

3

Teen life



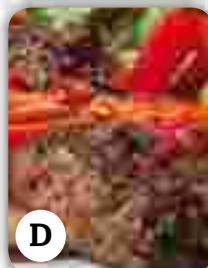
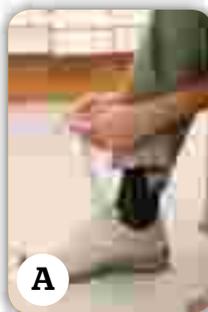
Discuss:

- ▶ What's a typical teenager like in your country?
- ▶ Do you think teenagers have healthy lifestyles? Why/Why not?
- ▶ How do teenagers communicate with each other?
- ▶ What do teenagers usually like buying when they go shopping?

In this module you will learn...

- ▶ to talk about ailments
- ▶ to write a note and a text message
- ▶ different expressions/phrases used when shopping
- ▶ to talk about your eating habits
- ▶ to ask and answer about quantity
- ▶ to give your opinion
- ▶ to ask for and give advice
- ▶ to write a letter asking for advice

Where can you find the following in this module?
Go through the module and find the pictures.



3a

What's wrong?

1

Vocabulary

Match. Then listen and check.

I've got earache.

3

I've got toothache.

1

I've got a sore throat.

2

I've got a fever.

6

I've got stomach ache.

7

I've got a headache.

5

I've got a cough.

4



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

2

Read

A. Listen to the dialogue. Then read it out in groups. Why didn't Bill go to the skatepark?

Because he didn't feel very well

Ali Where's Bill? It's almost eight o'clock. The skatepark closes in an hour.

Lee I think we should call him. You know Bill. He's never on time.

Ali He's not answering his mobile.

Lee Maybe he's still at home. Try him there.

Bill Hello?

Ali Bill! What are you doing at home? Have you forgotten about the skatepark again?

Bill Sorry, Ali, but I'm ill... I've got the flu. I've got a fever and a headache. I've got a bad cough, too.

Ali That's OK mate. You should take a painkiller and stay in bed then.

Lee What's wrong with him, Ali?

Ali Bill's got the flu.

Lee Oh dear! He shouldn't go out.

Ali And you should drink some warm tea with honey and lemon.

Bill OK, OK, I will. I have to hang up, Ali.

Ali Maybe we should cancel the skatepark and come and see you.

Bill No, it's OK. Don't worry about me. Tom is looking after me. He's the best friend a person can have.

Ali Hey, what about us?

Bill You are too!



3 Grammar

The verb *should*

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | QUESTIONS |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| I | I | I |
| You | You | you |
| He | He | he |
| She should eat | She shouldn't eat (should not) | Should she eat? |
| It | It | it |
| We | We | we |
| You | You | you |
| They | They | they |

- You **should** stay in bed today.
- You **shouldn't** go to school.

Look at the prompts and write sentences. Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

- Julie has got a headache.
(take / painkiller) She should take a painkiller.
- I've got stomach ache.
(eat / any more sweets) You shouldn't eat any more sweets
- It's really hot in my bedroom.
(open / window) You should open the window
- I don't understand this exercise.
(ask / teacher) You should ask the teacher
- Saud has got a sore throat.
(drink / cold water) He shouldn't drink cold water

Go to pages 151-153 for extra grammar practice.

B. Read again and find sentences in the dialogue to prove the following.

- The skatepark closes at 9 o'clock.
- Bill is usually late.
- Ali and Lee think Bill should stay at home.
- Ali thinks that he and Lee should visit Bill.
- Bill is not at home alone.

1. It's almost eight o'clock. The skatepark closes in an hour.
2. He's never on time.
3. You should take a painkiller and stay in bed then. / He shouldn't go out.
4. Maybe we should cancel the skatepark and come and see you.
5. Tom is looking after me

4 Listen Student own answer

Listen to Laura talking to her brother. What's wrong with her? Tick (✓).

- fever
- stomach ache
- the flu
- sore throat
- cough
- headache

5 Speak Student own answer

Talk in pairs.

Student A: Imagine you've got one of the problems in activity 1. Tell Student B what's wrong with you and ask him/her for advice.

