

TOUCHSTONE 剑桥标准英语教程

Michael McCarthy Jeanne McCarten Helen Sandiford SELF-STUDY

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STUDENT'S BOOK 学生用书



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Welcome to Touchstone!

本系列教程的成功开发得益于剑桥国际语料库北美语料库丰富的资源和强大的功能。该大型语料库从日常对话、广播、电视节目、报纸及图书中广泛取材。

本系列教程利用计算机软件对该语料库进行分析,总结出英语的实际用法。我们以该语料库为标准,确保学生在每一课都能学到纯正、地道的英语。该语料库帮助我们遴选重点语法、词汇以及成功进行英语交流所必需的会话策略。

本系列教程会使你的英语学习妙趣横生。它为你提供与同学互动的多种机会。你们可以交换个人信息、进行班级问卷调查、角色扮演部分场景、做游戏,还可以讨论个人感兴趣的话题。使用本系列教程能让你逐步树立理解地道英语、在日常交流中清楚而有效地表达自我的信心。

希望大家能够喜欢本系列教程,并祝愿大家的英语课堂充满乐趣!

Michael McCarthy Jeanne McCarten Helen Sandiford

Unit features

Getting started presents new grammar in natural contexts such as quizzes, surveys, interviews, conversations, and Web pages.

Figure it out challenges you to notice how grammar works.



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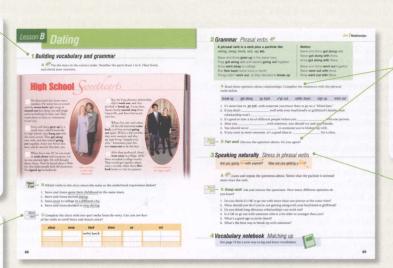
Grammar is presented in clear charts.

In conversation panels tell you about the grammar and vocabulary that are most frequent in spoken North American English.

• Talk about it encourages you to discuss interesting questions with your classmates.

Building vocabulary and grammar combines new vocabulary and structures in one presentation, often to teach the grammar of a particular vocabulary set. In some units, vocabulary and grammar are presented separately.

Word sort helps you organize vocabulary and then use it to interact with your classmates.



Grammar exercises give you practice with new structures and opportunities to exchange personal information with your classmates.

Speaking naturally helps you understand and use natural pronunciation and intonation.

Conversation strategy

helps you "manage" conversations better. In this lesson, you learn how to use expressions to soften comments. The strategies are based on examples from the corpus.

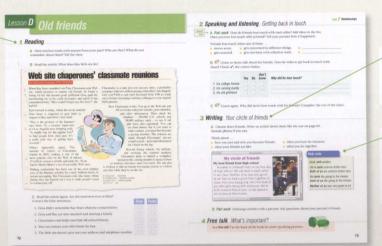


*Strategy plus teaches important words and expressions for conversation management, such as using though to give a contrasting idea.

*Listening and speaking skills are often practiced together.

You listen to a variety of conversations based on real-life language. Tasks include "listen and react" activities.

Reading has interesting texts from newspapers, magazines, and the Internet. The activities help you develop reading skills.



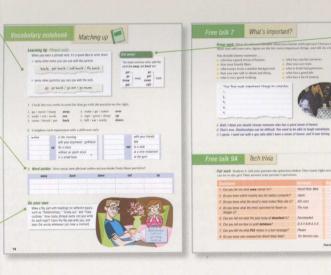
Writing tasks include blogs, reviews, letters, short articles, and reports.

Help notes give you information on things like punctuation, linking ideas, and organizing information.

Vocabulary notebook is a page of fun activities to help you organize and write down vocabulary.

Word builder activities give you extra words and expressions to research and learn, allowing you to extend your vocabulary even more.

On your own is a practicaltask to help you learn vocabulary outside of class.



• Fun facts from the corpus tell you the most frequent words and expressions for different topics.

Free talk helps you engage in free conversation with your classmates.

Other features

A Touchstone checkpoint after every three units reviews grammar, vocabulary, and conversation strategies. A Self-study Audio CD/ CD-ROM gives you more practice with listening, speaking, and vocabulary building. The Class Audio Program presents the conversations and listening activities in natural, lively English.

The Workbook gives you language practice and extra reading and writing activities. Progress checks help you assess your progress.

