

Module 1

Present and past

In Module 1 Steps 1 and 2 you study

Grammar

- Questions and answers
- Present continuous and present simple
- Past simple
- Past continuous and past simple

Vocabulary

- Countries and nationalities
- Verbs describing actions

Expressions

- Greetings and introductions
- Giving and accepting an apology

so that you can

- Ask questions when you meet new people
- Greet and introduce people in different ways
- Describe nationality and say where people come from
- Talk about yourself and your friends
- Talk about events in the past
- Say that you're sorry
- Describe events in the past that are interrupted by other events

In Step 3 you ...

read

- A magazine article about the English language
- A short adventure story

study

- Numbers
- Link words
- Understanding the main idea
- Guessing meaning from context

so that you can

- Write a report about your class
- Write a short story



Life and culture

A language with a rich history
 Journeys and explorers

Coursework 1

Part 1 Home life

You write about home life in Kazakhstan.

If you stay with an English family, what will life be like? I don't know if the Grants are a typical English family, but I'll tell you about my life at their flat in north-west London.

During the week, the day starts at about 7.15. We have our breakfast in the kitchen. Tim and Penny Grant always have toast and coffee, but a lot of English people prefer tea. Charlie (Tim and Penny's son) has orange juice and cereal. If everyone is in a hurry, we don't have time to sit down. I often make a sandwich to take to the language school with me.

Tim and Penny leave the flat at about eight o'clock. They go to work on the tube. I get the bus to school. I usually walk to the bus stop with Charlie. A lot of British people travel to work by car. The roads are often very busy, especially during the 'rush hour' – the time when people go to work in the morning and go home at the end of the day.



We usually h
 sometimes P
 sometimes T
 We eat at ab
 Tim reads th
 homework a
 to her friend
 at about ele

At the weekend, Charlie and Tim sometimes go to a football match, and Tim always washes the car. Penny does the housework and Tim does the shopping at the supermarket near the flat. It's open nearly all the time and it's huge, with a big car park. Sometimes we go to the cinema, or we go for a walk on Hampstead Heath. Sometimes

What's it about?

What can you say about the pictures?

Now match the pictures with sentences 1–4.

- 1 The Grants always have coffee and toast for breakfast.
- 2 He made a spear to catch the fish in the lake.
- 3 Why is Ana crying?
- 4 Amelia Earhart was flying to Australia when her plane crashed.



Coursework

My guidebook

In Book 3 you study

- a guidebook for visitors to an English-speaking country

so that you can

- make a guidebook for an English-speaking visitor to Kazakhstan

Your Coursework has got six parts:

Part 1 Home life

You write about home life in Kazakhstan.

Part 2 Getting around

You write about interesting places in Kazakhstan.

Part 3 Shopping in London

You write about shopping in your town or in your capital city.

Part 4 Useful information

You write some useful information for a visitor to Kazakhstan.

Part 5 Mini phrase book

You write a mini phrase book for a visitor to Kazakhstan.

Part 6 Entertainment

You write about entertainment in Kazakhstan.

1

Connections

STEP 1

In Step 1 you study

- questions and answers
 - greetings and introductions
- so that you can
- ask questions when you meet new people
 - greet people
 - introduce people

1 Share your ideas

What can you say about the photo? Where are the boy and girl? What do you think they're saying?

They're in a park.

2 Reading and speaking

Where do you come from?

a Which questions do you think the boy is asking? Choose eight questions from the list.

- 1 What's your name?
- 2 Why are you laughing?
- 3 Where do you come from?
- 4 Have you got any friends here?
- 5 Do you live in Mexico City?
- 6 Are you all right?
- 7 What do you think of London?
- 8 What are you doing in England?
- 9 Do you play tennis?
- 10 What's the matter?



b Complete the conversation with questions from 2a.