Student B: Listen to Student A and give him/her advice. Use *should/shouldn't* and some of the ideas in the box.

- ▶ take medicine or a painkiller
- ▶ drink / water
- ▶ drink warm tea or milk
- ▶ have / warm soup
- ▶ eat / fruit and vegetables
- ▶ eat / sweets
- ▶ go / school or out
- ▶ stay in / bed
- ▶ sleep or relax for a while
- ▶ watch TV
- ▶ exercise
- ▶ have / shower

*I've got a terrible cough. What should I do?
I think you should drink some warm tea and stay in bed.*

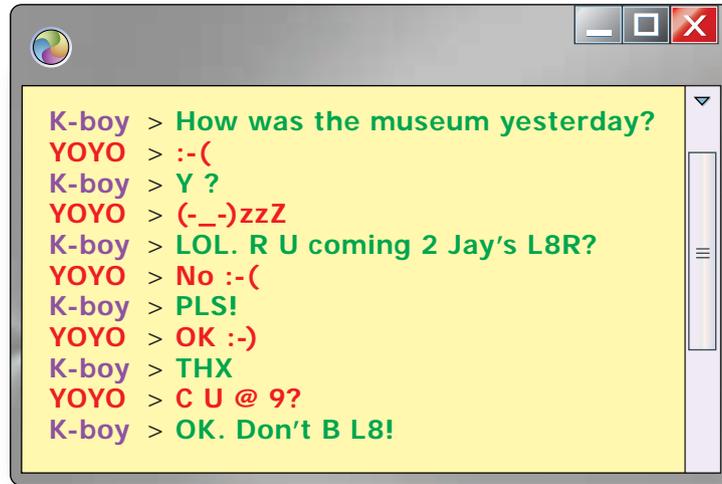


3b

Messages :-)

1 Read

A. Read the dialogue below. Can you understand any of it?



B. Listen and read. Does the text help you understand the dialogue above better?

Chatspeak

A beginner's guide

Chatspeak is also called netspeak because you can use it on the Net and in e-mails. Another name is SMS language because lots of people use it when they write text messages on mobile phones.

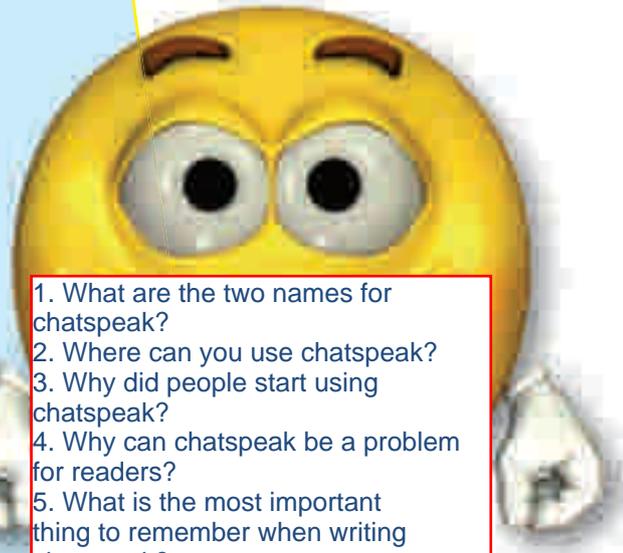
It all started because people wanted a short and easier way to write messages. On mobiles the keyboard is small and this makes writing difficult, and also, text messages used to be expensive. It may be faster to write in chatspeak, but sometimes, it can be slower to read than normal writing.

In chatspeak, you can type one letter and it can mean a whole word. For example B means 'be' or Y means 'why'. You can also shorten words and use symbols and numbers. For example PLS means 'please' and L8R means 'later'. Another thing you can do is shorten phrases to letters, like BRB means 'be right back'. Or when something is funny, you can type LOL, 'laugh out loud'. There are no set rules to chatspeak. You can shorten any word. Just make sure the receiver of the message understands it.

You can also add smileys to your chatspeak, just to make it more interesting. Smileys show people how you're feeling, without using words. So, if you're happy, type :-) but if you're sad, you can type :-(. You can even type (-_-)zzZZ to show you are bored or sleepy.

