

green light five



Ivor Williams Dermot Curley



student book

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Green Light Student Book 5, 1st Edition

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Unit	Topic	Structures	Functions / Skills	Vocabulary
1	Home Life	<i>Have</i> vs <i>have got</i> for possessions, short answers, simple past tense, present perfect, past perfect, and infinitive	Expressing interest Giving opinions and expressing preferences Interpreting statistical information	Families Family relationships Home life Hobbies Idioms related to family life Phrasal verbs
2	Free Time	Verb + gerund Tag questions Adjectives with <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i> <i>Would</i> and <i>used to</i> for past habits Negative questions	Comparing and contrasting Expressing doubt	Games Sports Christmas traditions Idioms related to games and athletics Phrasal verbs
3	Frontiers	Presentation structure Descriptive phrases	Arguing a point of view Presenting a balanced argument Expressing national stereotypes	Stereotyping Characteristics Neighbors Idioms related to limits and extremes Phrasal verbs
4	Success	<i>Wish / If only</i> + verb Past and present hypothetical conditionals	Expressing compliments and giving praise Making comparisons Expressing regrets and wishes	Awards Academic titles Higher education Idioms related to achievements Phrasal verbs
5	Technology	Present and past reported speech	Rephrasing, clarifying or repeating comments of another person Interrupting and redirecting a conversation Expressing disagreement	Video games Computers and the Internet Idioms related to learning Phrasal verbs

Unit	Topic	Structures	Functions / Skills	Vocabulary
6	Belief	Subjunctive to express importance Fixed forms of the subjunctive	Expressing belief and disbelief Describing social attitudes and conduct	Belief Disbelief Misanthropy Philanthropy Idioms related to belief Phrasal verbs
7	Socializing	Present and past progressive Abbreviating <i>Will need / have to</i>	Being assertive Using diplomatic expressions	Socializing Chat abbreviations on the Net Idioms related to conversations Phrasal verbs
8	Culture	Negative prefixes Prefixes that produce a different meaning	Taking notes Writing an e-mail	Cultural heritage Popular culture Idioms related to culture Phrasal verbs
9	Time to go	Expressing obligation: <i>must, have to, mustn't, don't have to</i> Passive voice	Expressing obligation and the absence of obligation Saying goodbye Talking about past events	Time Calendars Work Idioms related to time Phrasal verbs
10	Gastronomy	Adjectives that express emotional reactions Imperative for instructions	Expressing reactions to food Talking about recipes Writing recipes	Tastes and reactions Ingredients Cooking instructions Idioms related to feelings Phrasal verbs

Welcome to Green Light 5!

The ten units of **Green Light 5** contain material about a wide variety of subjects – success, beliefs, culture, technology, socializing – which we hope you find interesting. Use these topics as a starting point to extend and polish your use of English. Having covered the core grammatical structures, functions, and vocabulary in the previous four levels, the main emphasis here – and later in level 6 – is on extending and perfecting the way you use the language.

Like the four previous levels of the series, **Green Light 5** is divided into ten units. However in this level, to allow for a more in-depth treatment of the topics, each unit contains two 4-page lessons.

In this level, you'll discover a mixture of features, some familiar and some new for this level. For example, you'll recognize the **Work it out** and **Language contrast** boxes. Use these to revise grammatical structures and language functions. And, as in previous levels, the **Culture capsules** offer information about customs and traditions from the English-speaking world. As in **Green Light 4**, you'll find a **Research project** at the end of each **Roundup** section and a short list of websites is offered as a starting point for Internet research into the topic. One new feature in this level is a focus on **Idioms**. Idiomatic expressions related to the theme of the unit are explained briefly. Another new section highlights some of the most common **Phrasal verbs** used in English.

The advice given in the introduction to **Green Light 4** still holds true. Try to take advantage of as many opportunities as you can to use English in real-life situations.

And so to our customary closing comment. We'd be very interested to know what you think of this book or the series as a whole. So, when you've finished, tell us what you liked – and also if there is anything that you didn't like!

You can send a fax to the authors:
Or send an e-mail to the editor:

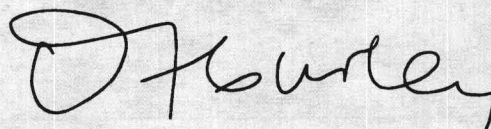
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Have fun using **Green Light**!

Good luck!



