

1

Media around the world

1.1 goals

- talk about entertainment media
- talk about habits
- express preferences

Entertainment

LISTENING

- 1 Look at the TV channel logos below.
- What kind of programme do you think each channel shows?
 - What kind of TV do you enjoy? Think about:
 - documentaries
 - sport
 - drama
 - cookery shows
 - nature programmes
 - news
- 2 a 1.1 Listen to three people talking about TV. Which channels does each person watch?

1



AL DAWRI & AL KASS SPORT CHANNEL

2



FUJI TELEVISION NETWORK, INC.

3



osm

4



BBC WORLD NEWS



Aiko from Japan



Omar from Egypt



Yaseer from Saudi Arabia

- b 1.1 Listen again. Who:
- only watches TV on the Internet?
 - can't watch much TV these days?
 - doesn't like the adverts on TV?
 - loved a drama show as a teenager?
 - likes watching things again and again?
 - watches cookery programmes?

VOCABULARY

Habits and preferences

- 3 Look at the highlighted expressions below.
- Which group of expressions is used to talk about:
a habits? b things you like? c things you don't like?
 - Which expressions in box 3 do the speakers use to talk about:
a current habits? b past habits?
 - Which expressions can be followed by:
a a noun? b an -ing form? c an infinitive?

1	I'm a big fan of ... I'm really into ... I prefer ... to ... I'd rather ...	2	I'm not a big fan of ... I can't stand ... I'm not keen on ... I find ... really irritating.	3	I hardly ever ... I tend to ... I'll ... I used to ...
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WRITING

- 4 What TV shows do you like? Write five sentences with expressions from 3.
- I'm a big fan of reality TV shows.*
I tend to watch the news on TV.

Anything good on TV?

LISTENING

1 a Do you watch TV with your family? What happens if you don't want to watch the same programmes?

b  1.2 Listen to Paul and his sister Rebecca talking about what's on TV.

- 1 What does Rebecca want to do?
- 2 What does Paul want to do?
- 3 What are their plans for later?

GRAMMAR

Talking about the present


2 Which sentences A–C from the conversation are about:

- 1 a time up to now?
- 2 unfinished activities happening now or around now?
- 3 things that are always true or happen all the time?




A Present simple

-  Do you read books?  I don't like watching films more than once.
-  I read magazines.

B Present progressive

-  What are you doing?  I'm not reading anything at the moment.
-  I'm trying to read.


C Present perfect simple

-  Have you read it?  I haven't looked.
-  We've seen it before.

3 a Complete the questions with present forms of the verbs in brackets.


- 1 Do you prefer TV, radio, books or the Internet? Why? (prefer)
- 2 you anything at the moment? What? (read)
- 3 you anything interesting recently? What? (read)
- 4 you a TV series at the moment? Which one? (follow)
- 5 you watching TV from other countries? Give examples. (like)
- 6 you any important news today? What? (hear)
- 7 you anything good on TV in the last week? What? (see)

Grammar reference and practice, p134

b  1.3 Listen to check.

PRONUNCIATION

Common pairs of words 1

4 a  1.4 The highlighted words are some of the most common pairs of words in English. Listen to how you say them.

- 1 Do you watch TV in English?
- 2 Are you reading anything?
- 3 Have you heard the news recently?
- 4 Would you like me to record it?
- 5 Can you pass the remote?

b Practise saying the pairs of words on their own. Then practise asking the questions.

WRITING AND SPEAKING

5 a Write three more questions about media habits.

- 1 Do you _____?
- 2 Are you _____?
- 3 Have you _____?

b Ask and answer these questions and the questions in 3a.

1.2

Fact or fiction?

READING

1.2 goals

- Ⓢ talk about information media
- Ⓢ evaluate ideas
- Ⓢ make recommendations

- 1 a Which of these do you use when you need to get information?
- the Internet
 - reference books
 - newspapers
 - magazines
 - advertisements
 - encyclopedias
- b Which do you tend to trust? Why?
- 2 Read the article. Match paragraphs 1–4 to subheadings a–d.
- a Can we believe what we read on the Internet?
 - b Can we believe what we read on paper?
 - c The difficulty of knowing what to believe.
 - d A surprise online discovery.

Can you believe what you read?