So, can you understand chatspeak now?

Chatspeak and smiley dictionary on page 61.



1. What are the two names for chatspeak?
2. Where can you use chatspeak?
3. Why did people start using chatspeak?
4. Why can chatspeak be a problem for readers?
5. What is the most important thing to remember when writing chatspeak?
6. What do smileys show?

C. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What are the two names for chatspeak?
2. Where can you use chatspeak?
3. Why did people start using chatspeak?
4. Why can chatspeak be a problem for readers?
5. What is the most important thing to remember when writing chatspeak?
6. What do smileys show?

2 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

type text messages text receive note smiley

1. Can you text Peter about tomorrow's trip? He doesn't know what time we're leaving.
2. Jenny sent an e-mail to her cousin in Australia but she didn't receive it.
3. I left a note on the fridge. Didn't you see it?
4. How fast can you type on your computer?
5. My brother often adds a smiley to the end of his messages and they always make me laugh.
6. I sometimes send my parents text messages and they can't understand one word! They can't read chatspeak.

3 Pronunciation

A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a and b?

a. good b. group

B. Listen and tick (✓) the sound you hear.

| | good /u/ | group /u:/ |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| rule | | |
| put | | |
| wolf | | |
| soon | | |
| lose | | |
| pollution | | |
| bush | | |
| football | | |

5 Write

Read the situations below and write a note and a text message.

- ▶ You need something from the shops. Write a note telling your brother that you've borrowed his bike and tell him when you'll be back.
- ▶ Your Spanish class is going to finish late. Write a text message to your friend saying you can't go to the bowling alley with him/her.

Steve

Went to the shops.
Borrowed your bike.
Be back in an hour.

Alex

I CAN'T COME 2 THE BOWLING ALLEY 2NITE BCOZ MY SPANISH CLASS IS GOING 2 FINISH L8T. CU 2MORO.

4 Listen

Student own answer

A. Look at the texts below. What are they?

B. Listen to two short telephone calls and complete the missing information.

1

Ray
Meet me at _____
Be there before _____
Don't be late!

2

R U at the _____ ?
I need _____
and _____
THX

TIP!

When you're writing a note:

- greet and sign off just by writing names.
- keep the text short and give only the important information.
- remember that you don't have to write full sentences.

When you're writing a text message:

- you don't need to write a greeting or to sign off.
- you only give the important information and often you shorten words and use SMS language/chatspeak.

3c

Let's go shopping

1

Vocabulary

Listen and repeat.



Sizes Extra small **XS** Small **S** Medium **M** Large **L** Extra Large **XL**

Prices / Money

SAR7.50 = seven saudi riyal and fifty halala
£19.75 = nineteen pounds and seventy-five pence
€28.99 = twenty-eight euros and ninety-nine cents
\$142.50 = one hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents

2

Read



A. Look at the pictures. What do you think the people are going to buy? Listen to the dialogues and find out. Then read them out in groups.

The first man is going to buy a suit. The second man is going to buy a pair of shoes



Kyle Hey, Mike! What do you think of this jumper?
Mike Is that a jumper? It looks like a shirt!
Kyle I know. It's the latest fashion, though.
Mike Hey, Kyle! Look at this nice suit!
Kyle No, I don't like the colour. That blue suit isn't bad.
Shop assistant We have a 30% discount on that suit.
Kyle It's too big for me. I'm a medium, not a large.
Shop assistant Here, this is a medium.
Kyle Where can I try it on?
Shop assistant The fitting room is next to the cash desk.
 ...
Mike So, are you getting it?
Kyle Yeah, it's nice.
Shop assistant OK, then. £135.50 minus the 30% is £94.85.
Kyle Can I pay by credit card?
Shop assistant Of course.



Shop assistant Hi, can I help you?
Nathan Yes, I'd like to try on these brown shoes, please.
Shop assistant What size are you?
Nathan I'm an 8½.
Shop assistant OK, here you go... Do they fit?
Nathan Umm... No, they aren't big enough. They're too tight. Have you got them in a 9?
Shop assistant Sorry, no. But we've got these white shoes in a 9. Do you like them?
Nathan Yes, I do. They're great. I'll try them on.
 ...
Nathan How much are they?
Shop assistant They cost £55.50.
Nathan I'll take them.
Shop assistant Would you like to pay in cash or by credit card?
Nathan Cash. Here's all my pocket money...
Shop assistant Here's your change and receipt.