Touchstone Level 3 Scope and sequence

	Functions / Topics	Grammar	Vocabulary	Conversation strategies	Pronunciation
Unit 1 The way we are pages 1–10	 Talk about people's behavior and personality Describe friends and people you admire Talk about people's habits 	 Manner adverbs vs. adjectives Adverbs before adjectives and adverbs Adjective prefixes 	 Behavior and personality Personal qualities 	 Use always with a continuous verb to describe individual habits Use at least to point out the positive side of a situation 	 Rising and falling intonation in questions giving alternatives
Unit 2 Experiences pages 11–20	 Talk about your secret dreams Discuss experiences you have and haven't had 	 Present perfect statements Present perfect and simple past questions and answers 	 Past participles of irregular verbs 	 Keeping the conversation going Use response questions like Do you? and Have you? to show interest 	Reduced and unreduced forms of have
Unit 3 Wonders of the world pages 21–30	 Talk about human wonders like buildings and structures Describe natural wonders and features 	SuperlativesQuestions with How + adjective ?	Buildings and structuresNatural features	 Use short responses with really and sure to agree and to show you are a supportive listener Use superlatives for emphasis 	 Linking and deletion with superlatives

Unit 4 Family life pages 33–42	 Talk about gripes people have about family members and household rules Talk about your memories of growing up 	 Verbs let, make, help, have, get, want, ask, and tell Used to and would 	 Types of families Relatives and extended family members 	 Give opinions with expressions like It seems like and If you ask me, Use expressions like exactly, definitely, and absolutely to agree 	 Reduction of used to
Unit 5 Food choices pages 43–52	 Describe your eating habits Talk about healthy eating Discuss different ways to cook and prepare food 	 Review of countable and uncountable nouns Quantifiers a little, a few, very little, and very few Too, too much, too many, and enough 	 Containers and quantities Methods of cooking 	 Respond to suggestions by letting the other person decide Refuse offers politely with expressions like No, thanks. I'm fine. 	 Stressing new information
Unit 6 Managing life pages 53–62	 Talk about the future: plans, facts, predictions, and schedules Offer advice and solutions to problems Discuss phone habits 	 The future with will, going to, the present continuous, and the simple present Use had better, ought to, and might want to to say what's advisable Use have got to and going to have to to say what's necessary Use would rather to say what's preferable 	Expressions with make and do	 End phone conversations with expressions like I'd better go, I've got to go, and I'll call you later Use informal expressions like See you later to end friendly phone conversations 	Reduction of want to, you'd better, going to have to, ought to, and have got to

Listening	Reading	Writing	Vocabulary notebook	Free talk
Best friends Listen to three conversations about best friends, and then fill in a chart I didn't know that! Match each person with a piece of information; then listen for more information about each person	Five things you didn't know about A magazine article with biographies of four famous people	 Write a short description of yourself Learn useful expressions to include in a biography or personal profile 	Happy or sad? Learn new words and their opposites	People are interesting! Class activity: Ask questions to find classmates who do interesting things
What have they done? Listen to three conversations to identify the main topic; then choose the correct response to three comments A traveler's adventures Listen to a conversation about a traveler's e-mail, and identify key information in the pictures; then listen and answer questions about the details	Greetings from the Galápagos and I'm in Athens! Two travel blogs	 Write a blog describing an exciting experience Use adverbs like fortunately, unfortunately, and amazingly to show your attitude or feeling 	Have you ever ? Write the three main forms of different verbs in charts	Can you believe it? I've never done that! Group game: Each person fills out a chart; then group members compare answers and score points
What do you know? Take a quiz; then listen to a quiz show to check your answers and answer questions Travel talk Listen to a radio interview, and number photos in order; then listen and answer questions about the details	World records Fascinating facts from a book of world records	 Write a paragraph about a human or natural wonder in your country Add information about a place or thing 	From the mountains to the sea • Draw and label a map to remember the vocabulary of natural features, buildings, and structures	The five greatest wonders Group work: Choose and rank your country's five greatest wonders; then compare lists with the class

