

# 1

## Meeting and greeting

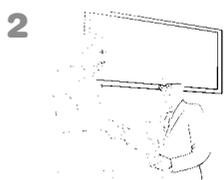
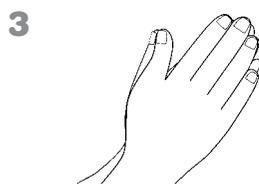
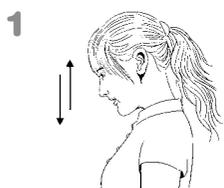
### How do you say hello?

1 Complete the conversation using the words and phrases in the box.

- Bye
- Hello
- Good morning
- Nice to meet you
- Thank you

*Student:* Hello, my name's Rafael Gomez. I'm new.  
*School secretary:* <sup>1</sup> Hello, Rafael. I'm Mrs Davis. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
 How are you?  
*Student:* I'm fine, thanks.  
*School secretary:* Now, let me take you to your classroom.  
*Student:* <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
*School secretary:* Come with me.  
 Right, here's your classroom and your teacher is Mr Thomas.  
 Have a good day. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Student:* Goodbye.  
*Mr Thomas:* Good morning, Rafael.  
*Student:* <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, Mr Thomas.  
*Mr Thomas:* Take a seat next to Freddy.

2 Use the words in the two columns to write captions for these pictures.



bow	your head
nod	hands
put	your hands together
shake	your head

**3** Read the text about Japan. Then write *yes* or *no* beside each of the sentences.

In formal situations ...

- 1 Japanese people shake hands.   No
- 2 They bow when they meet.
- 3 If you come from another country, it's OK to shake hands.
- 4 When you meet someone, it's important to look at them.
- 5 It's good to nod when someone is speaking to show you're paying attention.
- 6 When you're talking to someone, you can put your hand on their arm to show you agree with them.

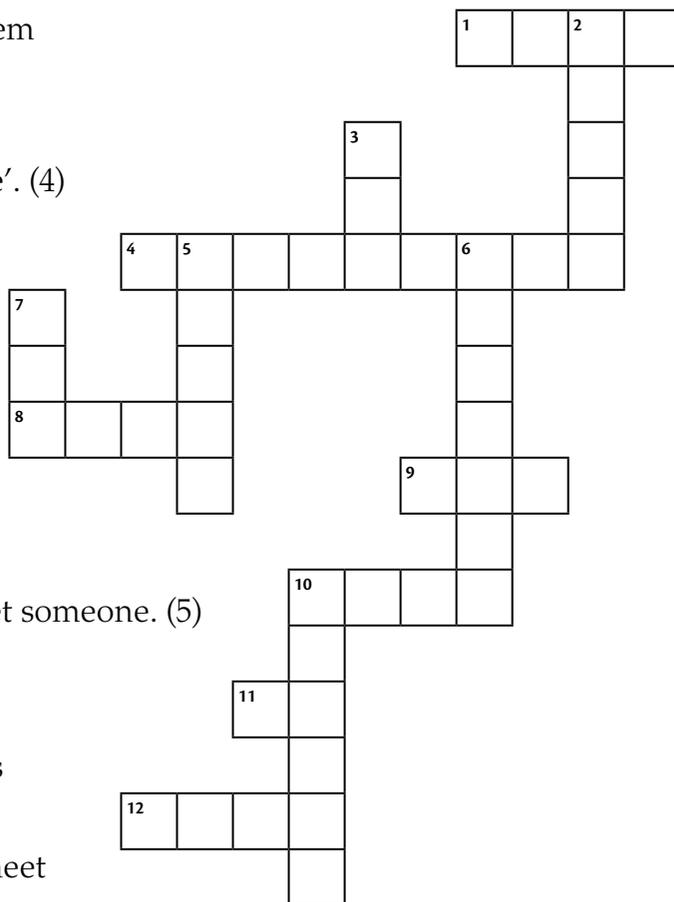
In Japan, the formal way to greet each other is by bowing. Foreign visitors can shake hands and bow their head a little when they meet, or just nod their head. The bow is quick, you don't smile and there is little, or no, eye contact.

In a conversation, when you are listening to a Japanese person, it is important to nod your head. This shows that you are listening and that you understand the speaker. When you wave your hand in front of your face it means 'No' or 'I don't know.' Don't stand too close to the other person and never touch or hug them.

