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More information

Excerpt



talk about attitudes to possessions

1 Q+

odescribe objects

Lost and found

c + www.declutteryourlife.com

Clutter, rubbish, stuff

READING

- 1 a Read the introduction to an article on a lifestyle website. Which word on line 1 means:
 - things you throw away?
 lots of things in a small space?
 things in general?

 Is clutter a problem in your home?
 - b Read the rest of the article and the comments. What could be the benefits of decluttering?



Clutter. Rubbish. Stuff. Call it what you like, we've all got so much of it we're drowning in it. It gradually takes over our houses and our lives. All this stuff has become a huge source of stress today, affecting everything from our lifestyle choices to our personal development.

Decluttering – clearing out all that clutter and living a cleaner, simpler life – is becoming increasingly popular.

Don Aslett is a cleaning specialist. He believes that we're addicted to stuff. "By the time we become adults, we believe that things make us happy," he says. "If one little thing gives us pleasure, then surely more things will increase our pleasure. And we think things can change us, make us better. For instance, 'the kids won't do their homework – I'm sure it'll help if we buy a computer' or 'I'm unpopular – a new shampoo should help.' "He believes that we buy things to solve all the problems in our lives, and so we keep getting more stuff. And of course, we're wrong.



Michelle Passoff makes her living from other people's clutter – she's a 'clutter consultant' and author of *Lighten Up! Free Yourself From Clutter*. "A long time ago, I noticed that when something big happened in my life, I would go on a cleaning binge: I'd tidy up the front room; I'd put the kids' toys away in their cupboards; I'd clean up the kitchen." She found that cleaning helped her feel less stressed about the big problems in her life. "But then one day I had a thought: suppose I did it the other way around. If I had a big clear-out, would big things happen in my life?" She found that they did. She found that, without so many possessions, she could concentrate on the important things in her life, like relationships with friends and colleagues.

Do you hoard things and never throw them away? Go on, declutter your life. Click <u>HERE</u> to find out more.

How do you feel about clutter?

Comments

In my neighbourhood, there's one day a month when you can put old furniture and stuff you don't want out on the street. I think it's good to give away stuff you don't need any more. Ana, Spain

I don't agree with these people. My wife and I enjoy buying new things and we're perfectly normal. We have two happy and healthy kids. When you're happy, the things around you have happy memories, so you want to keep them. **Manuel, Brazil**

Every year, when the weather starts to improve, we give the house a good clean and get rid of a lot of our old stuff. It's not much fun but it does feel good when you've done it. So maybe they have a point, but the idea of a 'clutter consultant' is ridiculous. Roger, UK

- Read the article and comments again. Who believes these things?
 - 1 It's nice to have possessions that remind you of good times.
 - 2 Cleaning can reduce stress.
 - 3 No one needs a clutter consultant.
 - 4 People are wrong to think buying new things will make their lives better.
 - 5 It's a good idea to let other people have the things you don't need.
- 3 What do you think about each of the opinions in 2? Talk together.

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8.1

VOCABULARY

Multi-word verbs: tidying and cleaning

Complete these sentences with the words in the box. Then read the article to check.

away (x3) up (x2) of

1 Do you hoard things and never throw them _____?

2 I'd tidy _____ the front room.

3 I'd clean ____ the kitchen.

4 I'd put the kids' toys ____ in their cupboards.

5 Every year, we ... get rid ____ a lot of our old stuff.

6 It's good to give ____ stuff you don't need any more.

SPEAKING

5 Discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you find it easy to throw things away?
- 2 Do you always tidy up before visitors come round?
- 3 How often do you get rid of old stuff and replace it? Do you usually sell it, give it away or throw it away?