Reasonable demands? Match each person with a parental demand; then listen and check your answers Family activities Listen to three people describe their memories, and number the pictures in order; then listen again for more information	Rhonda's Ramblings A blog recounting a girl's childhood experiences riding in the car with her brother	 Write a blog about a memory from your childhood Use past and present time markers 	Remember that? Use word webs to log new vocabulary about family members	Family histories Group work: Prepare a short history of your family; then present your history to the group
That sounds good. Listen to conversations, and number pictures in order; then match each picture with the best response Snack habits Listen to people talk about snacks, and number the pictures; then listen for details to complete a chart	Popular snacks around the world A magazine article about five popular snack foods	 Write a short article about a snack food or traditional dish for a tourist pamphlet Introduce examples with like, for example, and such as 	Fried bananas Learn new words in combination with other words that often go with them	Do we have enough for the party? Group work: Agree with group members on what to buy for a party
I hope you can come. Listen to three people responding to different invitations, and complete a chart What should I do with these? Listen to three people discuss unwanted items, and identify what they do with them	Getting rid of clutter - An article giving ideas on ways to manage clutter and offering solutions to readers' problems	 Write a question about a personal clutter problem, and write a reply to a classmate's question Link ideas with as long as, provided that, and unless 	Do your best! Use a new expression in a sentence; then add another sentence to make its meaning clear	Who's going to do what? Group work: Choose an event and prepare a list of all the things you need to get ready for it

	Functions / Topics	Grammar	Vocabulary	Conversation strategies	Pronunciation
Unit 7 Relationships pages 65–74	 Talk about friendships Discuss dating Talk about relationships with neighbors 	Subject relative clauses Object relative clauses Phrasal verbs	 Phrasal verbs, including expressions to talk about relationships 	 Soften comments with expressions like I think, probably, kind of, and in a way Use though to give a contrasting idea 	Stress in phrasal verbs
Unit 8 What if? pages 75–84	 Talk about how you wish your life were different and why Discuss how to deal with everyday dilemmas 	 Use wish + past form of verb to talk about wishes for the present or future Conditional sentences with if clauses about imaginary situations 	 Expressions with verbs and prepositions 	 Give advice using expressions like If I were you , I would , and You might want to Use expressions with That would be to comment on an idea or suggestion 	 Intonation in long questions
Unit 9 Tech savvy? pages 85–94	 Discuss gadgets and technology Ask for and offer help with technology problems 	 Questions within sentences Separable phrasal verbs with objects how to + verb, where to + verb, and what to + verb 	 Phrasal verbs, including expressions to talk about operating electronic machines and gadgets 	 Give a different opinion Use expressions like You know what I mean? to ask for agreement 	Link final consonants and initial vowels

Unit 10 What's up? pages 97–106	 Discuss your social life Talk about different kinds of movies Recommend books, CDs, movies, and shows 	 Present perfect continuous vs. present perfect Since, for, and in for duration Already, still, and yet with present perfect 	 Kinds of movies Expressions to describe types of movies 	 Ask for a favor politely Use All right and OK to move the conversation to a new phase or topic and to agree to requests 	 Reduction of have
Unit 11 Impressions pages 107–116	 Speculate about people and situations Talk about feelings and reactions 	 Modal verbs must, may, might, can't, or could for speculating Adjectives ending in -ed vs. adjectives ending in -ing 	 Feelings and reactions 	 Show you understand another person's feelings or situation Use You see to explain a situation Use I see to show you understand 	 Linking and deletion with must
Unit 12 In the news pages 117–126	 Talk about events in the news Talk about extreme weather and natural disasters 	 The simple past passive The simple past passive with by + agent Adverbs with the passive 	Extreme weather conditionsNatural disasters	 Introduce news with expressions like <i>Did you hear</i> (about) ?, Guess what?, and You know what? Use the expression <i>The thing is</i> to introduce issues 	Breaking sentences into parts

Listening	Reading	Writing	Vocabulary notebook	Free talk
People I look forward to seeing Fill in the missing words describing three people; then listen for the reasons the speaker likes to see them Getting back in touch I dentify the people the speaker wants to get back in touch with; then write the reason he lost touch with them	Web site chaperones classmate reunions A newspaper article about a Web site that reunites former classmates	 Write a short article about three friends and the things you have in common Use both, both of us, and neither of us to talk about things in common 	Matching up Learn new phrasal verbs by writing other verbs that can go with the particle and other particles that can go with the same verb	What's important? Group work: Discuss and agree on the five most important things to consider when choosing a life partner
A wish for today Identify the topics as four people talk about their wishes; then write the reasons Here's my advice. Compare the advice that three people give; then decide whose advice is most helpful	If I had my life to live over, An article listing ways the writer's life would be different if it could be lived over	 Write an article on the changes you would make if you could live last year over again Use adverbs of certainty in affirmative and negative statements 	Imagine that! Learn prepositions that can follow a new verb	What would you do? Group work: Discuss the questions about hypothetical situations, and find out what you have in common
What do you know about the Internet? - Answer the questions about the Internet, and then listen to a conversation to check answers; then write more information The problem with technology - Listen to two people giving opinions, and identify each person's opinions; then agree or disagree with two opinions	Robbing you blind? A magazine article about identity theft and what can be done to avoid it	 Write a short article giving dos and don'ts for keeping personal information safe Plan your article 	On and off Write short conversations about everyday situations to remember new vocabulary	Tech trivia Pair work: Ask and answer general technology questions, and figure out your partner's score