B. Read the dialogues again and complete.



allShops
FASHION

CUSTOMER: Kyle Barratt

PRODUCT **1** suit

COLOUR Blue

SIZE **2** medium

PRICE **3** £ 135.50

DISCOUNT 30% (£40.65)

TOTAL £94.85

PAYMENT METHOD **4** credit card

AMOUNT £0.00

CHANGE £0.00

THANK YOU

allShops
FASHION

CUSTOMER: Nathan Thompson

PRODUCT shoes

COLOUR **5** white

SIZE **6** 9

PRICE £55.50

DISCOUNT 0%

TOTAL **7** £ 55.50

PAYMENT METHOD Cash

AMOUNT £60.00

CHANGE £4.50

THANK YOU

3 Grammar

Too/Enough

- These jeans are **too** big for me. I need a smaller size.
- These jeans aren't big **enough** for me. I need a bigger size.

Complete the sentences with **too** or **enough** and the adjectives in brackets.

- Hussein can't travel to Jeddah tomorrow. He's too tired (tired).
- My mobile phone is too old (old). I need to buy a new mobile phone.
- This laptop isn't cheap enough (cheap). I can't buy it.
- It's too noisy (noisy) in here and I can't study!
- Is this chair comfortable enough (comfortable) for the baby? Maybe you should put her on the bed.
- Do you think Mark is fast enough (fast) to win the race?
- I don't think I can eat this soup. It's too salty (salty).
- Many people don't like extreme sports because they think they are too dangerous (dangerous).
- Jason didn't think the book was exciting enough (exciting) so he stopped reading it.
- Is the living room big enough (big) to fit this furniture?

Go to pages 154-157 for extra grammar practice.

4 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words/phrases in the box.

in cash discount cost receipt cash desk products

- You can pay for this in cash or by credit card. Which do you prefer?
- All the products in this shop are from Italy.
- Don't buy those boots now. In July, you can get a 40% discount.
- A: How much was the T-shirt?
B: Erm... I don't remember. Where's the receipt?
- This is a great skateboard and it didn't cost much, only €59.
- I can't stand waiting in a queue at the cash desk to pay.

5 Speak Student own answer

ROLE PLAY
Student A go to p. 61.
Student B go to p. 62.

1

Read 

- No, I don't. I prefer home-cooked food.
- Yes, because it usually contains too much fat and salt.
- We should prefer home-cooked meals because they are healthier. We should also eat lots of fruit and salads because they are full of vitamins.

A. Talk in groups. Discuss the following.

- Do you eat a lot of fast food?
- Do you think all fast food is unhealthy?
- What should you eat instead of fast food?



B. Listen, read and answer the questions.

Fast food

How healthy is it?

It's fast, it's cheap, it's tasty. Everybody loves it! But how good is it for us? Here's what two experts, Peter Swain and Rosalind Mack have to say.

answer for question B ←

1. Because they help us be strong and healthy.
2. Because potatoes are rich in carbohydrates and they give us energy.
3. Nowadays most fast food places have salad bars.
4. Fat, salt and sugar.
5. Because they have made fast food an important part of their diet and they are overweight. Also, they don't exercise enough.
6. They should avoid fast food, eat home-cooked meals and lots of salads and drink lots of milk instead of soft drinks

Do you feel like some fast food? Remember, fast food is bad for you. We need protein in our diet to be strong and healthy, and our body needs a little fat, too, but fast food isn't the answer. Eating a few chips every now and then doesn't make you unhealthy. Potatoes are rich in carbohydrates and they give you energy. Just don't overdo it with fried food. For some vitamins, choose a fresh salad with olive oil. Nowadays, most fast food places have salad bars. So, avoid fast food. Eating too much of it is unhealthy.

