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# CHAPTER

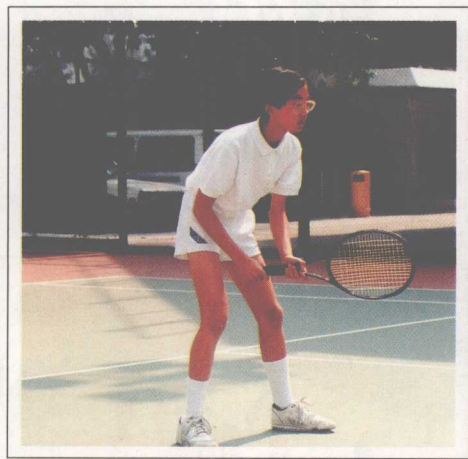
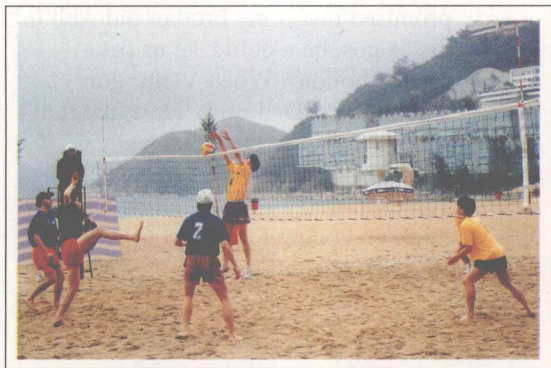


In this chapter, *Oxford English* presents:

Reading	P.2
Listening Skills	P.7
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## What do you know about ...?

Look at the pictures on this page.



- 1 What are the names of all the sports?
- 2 Which of these sports are popular in your city?
- 3 What adjectives could you use to describe the sports and the people?
- 4 Which sports do you like or dislike?



## READING

### A Skimming

'Skimming' means that you take a quick look at a text and its pictures and headings, and try to predict what the text will be about.

Look at the pictures, headings and the first sentence only, and give short answers to these questions.

- This passage is going to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a tell us about a sporting holiday  
b teach us how to ski  
c discuss many different sports
- The writer probably \_\_\_\_\_ South Korea.  
a lives in  
b visited
- The writer is probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
a a western reporter  
b a school student  
c a good skier
- The writer \_\_\_\_\_ her skiing.  
a enjoyed  
b did not enjoy
- This passage is probably from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a a magazine  
b a letter  
c a story-book

### B Scanning

'Scanning' means that you look quickly at a text to try to find specific pieces of information. You do not read it in detail.

Scan this passage quickly and find these things:

- Find a boy's name. (Look for a capital letter.)
- Find the names of two places in South Korea.
- Find a time. (Look for a number.)
- What did Dad say in Paragraph 3? (Look for quotation marks.)
- Was Vanessa's first skiing lesson successful? (Look quickly for *first lesson*.)

## MY FAVOURITE SPORT

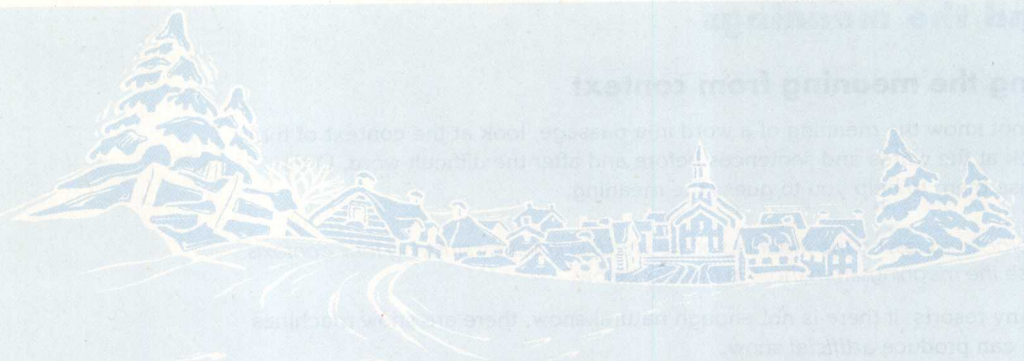
### Skiing

by Vanessa Luo

- Skiing is my favourite sport, even though I have only skied for four days in my whole life! Last year my father promised that if my brother did well in his exams, he would take us for a special holiday. When Victor got straight 'A's, Dad said, 'How about a weekend visit to the Botanical Gardens?' But my mother said, 'No, you promised a *special* holiday. I think you ought to keep your word.' And, despite the expense, he did.







