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Play

A big event

The Janadriyah Heritage and Cultural Festival





The Janadriyah Festival is one of the most popular cultural events in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The first festival, in 1985, was planned to last for just five days - but it was so successful that it stayed open for another week! Nowadays the Janadriyah Festival runs for two weeks every year and receives over a million visitors. It is held in February or March and it takes place 45 kilometres from the capital city of Riyadh.

Traditional camel racing is one of the most important and popular parts of the festival programme. The festival begins with a 19-kilometre race with as many as 2,000 camels. After that, there are one or two races every day. Between 20,000 and 30,000 people watch every race.

But if you're not interested in the racing, there are lots of other incredible things to see and do. You can:

- · listen to traditional music from different parts of the Kingdom
- see national dances, including the famous Ardha
- go to readings of Arabic literature and poetry •

1

- go to lectures about Arab culture
- visit shops and see craftsmen working with traditional tools and techniques
- look at objects from other countries

The Janadriyah Festival is a great way for anybody, local or visitor, to learn about Saudi culture.

READING

Look at the pictures. Talk together.

- Have you ever been to the Janadriyah Festival?
- What do you know about it? 2
- 3 Do you know of any similar festivals?
- 2 Read the article. What does it say about these numbers?

1 or 2 2 5 19 45 2,000 20,000-30,000

1 or 2 – camel races every day



1,000,000

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An Olympic athlete

READING

Read the introduction to an interview. Which sport did Ruben do?

2

3

1

An interview with Ruben Gonzalez

At school, Argentina's Ruben Gonzalez was not a natural athlete. However, at the age of 21, he started doing the Olympic sport of luge and, four years later, he represented Argentina at the Calgary Winter Olympics. How did he do it?

LUGE FACT FILE

- Luge is a winter sport with a sledgeCompetitors lie down, feet first, on the
- sledges and travel down tracks at 75–90 mph
 Luge was included in the Winter Olympic Games in 1964

1.2 goals

talk about past events and present activities
talk about sport and exercise



Read the interview with Ruben on p13 and answer the questions.

- Why did Ruben decide to become an Olympic athlete?
- 2 How many Winter Olympics was he in?
- 3 What's his job now?

Read the interview again. Why is luge a difficult sport?

		Present simple, past simple, present	e 1–3 in the table with the correct time expression from the box. oment sometimes in 1988 plete 4–9 with are, do, didn't, don't, 'm not, did.			
		present simple	past simple	present progressive		
	· · ·	I went to the Olympics 2	l'm making a movie ª			
	•	How often ⁴ you practise?	When ⁵ you go to the Olympics?	What ⁶ you doing at the moment?		
ĺ	I ⁷ practise at weekends.		l ⁸ go in 1998.	l ⁹ doing anything.		

6 a Complete the questions with the correct form of the verb in (brackets).

- 1 What sport <u>did</u> Ruben <u>play</u> at school? (play)
- 2 Why _____ he ____ the luge? (choose)
- 3 When _____ luge athletes usually _____ training? (start)
- 4 How often _____ he ____? (practise)
- 5 What _____ he _____ these days? (do)

Grammar reference and practice, p132



Lordon ZOK ATTAR Sarah Attar



b Write two more questions about Ruben. Then ask and answer all the questions.

- Work in A/B pairs. A, read about Sarah on p122.
 B, read about Ali on p128. Follow the instructions.
- **c** Tell each other about Sarah and Ali.
- **d** Who is your favourite sportsperson? Write five sentences. Use the ideas about Sarah and Ali to help you.



Interviewer So, Ruben, how did you get into the luge?