1 When Mike Scott, a singer, read the page about himself on Wikipedia.com, he noticed several facts were wrong. So he started correcting them online. When he got to the end of the page, he looked up and saw that the information at the top of the page was changing back again. He couldn't believe his eyes. He wrote about it in his blog and minutes later, he got a message from a complete stranger. The person explained that he was a big fan of Mike Scott and maintained the Mike Scott Wikipedia page. He checked the page regularly and if any facts changed, he immediately changed them back.

2 Today, anyone can write a blog or an article online. Wikipedia, where anyone can post or change an entry, has become a popular way to do research. But is it a good place to get reliable facts? In recent years, many people, like Mike Scott, have found that their online biographies contain inaccurate information. Terry Millstone, a web-based journalist, says, 'Wikipedia seems like a really great idea but actually it's quite a dangerous website. People call this the great internet age, but there's never been a worse time to get accurate information.' Not everyone agrees with this view. Pete Morley, another journalist, says, 'People criticise Wikipedia because they're afraid of it. There's no other source of information which is so up-to-date and free.'

3 So, is it a better idea to place our trust in what we read in magazines, newspapers and books? There have been a number of scandals in the publishing world over the years, but one of the most extreme was the story of Stephen Glass. At only 25, he was a celebrated journalist working for the highly respected US political magazine, *The New Republic*. All that ended in May 1998 when it was discovered that one of Glass's biggest articles was a fake. Later, it was found that Glass had made up facts in 27 of the 41 articles he wrote for the magazine.

4 So, how do we know what to believe? Words have always had the power to influence people and, rightly or wrongly, we tend to trust the printed word. But with the rise of the Internet, that trust is at greater risk than ever.

- 3 Read the article again and answer the questions.
- 1 What did Mike Scott's fan do? Why?
 - 2 What does Terry Millstone think about Wikipedia? Why?
 - 3 What did Stephen Glass do?
 - 4 Do you agree with Terry Millstone or Pete Morley?
 - 5 What do you think the writer's opinion is? Why?



VOCABULARY

Talking about facts and information

SPEAKING

4 Find words and expressions in the article with these meanings:

- 1 (2 adj) which can be trusted or believed = **r**_____
- 2 (2 adj) not completely correct or exact = **i**_____
- 3 (2 adj) correct, exact = **a**_____
- 4 (3 noun) reports about shocking things that people have done = **s**_____
- 5 (3 noun) something which seems real but isn't = **a f**_____
- 6 (3 multi-word verb) invented = **m**_____
- 7 (4 verb) believe = **t**_____
- 8 (4 noun) belief = **t**_____

5 a Complete the questions with words and expressions from 4.

- 1 How often do you think information in advertisements or magazines is _____ ?
- 2 Would you buy a designer T-shirt or DVD which was _____ ?
- 3 Do you _____ what newspapers say? Why? Why not?
- 4 Have there been any _____ about famous people in your country recently?
- 5 Do you think it's more important for newspapers to be entertaining or _____ and _____ ?

b Ask and answer the questions in groups.

It's a good way to ...

VOCABULARY

Evaluating and recommending



1 You can use **place**, **way**, **time**, **idea** with the adjectives below to evaluate and recommend things. Which adjectives are they used with in the article?

But, is it a _____ place to get reliable facts?	good bad popular different better worse great terrible
Wikipedia has become a _____ way to do research.	
There's never been a _____ time to get accurate information.	
Is it a _____ idea to place our trust in what we read in magazines, newspapers and books?	

2 Look at **quite** and **really** in this sentence and answer the questions.

Wikipedia seems like **a really great idea**, but actually it's **quite a dangerous website**.

- 1 Which makes the meaning a lot stronger?
- 2 Which goes before *a/an*? Which goes after *a/an*?

3 a Complete these sentences with your own ideas to give recommendations.

- 1 Checking facts in more than one place is a good idea.
- 2 _____ is a terrible idea.
- 3 _____ is an easy way to _____
- 4 _____ is a safe place to _____
- 5 _____ is a popular place to _____
- 6 _____ is a great way to _____

b Choose two or three sentences from 3a. Add **quite** or **really**.

Checking facts in more than one place is quite a good idea.

4 a Think of recommendations for these things.

- websites • computers • eating out
- physical exercise • finding information • doing homework

b Talk together. What do you think about each other's ideas?

SPEAKING

That new Korean restaurant is a really popular place.