**2** Victor's dream was to see some real snow. So in the Christmas vacation we flew to Seoul, and then took a shuttle bus to Muju Resort. As it climbed through the mountains, we saw the snow on the trees. I was dying to get out and play with it! At last we reached the resort, and scrambled out of the bus quickly. No one in my family had ever touched snow before. We were all like little children: we picked it up, made snowballs, and threw them at each other!

**3** Then we noticed that the tour guide was watching us, with a smile on his face. 'I think we should go and check in at the hotel now,' my dad said, and so we did. Our room overlooked one of the ski slopes. The slopes were floodlit, and we watched people skiing until 10 p.m. We could not wait to try it ourselves.

**4** The next day we had our first skiing lesson. We rented our ski suits, boots and skis, and went outside onto the snow. Wearing skis for the first time makes you feel very strange. Suddenly you find you can't even walk.

**5** Our instructor took us onto a gentle slope, and showed us some basic skills. If you want to go up a hill, you have to stand sideways, and go up step by step. If you want to stop, you must point the tips of your skis together. But the tips mustn't cross, or you will fall. To be honest, that first lesson was not a great success, and I spent a lot of time sitting down!

**6** However, the next day I definitely improved. I only fell over a few times, and I managed to do a few longer runs. I felt so pleased with myself, and the instructor congratulated me, so I felt great. Although it was very cold, I spent most of that holiday skiing. It was the most wonderful time of my life.

**7** But it was all over too soon. I have decided to do a part-time job this summer, and perhaps I can earn enough money for another super skiing holiday.





## C Find the meanings

### Learning the meaning from context

If you do not know the meaning of a word in a passage, look at the **context** of the word. Look at the words and sentences before and after the difficult word. Often you can use them to help you to guess the meaning.

- **C1** Now practise guessing the meaning of the words in *italics* by studying their contexts. Choose the meanings from those in the box below.

- 1 At many resorts, if there is not enough natural snow, there are snow machines which can produce *artificial* snow.
- 2 It is not necessary to bring or buy your own ski clothes because you can *hire* them just for one or two days.
- 3 You ought to wear ski *goggles* to protect your eyes.
- 4 Many of the little children were riding down the snowy hills on small plastic *sleds*.
- 5 During March, the weather becomes warmer, and the snow starts to *thaw*, and then you can see the green grass and trees.

- a change from snow to water
- b non-natural, made by people
- c something you sit on to ride on snow
- d pay some money to borrow something
- e something like a pair of glasses

- **C2** Find these words and phrases in the passage, and then use them to replace the *italicized* words in the advertisement below.

are floodlit  
shuttle bus

tour guide  
check in

slopes  
resort

instructor  
overlooks

vacation

### ***The Seoul Travel Service invites you to come skiing!***

- Spend five days in a wonderful skiing (1) *place to go for a holiday*.
- First, fly to Seoul, and then take our (2) *vehicle that goes between two places* to Muju.
- A (3) *person who looks after tourists* will come with you to make sure there are no problems.
- Soon you will be able to (4) *enter and fill in a form* at one of the excellent hotels. You will find that your room (5) *looks down on* the places where many people are skiing.
- You will have lots of time to go skiing on the (6) *sides of hills*.
- You will even be able to ski at night until 10 p.m., because some of the places for skiing (7) *have big lights shining on them*.
- If you are a beginner, a skiing (8) *teacher* will teach you how to ski.