- Ruben Well, at school, I couldn't jump high or run fast. I played football but I wasn't very good. It was really sad! But when I was ten, I saw the Olympics on TV for the first time and I loved it. And later, when I was 21, I saw Scott Hamilton win an Olympic medal in figure skating. Scott's about 155 cm tall and weighs about 50 kilos, and he gave me hope. I thought: if that little guy can do it, I can do it too. So I decided to be an Olympic champion – but I had to find a sport. It's true, I'm not a great athlete, but I never give up. I try again and again. So I chose the luge because people get hurt a lot, people often break bones – ninety per cent of them give up. And I thought, well, I don't give up, so I have a chance.
- *Interviewer* Most Olympic luge athletes start training at 12. You started at 21, but you've competed in three Olympics. *Ruben* Yes, I started in 1984. I went to the

Physical activities

Winter Olympics in Calgary in 1988 and in Albertville in 1992. Then, nearly ten years later, my old coach phoned me up and said "Argentina needs you!" So at age 39, I competed in the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympics.

- *Interviewer* What's it like to luge down a mountain at 90 miles an hour?
- Ruben Well, at that speed, you don't have time to think. The luge is very sensitive. If you hiccup, you can crash. And when you finish, you have to sit up and stop the luge by putting your feet on the ice. It takes a couple of hundred metres to stop because you finish the run at about 80 miles an hour. I still practise on the luge sometimes and I'm frightened on every run. Interviewer And what do you do these days?
- Ruben I'm a motivational speaker. I talk about my experiences and how to be successful.I'm making a movie about success at the moment. We're interviewing a lot of business people, philosophers, athletes, Hollywood people. It's very interesting.





VOCABULARY Sports and exercise

B	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	

a Match the activities with the pictures A-H.

aerobics hockey karate running skiing swimming tennis volleyball

b Match the activities with the verbs 1–3.

1 I play	2 I do	3 go
hockey		

- c Can you think of more activities for verbs 1–3?
- How many syllables are there in the words in 1a? Where's the stress? Complete the tables. (§ 1.5) Then listen to check.

2 syllables	3 syllables	00	000	000
hockey		hockey		

Word stress

PRONUNCIATION

2

3

2

	SPEAK	ING
Llike	to watch	

volleyball on TV. How often do you watch it?

In groups, ask and answer the questions. Find out more.

What sports do you watch?

Do you do sports? What do you do? What would you like to do?

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K	eyword so
1	We use so before a result, like this:
	My best friend had a really nice bike, so we went riding in the countryside a lot. Unit 1
	Add so to the correct place in each sentence.
	 so 1 I thought, well, I don't give up /I have a chance. Unit 1 2 I have a job with a large international company I need English for my work. Intro unit 3 Masao's interested in art too we usually go to galleries together. Intro unit
2	a What important decisions have you made in the last five years? Write three sentences with so.
	I wanted a better job, so I started studying at the local college. What did you study?
	b Listen to each other's sentences. Ask questions to find out more.
3	Make four conversations and then practise in pairs.
	 Do you need to work late tonight? Do you think it'll rain tomorrow? What's the capital of Morocco? Is it Rabat? Do you think the bank's open now? Yes, I think so, but Casablanca's much bigger. I'm really tired but yes, I suppose so / I guess so. I hope so. This weather's too hot for me. No, I don't think so. They usually close at four.
4	a Write three questions for a partner about these topics. Use: Do you think ?
	• food and drink • sport • movies • the weather • free time
	b Ask and answer the questions. Try to use the expressions in 3.

- 1 At first
- 2 After a few days or weeks3 After a while
- a life is difficult and you miss your home.b you start living normally.
- b you start living normally.c you think everything is great.
- **b** Read the article to check. Do you agree with the ideas?

Culture Shock

Article Discussion

When people move to a foreign country, they often get *culture shock*. This has three different stages, though not everyone is in the new culture long enough to go through all three.

- **Stage 1** At first, people often feel that the differences between the old and new culture are interesting and exciting. They may fall in love with the new foods, the lifestyle, people's habits, the buildings, and so on.
- Stage 2 After a few days, weeks or months, many people start to have problems. They may think a lot about their old culture, and find it difficult to communicate with people. They miss the food from their own country, they feel that the lifestyle is too fast or too slow, they get angry at people's habits, and so on.
- Stage 3 After a while, the new culture starts to feel 'normal' and not 'new'. People understand that it has good and bad things to offer. They start thinking about day-to-day living, as they did in their original culture.