Ivor Williams



Dermot Curley

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UNIT 1

Home Life

In Unit 1 you will learn:

- to initiate conversations
- to express interest
- to give opinions and express preferences
- to express surprise, doubt, disbelief
- when to use *have* / *have got* to demonstrate possession
- to interpret statistical information in tables and charts
- vocabulary and idioms related to families, family relationships, the composition of families, home life
- vocabulary related to pets, hobbies, collectors, sports



Tell me about your family.

1 Listen to the conversation and answer the questions about the woman's family.

Who just got married?

Who lives in Boston?

Who lives in Morrison?

Who is a software engineer?

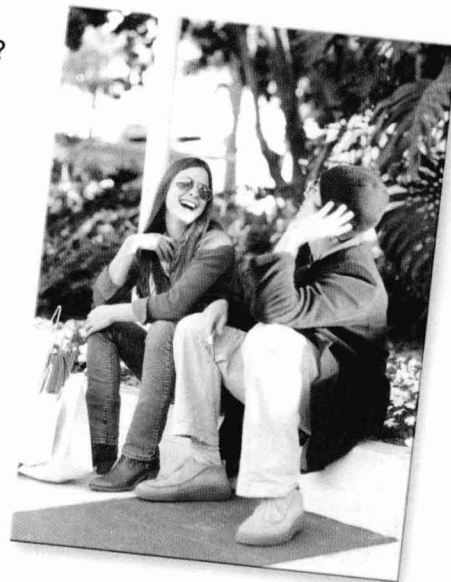
Who is still in junior high school?

2 Make notes of the phrases used at different points in the conversation.

to open the conversation

to express interest

to share a point of common ground



3 Talk to a classmate about his / her family. Try to use a selection of the following expressions to show interest and to keep the conversation going. Try to find some point of common ground.

Uh-huh.

Go on.

I see.

Really?

How interesting!

4 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

cousin
brother-in-lawstepfather
aunthalf-brother
stepmothergreat grandmother
niece
second cousin

My dad's brother's wife is my _____.

Your grandfather's mother is still living. She is your _____.

If my dad married again, his new wife would be my _____.

My sister is my mom's sister's _____.

Your wife's sister's husband is your _____.

My dad's cousins' daughter is my _____.

Her dad and my dad are brothers so she is my _____.

My mom's second husband is my _____.

We have the same father but different mothers so he is my _____.

5 Interview a classmate and find out about his / her relatives.

How many aunts and uncles do you have? Are all your grandparents still living?



- 6 Look at the list of expressions and write a short definition beside each one.

an only child

the baby of the family

first-born

the middle child

- 7 Read the comments and under each one write the phrase from Exercise 6 that best corresponds to the description.

People like me sometimes suffer because we enjoy neither the exclusive attention and special status of the first child nor the pampering of the baby of the family. We are sort of sandwiched between the two.

I suppose I enjoyed certain special privileges. Certainly, until my sister was born, I was an only child. One thing I didn't like was the way my parents always seemed to think I should be responsible and set a good example for my younger siblings.

I don't remember being particularly lonely as a child. Then again, I often found myself in the company of my parents' adult friends. That made me a little precocious, I think.

Yeah, I guess I was spoiled quite a lot as a kid. But you know I also had to put up with a lot of bullying. And I never had so many new things as my brothers and sisters. All my clothes were hand-me-downs!

- 8 From your own experience or drawing on what you know about other people, exchange ideas with a partner about what it means to occupy these positions in a family.

I've always felt sorry for people with lots of siblings. I think it must be...

- 9 Read and discuss the text.

Culture capsule

In English-speaking countries, people often make jokes about mothers-in-law because they are thought to give advice when it is not wanted and to always find fault with their son-in-law or daughter-in-law.

How does this compare with your country?

- 10 Choose one of the topics below, and, in groups, brainstorm ideas. Comment and discuss any differences in your opinion.

Sibling rivalry

The advantages and disadvantages of having many brothers and sisters

How I would feel (or how I do feel) about having a famous sibling



11 In groups, discuss your opinions about these questions.

What is the composition of a family in a typical TV commercial?

Why do advertisers continue to portray the "typical" family in this way?

How many real families do you know whose composition corresponds to this model?

12 Complete the table with information about the people who live in your household.

Total number of people	
Number of breadwinners	
Number of dependents	
Number of different generations	

13 Exchange information with a classmate about the people who live in your household.

In my family there are five people in total...