It will be a (9) *holiday* that you will always remember!



■ **C3** Look through the passage and find these words.

- 1 Find three words which mean 'do something which you promised to do'. (Para. 1).
- 2 Find one word which means 'high cost'. (Para. 1)
- 3 Find two words which mean 'really wanted' or 'was very keen' (to do something). (Para. 2)
- 4 Find a word which means 'got out of somewhere very quickly'. (Para. 2)
- 5 Find two words which mean 'pieces of clothing which you wear for skiing and which cover all of your body'. (Para. 4)
- 6 Find a word which means 'with your side (and not your front or back) towards something'. (Para. 5)
- 7 Find one word which means 'told someone that you were pleased when they had done something well'. (Para. 6)

## D Read and think

■ **D1** Choose the best answers to these questions about the passage.

- 1 At first Vanessa's father suggested that they should all go \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a to the Botanical Gardens on Friday
  - b on a cheaper holiday
  - c to Muju in South Korea
- 2 When they reached Muju, the family was all very excited because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a the tour guide was watching them
  - b they had never been to South Korea before
  - c snow was new to them all
- 3 The tour guide was probably smiling because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a they were playing like little children
  - b he wanted to welcome them to South Korea
  - c he was happy because the hotel had new guests
- 4 The ski slopes were floodlit until 10 p.m. This suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a many people wanted to go skiing
  - b it was not easy to learn to ski
  - c there was not enough snow
- 5 Vanessa wants to have another skiing holiday because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a she has decided to do a part-time job
  - b her generous parents have a lot of money
  - c she enjoyed her first holiday very much

■ **D2** What does the word *it* mean in these contexts? Look back at the passage to find the answers.

- 1 As *it* climbed through the mountains ... (Para. 2)
- 2 ... and play with *it*. (Para. 2)
- 3 ... we picked *it* up ... (Para. 2)
- 4 We could not wait to try *it* ourselves. (Para. 3)



**D3** What does the word **did** mean in these contexts? Find these words in the passage, and answer the questions.

- 1 'And, despite the expense, he *did*.' (Para. 1) What did Dad do?
- 2 '... and so we *did*.' (Para. 3) What did they do?

**D4** Are these sentences **true** or **false**?

- 1 Victor received Grade 'A' in all his examinations.
- 2 Vanessa's mother wanted to have a visit to the Botanical Gardens.
- 3 Someone died on the shuttle bus.
- 4 Vanessa learned the skills of skiing from a book.
- 5 Vanessa did not fall over very often on the second day.

**D5** Each of the pictures below illustrates one sentence or part of a sentence in the passage. Find the sentence which goes with each picture.

1



4



2



5



3





# LISTENING SKILLS

## Understanding numbers

It is important to be able to recognize and understand numbers quickly when you are listening to spoken English. Many listening tasks involve numbers.

- Listen to the speakers on the recording. Extract the numbers which are needed to complete these tables.

1

TABLE-TENNIS		
Alex	}	Alex
John		21-18, 21-19
Raymond	}	(c) _____
Mark		(d) _____, _____, _____
		(a) _____
		(b) _____, _____

2

THE OLYMPIC GAMES					
Year	City	No. of countries	No. of sports	No. of competitors	
				Men	Women
1896	Athens	13	(a) _____	311	(b) _____
1932	Los Angeles	(c) _____	15	(d) _____	127
(e) _____	Helsinki	69	(f) _____	(g) _____	(h) _____
1992	Barcelona	(i) _____	(j) _____	6,658	(k) _____

3

### Club Table Tennis Tournament

Events: Men's, Women's, Under-18 Boys', Under-18 Girls'

Cost: (a) \_\_\_\_\_ per entry

Closing date for entries: (b) \_\_\_\_\_

All matches up to the finals must be played between (c) \_\_\_\_\_ May and (d) \_\_\_\_\_ June. The finals will be played on (e) \_\_\_\_\_.