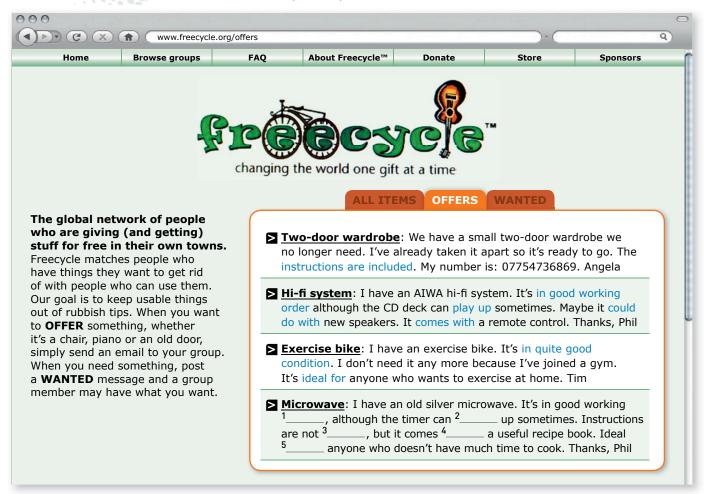
Freecycle

VOCABULARY

Describing products

Read the information on the website.

- 1 Do you think Freecycle is a good idea? Is there anything like this where you live?
- 2 Are there any offers you'd be interested in?



- 2 a Look at the highlighted expressions. Which are good points? Which are bad?
 - **b** Cover the first three offers. Complete the final offer with words from the highlighted expressions.

WRITING AND SPEAKING

- Think of something you have in your home that you no longer need. Write a short description of it for Freecycle.
- 4 Read each other's descriptions. Talk together and choose something you need.

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8.2

A nightmare journey

8.2 goals

talk about unexpected travel situations

discuss options and decide what to do

make deductions



LISTENING

1 What can go wrong when you're travelling? Talk together.



- A 1 Why are they travelling?
 - 2 What's the problem?
- B 3 What do they have to do?
- C 4 What's the problem?
 - 5 What do you think is going to happen next?
- D 6 What's the problem?
 - 7 Is there another way they could get to the party?
- E 8 What does Javier suggest?
 - 9 What does Alice think they should do?
- F 10 Do they get to the party on time?

VOCABULARY
Travel situations

Complete Alice's description of her journey with these expressions in the correct form.

get a lift get on get off get stuck get lost give us a lift break down be cancelled

1								
	We had a nightmare journey. We 1 the wrong train and had to 2 in some little							
	town somewhere. We couldn't get a connecting train here, so we had to go all the way							
	back but all the trains ³ ; there was a replacement bus service. And then the bus							
	4, so we got off and waited for ages. Then we decided to try and hitchhike here and							
	we ⁵ straight away but our problems didn't end there. There was lots of traffic and							
	we 6 in a traffic jam for ages, so we tried to go a different way but then we 7 .							
	Anyway, Donna, the woman who 8 , was really nice and drove us all the way here.							
	But now we've missed your party!							

SPEAKING

4 a Think about a travel problem you've had. It could be:

- a train or bus you were on was cancelled
- you got on the wrong train or bus
- you got lost
- **b** Tell each other what happened.
- you got off at the wrong stop
- your train, bus or car broke down
- you got stuck in a traffic jam

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Lost

GRAMMAR

Modals of deduction and speculation

- a Look at the sentences from the conversations. Which highlighted modal verbs can you use to say:
 - you're sure something is true?
- 2 something is possible? (x2)
- you're sure something is not true?

The train must go from here.

There might be a local bus that goes past.

Oh. no. This can't be our train!

There could be one further along.