2 With a partner, talk about the questions. Use the article to help you.

- 1 Have you ever had culture shock? What happened?
- 2 What things do visitors like in your country? What things are difficult for them?
- 3 Would you like to live, work or study in a new place? Why? / Why not?

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CAMBRIDGE

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EXPLOREWriting

1 Look at the photo. What's wrong with Luke?

2 a Read the emails.

- 1 What will Luke do for the next few days? Why?
- 2 What are the names of: his friends? his client?
- 3 What does he arrange to do next week?
- **b** Which emails are more formal? Which are less formal?
- 3 a What expressions do Luke, Marc and Alex use to begin and end their emails? Make two lists.

Beginning	Ending
Dear Marc	<u>Regards, Luke Clarke</u>

- **b** Which expressions from 3a would you use when writing to these people? Compare your ideas.
 - someone in your family a friend a client
 - your manager
 someone you don't know

4 a Cover the emails. Can you complete the sentences with these expressions?

Any time drop by changing our appointment give me a call take a few days off If so over lunch

Requests

- Would you mind ______ to Monday or Tuesday next week? <u>Any time</u> is fine.
- 2 When you see John, could you tell him to
- 3 Is it all right if I _____ tomorrow, or would you prefer to be alone?

Invitations

- 4 Would you like to join me at Chez Michel at one o'clock? We could talk about the project
- 5 **Do you want to** meet up this evening barbecue maybe? ______, let me know.
- 6 I have to ______.
 How about dinner next week?

b Look at the emails to check.

5 Write short emails for these situations.

- 1 Invite a friend to meet you somewhere. Give the date, time and place.
- 2 Change the time of an appointment with a client. Give the reason and suggest a new time.



a new

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7,

Look again 🗘

Review

VOCABULARY Events, sports and exercise

- 1 a Work together. How many words or expressions can you think of:
 - 1 connected with events/festivals? it runs for ...
 - 2 for sports and exercise? *swimming, tennis* ...
 - **b () 1.7** Listen to four instructions. Write down your answers - but don't write them in order.
 - C Look at each other's answers. Can you guess what they mean?



GRAMMAR Question patterns

- 2 a Put the words in order. Write the questions in the table.
 - like / do / What / you / doing in the evening? 1
 - Can / ride / you / a / motorbike? 2
 - 3 did / Where / go / you / to school?
 - 4 reading / you / Are / anything interesting at the moment?



Question word	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Verb	
1 <i>What</i> 2 –	do Can	уои	like	doing in the evening?
3				
4				

b Write two more questions. Then ask and answer all the questions.

Extension

SPELLING AND SOUNDS or, wor-

3 a 📢 18 Listen and repeat the words with or and wor-.

or with stress	or without stress	wor-	
/ɔ:/	/ə/	/w31/	
sport born	motorbike doctor	work	

b Add these words to the correct group. Practise saying them.

forget morning word orchestra visitor world

c 💽 1.9 Spellcheck. Close your book. Listen to ten words with or and wor- and write them down.

NOTICE Extreme adjectives

- 4 a Find the adjectives in this unit which mean:
 - really good, special: i____ 1 e. (the festival programme on p10)
 - really nice: l____ 2 ___у. (14) on p143)
 - 3 really good, great: a____ ___g (**1.4**) on p143)
 - 4 really interesting: f____ ___g
 - 5 really frightening: t____ ____g
 - 6 really bad: t_ e (on p143)
 - **b** Think about how to describe some things and people you really like or don't like, for example:
 - a book a TV programme a sportsperson
 - a movie a place an activity
 - c Tell each other your ideas. Do you agree?

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.