Approximate schedule for finals:

U-18 Boys' Final (f) \_\_\_\_\_

U-18 Girls' Final (g) \_\_\_\_\_

Women's Final (h) \_\_\_\_\_

Men's Final (i) \_\_\_\_\_

Queries: Contact Maggie Zhu on (j) \_\_\_\_\_.

4

### JOHN'S RESULTS

Event	Position	Time/Distance
100m	(a) _____	(b) _____ seconds
200m	(c) _____	(d) _____ seconds
400m	(e) _____	(f) _____ minute _____ seconds
Long jump	(g) _____	(h) _____ m
High jump	(i) _____	(j) _____ m

## LANGUAGE

### A Talking about obligation

#### **must; have to; should; ought to**

We use these words to say that it is necessary for someone to do something.

- 1 The words *have to* and *must* are stronger than *should* and *ought to*. We use them for rules and orders.

If you want to stop, you **must** point the tips of your skis together.



If you want to go up a hill, you **have to** stand sideways.



- 2 The words *ought to* and *should* are not so strong. We use them when we feel in our own minds that it is necessary to do something. We also use them to give advice.



3

I	must have to should ought to	keep my word.
---	---------------------------------------	---------------

Must I Do I have to Should I Ought I to	keep my word?
--	---------------

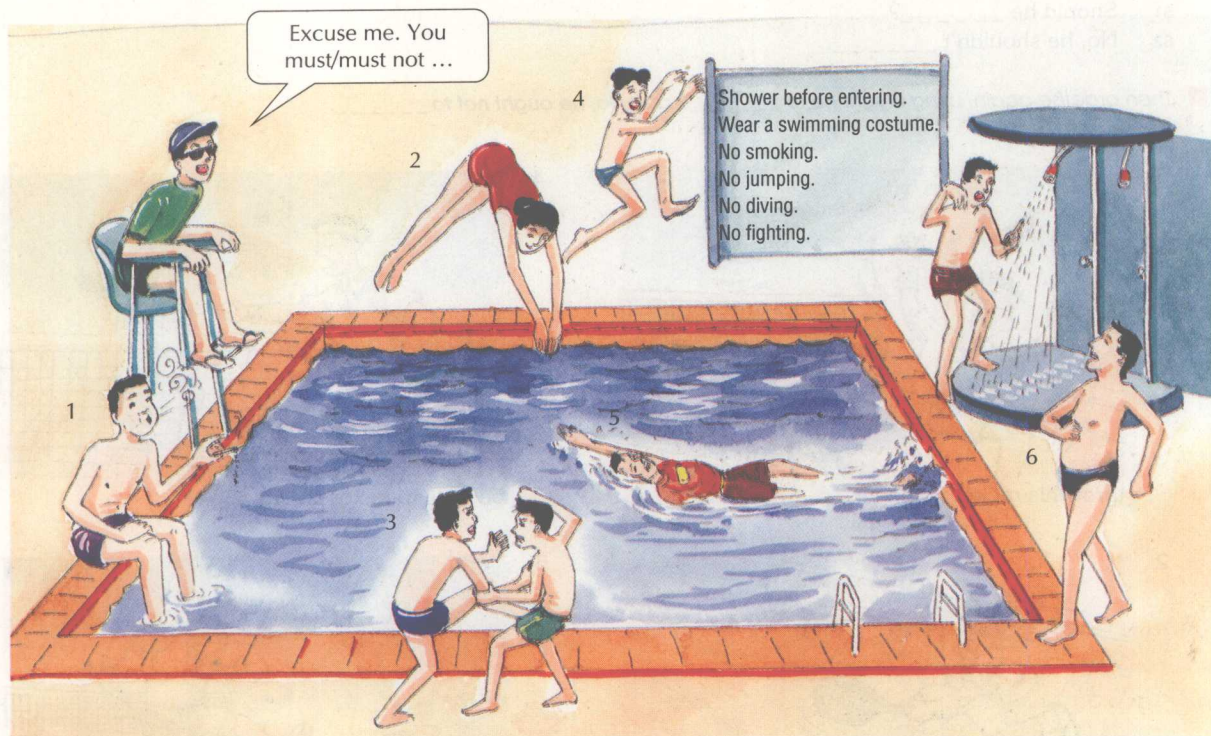
I	must not do not have to should not ought not to	keep my word.
---	--	---------------

#### Notes

- 1 We use the auxiliary verb *do* to make questions and negatives with *have to*.
- 2 *Must* has no past form, and so we usually use *had* for the past.  
Yesterday I *had* to write three compositions.



