleague stranger ex-girlfriend best friend stepmother
old friend father-in-law friend of a friend team-mate

- 3 Match the phrases in **bold** in A with the correct definition in B.

A	B
1 Let's keep in touch.	a) not stay in contact
2 We have the same sense of humour.	b) like to be with him/her
3 We have a lot in common.	c) know him/her better
4 I hope we don't lose touch.	d) find the same things funny
5 He's really nice when you get to know him.	e) like/enjoy the same things
6 I really enjoy her company.	f) have a friendly relationship
7 They fell out over money.	g) stop being friends
8 We get on really well.	h) stay in contact

- 4 Choose four people from Ex. 2. Describe your relationship with them to a partner.

I don't have a lot in common with my stepmother.

1.1 What's normal?

Grammar auxiliary verbs
Can do make generalisations

Speaking and vocabulary

- 1 Discuss.
 - 1 What is/isn't 'normal' about the painting?
 - 2 Do you like unusual pictures/food/clothes?
 - 3 Do you have any unusual hobbies/likes/dislikes? What are they?
- 2 a Complete the questions below using the prepositions from the box.

about (x3) on (x2) in (x2) for to at

 - 1 What subjects do you like reading ____?
 - 2 What do you use the Internet ____?
 - 3 What activities and hobbies are you good ____?
 - 4 What do you spend most of your money ____?
 - 5 What do you worry ____?
 - 6 What types of exercise are you keen ____?
 - 7 What do you usually talk ____ with friends?
 - 8 What cultures are you interested ____?
 - 9 What clubs do you belong ____?
 - 10 How many languages are you fluent ____?

b Work in groups. Choose five of the questions to ask other students.



René Magritte, *The Son of Man*

Grammar | auxiliary verbs

- 4 Complete the Active grammar box with sentences from the conversation below.
 - 1 A: I'm keen on running.
 - 2 B: Do you do it regularly?
 - 3 A: Yes, I do. Three or four times a week.
 - 4 B: Where do you run?
 - 5 A: In the park. I don't run very fast.

Listening

- 3 a **1.1** Listen to the dialogues. Which questions from Ex. 1 do the speakers answer?
- b What were their answers? Write one key word in the table below.

	Question?	Answer?	More information
Dialogue 1			
Dialogue 2			
Dialogue 3			
Dialogue 4			
Dialogue 5			

- c **1.2** Listen to the dialogues again. Can you add any more information?

Active grammar

a) **Yes/No** questions

Use *do/does* in the present, *did* in the past and *have/has* in the Present Perfect. The order is ASV (auxiliary + subject + verb). e.g. sentence: _____

b) **Wh-** questions

The question word comes before the auxiliary. The order is QASV (question word + auxiliary + subject + verb). e.g. sentence: _____

c) **Short answers**

Use the auxiliary verb from the question. e.g. sentence: _____

d) **Negatives**

Use *don't/doesn't* in the present, *didn't* in the past and *haven't/hasn't* in the Present Perfect. e.g. sentence: _____

see Reference page 17

5 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences/questions.

Where ~~are~~ you come from?

Where do you come from?

- 1 Use you the Internet a lot?
- 2 She don't like Maths.
- 3 I do not keen on football.
- 4 He doesn't lives here any more.
- 5 Are they like playing tennis?
- 6 What you talk about with your friends?
- 7 Are you from Switzerland? No, I don't.
- 8 Have you seen the film yet? Yes, I did.
- 9 Did they stay long? No, they don't.
- 10 Do you play the violin? No, I doesn't.

6 a Make questions for these answers.

Blue. – What's your favourite colour?

- 1 Swimming.
- 2 With my parents.
- 3 Yes, I do. He's great.
- 4 Pasta.
- 5 No, I haven't. Is it good?
- 6 No, I don't. It tastes horrible.
- 7 At ten o'clock.
- 8 Manchester United.

b Compare your questions with a partner.

Person to person

7 Think of four things that most of the class don't know about you and write one word in each space in the diagram. Work in pairs. Ask questions about your partner's words.

A: How many sisters do you have?

B: Six.