- Find one more example of each modal verb in the scripts on R-20.
- 2 a During their car journey, Alice, Javier and Donna got lost. Complete their conversation with appropriate modal verbs from 1a.

```
This <sup>1</sup>_
AL ICE
                       be the right road. None of the signs say Beauville on them.
DONNA
         You're right. Sorry, guys. I think we're lost.
         Well, maybe we should head towards the nearest town. I'm sure there ^2
JAVIER
         a shop with a map there.
         Maybe. But we're not near any towns at the moment.
         Oh, look, there's a garage coming up. It ^{3}
ALICE
        I'll stop so you can go in and ask.
DONNA
JAVIER
        No, no maps. And he's never heard of Beauville!
         What! Let's call Andy. She lived round here. She 4_
                                                                    know the area pretty well.
ALICE
         OK, you can use my phone. I haven't got her number though.
JAVIER
         Oh no! Er, I think it's 0151.
        No, it <sup>5</sup>
                       be that. It's the wrong area code.
JAVIER
         Oh, no. What are we going to do?
ALICE
```

Grammar reference and practice, R-14

b (12.22 Listen to check. (2)

PRONUNCIATION

Emphatic stress

- a You can use emphatic stress with must, can't, could and might to express more certainty or less certainty. 1223 Listen to the sentences from 1a again. In which group (1 or 2) does the emphatic stress make the sentence:
 - more certain? b less certain?
 - 1 The train must go from here. This can't be our train.
 - There might be a local bus that goes past. There could be one further along.
 - Practise saying the sentences together.

SPEAKING

a Read the situation. Discuss the four choices and decide what to do. Then turn to the appropriate page and continue.

That man might be able to help. No, he's going too fast. Well, there must

be someone in the house.

A You're on holiday with friends in an area that you don't know. You've gone out walking in the countryside and have got lost. You need to find your way back to the holiday house that you're staying in. You can see a river to your right, a house in front of you and fields to your left. There's a man on a bicycle coming towards you along the path. Discuss what to do.

S R-12 ask the man for help **F** R-8 go towards the fields **C** R-1 go towards the house **K** R-5 go towards the river

b Who got home in the fewest stages? Who took the longest to get home?

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More information

Target activity

Find something at lost property

8.3 goals

describe objects 🛟

🤋 make deductions 🐔

TASK LISTENING



Discuss the questions.

- 1 Which of your possessions would you least like to lose? Why?
- Have you ever phoned or been to a lost property office? Why?
- Listen to three people phoning a lost property office.
 - Look at pictures A-F. Match one item with each conversation.
 - 2 Does the office have the items?







TASK VOCABULARY

Describing objects

- 3 a Match sentences 1-7 from the conversations with the pictures they refer to.
 - It's a small, brown, leather wallet.
 - 2 It's a black and grey sports bag with a shoulder strap.
 - 3 It's got some cash inside.
 - 4 It has pink stripes on the outside.
 - 5 It also has a little silver stripe on the bottom.
 - 6 There's a heart design on the front.
 - 7 It's got pockets on the side.
 - **b** Work together to answer the questions.
 - 1 In which order do you say adjectives describing colour, material and size?
 - 2 What other adjectives do you know describing colour, material and size?
 - 3 What's the opposite of the highlighted expressions in 5 and 6?
- 4 a Think of one of your possessions. Write three or four sentences to describe it. Don't say what it is.
 - **b** Listen to each other's sentences. Can you guess what the things are?

TASK

Work in A/B pairs. A, you work in a lost property office. B, you've lost something, so you phone A to see if the office has it. A, look on R-2; B, look on R-6. Think about the language you need to:

describe objects ... in good condition ... on the outside ... on the top make deductions That sounds like it could be my bag. These must be your glasses.

- 6 a B, call A. Does the office have the thing you lost?
 - b Change roles. A, look on R-2; B, look on R-6. Then have another conversation.
 - Have two more conversations like this. A, look on R-7; B, look on R-13.
 - d Did you find the things you lost?

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EXPLORE

Keyword *have*

Uses of have

- a 12.25 Listen to a conversation between Mani and Salil.
 - 1 What has Mani lost? 2 Where does she think she left it?
 - In which sentences 1-4 does have or had:
 - а describe an action?
 - describe an obligation? b
 - c make the present perfect?
 - d make the past perfect?
 - I've left it somewhere probably.
 - I'd just been to the dry cleaners.
 - I had to go into town for a meeting.
 - I had some food at the café.
 - Read Mani's email to Salil.
 - What happened to her coat?
 - Add have in the correct form in eight more places in the email.