**A1** You are a life-guard at a swimming-pool. What can you say to these people? Use **must** or **must not**.

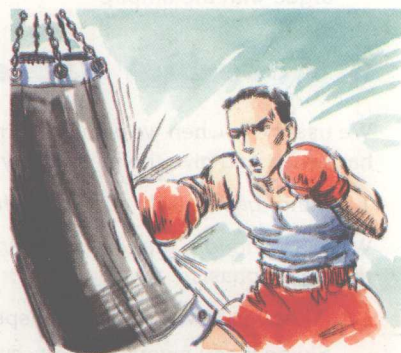


**A2** Rocky is a boxer. He is training for a big fight. Smiley and Moaner are his trainers.

Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about Rocky's training schedule, using the notes below. Use **has to** or **have to**, and add any other necessary words.

- 1 When/Rocky/get up/morning?  
S1 *When does Rocky have to get up in the morning?*  
S2 *He has to get up at 4 a.m.*
- 2 What/Smiley and Moaner/do/while Rocky is running?
- 3 How far/Rocky/swim?
- 4 Who/prepare/his food?
- 5 Rocky/lift weights/after breakfast?
- 6 Smiley and Moaner/lift weights/10 a.m.?
- 7 For how long/Rocky/skip?
- 8 When/Rocky/fight someone?

a.m.	Rocky	Smiley and Moaner
4:00	get up	get up
4:15	run six miles	cycle with Rocky
6:30	swim 1 km	swim with him
7:30	eat a big breakfast	prepare his food
8:00	rest	plan Rocky's training
9:00	do light exercises	do exercises with Rocky
10:00	lift weights	help Rocky with the weights
10:30	skip	play music and talk to Rocky
11:00	fight with his training partner	watch him carefully





- **A3** You are watching a tennis match with a friend. One of the tennis players is doing these things. Talk about him in pairs, like this:

s1 Should he \_\_\_\_\_?

s2 No, he shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_.

- Then practise again, using **Ought he to** \_\_\_\_\_? and **No, he ought not to** \_\_\_\_\_.

1



throw his racket in the air

4



be rude to his opponent

2



tell lies

5



kick the balls

3



argue with the umpire

6



get angry

## B Adverbial clauses and phrases of concession

We use these when we want to contrast two ideas, or say it is surprising that one thing happened and give the reason why it is surprising.

1 *although; though; even though*

We use *although*, *though* and *even though* with a clause (containing a verb). *Even* is added to give emphasis.

*Although* it was very cold, I spent most of that holiday skiing.

Skiing is my favourite sport, *even though* I have only skied for four days in my whole life.



2 *despite; in spite of*

We use *despite* or *in spite of* with nouns or phrases (with no verb). *Despite* and *in spite of* have the same meaning.

*Despite* the expense, my father paid for the holiday.

3 **Although** | he is 69, he finished the race.  
**Though**  
**Even though**

**Despite** | his age, he finished the race.  
**In spite of**

## 4 Common errors:

These sentences are wrong:

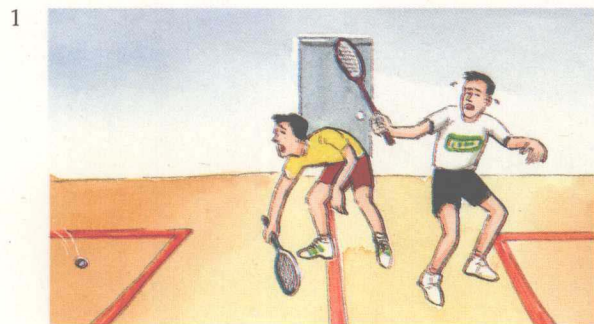
Although it is very late, ~~but~~ I am not tired. (We do **not** use *but* or *yet* with *although*.)