A: Really? Are they older or younger?

family:	free time:
Name:	
likes/dislikes:	spending money:

Reading

8 a Work with a partner. Do you think these sentences are true or false?

- 1 Men live longer than women. ☐
- 2 Women smoke more than men. ☐
- 3 Most men are happy with their weight. ☐
- 4 Women watch more TV than men. ☐
- 5 Sixty-five percent of men do some physical exercise. ☐
- 6 Men like to talk about relationships. ☐

b Student A: read text A. Find the answers to 1-3. Student B: read text B on page 8. Find the answers to 4-6. Tell your partner which sentences are true.

Text A

Health and wealth



Life, love and death

In the developed world the average man lives until he is 75.4 years old, whereas the average woman lives to 80.2. In general, the illness which causes most deaths is heart disease, and Monday is the most common day for a heart attack! In Europe men don't tend to get married until they are 27, women when they are 25. Couples whose marriage ends in divorce have usually been married for 10.5 years.

Work, habits and body

On average, women who work full-time in the UK earn €580 per week. Men earn €790 per week. Men work for forty hours a week and spend €170 on leisure (hobbies and presents). Seven times a year, British men buy presents for their partners after an argument!

Men who smoke have 104 cigarettes a week, fifteen more than women. Also, not surprisingly, men generally eat more – the average man will eat 27,200 kilograms of food during his lifetime – the weight of more than six elephants. And only 36% of men worry about their weight. On the other hand, 90% of women don't like their body, and they try to diet six times in their life.

Text B

Free time and chat

Leisure activities

Men and women are nearly equal in the living room. Every day women watch TV or listen to the radio for two hours 37 minutes, only twenty minutes less than men. On the other hand, women are in the kitchen, or doing the housework, for 2 hours 18 minutes, while men spend just 45 minutes doing housework. For exercise she goes to the gym or does yoga. He goes for a walk or, in 35% of cases, doesn't do anything at all. Men like driving more than women, though 95% of drivers of both sexes consider themselves 'above average'.

Conversation topics

Regarding chat, women tend to talk a lot about relationships and other people, and they say about 7,000 words a day. Men talk about sport and use



only 2,000 words a day. Conversations that aren't about sport tend to be about work, politics, economics or abstract ideas, for example 'how the world began'.

- 9 a What do these numbers refer to? Write sentences and use your own words.

75.4 80.2 790 €170 90% 35%
2 hours 18 minutes 7,000

On average, men in the developed world live to 75.4 years.

- b Discuss.

- Which facts do you find surprising?
- In what ways do you think you are 'normal'? Refer to the text.

Pronunciation

- 10 a **1.3** Listen and repeat the numbers in the box above.
- b Choose the correct answer.
- How do we say '?' (a) dot (b) point
 - When do we use and? (a) before numbers under 100 (b) before numbers over 100
- c **1.4** Listen and write the numbers you hear.
- d Say the numbers aloud.

Speaking

- 11 a Look at the How to ... box. Tick () the expressions that are in the text.

HOW TO ...

make generalisations

Talk about averages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average man/woman ... On average, ...
Make generalisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, .../... in general ... Generally, .../... generally ... Usually, .../... usually ...
Talk about/tendencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women tend to talk a lot about ... Men tend not to do housework. Men don't tend to get married until they are 27.

- b Look at the list of topics below. Make as many generalisations as you can in five minutes.

men women smokers non-smokers
rich countries poor countries
capital cities small towns

Women tend to have fewer car accidents than men.

1.2 Any friend of yours ...

Grammar Present Simple and Present Continuous

Can do write an informal email

Speaking and listening

- 1 a Read these quotes about friendship. Tick () the ones you agree with. Compare your ideas with a partner.

'To like and dislike the same things.
That is a true friendship.'

'I have never had better friends than the
ones I had when I was twelve.'

'Strangers are just friends waiting to happen.'

'A real friend is one who walks in when the
rest of the world walks out.'

'Make new friends and keep the old.
One is silver, the other is gold.'

- b Complete the sentence with your ideas.

A real friend is ...

- c Read your sentences to the class.