Causative have

2 a Look at the extract from the conversation in 1a and answer the questions.

> SALIL Didn't you take it to have it cleaned or something? MANI Yeah, I had it dry cleaned.

- Did Mani clean her coat or did someone else do it?
- Complete the pattern: have + noun +

You can use get instead of have in this pattern. It has the same meaning. I got it dry cleaned.

- Look at the verb-noun collocations. Prepare questions to ask a partner with causative have.
 - fix your car
- clean your windows
- cut your hair
- manicure your nails
 do your accounts
- clean your home

Do you have your windows cleaned or do you do it yourself?

Ask and answer your questions. Who is the most self-sufficient?

Common expressions with have + noun

a Match 1-7 with a-g.

- Were you talking to someone? ~
- 2 Hello, Kuba, you wanted to talk?
- 3 Have you seen my new phone?
- 4 Can you fix my computer for me?
- When's the meeting?
- Is Don free on Friday?
- Do you want to go on the business trip?
- a Yes, can I have a word with you in private?
- b I don't know. I haven't had a chance to ask him yet.

Guess what! I've found my coat. It took most of the

the phone so I to go there, but nobody handed it in. I

thought it might be at the office so I to go all the way

coat! I asked him about it and he said he found it at the

bus stop outside the office. I said he could keep it, as I

just bought a new one. You found your phone yet?

Anyway, I to go now. See you later.

into town to check, but it wasn't there either. I some lunch with Lorna, and I then saw an old man wearing my

day to find it. I couldn't get through to lost property on

- c I'm not sure, but I have a feeling it's on Tuesday.
- d I'll have a go, but I'm not very good with PCs.
- e Well, I had a chat with this old lady at the bus stop.
- f Not really, no, but I don't have a choice.
- g No, can I have a look?

Prepare questions to find someone who:

- had a look at the weather forecast this morning. What did it say?
- always has a word with their boss when they have a problem.
- has a go at fixing things in the home.
- hasn't had a chance to do their homework.
- has something boring to do at the weekend, but doesn't have a choice.
- has a feeling that something exciting will happen today.
- C Ask and answer the questions. Try and find out more information.





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EXPLORES peaking



- Look at the pictures. How would you describe each object? Talk together.
- 2 Listen to three conversations. Which object A-C do the people talk about in each?
 - 1 Which is a gift?
 - 2 Which is for someone's home?
 - 3 Which has been left at a friend's house?
- 3 a 2.26 Listen again. In what ways are the three objects similar to or different from:
 - 1 a piano?
 - 2 a chest of drawers?
 - 3 a string bag?
 - b Check your ideas in conversations 1-3.
- Which group of expressions is used to:
 - a compare?
 - b describe something vaguely?
 - c categorise?
 - 1 It's a sort of chest of drawers. It's a kind of instrument.
 - It looks like a chest of drawers.
 - 2 It's sort of like a string bag. I suppose it's a bit basket-like.
 - I'd like to buy the big thing we saw yesterday.
 - 3 I'd have to get a smallish one sort of reddish, brownish colours.
- 5 a Work alone.
 - 1 Think of an interesting object. It could be:
 - a holiday souvenir
 a gift you received
 - a possessionan ornament
 - 2 Think about how to describe it with the language in 4.
 - b In groups, listen to the descriptions. You could try to guess what the object is or try to draw it.

What furniture are we going to put in this room?

Well, I'd like to go back to that antiques shop and

buy the big thing we saw yesterday.

SARA What big thing?

RALPH You know, it looks like a chest of drawers, but it's

SARA A wardrobe?

RALPH No ... it's got a special name, but I can't remember the word. It's a sort of chest of drawers.

SARA Oh. Is it a 'tall something'?

RALPH Tallboy. That's it!

a

Hi Grace, did you have fun last night?