⊚ describe cultural events	1	2	3	4	5
⊚ discuss what to do in your free time	1	2	3	4	5
◎ talk about past events and present activities	1	2	3	4	5
I alk about sport and exercise	1	2	3	4	5
ø describe your interests and how they started	1	2	3	4	5
write messages of request and invitation to different people	1	2	3	4	5

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

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Work and studies

1

Lifelong learning

LISTENING

Ask and answer the questions.

- At what age do people in your country usually do these things?
- start school
 go to college or university
 do exams
- do military service start work retire
- What do you think are the best ages to do them? 2
- 2 Read the introduction to a radio programme. Is this true of people where you live?

In today's programme, we'll be taking a look at lifelong learning. In the past, people went to school and maybe university, then they got a job and that was it. Today, however, all that is changing. Many people are continuing to study all their lives and some are going back to school or university when they are much older.

1







3 (110) Listen to interviews with three students, Luis, Pierre and Margaret.

- Match them with pictures A-C. 1
- 2 Who:
 - а started studying after they retired?
 - works and studies at the same time? b
 - went to college after working for 20 years? С



4 a Can you remember the answers to these questions?

- Luis 1
- What does he do? Pierre 3
 - Why didn't he like school?
- 5 Why did she join the U3A? Margaret
- 2 What are his plans for the future?
- Why does he enjoy his studies now? 4 How is the U3A different from other 6
 - universities?

b 📢 1.10 Listen again to check.

- VOCABULARY Studying
- 5 a Who mentions these subjects? What do they say about them?

Spanish IT skills Archaeology History Maths Science Music Art

b In groups, add more subjects to the list. Then compare as a class. Geography, French ...

Cambridge University Press 978-1-107-67296-3 - English Unlimited: B1 Pre-Intermediate Coursebook with e-Portfolio: Special Edition Alex Tilbury, Theresa Clementson, Leslie Anne Hendra and David Rea Excerpt More information 6 a Complete the sentences from the interviews with words or expressions from the box. colleges a degree 1 I'm doing a doctorate in Archaeology. 4 I applied to some ____ exams 2 I passed my ____ _____ – just! 5 We don't do exams or get ____ a doctorate 3 I wanted to do _____ in Art. __ in Music, Local courses 6 l've done degrees History and Spanish. **b** Which words in the box in 6a can go with these verbs? do pass / fail get a doctorate WRITING AND 7 Write five sentences about your past or present studies. Use the expressions in 6a. SPEAKING 8 Listen to each other's sentences. Last year I did a Where did you do it? Ask questions to find out more. course in marketing. I've done GRAMMAR Look at Pierre's sentences and answer the questions. Present perfect 1 2 I didn't like a lot of subjects at school. I've always enjoyed Art. 1 - for experience In which sentence is he talking about: a only the past? b his whole life up to now? 2 Complete the sentences with have, has, 've, haven't, hasn't. (**111**) Then listen to check. have / has + past participle • What kind of courses _____ you done? Has she ever studied Spanish? C I've done courses in music, local history and Spanish. Yes, she ____ I choose things I _____ studied before. No, she ___ never been very good with computers. 3 Complete the questions with the past participles of the verbs in (brackets). 1 What subjects have you always <u>enjoyed</u>? (enjoy) 2 What subjects have you always _____ good at? (be) 3 What's the most useful subject you've ever _____? (study) 4 Who's the best teacher you've ever _____? (have) Have you ever ______ a course in your free time? (do) 5 **Grammar reference** and practice, p133 6 Have you ever ______ a thesis or a very long essay? (write) PRONUNCIATION a (1.12) We stress the most important words in a sentence (often question words, nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs). Listen to these questions from 3 and practise. Sentence stress 1 What subjects have you always enjoyed? 2 What subjects have you always been good at? **b** Look at the other questions in 3. Decide which words should be stressed and underline them. ()1.13 Then listen and compare. SPEAKING 5 Ask and answer the questions in 3. Ask questions to find out more. What subjects have you always enjoyed? I've always loved Maths. Why do you love Maths?