- 2 a 1.5 Listen to the dialogues about how people met their friends. Which speaker met their friend:

- 1 by using a computer?
- 2 at work?
- 3 in a car park?
- 4 in an airport?
- 5 while studying?

- b Listen again. Complete each speaker's words.

Speaker 1: ... we _____ for a while

Speaker 2: Luckily, we've got the same _____ of _____

Speaker 3: ... and I really enjoy _____

Speaker 4: ... we've found that we have a lot _____

Speaker 5: After that trip, we just _____ in _____

- 3 Discuss.

- 1 In general, do you have lots of friends you don't see often, or a few friends that you are close to?
- 2 Where do you go to meet new friends?
- 3 How did you meet your closest friend?



Vocabulary I using a computer

- 4 a Which of the following can a computer do?

write poetry help people become friends
compose music recognise voices

- b What else can a computer do?

- 5 a One of the collocations is not possible. Which one?

work/~~print~~/shop/research online

You can work, shop and research online but not print online.

- 1 send/receive/forward/catch a message
- 2 access/surf/switch on/use the Internet
- 3 visit/shut/find/join a website
- 4 shut down/repair/work on/stop a computer
- 5 download/delete/save/surf a file

- b Can you add any verbs of your own?

- c Which of the things in Ex. 5a have you done in the last week? Which do you do most days?

Reading

6 Read the text about *friendsters.com* and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the relationship between Louise and Juanita?
- 2 What are the benefits of joining websites like this?



Any friend of yours ... is a friend of mine.

Louise Henry, a 31-year-old business executive from London, arrives at her desk and turns on her computer. She is happy as she is expecting a message from her new best friend Juanita, a museum worker who lives in Vancouver, Canada.

Louise and Juanita email every day, and by doing this they are part of a new social trend that is spreading around the world. From London to Sydney, New York to Singapore, you don't have to live in the same city to make new friends, or even on the same continent. You can form new friendships on the Internet.

In the past there were pen pals. Now there is *friendsters.com*, which has over 1.5 million members. And a British service, *everyonesconnected.com*, has over 500,000 members and more are joining every day. These new websites are based on the 'small world hypothesis' developed by an American sociologist, Stanley Milgram, in the 1960s.

The potential for making friends on the Internet is huge, but there are also

dangers to meeting people you don't know. Because of this, these websites only accept members who are invited by their real-life friends. Once members are accepted they can put their whole social network on the website. This way, friends can get to know friends' friends, without going out to parties to meet them. Friendsters can chat, meet for a coffee and, of course, become friends.

Louise became friends with Juanita by five steps: her friend Colin, a computer consultant, knew Jess, a secretary, who was friends with Catherine, who went to school with Peter, who worked with Juanita a few years ago. The connections became apparent when they both joined *everyonesconnected*. The two friends have been in touch ever since.

Louise says: 'Juanita and I chat over the Internet all the time, about films, religion and her new flat. Although she lives in Canada, we have a lot in common. We're both doing photography courses at the moment. I'm on the site to meet new people in a society where I don't think it's easy to make new friends.'

*small world hypothesis

Stanley Milgram believed that everyone in the world is connected by no more than six 'degrees' of separation, i.e. by following a path of friends, friends' friends, friends' friends' friends, etc., you can get from one person to any other person in no more than six steps. To test the theory, a team of researchers asked computer users to contact a stranger by emailing acquaintances. So Bruce in the UK was asked to find Olga, in Siberia. Bruce did this through his uncle David, in Uganda, who he knew had computer pen pals across Russia. He completed the task in just four steps.

7 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 How often are Louise and Juanita in touch with each other?
- 2 Where do they live?
- 3 What is the 'new social trend'?
- 4 How do people join one of these websites?
- 5 According to the article, what is the advantage of meeting your friends' friends on the Internet?
- 6 What do Louise and Juanita have in common?
- 7 Why does Louise Henry use the Internet site?
- 8 What is the main idea of 'the small world hypothesis'?

8 Discuss.

- 1 If one of your friends invited you, would you join a website like *friendsters.com*? Why/Why not?
- 2 Do you think it's easy to make new friends? Why/Why not?
- 3 Have you made any new friends on the Internet?