GRACE Yeah, it was great. Tim, I think I left my bag at your house. Could you check for me?

Yeah, I've got a load of stuff here, so you'll have to describe it to me. What's it like?

GRACE Well, it's a bilum ...
TIM What's a ... bilum?

GRACE Well, it's difficult to describe ... it's sort of like a string bag, from Papua New Guinea.

тıм String?

GRACE Well, not exactly. It's a bit like rope, maybe, but much more delicate than rope. I suppose it's a bit basket-like. And it's all different earthy colours, sort of reddish, brownish colours.

OK, well, if I find it I'll let you know ...

Do you think an *mbira* is a good thing to bring back from Mozambique for Paul?

MIKE A what? What is it?

Oh, it's a kind of instrument, a bit like a piano, but not nearly as big, of course. You can hold it in your hands. In fact, I think you can call it a thumb piano.

MIKE Oh really? What does it look like?

There are lots of different kinds, but I'd have to get a smallish one to fit in my case. It's made of wood and the keys are made of metal

MIKE Yeah, I think Paul will like that.

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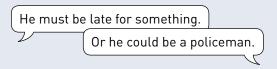
More information

Look again

Review

GRAMMAR Modals of deduction and speculation

- 1 a Read situations 1-5 and make sentences with might, could, can't and must to explain them.
 - 1 A man is running down the street, shouting, "Get out of the way!"
 - 2 You arrive at work at 9 am, but there's no one there.
 - 3 You are woken up at 4 am by a knock on the door.
 - 4 A close friend stops returning your emails and texts.
 - 5 Your computer suddenly switches itself off.



b Work in pairs. Write two more situations and give them to another pair to explain.

VOCABULARY Travel situations

2 a Match the words to make travel expressions.

get give	stuck down on/off a lift
break be	somebody a lift cancelled lost

- **b** Complete sentences 1–4 with expressions in the right form.
 - 1 You're on the way to a wedding. You *l* in a traffic jam and haven't moved for half an hour.
 - 2 You're driving to a meeting when you see that a car has Λ . A woman and a child are standing near the car.
 - 3 Your evening flight home /l. There isn't another flight until the morning.
 - 4 You / the last bus home. Some people on the bus are having a fight.
- What would you do in these situations?

CAN YOU REMEMBER? Unit 7 – Matching people to jobs and activites

3 a Complete the sentences about karate using the words in the box.

S	omeone	something	person	thing	
1	You nee	d to be y.	_ who has	s a good	d physical
2	You hav	e to be the ki oline.	nd of	who	has a lot
3	It's not	that n	eeds a lot	of stre	ngth.
4	It's the s	sort of e.	that requ	uires re	gular

- **b** Write similar sentences about these activities.
 - yogasky divingchessboxing
- Talk about the activities together. Do you agree?

Extension

SPELLING AND SOUNDS /a:/

- 4 a 12.27 Listen and <u>underline</u> the letters which make an /aː/ sound.
 - argument dance dark article bar calm alarm half castle star example halve arm large far
 - b Find words in 4a to match spelling patterns 1–3. /aː/ is spelled:
 - 1 ar in most words.
 - 2 al before f, m, v in some words.
 - 3 **a** in the middle of some words. This is pronounced /æ/ by some speakers.
 - © 2.23 Spellcheck. Listen and write ten words. Then check your spelling on R-20.

NOTICE Using synonyms

- Writers often use a range of words to describe the same thing (synonyms) in articles.
 - 1 Think of three more words which have a similar meaning to clutter:
 rubbish s_____ t____ p____
 - Write five sentences to show how we use the different words.
 - 3 How many words and expressions can you remember which have a similar meaning to declutter?

Check in the article on p62.



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.

1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
	1 1 1 1	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3	1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

- For Wordcards, reference and saving your work → e-Portfolio
- For more practice → Self-study Pack. Unit 8

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9.1 goals

describe problems in the home

discuss solutions

Make up your mind

Power cut





READING

- 1 a Look at the pictures. What do you think has happened?
 - b Read both stories. Were you right?