- JAY: ^a *Are you all right?*
 ANA: No, I'm not.
 JAY: ^b
 ANA: I'm homesick.
 JAY: ^c
 ANA: I come from Mexico.
 JAY: ^d
 ANA: No, I don't. I live in Veracruz.
 JAY: ^e
 ANA: I'm studying English. I'm staying with a family here.
 JAY: ^f
 ANA: I like it, but I sometimes feel a bit homesick.
 JAY: ^g
 ANA: No, I haven't.
 JAY: ^h
 ANA: Ana.
 JAY: Pleased to meet you, Ana. I'm Jay, Jay Sayer. Er ... do you fancy an ice cream?



Listen and check.

c If you have time, practise the conversation between Jay and Ana.

3 Grammar revision Questions and answers

Complete the questions with *is/are, do/does, has/have*.

Is Ana Mexican? – Yes, she **is**.
 she happy? – No, she **isn't**.
 Jay and Ana in the park? – Yes, they **are**.
 they both speak English? – Yes, they **do**.
Does Ana come from London? – No, she **doesn't**.
 she like London? – Yes, she **does**.
 she got any English friends? – No, she **hasn't**.
 Ana and Jay got an ice cream? – No, they **haven't**.
 Where Ana live? – In Veracruz.
 Why she crying? – Because she's homesick.

G 1a, 2a

b Match the expressions with the explanations. How do you say these expressions in your language?

- 1 **Hi!/Hello! How are you?**
- 2 **Nice to meet you. / Pleased to meet you.**
- 3 **How do you do?**

- a** This is a formal greeting. You can use it when you meet an adult for the first time.
- b** You often say this when you see a friend.
- c** You say this when you meet someone for the first time. It's friendly but it can be formal or informal.

4 Practice

a Put the words in the right order and make questions.

- 1 *Are Jay and Ana old friends?*
- 1 old / Ana / are / friends / Jay / and ?
- 2 they / where / are ?
- 3 Mexican / Jay / is ?
- 4 English / got / friends / Ana / any / has ?
- 5 she / homesick / is ?
- 6 from / she / where / come / does ?
- 7 studying / what's / Ana ?
- 8 Veracruz / live / Jay / does / in ?

b Now ask and answer the questions in 4a.

Are Jay and Ana old friends? No, they aren't.

Remember!

How do you do? *isn't really a question, and the response is How do you do?*

6 Key pronunciation

Weak forms /ə/

Listen and repeat the sentences.

- 1 How are /ə/ you today?
- 2 Where are /ə/ you from?
- 3 How do you /dʒə/ do?
- 4 Where do you /dʒə/ live?

5 Key expressions Greetings and introductions

a Read and complete the dialogues.

1 This Mrs Jones, the head teacher.

How do you do, Mrs Jones?

How do you do?

2 Hi, Jenny. How you today?

I fine, thanks.

3 This is my friend Tom.

Nice to you, Tom.

Listen and check.

7 Writing and speaking

Meeting people

Use what you know

Imagine you're meeting an English teenager for the first time. Work with a friend and make a short conversation.

- A: Hi! I'm Damir. What's your name?
 B: My name's Max. Nice to meet you, Damir.
 A: Where do you come from, Max?

Practise your conversation.

STEP 2

In Step 2 you study

- countries and nationalities
- present continuous and present simple

so that you can

- say where people come from and their nationality
- talk about yourself and your friends

1 Key vocabulary *Countries and nationalities*

a Match the countries with the nationalities.

Country Poland Nationality Polish

Polish Australian Italy French Argentina British Greek American
 Britain Canadian Mexico Spain Japanese the USA France Argentinian
 Poland Australia Spanish Greece Mexican Japan Canada Italian

Listen and check.

b Can you add any more countries and nationalities to your list?

You've got two minutes!

c **What about you?** Say your country/town and nationality, or talk about your favourite star.

My favourite star is Johnny Depp. I think he's American.

Remember!

We use a capital letter for the names of countries, nationalities and languages.
 I live in Japan. I'm Japanese. I speak Japanese and English.

2 Presentation *What are they doing?*

a Think of at least two questions about the photo, then ask a friend your questions.

b Close your book and listen to the text about Ana. What's she thinking about?

When she's at home in Veracruz, Ana usually starts the day with some *chilaquiles* and a hot chocolate. She always has breakfast with her sister Clara, and they talk about their plans for the day.