14 Look at the table and, in pairs, discuss possible reasons for the decline over time in the average population of households in the US.

15 Listen to the interview with a demographics expert and take notes.

16 Compare the expert's comments with your ideas from Exercise 14.

17 Discuss the idioms. Write sentences in your notebook that demonstrate their meaning.

Idioms

home sweet home = a phrase people use to say how good it is to be in your own home

there's no place like home = (the title of a well-known song) meaning your own home is the best place to be

mother's boy or *mama's boy* = a boy or especially a man who is considered weak because he allows his mother to protect him and look after him too much

family man = a man with a wife and children, but especially a man who is fond of home life

favorite son = a well-known person, especially a politician, who is popular with people in the place he comes from



Households in the US

Date	Average population per household
1890	4.93
1930	4.11
1940	3.67
1950	3.37
1955	3.33
1960	3.33
1965	3.29
1970	3.14
1975	2.94
1980	2.76
1985	2.69
1990	2.63
1995	2.65
1996	2.65
1997	2.64
2000	2.59

Source: US Census Bureau

- 18 In groups, discuss the questions that these comments raise about forms of address within families.

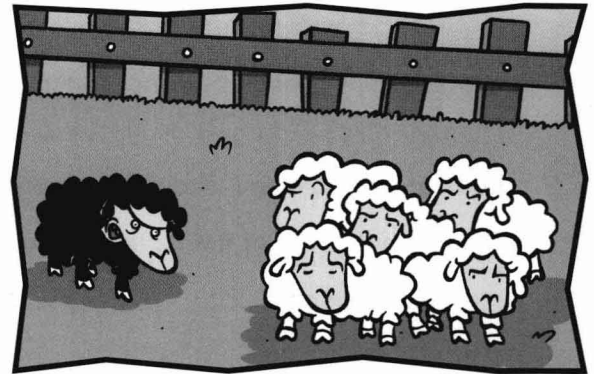
Have you seen that cartoon *The Simpsons* on TV? The son, Bart, calls his father by his first name. I think this is extremely disrespectful and a terrible example for the millions of children who watch the program.

I met this elderly couple in northern Mexico and I noticed that the husband and wife always addressed each other with the formal *usted* form of the pronoun *you* instead of the informal *tu* form. I thought it was very strange.

So what should I call my stepmom? I wouldn't feel comfortable saying "Mom" to anybody except my real mother. So should I just call her Jane or what?

- 19 Match each idiomatic phrase from the box with the correct definition.

brothers in arms	Mother Earth
poor relation	Am I my brother's keeper?
sister	every mother's son
Oh, brother!	black sheep of the family
	mother country



- | | |
|-------|--|
| _____ | someone who is a failure or who has brought shame on the family |
| _____ | an expression meaning that the affairs of others are not my responsibility |
| _____ | an expression of slight annoyance or surprise |
| _____ | every man |
| _____ | soldiers who have fought together in war |
| _____ | the country of one's birth |
| _____ | female member of a group, used especially within the women's movement |
| _____ | a person or thing that is the least important among similar people or things |
| _____ | the soil or the Earth in general, seen as the mother of all living things |

- 20 In pairs, write a list of idiomatic expressions that have the same or a similar meaning in your language and add any others that you know.

- 21 Read and discuss the text.

Language contrast

In English, various terms are used to refer to one's parents. The words *mother* and *father* are the neutral or more formal terms.

Mom and *dad* are the most usual informal terms used in American English. (British English speakers usually say *mum* for mother.)

Young children often use the diminutive forms *mommy* and *daddy*.

Other, slightly more old-fashioned terms used by some people are *ma* for *mother* and *pa* or *pop* for *father*.

Are there similar cases in your language?

What is America's favorite pet?

1 In groups, discuss these opinions concerning pets.

People who have pets are more likely to live longer.

Cats are very independent.

Watching fish in a tank is good for you. It's therapeutic.

It should be illegal to keep poisonous snakes as pets.

Dogs make the best pets because they are loyal.

Keeping birds in a cage is cruel.

After a while a pet and its owner end up resembling each other.