SUBSCRIBE TO THE FEED ... POSTS COMMENTS

I remember we were at home and my son was being born. We had decided to have a home birth. It was in the middle of the night and the midwife, who was a friend of ours, was there. Anyway, we were in the middle of everything and suddenly the room went dark. The heating went off too. There we were in the dark and the cold. There are a lot of power cuts in Sweden because of the weather, so I got the torch and lit candles all around the room and got another lamp and we just kind of managed. Just after our son was born – his name's Kurt, too – the lights came back on. It was really nice, as if he was being welcomed into the world or something.

Kurt, from Karlstad, Sweden

→ latest blog ...

I remember there was a big storm in England in 1987. It happened in the middle of the night and it caused chaos in many parts of the country. Part of our roof was blown off and there was a power cut. Some pipes upstairs burst and there was water shooting out everywhere. The thing is, I was just a kid and I slept through the whole thing. I woke up and my home looked completely different. There was a huge hole in the roof. And when I went into the garden I saw that a tree had blown down in the garden. It was a complete mess. *Phillip, from Nottingham, England*

2 a Cover the stories. What can you remember about these things in the stories?

Kurt's story:1 his son2 the heating3 candles4 the lightsPhillip's story:1 a storm2 the roof3 water4 outside the house

b Read again to check. How do you think Kurt and Phillip felt afterwards?

VOCABULARY

Problems in the home

- a Match problems 1–8 with pictures A–H.
 - The tap's leaking.
 The pipe's burst.
 - 3 The handle's come off.
 - 4 The window's stuck.
- 5 The batteries are flat.
- 6 The washing machine's not working.
- 7 The bathroom's flooded.
- 8 There's a power cut.

















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9.1

B! B2

- b In which sentences in 3a does 's mean: has? is? has or is?
- which problems do you think are the most serious? Which are the least serious?
- d Cover the two stories and look at the pictures on p70. Which expressions in 3a can you use to describe what happened?
- e Complete these sentences with expressions from 3a and your own ideas.
 - 1 We don't have any clean plates because ... the dishwasher's not working.
 - 2 We had to use candles all evening because ...
 - 3 We'll have to call a plumber because ...
 - 4 Don't go in the kitchen because ...
 - 5 We can't get out of the front room because ...
 - 6 You won't be able to open that window because ...
 - 7 That torch won't work because ...
 - 8 There's no hot water because ...

SPEAKING

- Discuss these questions.
 - 1 Which problems in 3a would you be able to solve yourself?
 - 2 In which situations would you get help? Who would you call?
 - a plumber an electrician an engineer a friend someone else
 - 3 Have you ever had problems like these at home? What happened?

What shall we do?

LISTENING

VOCABULARY

Discussing problems and

solutions

- 1 a 12.29 Listen to Lidia and Ben. What problems do they have?
 - b (2.29 Listen again. What ideas do they have for:
 - a lunch?
 - b stopping the flood?
 - c Ben's shirt?
- Which highlighted expressions from the conversation do you use to:
 - a say you'll try something?
 - b say what you need to do?
 - c ask for suggestions?
 - 1 What are we going to do about lunch? What shall we do?
 - 2 I'll give it a try. I'll have a go.
 - We'll have to call someone.
 We're going to have to call a plumber.



SPEAKING

- 3 a Work alone. Imagine you're in situations a-c with a partner. Think about what you could do.
 - a You're both working at home in the evening and there's a power cut. You don't have any candles, and the batteries in your torch are flat.
 - b Your five-year-old son is locked in the bathroom and the door handle's come off. He's starting to panic.
 - c You've got ten people coming for dinner and your cooker's not working.
 - **b** In pairs, choose a situation and discuss what to do. Use the highlighted expressions in 2.
 - Choose a new situation and discuss what to do.
- 4 Talk in groups. Did you do the same things?