Yeah, that's true. It's quite a good idea to book early.

1.3 Target activity

Describe a movie, TV show or book

1.3 goals

- express preferences
- evaluate ideas
- describe a movie, TV show or book



The Fast and the Furious



The West Wing



Chef Ramzi



Daniel Tammet, author of Born on a Blue Day

LISTENING

1 Listen to four people talking about two TV shows, a movie and a book.

- Match each speaker with one of the pictures above.
- Did the people like what they watched or read? Why? Why not?

VOCABULARY

Describing movies, TV shows and books

2 a Listen again. Complete sentences 1–10 with the information in the box.

~~movie~~ silly interesting book Daniel Tammet his life
Martin Sheen really exciting what happens in American politics
has stolen something how to cook great meals

- It's quite a well-known movie.
- It's about this street racer guy, who.
- People say it's.
- I found it.
- It's based on.
- It has in it.
- It's by a man called.
- It looks at.
- It's a really.
- Basically, it shows you.

b Look at the **highlighted** expressions in 2a. Which can you use to talk about:

- facts?
- opinions?

TASK

- You're going to describe a movie or TV show you've seen. Think about the language you need to:
 - describe movies or TV shows *It's by someone called ...*
 - express preferences *I'm really into ...*
 - evaluate things you've seen or read *It's a really popular ...*
- Write a short paragraph about the movie or TV show you have chosen.
- Read other people's paragraphs. Which movie or TV show would you most like to see?

1 EXPLORE

Across cultures Intercultural experiences

LISTENING



Federico from Buenos Aires, Argentina, lived in Egypt for a year.

VOCABULARY

Changes

- 1 Have you or your relatives lived, worked or travelled outside your country?

1 Was it an easy or difficult experience? Why?

2 Did you or your relatives notice any differences from your culture? What?
- 2 1.6 Listen to Federico talking about an experience he had in Egypt. How did he feel during the day? How about at the end of the day?
- 3 1.6 Listen again and discuss these questions.

1 Who did Federico go out for the day with?

2 What language did they speak?

3 What happened at lunchtime?

4 What was the problem for Federico?

5 Why was Manu upset?

6 What do you think caused the problem between them?
- 4 1.7 Listen to Federico talking about how he felt six months later. What cultural difference does he talk about?
- 5 Which sentences, A, B or C, are about:

1 a present situation?

2 a past situation?

3 a process of change?



- A I **found it** quite **difficult** at first.
I **wasn't used to** spending so much time in big groups.

B After living in Egypt for six months or so, I **began to understand** what had happened.
I slowly **got used to** being with a lot of people.

C Now I'm **OK with it**.
I'm **used to it** now.

- 6 a Think about changes in your life or the life of someone you know. Write five sentences with the **highlighted** expressions in 5. Think about:

• moving abroad

• changing jobs

• visiting another country

• changing schools

• moving to a different area

• learning a language

I found it quite difficult when I left school and went to university.

b Compare your sentences with a partner. Are your experiences similar?

SPEAKING

- 7 a Think about these aspects of culture where you come from:

• eating habits

• personal space

• family life

• work-life balance

• greetings

• showing emotions

• hospitality

• sense of humour

Which aspects of culture do you think:

1 visitors can understand quite quickly?

2 take longer to get used to?

3 you can only understand when you know the culture very well?

b Talk together. Do you have the same or different opinions?



1 EXPLOREWriting

- 1 Look at the photo of the Hotel Mirage in Rabat.
- Do you think it's a business hotel or a tourist hotel?
 - What facilities do you think it offers?
- 2 a Read two online reviews of the hotel and check your ideas.
- b The site uses a five-star rating system. How many stars do you think each reviewer gave the hotel? Check your ideas on p118.



Goal

write a hotel review for a website

☆☆☆☆☆ **My favourite hotel**, 14 Jun
By **Sash1**

This is an absolutely amazing hotel. If you are interested in staying somewhere which is clean and comfortable, but not expensive, then this hotel is definitely for you. Its location is Rabat, which is very convenient. It's close to the main train station of Rabat-Agdal, but away from busy main roads, and set in a small Moroccan-style garden with beautiful plants, flowers, trees and water fountains. The hotel is completely different from any others I have stayed in because it does something especially clever – it captures the mood of the country, which is very unusual in my experience. The owners are locals, and their knowledge of what to see and do in Rabat was endless!