Peter Swain

Fast food is junk food. It's full of fat, salt and sugar, and it doesn't contain many vitamins. Many teenagers have made fast food an important part of their diet and are overweight. Also, they don't exercise enough, so at some point, they will probably have health problems. Teens need to avoid fast food. They should eat home-cooked meals and lots of salads. They should drink lots of milk instead of soft drinks. Milk and dairy products are rich in protein and calcium and are necessary for healthy teeth and bones.

Rosalind Mack

1. Why are proteins good for us?
2. According to Peter Swain, why aren't chips totally unhealthy?
3. What does he say about fast food places?
4. According to Rosalind Mack, what does fast food contain?
5. According to Rosalind Mack, why will teenagers probably have problems with their health?
6. What should teenagers do to change their diet?



2 Grammar

How much...? / How many...? / Much / Many / A lot of / Lots of / A few / A little

How much / Much / A little + uncountable nouns

- **How much** money have you got?
- I don't drink **much** milk.
- We've got **a little** time. Why don't we go for a walk?

How many / Many / A few + plural countable nouns

- **How many** books have you read so far?
- I don't want **many** chips. I don't like them very much.
- I invited **a few** friends to my house.

A lot of / Lots of + uncountable and plural countable nouns

- Soft drinks contain **a lot of** sugar.
- There are **lots of** shops in the city centre.

Circle the correct words.

1. **How much** / How many sugar do you put in your coffee?
2. I haven't got **many** / **much** money with me. Can you give me €20?
3. Fran can't talk to you right now; she's got **a lot** / **lots of** work.
4. This book has **lots of** / **many** information about Thai food.
5. **Much** / **Many** people prefer going on holiday in July.
6. With **a few** / **a little** help from my friends, I can do it.

Go to pages 158-161 for extra grammar practice.

3 Listen

Listen to a man interviewing a boy for a survey about teenagers' eating habits and write T for True or F for False. Student own answer

1. The boy doesn't drink enough water when exercising.
2. The boy should drink half a litre of water every fifteen minutes when exercising.
3. 40% of a teenager's daily food should be fruit and vegetables.
4. The boy should eat more carbohydrates if he exercises a lot.
5. The boy doesn't get enough dairy products.
6. The man tells the boy to avoid eating sweets completely.

4 Speak & Write

A. Which of the following meals do you consider healthy / unhealthy? Why? Discuss.



fish, potatoes, peas, carrots, lemon



pasta with meatballs, sauce



chicken sandwich: chicken, cheese, lettuce, tomato, chips, ketchup



shish kebab with tomatoes, onions and pitta bread



salad with chicken, lettuce, tomato, cucumber, mayonnaise



yoghurt with strawberries and chocolate

B. Talk in pairs about your eating habits. Use the ideas below.

- Do you follow a healthy diet?
- Which do you prefer, fast food or home-cooked food?
- What healthy food do you like/hate?
- What food do you avoid eating to stay healthy?
- How often do you eat fast food?

C. Use the ideas from activity 4B to write a paragraph about your eating habits.

I believe that I follow a healthy diet. I eat healthy food and I love eating a lot of vegetables. I only eat fast food once or twice a month. I don't really like it. I prefer eating home-cooked food because it's healthier and tastier than fast food. I also avoid eating fried food because it's very bad for our health.

A: Do you follow a healthy diet?

B: Yes, I do.

A: What healthy food do you like?

B: I like eating vegetables a lot.

A: How often do you eat fast food?

B: Once or twice a month.

A: Which do you prefer, fast food or home-cooked food?

B: I prefer home-cooked food. It's healthier and tastier.

A: What food do you avoid eating to stay healthy?

B: I avoid eating fried food.

1

Vocabulary 

A. The teenagers on the left have got problems and are asking for advice. Read their problems and match them with the advice their friends are giving on the right. Then listen and check your answers.



1

I feel down. My brother has got lots of really nice, trendy clothes, but he won't let me borrow them any more. I don't get it! What should I do?

I think you should calm down. At least you don't have to share a room with him. My brother and I have always shared the same room.

a



We've moved to a new house and of course my older brother got the big bedroom. Mine is very small. It's not fair!