**4** Complete the crossword with words you have used in this unit.

**Across**

- 1 In some countries, you greet people by giving them a \_\_\_ on the cheek. (4 letters)
- 4 A person you work with. (9)
- 8 Move your hand when saying 'Hello' or 'Goodbye'. (4)
- 9 Put your arms around someone. (3)
- 10 'How are you?' 'I'm \_\_\_, thanks.' (4)
- 11 A short way of saying 'Hello'. (2)
- 12 The part of your face below your mouth. Your thumbs touch it when you greet a friend in Thailand. (4)



**Down**

- 2 In some countries, you \_\_\_ hands when you meet someone. (5)
- 3 A short way of saying 'Goodbye'. (3)
- 5 The opposite of younger. (5)
- 6 A movement of the hand, arm or head to express something. (7)
- 7 In Japan, it's polite to \_\_\_ your head when you meet someone. (3)
- 10 A close \_\_\_ is someone you know very well. (6)

## 1: Meeting and greeting

# What should you say? What should you do?

## 1 Correct the spelling mistakes.

- 1 Where (shold) I sit? should
- 2 We're going to Kerala for a (hoilday).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 (Hellow) My name's Ahmed. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 This is my (freind). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 See you at 5 (o'clock). \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Let's go to the sports centre (tomorrow).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I'm a bit nervous (becouse) I've got an exam  
this morning. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Complete the conversations with the correct phrases.

- 1 **A** I'm new at this school. This is my first day.  
**B** Welcome!
- 2 **A** Hello. My name's Sarah.  
**B** Hello. I'm Jasmina. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 **A** I'm going to bed. I can't keep my eyes open!  
**B** OK. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 **A** We're leaving tomorrow and we're away for three weeks. I can't wait!  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 **A** I got 90% in my maths exam.  
**B** Wow! \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 **A** I'll see you outside the cinema at 7 o'clock.  
**B** Great! \_\_\_\_\_

Nice to meet you.

Welcome!

Have a good holiday.

Well done!

See you later.

Goodnight. Sleep well.

## 3 Put the words in these questions in the correct order.

- 1 borrow pen a I could ? Could I borrow a pen?
- 2 I you help can ? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 you tea some like would ? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 water of have glass a I may ? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 shoes should take off I my ? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 coat put my should where I ? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 present a buy I home take to where can ? \_\_\_\_\_

**4** Read the paragraph. Then write five sentences giving advice about meeting and greeting using *you should/shouldn't* or *you can*.

- 1 You shouldn't use first names.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

**5** Complete this dialogue using *should*, *could*, *can* and *may*.

Teacher: All right. Now, I'd like you to do Exercises 1 to 5.

Max: Miss?

Teacher: Yes, Max?

Max: Which exercise <sup>1</sup> should I do first?

Teacher: Start with Exercise 1, Max.

Max: Miss?

Teacher: Yes, Max?

Max: <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a pen or a pencil?

Teacher: Use a pen.

Max: I haven't got a pen, Miss. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ one?

Teacher: Here's a pencil, Max.

Max: But, Miss, you said I should use a pen.

Teacher: It doesn't matter, Max. A pencil's fine.

Max: Miss, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary?

Teacher: Yes, Max, that's fine. You can use a dictionary.

Max: Miss?

Teacher: Yes, what is it now, Max?

Max: <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the toilet?

Teacher: Yes, Max.

### Information for visitors to South Korea

When you meet someone in formal situations, don't use first names. Use *Mr*, *Mrs*, *Miss* and the family name of the person. It's important to bow when you meet someone. It's best not to make eye contact. Some people shake hands when they meet.

1: Meeting and greeting

# It's better to give than to receive

1 Read the text. Look up any words you don't know in a dictionary.

Bhutan is a country at the eastern end of the Himalayas. The exchange of gifts is an important part of Bhutanese life.

When you receive a present from someone, you should give a present in return. If their present comes in a container, you should return the container with a few sweets or biscuits, or some fruit in it. You should never open a present in public, or in front of the person who gave you the present.

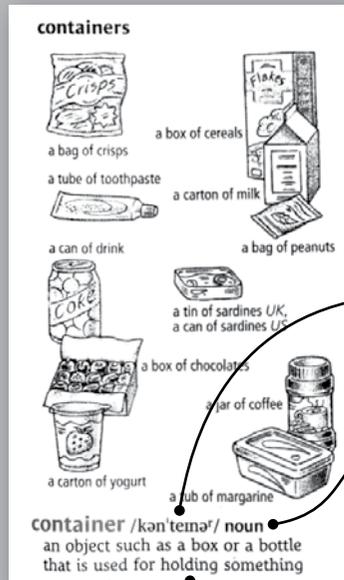
When you first move into a house, especially in a country area, your new neighbours may welcome you with gifts of eggs, apples or potatoes from their garden. People also give presents to someone who is going away from home to study overseas, or on a long trip.