Grammar | Present Simple and Present Continuous

- 9 a Look at the Active grammar box. Match the example sentences (1-5) to the rules (a-e).
 b What is the difference in meaning between the two sentences?
- 1 What do you think about our new teacher?
 - 2 What are you thinking about?

Active grammar

- 1 We **are both doing** photography courses **at the moment**.
- 2 She **is expecting** a message.
- 3 Louise and Juanita **write** every day.
- 4 She **lives** in Vancouver.
- 5 There **are** many dangers.

Use the Present Simple for:

- a) habits/routines, e.g. sentence: _____
- b) things that are always true/permanent, e.g. sentence: _____
- c) describing a state, e.g. sentence: _____

Use the Present Continuous for:

- d) things that are happening now at this precise moment, e.g. sentence: _____
- e) temporary situations that are happening around now, e.g. sentence: _____

Some verbs are not usually used in the continuous form, e.g. *hate, want, need*.

see Reference page 17

- 10 Put the verbs into the correct form of the Present Simple or Present Continuous.
- 1 _____ (you/read) that book? Can I see it?
 - 2 Sasha _____ (not work) on Tuesdays so she's at home now.
 - 3 I'm so tired. I _____ (need) a holiday!
 - 4 That looks hard. _____ (you/want) any help?
 - 5 I'm afraid we _____ (not have) any tea because I always drink coffee.
 - 6 Where _____ (you/live) at the moment?
 - 7 _____ (you/understand) this computer manual?
 - 8 You look very happy! Who _____ (you/think) about?
 - 9 I _____ (not/want) to leave too late because I _____ (hate) driving in the dark.
 - 10 What horrible weather! I _____ (stay) inside until the rain stops.

- 11 Make questions from the prompts using the Present Simple or Present Continuous.
- 1 What/you/do? (job/occupation)
 - 2 What/you/do/at work(orschool)/at the moment?
 - 3 How often/you/go out with friends?
 - 4 What/you/like/do?
 - 5 What films/you/like/watch?
 - 6 What/you/usually/do/at the weekends?
 - 7 You/read/a good book/at the moment?
 - 8 You/play (or watch)/any sports/these days?
 - 9 Why/you/study/English/this year?
 - 10 You/do/any other courses/at the moment?

Person to person

- 12 Ask your partner the questions in Ex. 11. Tell the class anything interesting you learned.

Writing

- 13 Find ten mistakes in the email.

Hi,

My name is Stefano and I'm Italian student. I am coming from Rome, which I am thinking is the most beautiful city in the world.

At the moment I studying Engineering at university in Pisa, so I am living in a flat with three other students. We have a lot in common and are sharing the same sense of humour.

Most nights we listen music, and on Saturdays we usually go to a disco and dance all night. All except Marco, who is studying Chemistry. He is very boring and is never going out.

This year I am study English twice a week because I would really like to work for an American company when I am finish my degree.

Look forward to hearing from you soon.

All the best,

Stefano

PS I have attached some photos of me and the Leaning Tower.



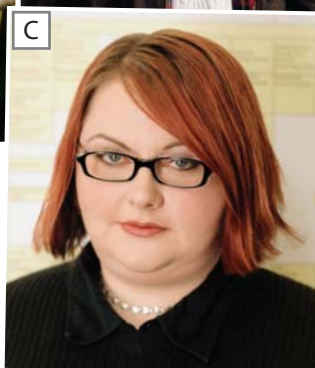
- 14 Read the email and complete the exercises in the Writing bank on pages 162-3. Write an email introducing yourself to a new friend (in the class).

1.3 Brotherly love?

Grammar Present Perfect Simple and Past Simple
Can do retell a simple narrative in your own words

Listening and speaking

- 1 a 1.6 Listen to three people talking about someone who they fell out with. Match the speakers 1-3 to the photos A-C below.



- b Listen again and complete the notes.

Speaker	1	2	3
Who do they talk about?		Romina - best friend	
How long have they known/did they know each other?			1 year
Why/When did they fall out?			
How is their relationship now?			

- c Check your answers with a partner.

- 2 Discuss.
- Do you ever have arguments with your friends?
 - Have you ever fallen out with a close friend? What happened?
 - What do friends/family usually argue about?