Cheer up! Your things are fine. You don't have to borrow his all the time.

b



2

B. Look at the phrases 1-4 below which appear in the bubbles above and match them with their meanings a-d.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. I feel down. | b | a. I don't understand. |
| 2. I don't get it. | a | b. I'm sad. |
| 3. Calm down. | d | c. Become happier. |
| 4. Cheer up. | c | d. Relax. |

2

Grammar

Possessive Pronouns

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

my
your
his
her
its
our
your
their

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

mine
yours
his
hers
--
ours
yours
theirs

A: Is this **your** bag?

B: **My** bag is green, so it's not **mine**. Diane's got a blue bag so maybe it's **hers**.

Possessive Case - Whose...?

SINGULAR NOUNS

The boy's name is Saleh.

REGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

The boys' names are Roy and Hatim.

IRREGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

The children's names are Ali and Nouf.



A: **Whose** car is this?

B: It's **Ray's** car. / It's **Ray's**.



Circle the correct words.

- My **grandparent's** / **grandparents'** house is on Lumley Road.
- A: **My** / **Mine** trainers are old. I need new ones. What about these here?
B: These trainers are for children. The **men's** / **mens'** trainers are over there.
- My best **friend's** / **friends'** cat is called Snow White. It's not a very good name because only **her** / **hers** tail is white, but that's what Tina wanted to call her.
- A: **Whose** / **Who's** bikes are these? Can we borrow them for a while?
B: They're not **our** / **ours**. Ask those boys. I think the bikes are **their** / **theirs**.

Go to pages 162-164 for extra grammar practice.

3 Speak & Write

A. Read the letter to an advice column of a magazine and answer the questions.



Having probs?

We all have problems but I want to know about yours. So write to me.



Ron Roberts

I've got a problem and I'm not sure what to do. Last week, my friend Kevin needed a bike to go to the shops. I couldn't give him mine because it had a flat tyre. My brother has a new bike, so I gave him his. However, now I'm in big trouble because my friend had an accident and crashed it. What should I do? I'm so upset! My brother really likes his bike! Should I say that I crashed it? If I tell my brother I did it, he will be really angry. But if I tell him I lent it to Kevin, he'll be even angrier. I'd like to fix it so my brother won't notice, but I need a lot of money to do that and I'm only 14. Can you please help me?

Boy in trouble, Reading

1. The boy gave his brother's new bike to his friend but his friend had an accident and crashed it.
2. I've got a problem and I'm not sure what to do. / What should I do? / Should I say that I crashed it? / Can you please help me?
3. Open answers

1. What is the boy's problem?
2. What phrases does he use to ask for advice?
3. What advice would you give him?

B. Read the advice Ron Roberts gave to Boy in trouble and answer the questions.

First of all, I don't think you should lie to your brother. It's always important to tell people the truth. Perhaps you shouldn't try to fix the bike because you might make it worse. Explain that your friend needed your help and you were trying to do a good thing. Tell him that you made a mistake and that you have learnt your lesson. I hope everything goes well.

1. Open answers.
2. First of all, I don't think you should... / Perhaps you shouldn't...

1. Was the advice similar to yours?
2. What phrases does the writer use to give advice?

C. Talk in pairs. Go to page 62.

D. Read the information below and complete the texts with the phrases a-f.

When you ask for advice:

- ▶ state your problem. Use expressions like:
 - The problem is that...
 - I've got a problem with...
- ▶ describe how you feel. Use expressions like:
 - I feel down/terrible, etc.
 - I'm upset/scared, etc.
 - I'm in trouble.
 - I don't know what to do.
- ▶ use expressions like:
 - I need your advice.
 - What should I do?
 - Can you please help me?

When you write to give advice, use expressions like:

- I think you should/shouldn't...
- Perhaps you should/shouldn't...
- First of all...
- You can...
- Don't worry./Calm down./Cheer up.
- Everything will be just fine.
- It's going to be all right.
- I hope everything goes well.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. What should I do | d. don't worry |
| b. I've got a problem with | e. everything will be just fine |
| c. First of all | f. I feel terrible |

(1) b my sister. I used to help her with her homework, but I've stopped because I've got exams soon. Now, she gets really bad marks and (2) f. She's not talking to me at the moment. I know her homework is important but mine is, too. (3) a to help her?
Worried sister, Bath

(4) c, you should try to explain to your sister that you can't help her all the time. Also, try to help her by showing her how to study. If it's difficult for her in the beginning, (5) d. She will learn how to do it in the end. Make sure you do well in your exams and (6) e.