Despite ~~of~~ his age, he can play tennis very well. (Do **not** use *of* after *despite*.)

~~Even he is eight, he cannot read.~~ (Do **not** omit *though* after *even*.)

- **B1** Write two sentences about each picture below and on page 12. Use **although/though/even though** in the first sentence, and use **despite/in spite of** in the second sentence. Use the notes to help you. The first pair of sentences is done for you.

- 1 a *Although he was very tired, he won the game.*  
b *Despite his tiredness, he won the game.*



- a very tired/won game  
b tiredness



- a difficult/enjoys skating  
b difficulty

3



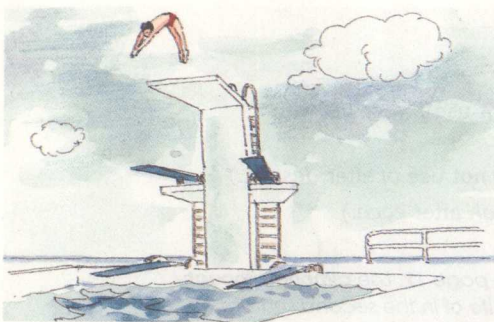
- a very old/does Tai Chi  
b age

6



- a dangerous/love climbing  
b danger

4



- a afraid/learned to dive  
b fears

5



- a expensive/golf popular  
b expense

**B2** Candy Li learned to glide when she was 58. Here she is talking about gliding. Join the pairs of sentences, using the word(s) in brackets. Change some of the words if necessary. The first one is done for you.

- 1 My age was 58. The instructor accepted me. (despite)  
*Despite my age, the instructor accepted me.*
- 2 The glider has no engine. It is a proper aeroplane. (although)
- 3 Gliding seems dangerous. There are very few accidents. (even though)
- 4 I was 58. I wanted to learn to glide. (although)
- 5 I had lots of worries. I soon learned to glide. (in spite of)
- 6 I had lots of fears. I landed safely. (despite)
- 7 It is a wonderful sport. It is very expensive. (though)
- 8 I have flown for five years. I still enjoy this sport. (even though)





## SPEAKING

### A Saying contracted forms

When you have to read a dialogue, you must read contracted forms as contracted forms. Do not read them as complete words. Do not read *I've* as *I have*.

- **A1** Check that you can pronounce these contracted forms correctly, as in normal speech.

I'm I'll I've it's it'll  
 he's he'll she's she'll  
 you're you'll you've  
 we're we'll we've  
 they're they'll they've  
 he'd she'd I'd they'd  
 can't couldn't won't wouldn't  
 don't didn't isn't wasn't

- **A2** Now read these dialogues with a partner.

- 1 DANNY I'll see you at the game tonight, won't I?  
 PETER No, I can't come, I'm afraid. I've lots of homework. Who's playing?  
 DANNY It's South China and Eastern. You must come! It'll be very exciting!  
 PETER You're right. I'll finish my homework tomorrow. We'll watch the game together.



- 2 SANDRA Kate isn't absent, is she? She said she'd play in the game today.  
 SUSAN No, she told me that she wouldn't play. In fact, she said she couldn't play, because she's injured. She's hurt her ankle.  
 SANDRA Oh, no! Then you'll have to play instead.  
 SUSAN Me? But I've never played hockey before.  
 SANDRA Don't worry. You'll soon learn!

### B A survey about physical fitness

- **B1** Work in pairs. S1 must ask S2 the survey questions below. S2 must give honest answers. Then change, and work with a different partner, so that S2 is now the interviewer.