People and situations Match four people and their situations; then write a response with must to each People making a difference Match three people and the organizations they work with; then write what each organization does News update Listen to two news stories, and answer questions What do they say next? A teen hero A magazing describing inspiration A new brand journalism is root in South A news ar	 Write a letter to 	to the How would you feel? What on earth are
 Listen to two news stories, and answer questions What do they say next? journalism is root in South A news ar 	g an see spressions	= Link new words one for feelings to the situations where you two photos, and
Predict the topic of four conversations; match their beginnings and endings; then listen to check your answers about a new reporting reporting.	s taking class survey res th Korea about keeping u rticle the news ew way of Learn useful	results g up with combination with other words that are typically used with them Pair work: Create short news reports about photos

Useful language for . . .

Working in groups

Does anyone else have anything to add?

What do you think, _____

Let's take turns asking the questions. . . . OK, who wants to go first?

Do you want me to make the list?

Should I write down the information this time?

Do you have any ideas, ______

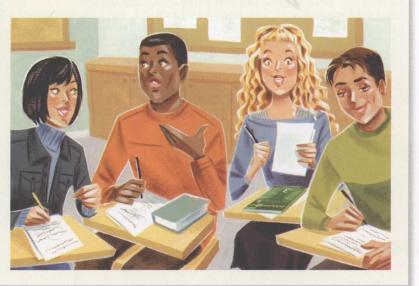
Do you know what the answer is?

We're going to do a role play about _____

In our survey, we found out that _____

We agreed on these things. First, . . .

We're finished. What should we do next?



Checking your partner's work

Can you help me with this question? I'm stuck.

I can't figure out this answer. Can you help me?

Would you mind checking my work?

Let's compare answers.

Let's exchange papers.

I can't read your writing. What does this say?

I'm not sure what you mean.

Do you mean _____ ?

I don't understand what this means.

Are you trying to say _____?

Your blog was really interesting. I just wanted to ask you a question about ______.

I was wondering about _____



The way we are

In Unit 1, you learn how to . . .

- use manner adverbs and adjectives to talk about people's behavior and personality.
- use adverbs like extremely to make adjectives and adverbs stronger.
- add prefixes to adjectives to make opposites.
- use always with a continuous verb to describe individual habits.
- use at least to point out the positive side of a situation.









Do you like people-watching? Look at the pictures.

- Who looks outgoing? shy? conservative? stylish?
- Which people would you like to meet? Why?

Lesson A People in a hurry

Do you need to slow down?

Take this quiz to find out.

- 1 When I walk down the street
- a I walk very fast and use the time to make phone calls.
- **b** I enjoy the walk and look at the things and people around me.
- If traffic is heavy and
- a I honk my horn a lot. I get mad easily in bad traffic.
- **b** I automatically slow down and try to drive carefully.
- friends....
 - a I take the game seriously, and I feel very bad if I lose.
 - b I think it's nicer to win than lose, but I don't feel strongly about it.

- 2 When I go out to lunch with friends, . . .
- a I eat quickly so that I can get back to my work.
- b I eat slowly, and I enjoy the food and conversation.
- 5 If I'm waiting at the airport and find
- a I get impatient and complain to the people behind the counter.
- **b** I wait patiently. I read something or make a few phone calls.
- 8 If I get an assignment
 - a I get very stressed I hate it when I don't have time to do a job properly.
 - b I work hard to do the best I can in the time I have.

- When there's a
- a I often have to miss it because I have too much to do.
- **b** I try to plan my time well so that I can attend the event.
- a I sometimes interrupt them to finish their sentences.
- **b** I listen quietly and wait for them to finish before I talk.