Now, of course, everything's different. At the moment she's sitting in the kitchen with her English family, the Grants. She's having a cup of coffee and a piece of toast. The Grants always have coffee and toast for breakfast. It's raining outside and the Grants are talking about the weather again. But Ana isn't listening. She's looking at the rain and she's thinking about her sister, at home in Veracruz.

c Listen again and follow in your book. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What does Ana usually have for breakfast?
- 2 What's she having today?
- 3 Is she talking to her sister?
- 4 Does her sister live in Veracruz?
- 5 What are the Grants doing?
- 6 What's Ana doing?



3 Key grammar

Present continuous and present simple

a Look at the examples and complete the explanations.

At the moment, Ana's sitting in the kitchen.
 We use the present to talk about actions in progress at the moment.

The Grants always have coffee and toast.
 We use the present to talk about habits, or things that are generally true.

1, 2

b Look at the text again and find at least two more examples of the present continuous and the present simple.



4 Practice

a Complete the sentences with the present continuous or the present simple.

- 1 The Grants often talk (talk) about the weather.
- 2 Ana (not talk) to her sister at the moment.
- 3 Ana (not like) tea.
- 4 At home in Mexico, she usually (have) hot chocolate for breakfast.
- 5 The Grants (live) in London.
- 6 The weather isn't good today. It (rain).
- 7 It's 7.30 am in London and Ana (get up). But in Veracruz it's 1.30 am and Clara (go) home after a party.
- 8 Clara (send) her sister a text message nearly every day.

b **What about you?** How many true sentences can you write about yourself, using the present continuous and the present simple? You've got two minutes!
At the moment, I'm writing a sentence in English. I like music and swimming.

Try this!

How many days of the week can you write using these letters? You can use each letter more than once.

W T U N A H E O Y D M C N R F S

5 Listening and speaking *Song*

a Listen to the song. How many times do you hear the word *jeans*?



b Listen again. How many of these things are mentioned?



6 Speaking *Who is it?*

Use what you know

Describe someone in the class. Use the present continuous and the present simple.

He's wearing a black sweater.
 He plays a lot of volleyball.

Can your friend guess who it is?

Is it Nurlan?

No, it isn't.

STEP 3

In Step 3 you

- read a magazine article about the English language
- practise using numbers

so that you can

- write a report about your class

1 Share your ideas *Learning English*

Why is English a useful language? Think of at least three reasons.

It's an international language.

2 Reading

Read the text. How many of your reasons can you find?

ENGLISH WORLDWIDE!



Hi!
Nice to meet you!

Did you know that a quarter of all the people on Earth speak English? That's 1.5 billion people!



This is **Tara**. She's from New Zealand and English is her first language. About 450 million people speak English as a first language in countries like Britain, the USA, Australia and New Zealand.

Sandro is from Puerto Rico but now he lives in New York. His first language is Spanish, but he speaks English too. Thirty-six million people in the USA come from Latin America. They learn English as a second language because they live in an English-speaking country. About 375 million people across



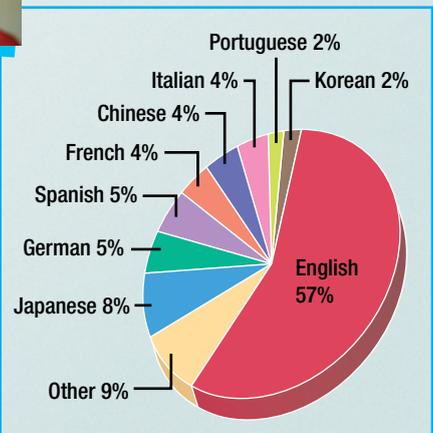
the world use English as a second language. In India, for example, there are over 350 different languages, so people often use English to communicate with each other.



Mohammed is Egyptian. He's learning English at school. About 750 million people learn English as a foreign language. They use it in their job, when they travel abroad, or when they want to understand English films or songs.

English is the main language in international business, in science and technology, in sport and pop music. For example, nearly 70% of the world's scientists read scientific texts in English. On the Internet, over 60% of home pages and about 85% of emails are in English.