## SURVEY

- 1 How far do you walk every day?
  - a Over three kilometres.
  - b Between one and three kilometres.
  - c Under one kilometre.
- 2 In school, how many hours a week do you spend on sports and physical exercise?
  - a Over four hours.
  - b Between two and four hours.
  - c Under two hours.
- 3 Out of school, how many hours a week do you spend on sports and physical exercise?
  - a Over four hours.
  - b Between two and four hours.
  - c Under two hours.
- 4 Do you try to use the stairs instead of taking the lift?
  - a Yes, very often.
  - b Yes, sometimes.
  - c No, not usually.
- 5 How many times a week do you play a sport or exercise until you are really hot and tired?
  - a Three times or more.
  - b Once or twice.
  - c Never.
- 6 At weekends and in the holidays, do you take part in jogging, swimming, hiking, rowing or any other outdoor activities?
  - a Yes, regularly.
  - b Yes, sometimes.
  - c No, not usually.

Scores: **a** = 3 points    **b** = 2 points    **c** = 1 point

**B2** Now work in groups. Add up your total scores and divide by the number of people. Now you know your group's average score. Discuss your survey answers. Do you think your group is doing well or not? How can you become fitter?

**B3** One group member can report to the whole class.

Example:

There were six people in our group. Our average score was about 10.5. We don't think we are doing very well. We could become fitter if we play more sports out of school and during the holidays.

## WRITING

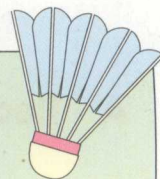
### Making a plan

For every piece of writing you do, you need to have a plan. If you are writing a story, you must plan the ending **before** you start writing. If you are writing an article, you must plan your main points and put them in order. You can write your plan in note form.



- **A1** Chris has written an article about badminton for his school magazine. After the article, you can see his notes, but the items are in the wrong order. Read the article, and then put Chris's notes in the plan in the right order.

## Badminton



My favourite sport is badminton. I have played it for about nine years. I play badminton about three times a week. I play in a club at my school. Sometimes I play in matches against other schools, or in competitions.

The game of badminton is about 120 years old. It was first invented in a big house called Badminton, in England. It is played in many countries of the world, especially in Asia and in Europe. The Chinese and Indonesian players are very good.

You play badminton on a court 44 feet by 20 feet. You must hit a shuttlecock with a racket. The shuttlecock can be made of feathers or plastic. You must hit it over a net. The shuttlecock must not touch the ground. Two or four people can play.

Badminton is a good game for many reasons. It is fast and exciting. When you do a hard smash or a delicate drop shot, you feel very pleased. You can learn it when you are just six or seven, because the racket is not heavy. But you can go on playing until you are fifty or sixty, unlike many other sports. It is not expensive, you get lots of exercise, and you meet many people.

Chris's notes:

- — describe the equipment, places you can play
- — explain when I started, where and when I play
- — say where it is popular in the world today
- — give some reasons why people enjoy this sport
- — introduce the sport
- — describe the history of the sport briefly
- — explain the aim or rules of the game briefly

Plan for an article about badminton:

- Para. 1: — introduce the sport
- 
- Para. 2: —
- 
- Para. 3: —
- 
- Para. 4: —

- **A2** Now write an article for your school magazine. Write **either** about basketball, using the notes below, **or** about any other sport which you enjoy. Write four paragraphs, and use Chris's plan for your article. Write about 200 words.

## BASKETBALL

- your experiences about playing basketball
- invented in Dec. 1891 by James Naismith in Springfield, Mass., USA / wanted an indoor game for his students in the winter / now played in many countries / very popular: USA, Asia, Europe
- court: 50 feet x 94 feet / throw ball into basket / can bounce the ball / cannot carry the ball / 5 people on each team / can substitute players
- fast, exciting, fun / scoring a basket, feel pleased / easy for children / both girls and boys / very good exercise / tall people have an advantage / not expensive / fun to play in a good team / many places to play / good for big cities: does not need much space