Mostly A answers?

enjoy life more. Try to plan your time differently. Make more time for family, friends,

Mostly 📙 answers?

You're balancing work and play nicely. Just keep the balance right.

Getting started

A \bigcirc Listen and take the quiz. For each item, circle a or b.



- **B** Pair work Compare your quiz responses with a partner. How are you alike? different?
- **Figure** it out
- Circle the correct words. Which sentences are true for you? Tell a partner.
- 1. I listen to people careful / carefully.
- 2. I'm a quiet / quietly person.
- 3. I get **impatient** / **impatiently** in long lines.
- 4. I take school and work very serious / seriously.

2 Grammar Manner adverbs vs. adjectives 🥯

Verb + manner adverb
I wait patiently in lines.
He doesn't sing very well.
He drives very fast.
She drives carefully.

Regular -ly adverbs

patient → patiently
careful → carefully
easy → easily
automatic → automatically

Adjective + noun

I'm a patient person.

He's not a good singer.

He's a fast driver.

She's a careful driver.

Irregular adverbs

good → well
late → late
fast → fast
hard → hard

be, feel, get, etc. + adjective

I'm patient.

His voice sounds terrible.

He gets **reckless** sometimes. I feel **safe*** with her.

*But: I feel strongly about it.

In conversation . . .

The most common -ly manner adverbs are quickly, easily, differently, automatically, slowly, properly, badly, strongly, and carefully.

A Complete these opinions about modern life. Use the correct form of the words.

1. Young people don't dress _____ (proper) these days. They don't wear ____ (appropriate) clothes.

2. Parents see things very _____ (different) from their children, so families argue a lot.

3. Young people don't know how to speak _____ (correct). They use a lot of slang.

4. Nobody feels _____ (safe) on the highways because people drive too _____ (fast) and ____ (reckless).

5. On buses, people seem very _____ (rude). They don't ____ (automatic) give their seats to older people.

6. People are getting very _____ (impatient). They expect you to answer their e-mails _____ (immediate).

B Group work Discuss the opinions. Are they true in your country or city?

"I think young people dress properly here. I mean, they often dress casually, but that's OK."

3 Speaking naturally Questions giving alternatives

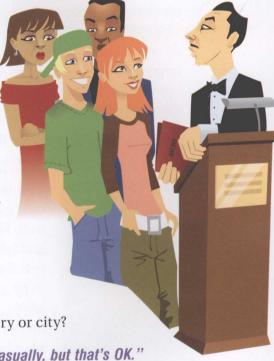
Are you usually on time for class? Or do you often arrive late?

A Listen and repeat the questions above. Notice how the intonation rises in the first question and falls in the second question.

About you

B Now listen and repeat these pairs of questions. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- 1. Do you try hard to get to every class? Or do you sometimes skip classes?
- 2. Do you listen to the teacher carefully? Or do you often think about other things?
- 3. Do you do your homework properly? Or do you just do it quickly?
- 4. Do you learn new grammar easily? Or do you have to work hard at it?
- 5. Do you write down new words automatically? Or do you just try to remember them?



Lesson B Personality and character

1 Building vocabulary and grammar

A Listen and read. Who do these people admire? Do you know any people with these qualities?

Who is someone you really admire?

"My English teacher. She's incredibly talented and creative. And she has a great sense of humor. She's pretty disorganized, though. She forgets something almost every class, but her classes are absolutely wonderful!"

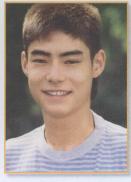


Lisa Marks

"I really admire a guy in my karate class. He's extremely competitive, but when he wins, he's not arrogant like some of the other guys. He's not very outgoing, so some people think he's unfriendly, but I think he's basically just shy."



Peter Zukowski



Keith Lee

"I think my dad's a pretty cool guy. We get along really well. He's fairly easygoing and laid-back. And he's very practical and down-to-earth, so he always gives me good advice. Also, he's completely honest with me. I can trust what he says."



Eva Sanchez

"My friend Luisa. She's so helpful and generous. I mean, she's always doing things for other people. She's not selfish at all. And she's totally reliable. If she says she'll help you with something, she does. You can always count on her."

Word sort

B Which of the personality words or expressions above describe these qualities? Compare with a partner.