2 Look at the table and, according to your estimation, complete the headings with *Cat*, *Dog*, and *Horse*.

3 Complete the rest of the table with figures from the box.

\$10.95

12.6

\$226.26

52.9

4 Listen to the interview and check your answers.

Household Pet Ownership

			Bird	
Households owning companion pets (millions)	31.2	27	4.6	1.5
Percentage of all households	31.6	27.3	4.6	1.5
Average number of pets owned	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.7
Total companion pet population (millions)		59.1		4
Percentage of households obtaining veterinary care	88.7	72.9	15.8	66.3
Average veterinary visits per household per year	2.6	1.9	0.2	2.3
Average annual costs per household	\$186.80	\$112.24		

Source: American Veterinary Medical Association, US Pet Ownership and Demographics Sourcebook

5 Study the table carefully and discuss these questions in pairs.

Why is the total number of cats greater than the total number of dogs when, in percentage terms, more households have dogs than cats?

How do you account for the large differences in the average annual costs for each type of pet?

Which figures in the table do you find the most surprising?

How do you think statistics for your country would compare with these?

6 Find classmates who own dogs, cats, fish, etc., and find out how much they spend on them a year, who feeds, washes, walks them, etc.

- 7** Look at the photographs, skim through the article, and suggest a title for the piece.



In many towns and cities there is a house overflowing with cats and dogs, but short of living next door and being assaulted by the stench, one usually remains unaware until TV news reports the tragic outcome of the latest humane society raid. Heartbreaking footage of animals in an advanced condition of neglect, starvation, and disease leaves us shaking our heads in impotent despair. It's time for a closer look at the animal-collecting syndrome, recognized as symptomatic of an addictive personality, an obsessive-compulsive disorder, or both.

A California Humane Association fact sheet catalogs some of the traits of "animal addicts." They commonly have a persecution complex, find ready alibis for their behavior, neglect their personal condition and that of their property and

environment, are clever at attracting sympathy, and have friends who facilitate the continuation of their addictive conduct.

According to Dr. Russell Lindley, an expert on the animal collector syndrome, "Collectors may profess a love for their animals but seem more interested in maintaining control over them than alleviating their suffering. In fact, the suffering often goes unrecognized. This is because they are in profound denial that any problem exists." Collectors convicted of cruelty and sentenced to counseling are uncooperative in the extreme. Unless they are jailed or closely watched, they are usually emotionally incapable and unwilling to obey court orders to not keep animals for prescribed lengths of time.

In a fact sheet entitled "Collectors: Kindness Gone Awry," the Society for the Ethical Treatment of Animals asks that those aware of possible collectors alert officials to neglect or abuse, even if the owner seems well intentioned. Since some shelters may actually be run by collectors, the Society recommends that individuals investigate carefully before turning an animal over to a humane group or "rescuer," and that they accept no excuses for not being allowed inside.



- 8** Listen to the interview and, under the following headings, make notes about some of the characteristics of the collector personality.

clutter

denial

cures

releasing the animals

secrecy

- 9** Discuss the following issues in groups.

What makes an animal collector behave in this way?

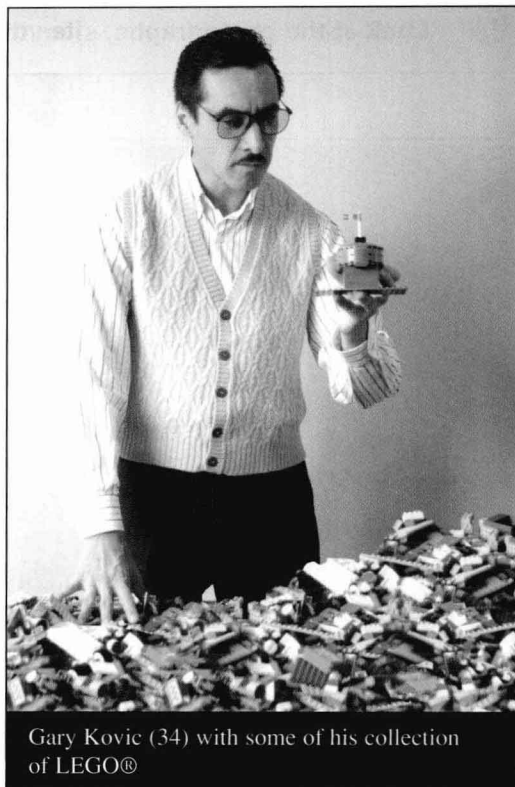
What would you do if someone near where you live collected animals in this way?

What should authorities do to solve the problem of stray cat and stray dog overpopulation in major cities?

Which animals do you believe people should not be allowed to keep as pets?

- 10** Role-play a courtroom scene where a person accused of mistreating animals is cross-examined by prosecution and defense counsel.