Finding a hotel in Morocco is really easy, but finding somewhere that you want to return to again and again can be difficult. When I'm at the Hotel Mirage it's a wonderful source of inspiration for me, and it makes me want to explore more of Rabat and Morocco. This hotel, which has just been repainted inside and out, deserves to be treasured by everyone who visits it.

☆☆☆☆☆ **Basic hotel**, 14 Aug
By **Hotelfan**

This is nothing more than a budget tourist hotel, despite the absolutely stunning garden full of beautiful flowers and plants. While the garden is quiet and relaxing, the hotel itself is just OK.

I had difficulty finding the hotel because the instructions I was given were completely wrong! The Hotel Mirage is near to the central train station, but getting across the busy main roads, ¹which are covered with dozens of tram lines, is really difficult when you are carrying heavy bags. But when I got to the hotel the owners were waiting to welcome me and they were especially helpful when I asked them about what to see and do in Rabat.

My room was small but clean and had a big window, ²which was really nice to have, as it overlooked the hotel's stunning garden. There was a small air conditioning unit which didn't seem to work very well, but in the spring months there wasn't any need to use it. The bathroom, which was on the floor below me, was rather basic, with a big old-fashioned bath and water which sometimes seemed to turn itself off!

- 3 Find the adjectives which go with these adverbs in the reviews.
- absolutely amazing / _____
- especially _____ / _____
- completely _____
- really _____ / _____ / _____
- 4 Look at the **which** clauses in the second review.
- When is **which** used to:
 - add extra information?
 - say what the writer feels or thinks?
 - Find one more of each type of **which** clause in the first review.
 - Where do you put the comma (,) when you use **which** clauses like these?
- 5 a Write a short hotel review for a website. Try and use the language from 3 and 4.
- Choose a hotel to write about.
 - Think of positive and/or negative things to say about the hotel.
- It's an absolutely amazing hotel. The design is completely different, which means it offers something special to guests.*
- b Read some other students' reviews. Which hotel would you most like to stay in?

1 Look again 

Review

GRAMMAR Talking about the present

- 1 a Look at the game and complete the questions.
2 Have you seen any good movies recently?

START

1

Go forward two spaces.

2

you / see / any good movies recently?

3

you / study / anything at the moment?

6

you / change / anything in your life this year?

5

Go back one space.

4

what / you / usually do / on Friday nights?

7

Go to square 10.

8

Where / usually / go / in the holidays?

9

Go back one space.

12

What have you ...?

11

Start again.

10

you / learn / anything new at the moment?

13

What are you ...?

14

What do you ...?

FINISH


- b Play the game in groups.
- Take turns to toss a coin. For one side of the coin, move one space. For the other side, move two spaces.
 - When you land on a square, ask the question. Ask more questions to find out more.
 - If you land on the same square twice, ask a different player the question.

VOCABULARY Habits and preferences




- 2 a Make questions to find someone who:
- used to play the same games as you as a child.
 - tends to go to bed at the same time as you.
 - can't stand the movies you like.
 - prefers different websites from you.
 - is a big fan of a TV show you love.
- b Ask four or five people your questions. Who is similar to you? Who isn't?

Extension

SPELLING AND SOUNDS /f/

- 3 a  1.8 Listen and underline the letters in these words which make a /f/ sound.
- official different afford off stuff often
after yourself surf telephone pharmacy
photograph laugh cough enough
- b Find words in 3a to match spelling patterns 1–4 and think of another example for each pattern. /f/ is spelled:
- f, particularly after l or r and before t.
 - ff after short vowels.
 - gh in these patterns: ough, augh.
 - ph in some words.
- c Spellcheck. In pairs, take turns to choose ten words and test your partner's spelling.

NOTICE and

- 4 a Look at the expressions with and. Which add emphasis? Which are verb + and + verb?
- ... so I can fast forward through all the ads and then watch the shows over and over. ( 1.1 Omar)
 - I try and follow the news. ( 1.1 Aiko)
 - I don't know how you can read books again and again. ( 1.2 Paul)
 - Come and see the view from here. It's incredible.
- b Complete sentences 1–5 with your own ideas. Then compare with a partner.
- When I watched ... I laughed and laughed.
 - I saw ... and it went on and on.
 - There are lots and lots of ... on TV these days.
 - ... has got better and better.
 - Recently I went and saw ... It was ...