Winning is very important to you.	competitive	People can always count on you.	
You handle everyday problems well.		You're overly proud of yourself.	
You give a lot of time or money to people.		You're not well organized.	
You tell the truth, and never cheat or steal.		You're relaxed about life.	

Figure it out

C How many words can you find in the article that make adjectives stronger? Make a list. Then compare with a partner.

incredibly

2 Grammar Adverbs before adjectives and adverbs 🥯

She's incredibly talented. Use incredibly, extremely, She's extremely generous. very, really, so, pretty, and He's a pretty cool guy. fairly to make some adjectives We get along really well. and adverbs stronger. She's absolutely wonderful. Use absolutely or really (but not very) with adjectives that He's really fantastic. are already very strong. She's not selfish at all. The expression at all makes negatives stronger. He's completely honest. Completely and totally She's totally reliable. mean 100%.

Adjective prefixes

patient → impatient

considerate → inconsiderate

friendly → unfriendly

reliable → unreliable

honest → dishonest

organized → disorganized

In conversation . . .

People use **really** and **pretty** much more often in conversation than in writing.



About you

Do you know people with these qualities? Write a sentence for each expression, and follow it with an example. Then compare sentences with a partner.

- 1. totally honest
- 4. extremely talented
- 7. very impatient

- 2. fairly laid-back
- 5. really competitive
- 8. incredibly generous

- 3. not reliable at all
- 6. completely disorganized
- 9. absolutely wonderful

3 Listening and speaking Best friends

A Listen to the interviews. What do the three people say about their best friends? Complete the chart.

	Matt	Maria	Lucas
What's your best friend like?	He's a fun person.		
What do you have in common?			e sakaligey a box
How are you different?			



- B Pair work Ask and answer the questions with a partner.
- A What's your best friend like?
- B She has a great sense of humor, and . . .

4 Vocabulary notebook Happy or sad?

See page 10 for a new way to log and learn vocabulary.



[&]quot;My mother is totally honest. She always tells the truth."

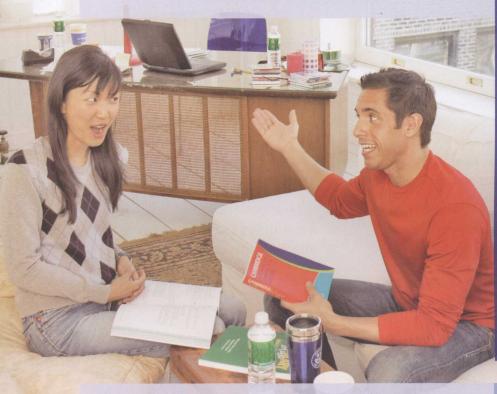
Lesson C He's always working.

Conversation strategy Describing individual habits

A Read the sentences. Who is describing a habit, Kate or Jenny?

Kate My brother is always borrowing my car, and it's so annoying. Jenny Sometimes my brother borrows my car, but that's OK.

Now listen. What's Jacob's roommate like?



Alexis So, how's your new roommate working out?

Jacob Well, I don't see that much of him, really. I mean, he's always working, you know, at the library or sitting at the computer.

Alexis Well, at least he's not always throwing wild parties or playing music all nigh

Jacob Yeah. And he's pretty easygoing. I'm always borrowing his stuff, and he doesn't mind.

Alexis He sounds better than my old roommate. She was so unpleasant.

Jacob You're right, she was pretty bad.

Alexis Yeah. She was always talking about people behind their backs.

Jacob You mean like we're doing right now

Notice how Alexis and Jacob use always and a continuous verb to talk about things people do a lot or more than is usual. Find other examples in the conversation.

"He's always working."

- B Change the underlined parts of these sentences to describe habits. Use always and a continuous verb. Compare with a partner.
- 1. I'm pretty disorganized. I lose things. I'm always losing things.
- 2. Everyone in my family loves music. We sing together.
- 3. My brother is really generous with his time. He fixes my computer.
- 4. My father is a workaholic. He comes home late. And he brings work home with him, too.
- 5. My college roommate was really funny. She made us laugh. You know, she told jokes.
- 6. A friend of mine complains she's broke, but she buys herself expensive clothes.
- 7. One of my friends is totally unreliable. He cancels plans at the last minute.



C Pair work Tell your partner about your habits or the habits of your family or friends. Use the ideas above or your own ideas.

"My brother's really funny. He's always telling jokes."