Reading

- 3 a You are going to read about the Dassler brothers. Look at the pictures. What do you think the story is about?



- b Read the text on page 13 and put the pictures in order.

Brotherly Love?



A didas and Puma have been two of the biggest names in sports shoe manufacturing for over half a century.

Since 1928 they have supplied shoes for Olympic athletes, World Cup-winning football heroes, Muhammad Ali, hip hop stars and rock musicians famous all over the world. But the story of these two companies begins in one house in the town of Herzogenaurach, Germany.

Adolph and Rudolph Dassler were the sons of a shoemaker. They loved sport but complained that they could never find comfortable shoes to play in. Rudolph always said, 'You cannot play sports wearing shoes that you'd walk around town with.' So they started making their own. In 1920 Adolph made the first pair of athletics shoes with spikes¹, produced on the Dasslers' kitchen table.

On 1st July 1924 they formed a shoe company, Dassler Brothers Ltd. The company became successful and it provided the shoes for Germany's athletes at the 1928 and 1932 Olympic Games.

But in 1948 the brothers argued. No one knows exactly what happened but family members have suggested that the argument was about money or women. The result was that Adolph left the company. His nickname² was Adi, and using this and the first three letters of the family name, Dassler, he founded Adidas.

Rudolph relocated across the River Aurach and founded his own company too. At first he wanted to call it Ruda, but eventually he called it Puma, after the wild cat. The famous Puma logo of the jumping cat has survived until now.

After the big split of 1948 Adolph and Rudolph never spoke to each other again and since then their companies have been in competition. Both companies were for many years the market leaders, though Adidas has always been more successful than Puma. In the 1970s new American companies Nike and Reebok arrived to rival them.

The terrible family argument should really be forgotten, but ever since it happened, over fifty years ago, the town has been split into two. Even now, some Adidas employees and Puma employees don't talk to each other.

Glossary

¹ spikes = sharp metal points that grip the ground

² nickname = name (not your real name) given to you by friends and family

4 Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- 1 The Dassler's father was a sportsman. ☐
- 2 The brothers first made sports shoes at home. ☐
- 3 They argued about the shoes. ☐
- 4 They decided to start their own companies. ☐
- 5 Puma sells more shoes than Adidas. ☐
- 6 People in the town have now forgotten the argument. ☐

5 What is the significance of the following things in the Dassler story?

a wild cat a river a shoemaker a nickname
the 1932 Olympic Games an argument

6 Find verbs in the text which mean the following:

- 1 provided a product (paragraph 1)
- 2 created (an institution/company, etc.) (paragraph 4)
- 3 moved permanently to a different place (paragraph 5)
- 4 be in competition with another person or company (paragraph 6)

7 Take it in turns to retell the story using the words/phrases from Ex. 5, the verbs from Ex. 6 and the pictures to help you.

Grammar | Present Perfect Simple

and Past Simple

- 8 a What tense are the underlined verbs in the sentences below?

Since 1928 they have supplied shoes for Olympic athletes, ...

After the big spilt of 1948 ... their companies have been in competition.

On 1st July, 1924 they formed a shoe company.

Active grammar

- 1 Use the Past Simple / Present Perfect Simple to describe an action that started in the past and continues in the present.
- 2 Use the Past Simple / Present Perfect Simple to talk about something that happened in the past but has a result in the present.
- 3 To include more detailed information (e.g. exact times), use the Past Simple / Present Perfect Simple.

b Choose the correct alternatives in the Active grammar box.

c Find two more examples of the Present Perfect Simple in the text on page 13.

see Reference page 17

- 9 Correct the mistakes in each sentence.

- 1 Has you bought those expensive shoes yet?
- 2 These are my favourite trainers. I've bought them last year.
- 3 I knew him for six years. We're still friends now.
- 4 Oh! You had a haircut. It's ... nice.
- 5 I don't have seen him for several weeks.
- 6 While I was in Italy I've eaten lots of pizza.

- 10 a Complete the dialogues using the verbs in the box. Use the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple.

decide (x2) lose have (x2) find see (x2) put

A: I've decided to stop smoking.