Language is a key to the outside world. It helps you to connect with other people. At the moment, about a billion people are learning English, so you aren't alone!



The languages of Internet users



b Comprehension check

 Listen, and read the text again. Then match 1–7 with a–g and make sentences.

- 1 English is the first language of
- 2 There are three hundred and seventy-five million
- 3 There are three hundred and fifty
- 4 For thirty-six million Americans
- 5 Three quarters of a billion people
- 6 Seventy per cent of the world's scientists
- 7 About eighty-five per cent of emails

- a different languages in India.
- b learn English as a foreign language.
- c four hundred and fifty million people.
- d are in English.
- e Spanish is their first language.
- f speakers of English as a second language.
- g can read texts in English.

c Reading skills *Understanding the main idea*

- 1 What is the topic of the text?
a culture b language c countries
- 2 What do you think is the main idea of the text? Read the beginning and the end again, then choose the best answer.

It's about ...

- a all the different languages in the world.
- b English as an international language.
- c English people all over the world.

3 Word work *Numbers*

a Match the words on the left with the figures on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 a thousand | a 2.75 |
| 2 six thousand | b 1,000 |
| 3 a million | c $4\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 4 one and a half | d 75% |
| 5 two point seven five | e 6,000 |
| 6 seventy-five per cent | f $1\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 7 one and three quarters | g 1,000,000 |
| 8 four and a quarter | h $1\frac{1}{2}$ |

b Write the underlined words in figures.

1 8,000

- 1 Eight thousand people.
- 2 Three quarters of the class.
- 3 Five and a half years.
- 4 Nine point two litres of water.
- 5 A quarter of the population.
- 6 Sixty per cent of television programmes.
- 7 A million dollars.
- 8 Eighteen per cent of the world's scientists.

c **Test a friend** Write a number in words. Can your friend write it in figures?

A: *Three million, two hundred and sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred and one.*

B: *3,268,901*

Remember!

We use a hyphen in: seventy-five ninety-two

Writing guide *Writing a report*

- Think of a title and write the date.
Statistics about our class 5th October
- Introduce your report.
We asked questions about using English. These are our results.
- Start each new fact on a new line.
Two people in the class have got an English-speaking friend.
Three quarters of the class watch films in English.

4 Speaking and writing *About my class*

Use what you know

Ask your friends about using English, for example:

- Do you think English is useful?
- When do you use English?
- Have you got any English-speaking friends?
- Do you watch films in English?

With your teacher, choose three or four questions to ask the whole class. Put the answers on the board, then write a report. Follow the Writing guide.

Extra exercises

1 Choose the right answers.

- Are you and Susan hungry?
 - No, we aren't.
 - No, we don't.
 - No, we haven't.
- Do Jane and Tom go abroad a lot?
 - Yes, they are.
 - Yes, they do.
 - Yes, they have.
- Does Kevin use a computer for his homework?
 - Yes, he has.
 - Yes, he is.
 - Yes, he does.
- Is English your first language?
 - No, I haven't.
 - No, it isn't.
 - No, I'm not.
- Has Tina got any English friends?
 - Yes, she is.
 - Yes, she does.
 - Yes, she has.

2 Choose the right words and make complete sentences.

- Sue usually (*gets / is getting*) up at seven o'clock.
- James (*doesn't write / isn't writing*) an email at the moment.
- Over 1.5 billion people (*speak / are speaking*) English.
- (*Do you stay / Are you staying*) in a hotel or with friends this week?
- Oh no! It (*rains / 's raining*). Where's my umbrella?
- Sometimes I (*feel / 'm feeling*) homesick.

3 Make questions for these answers.

1 *Where are you going?*

- I'm going to the cinema.
- In London.
- Yes, a bit. We learnt it at school.
- No, he lives in a flat.
- About 1.5 billion, I think.
- Because it's funny.
- I can't find my mobile.
- No, she isn't. She's homesick.

4 Complete the conversation.

A: ¹ *What are you doing?*

B: I'm using the Internet.