- 11 In groups, discuss the following questions.**
What were your favorite toys when you were a child?
Do you still have any of those toys?
Are they still commercially available?
If you discovered that some of your favorite childhood toys were now worth a lot of money, what would you do?
- 12 Look at the photograph and read the caption. What is your initial impression of the man pictured?**
- 13 Listen to the interview and answer the questions.**
How would you describe Gary Kovic, the collector?
How would you describe the attitude of the interviewer?
What single part of the interview surprised you the most?
- 14 Listen again and make notes of the phrases the interviewer uses to express surprise, disbelief, and incredulity.**
- 15 Compare your impression of Kovic after hearing the interview with your initial impression.**
- 16 Write each word from the box in the correct category.**



pastime dabbler amusement recreation enthusiast pursuit dilettante
labor of love nut fanatic hobby aficionado devotee buff sideline
connoisseur amateur distraction addict leisure activity fan

Names for a person	Types of leisure interests

- 17** Using a dictionary if necessary, discuss the differences of meaning of the words in Exercise 16 and make distinctions between them.
He's just a wine aficionado but she's a real connoisseur.
- 18** Role-play a conversation with someone who collects something unusual and / or who collects it to a fanatical degree. Use appropriate expressions to describe the person and what he / she does and use expressions of surprise, disbelief, etc.

- 19 Read the rules and then write your own sample sentences in your notebook.

Work it out

The verbs *have got* and *have* mean the same thing, although *have got* is generally the preferred form in British English while speakers of American English use *have*.

In informal English, we normally use *have got* rather than *have* when we talk about:

possessions	<i>I've got an apartment.</i>
relatives	<i>I've got two sisters.</i>
personal characteristics	<i>He's got a funny little beard.</i>
illnesses	<i>I've got a terrible cold. She's got Parkinson's disease.</i>

In American English, we use the affirmative forms of *have got* but we rarely use the negative or question forms.

UK *Have you got a car? I haven't got any money.*

US *Do you have a car? I don't have any money.*

Note that the short answers are formed with *have* and not with *have got*.

Have you got a car? Yes, I have.

Has she got any family? No, she hasn't.

In the past simple affirmative and negative forms, *had / didn't have* is more common.

He had a house at the beach. rather than *He'd got a house at the beach.*

He didn't have any money. rather than *He hadn't got any money.*

In the present perfect, past perfect, future, and infinitive forms, only *have* is possible not *have got*.

He's had that job for over a year.

She used to have long hair.

- 20 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* or *have got*. Underline the questions or responses where the use of *have got* is not possible.

Have you got any strange hobbies I should know about? No, I _____.

I _____ quite a lot of friends. I used to _____ more when I was college.

Didn't she used _____ a collection of snakes?

He _____ the largest model railway I've ever seen in my life.

How long have you _____ this obsession with Play-Doh?

We _____ three dogs, three cats, three turtles, and a fish.

A pet? I think I'd like _____ a French poodle.

- 21 Discuss the phrasal verbs. Write sentences in your notebook that demonstrate their meaning.

Phrasal verbs

find out = discover or learn a fact that was not known

put up with = tolerate, suffer without complaining

account for (something) = give a satisfactory explanation of something

turn (something, someone) over = deliver into the control or possession of someone else

- 22 Student A, turn to A1, page 121.
Student B, turn to B1, page 125.

Language Review

Have and have got for possessions, family relationships, personal characteristics, illnesses

They have a new car.
She's got three brothers.
He has a scar on his forehead.
They've got measles.

Short answers with have, not have got

Have you got any sisters? Yes, I have.
Has he got any cousins? No, he hasn't.

Have for affirmative and negative forms in the simple past tense.

Yesterday she had a terrible fever.
We didn't have a car.

Have for present perfect, past perfect, and infinitive forms.

We've had this cat for five years.
By the time I met him, he'd already had four operations.
Eventually, they want to have three children.

Vocabulary Review

Family members	Families	Pets	Hobbies
cousin great grandmother half-brother mother-in-law second cousin stepfather stepmother	baby of the family breadwinner demographics dependent first-born generation household middle child only child population siblings	abuse cage companion cruelty neglect poisonous shelter tank therapeutic veterinary	addict aficionado amateur connoisseur dabbler devotee fanatic

Idioms	Phrasal verbs
--------	---------------

family man
favorite son
home sweet home
mother's boy
there's no place like home

account for (something)
find out
put up with
turn (something, someone) over