Self-assessment

Can you do these things in English? Circle a number on each line. 1 = I can't do this, 5 = I can do this well.

☞ talk about entertainment media	1	2	3	4	5
☞ talk about habits	1	2	3	4	5
☞ express preferences	1	2	3	4	5
☞ talk about information media	1	2	3	4	5
☞ evaluate ideas	1	2	3	4	5
☞ make recommendations	1	2	3	4	5
☞ describe a movie, TV show or book	1	2	3	4	5
☞ write a hotel review for a website	1	2	3	4	5

- For Wordcards, reference and saving your work → e-Portfolio
- For more practice → Self-study Pack, Unit 1

2

Good communication

2.1 goals

- ⦿ talk about methods of communication
- ⦿ express opinions



LISTENING

- 1 How do you keep in touch with your family and friends?
- 2 1.9 Listen to two conversations. What method of communication is each about? What do the people think about it?

Paula



- 3 1.9 Listen again. Which sentences are true and which are false?

Paula and Maya

- 1 They don't use Facebook very much.
- 2 They've made contact with old friends.
- 3 They often check old friends' profiles.
- 4 They have nothing to say to old friends.
- 5 They think you have good friendships on it.

Graham and Murat

- 6 Murat always has his phone with him.
- 7 He turns it off at night.
- 8 He returns people's calls in the morning.
- 9 He doesn't mind getting work emails on holiday.
- 10 He finds it easy not to think about work.

Graham



Murat



Maya



- 4 Discuss the questions.
- 1 Do you agree with Paula and Maya about social networking?
 - 2 Do you think Graham and Murat have similar lifestyles? Give reasons.
 - 3 Do you know anyone like Murat?

VOCABULARY

Expressing
opinions

PRONUNCIATION

Sentence stress

WRITING



VOCABULARY

It's + adjectives

5 a Look at some sentences from the conversations. Who says 1–6?

- 1 I'd say it must be impossible to relax, though.
- 2 I reckon you must get tired.
- 3 They say you need to take breaks from work.
- 4 Some people say you shouldn't take your work on holiday.
- 5 There's no point in being friends, really.
- 6 There's no harm in checking your emails from time to time.

b Look at the highlighted expressions in 5a.

- 1 Which expressions give:
a the speaker's opinion? b other people's opinions?
- 2 Which expression says:
a it's OK to do something? b there's no reason to do something?

6 a Look at this sentence from Graham and Murat's conversation.

1.10 Listen and notice which words are stressed.

I'd say it must be impossible to relax, though.

b You stress the most important words in a sentence (often nouns, main verbs, adjectives and adverbs). Look at sentences 2–6 in 5a. Mark the words you think are stressed.

7 a Write one or two sentences giving your opinions about these statements. You can include other people's opinions too.

Using mobile phones during business meetings is impolite.

Texting is making our spelling worse.

Everybody should go to university.

I don't think texting is making our spelling worse. In fact I think it encourages people to write more.

b Look at each other's sentences. Talk about them using the expressions in 5a.

It's good to talk

1 Use the adjectives to complete the opinions from Graham and Murat's conversation.

amazing difficult tiring

- 1 It's _____ being on call all the time. it's + adjective + -ing form
- 2 It's _____ to relax, sometimes. it's + adjective + infinitive
- 3 It's _____ how much I miss the buzz of work. it's + adjective + question word

In sentences like these, the -ing form and infinitive usually have the same meaning.

2 a Put the words in order to make sentences.

- 1 It's / face to face / to people / better / to talk *It's better to talk to people face to face.*
- 2 It's / seeing / easy / to stop / your old friends
- 3 It's / in contact / to keep / with your family / important
- 4 It's / you / much free time / stressful / when / don't have
- 5 It's / a lot of time / spending / boring / alone

b Talk together. Do you agree with the sentences in 2a? Why? Why not?

3 a Work alone. Tick (✓) the things you think are a waste of time.

At work: chatting to colleagues, surfing the Internet, having meetings ...
At home: tidying up every day, dressing up to go out, cooking complicated meals ...
Going out: waiting in queues, window shopping, walking everywhere ...

b Discuss all the ideas. Try to agree on three things that are a waste of time.

It's incredible how much time I waste tidying up!

Yes, but it's important to have a clean house.

SPEAKING