When receiving a gift, the Bhutanese always gently refuse to take the gift for a few minutes, with polite comments such as: 'You really don't have to do this,' 'You shouldn't have taken so much trouble,' 'It's OK, I don't really need it.' You should offer the gift a second or third time. The person will then accept the gift.



### Using a dictionary

Use a good dictionary to help you with difficult words in a text. It will show you how to pronounce the word and what sort of word it is, and it will explain the meaning. It may even have a picture to help you.



This tells you how to pronounce the word.

This tells you what sort of word it is.

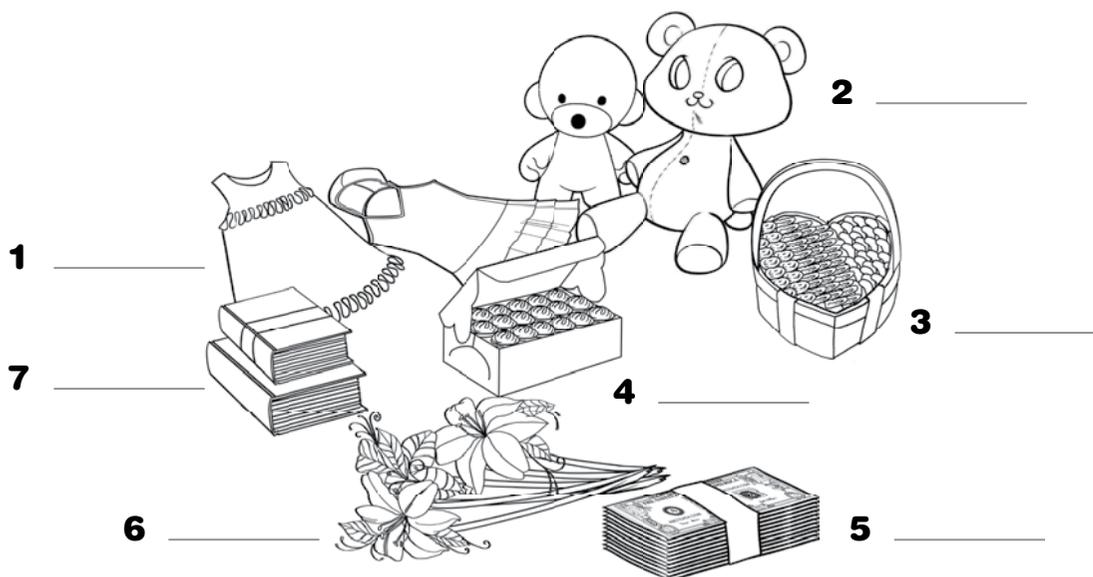
This tells you the meaning.

2 Write the meaning of the following words and phrases.

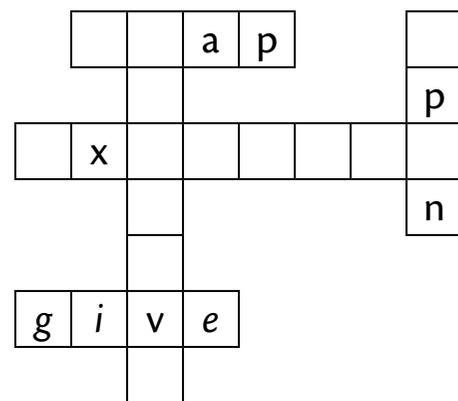
- 1 a present      a gift
- 2 a container      \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 in public      \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 neighbours      \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 overseas      \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 trip      \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 refuse      \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 comments      \_\_\_\_\_

**3** Label the gifts with the words from the box.

- toys
- a box of sweets
- books
- a basket of dried fruits
- clothes
- a bunch of flowers
- money



**4** Complete the word puzzle with verbs that can all be used before the word 'gifts'.



**5** Compare gift-giving customs in Bhutan and in your country. In your notebook, write about them under the headings *similarities* and *differences*. Use *should/shouldn't*, *may* and *can*.

Similarities	Differences
When you receive a present from someone, you should give one in return.	If their present comes in a container, you shouldn't give the container back to them because the container is part of the present.

# 2

## Personal identity

### So far, so good

1 Complete the words for school subjects and match them to the symbols.

1  $12 + 15 - 7 =$



- H istory
- A \_\_
- M \_\_ c
- M \_\_ s
- E \_\_\_\_\_
- Sc \_\_\_\_\_
- Ge \_\_\_\_\_



2 Match these words to three of the school subjects in Exercise 1.

- concert
- drums
- vocabulary
- skeleton
- lab
- grammar
- spelling
- orchestra
- experiment

1 Science : skeleton , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ .

2 \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ .

3 \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ .

3 Write three sentences which are true for you. Use the words from Exercises 1 and 2.

*In Science, I like doing experiments in the lab.*

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

**4** This is a shortened version of the conversation between Shamira and Sunil in Exercise 4 on page 15 of the Coursebook. Complete it with the correct form of the verbs in the present perfect. You can look at 'Grammar: Unit 2' on page 113 of this book to help you.

*Shamira:* Which subjects <sup>1</sup> have you enjoyed (*you / enjoy*) most?

*Sunil:* Well, I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*enjoy*) Science. I like doing experiments in the lab. What about you?

*Shamira:* English is my favourite subject, because we <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*read*) some funny stories and we <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*do*) some creative writing.  
<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*you / do*) any after-school activities?

*Sunil:* Yes, I have. I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*join*) the school orchestra. I'm learning to play the drums. What about you?

*Shamira:* I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*not / have*) time. Which sports <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*you / play*)?

*Sunil:* I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*play*) football.

*Shamira:* I've played volleyball.

*Sunil:* <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*the headteacher / speak*) to you yet?

*Shamira:* Yes, she knows my name. She said, 'Good morning, Shamira.'

*Sunil:* She knows my name too, unfortunately!

*Shamira:* <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*you / enjoy*) this term so far?

*Sunil:* Yes, I have. I <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*make*) quite a lot of new friends and I <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (*enjoy*) it.

*Shamira:* Yes, so have I.

**5** In your notebook, write the answers to these questions.

- 1 Which subjects have you enjoyed most this term?
- 2 Why have you enjoyed those subjects?
- 3 Which sports or after-school activities have you done?
- 4 What have you enjoyed most about school so far this term?

2: Personal identity

# You and your family

1 Write the family members under the correct headings.

male	female
<u>son</u>	<u>daughter</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| • aunt        | • husband |
| • brother     | • mother  |
| • daughter    | • sister  |
| • father      | • son     |
| • grandfather | • uncle   |
| • grandmother | • wife    |

2 Use words from each column to complete the sentences.

- 1 *Who do you think you are?* is a popular TV programme which helps people to find out about their family history.
- 2 Although Matteo and Valentino are \_\_\_\_\_, I know who's who, because Matteo is just a bit taller.
- 3 My grandparents still live in the house which my \_\_\_\_\_ built.
- 4 Paco Peña is a famous flamenco guitarist. His \_\_\_\_\_ is Francisco Peña Pérez.
- 5 I was born on 25th June 2003. What's your \_\_\_\_\_?

date	name
family	grandparents
full	twins
great-	of birth
identical	history

3 Solve these logic puzzles.

- 1 Mary's mother has four children. The first child's name is April. The second child's name is May. The third child's name is June. What is the fourth child's name?

**Tip:** Be careful! Before you write the answer, read the first sentence again.

- 2 David's parents, Mr and Mrs Compass, have four children. Three of them are named North, South and East. What is the fourth one called?

**Tip:** This puzzle is similar to the first puzzle.

- 3 Two sons and two fathers go to the cinema together to watch a film. They all see the same film at the same time, but they only have to buy three tickets. What is the explanation?

**Tip:** Think of generations of the same family.

**4** One word is missing in each sentence. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

1 I've met most my cousins.

*I've met most of my cousins.*

2 How many cousins you got?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Two my cousins live in Germany.

\_\_\_\_\_

4 We have lot of fun when we see each other.

\_\_\_\_\_

5 We are about same age.

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Where you born?

\_\_\_\_\_

**5** What are the missing verbs in each of these phrases? Write them in.

• make • get (x2) • meet • be

1 to get together with friends

2 to \_\_\_\_\_ named after someone

3 to \_\_\_\_\_ on (very well) with

4 to \_\_\_\_\_ up with friends

5 to \_\_\_\_\_ new friends

Which two phrases mean the same thing?

\_\_\_\_\_

and

\_\_\_\_\_

**6** Correct this email, putting in the apostrophe ('s or s') where necessary.

friend's  
 My friends name is Rosa. She has dual nationality because her parents nationalities are different. Her mothers name is Sonia and she comes from São Paolo. Her fathers name is Rolf and he comes from Stockholm.

Rosa has invited me to go to Sweden with her next summer. We are going to stay at her grandparents house in Karlstad.

We can also visit her cousins in the north of Sweden. Her cousins names are Astrid and Ella. I hope they speak English!