B: What a great idea! When (1) _____ this?

A: Last Monday. I (2) _____ a cigarette for three days.

B: Congratulations!

A: I (3) _____ a cigar yesterday, though.

B: Oh.

C: (4) _____ my handbag? I can't find it anywhere.

D: Yes, I (5) _____ it on the table a few minutes ago.

C: Ah, here it is. I (6) _____ it! Oh no. Where are the car keys? I (7) _____ the car keys now.

D: They're on the table. I (8) _____ them there for you before breakfast.

C: Oh. Thanks.

b **1.7** Listen and check your answers.

Pronunciation

- 11 a **1.7** Listen again. How is *have* pronounced in a) positive sentences? b) negative sentences?

b Practise the dialogues with a partner.

Grammar | *for* and *since*

- 12 a Read the Active grammar box and choose the correct alternatives to complete rules 1 and 2.

Active grammar

The Present Perfect Simple is often used with *for* and *since*.

Puma has sold shoes for over 50 years.

Adidas has sold shoes since 1948.

1 We use *for* + period of / point in time

2 We use *since* + period of / point in time

see Reference page 17

- b Do the time expressions below go with *for* or *since*?

last night a couple of months this morning
fifteen years a while the moment when ...
last weekend the day before yesterday

- c Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- 1 I've lived in the same house _____ I was born.
- 2 I've studied English _____ about three years.
- 3 I've known my best friend _____ I started school.
- 4 I've had the same hobby _____ over half my life.
- 5 I've watched four hours of TV _____ last night.
- 6 I've been at this school _____ a few weeks.

Person to person

- 13 a Make the sentences in Ex. 12c true for you and add more information after each sentence.

b Compare your sentences with other students.

1 Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs

- 1 Work with a partner. What is a phrasal verb? What makes it different from other verbs? Check your answers on page 17.
- 2 Circle the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.
 - 1 I grew up/down in Brazil.
 - 2 The children were brought down/up by their aunt.
 - 3 My brother always told me off/on for borrowing his records.
 - 4 You really take before/after your father. You are always complaining.
 - 5 My sister looked after/before me when I was ill.
 - 6 I don't get on/off very well with my mother.
 - 7 I still look down/up to my older brother, and ask him for advice.
 - 8 We carried off/on arguing until they left home.

- 3 Use the sentences in Ex. 2 to help you match the phrasal verbs from A with the definitions from B.

A	B
1 grow up	a) admire and respect someone
2 bring up	b) continue (doing something)
3 tell (someone) off	c) develop from being a child to being an adult
4 take after (someone)	d) take care of (someone or something)
5 look after (someone or something)	e) talk angrily to someone because they have done something wrong
6 get on with (someone)	f) have a friendly relationship with someone
7 look up to (someone)	g) look or behave like another member of your family
8 carry on (doing something)	h) care for children until they are adults

- 5 Answer the questions in groups.
 - 1 Where did you grow up?
 - 2 When you bring up a child, what do you think is the most important thing to teach him/her?
 - 3 As a child, did anyone tell you off? Why? Did this make you stop or did you carry on anyway?
 - 4 Which member of your family do you get on with best?
 - 5 Who in your family do you take after?
 - 6 Who looks after you when you are ill?
 - 7 As a child, who did you look up to?

Lifelong learning

The one rule!

Revise new vocabulary after **one hour**. Revise it again after **one day**. And again after **one week**. Most people need to see or hear new vocabulary at least six times before they can remember it!

Tell your classmates about the different ways that you revise vocabulary.

- 4 Complete the text using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in Ex. 3.

I was **brought up** in a small town near Paris. My parents are English, so I (1) _____ speaking English and French. A young English student lived with us during the school holidays, and she (2) _____ me when my parents were away on business. I remember my father always (3) _____ us _____ if he heard us speaking in English, because she was studying French. Usually we changed to French for a few minutes, and then (4) _____ in English when he couldn't hear us, because it was easier for both of us. She was an artist, and we (5) _____ very well. I (6) _____ her, and later tried to become a painter myself. Unfortunately, I (7) _____ my father, who wasn't artistic, and so I was never successful.