A: ²

B: No, I'm not studying. I'm playing a game called *Wizard Wars*.

A: ³

B: I'm playing with my friend Gavin.

A: ⁴

B: He lives in Manchester.

A: ⁵

B: Yes, we play this game every day.

A: ⁶

B: I'm winning!

5 Match 1–8 with a–h. Then write four short conversations.

1e This is Mr Wilson, the science teacher.

6b How do you do, Mr Wilson?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 This is Mr Wilson, | a you all right? |
| 2 Hi, Steve. How | b do, Mr Wilson? |
| 3 This is my | c a cold. |
| 4 Are | d you, Ben. |
| 5 I'm | e the science teacher. |
| 6 How do you | f fine, thanks. |
| 7 No, I've got | g best friend, Ben. |
| 8 Nice to meet | h are you? |

6 Put the letters in the right order and find ten nationalities. Then write the country for each nationality.

1 Mexican - Mexico

- 1 ECIXMNA 2 AILANTI 3 IADNCANA
 4 NEARIGTNIAN 5 SIPSNAH 6 TRHIISB
 7 KEGER 8 CAMIAREN 9 NRFHCE
 10 NEPSAJAE

7 How do you say these sentences in your language?

- Pleased to meet you.
- How do you do?
- Do you fancy an ice cream?
- What's the matter?
- Mike's an old friend.
- This is our teacher, Mrs Webster.

Extra reading

Life and culture

A language with a rich history

How many languages do you speak?

What do you know about the history of the Kazakh language?

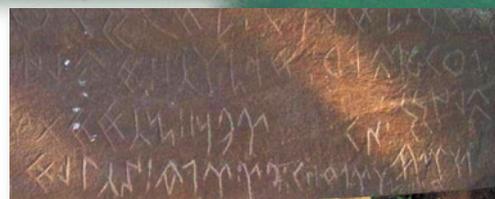
A thousand years ago, the Kazakh language didn't exist. The main language of communication in central Asia was Old Turkic. The Old Turkic alphabet was different from languages today.

Many historians think that people began to communicate in Kazakh in the 17th century, but it didn't have a written form. Storytellers, or *akyns*, travelled from one village to another, telling stories from Kazakh history. Kazakh wasn't written down until the second half of the 19th century, when educated people such as Abay Kunanbayev wrote about their country in Kazakh.

At first, Kazakh was written in the Arabic script, and this continued until the 1920s. Then, for a time, many people wrote the language in the Roman alphabet. After 1940, Kazakh was written in the Russian Cyrillic alphabet. These changes to the written form explain why, in some countries (for example, China) Kazakh is written in the Arabic script, and in other places, it is written in Cyrillic.

Over 18 million people speak Kazakh in the world today: about 16 million in Kazakhstan, 1.2 million in China, 500,000 in Russia, and 100,000 in Mongolia. Smaller numbers of people speak the language in Iran and Afghanistan, Turkey and Germany. In Kazakhstan itself, about half the people speak Kazakh as their first language and about half speak Russian. Many people can speak both. Many Kazakh words describe a traditional way of life in Kazakhstan. For example, *balykshi* (fisher) and *eginshi* (grain-grower) describe traditional jobs. So if people can understand Kazakh, it helps them understand the history and culture of Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan is home to many different people who have different traditions and languages. On 22nd September every year there is a 'Day of Languages' which celebrates all the languages people speak in the country.



ABOUT KAZAKH

'The Kazakh language' (Қазақ тілі) was written like this in the Arabic script:

لىت قازاقى

It was written like this in the Roman alphabet: Qazak tili

Task

Read the text and these sentences. For each sentence write T (true), F (false) or ? (the text doesn't say). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Old Turkic had the same alphabet as Kazakh today.
- 2 People wrote Kazakh first and then spoke it years later.
- 3 Abay Kunanbayev's stories were translated into different languages.
- 4 The written form of the Kazakh language changed over time.
- 5 Today, most people write Kazakh using the Arabic script.
- 6 The Kazakh language has many words which show how people lived in the past.
- 7 The 'Day of Languages' celebrates the English language.