E. Write a letter to an advice column describing a problem you have and asking for advice. First, go to the Workbook p.124 and complete the writing plan.

TIP! Remember to use set phrases to state your problem, to describe how you feel and to ask for advice.

Vocabulary

A. Match.

- | | | |
|------------|---|--------------|
| 1. sore | g | a. ache |
| 2. stomach | a | b. desk |
| 3. cash | b | c. money |
| 4. pocket | c | d. assistant |
| 5. dairy | e | e. products |
| 6. shop | d | f. food |
| 7. junk | f | g. throat |

Score: / 7

B. Complete using the words/phrases in the box.

instead of cheer up cancel overdo
cost receive notice overweight

- I feel a bit ill today. I think I should cancel my tennis practice and stay at home.
- Did you receive an e-mail from George yesterday?
- Aisha's new shoes didn't cost much because they had a 50% discount.
- cheer up ! There are worse problems than yours.
- Saud is over weight so he is trying to lose weight by eating healthy food and exercising.
- Did you notice that Jack got a haircut?
- You shouldn't overdo it with coffee. Drinking too much is bad for you.
- Lots of people prefer to drink tea instead of coffee.

Score: / 8

Grammar

C. Use *should* or *shouldn't* and the prompts in brackets to complete the sentences.

- Lee was very nice to us. We should buy him a present (buy / present).
- Roy's got a headache. He should take a painkiller (take / painkiller).
- It's raining. We shouldn't go swimming (go swimming).
- Bayan is very hungry. She should cook something (cook something) to eat. shouldn't drive without glasses
- Paul can't see well. He _____ (drive / without glasses).

Score: / 5

I have a problem with my free time. I haven't got any. After school I have volleyball practice three times a week and a Spanish lesson twice a week. I always go back home after 7 in the afternoon and I'm really tired. Then, I do my homework and I finish at around 10 o'clock. I'm too tired to eat, I usually have a shower and go to bed. I haven't got time to hang out with my friends and I don't eat healthy food. I feel down. What should I do? Can you help me?

Busy teenager

D. Circle the correct words.

- How much / How many friends of yours hang out at the new shopping centre?
- My aunt's / aunts names are Linda and Mary.
- Vegetables contain a lot / lots of vitamins.
- There weren't much / many people at the lecture yesterday.
- My bedroom is pink and it's got a big window. What's your / yours like?
- The men's / mens' car was parked outside the school.
- Have you got much of / a lot of work today?
- My grandmother cooks really well. Her / Hers shish kebabs are the best!
- Don't get upset about the children's / childrens' marks. They'll study harder.

Score: / 9

E. Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough* and the adjectives in brackets.

- I can't reach the books on that shelf. I'm not tall enough (tall).
- Melina didn't cook because she was too tired (tired).
- You shouldn't walk around here alone at night. It's too dangerous (dangerous).
- Eddie wants to learn to drive but he isn't old enough (old).

Score: / 4

Communication

F. Match. Then listen and check your answers.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Here's €20. | g | a. Make sure you drink lots |
| 2. What's wrong with you? | d | of water. |
| 3. I think I've got a fever. | a | b. Sure. The fitting room is |
| 4. I eat lots of fried food. | c | this way. |
| 5. Can I try this on? | b | c. You should avoid it. |
| 6. How much is it? | e | d. I'm ill. |
| 7. How often do you eat | | e. It's only €50. |
| fast food? | f | f. Every now and then. |
| | | g. And here's your change. |

Score: / 7

Write

You need to go to the bookshop to get a present for a friend. Write a note telling your parents where you're going and when you'll be back.

Gone to the bookshop for a present.

Be back in half an hour.

Jack

Score: /5

Now I can...

- talk about ailments
- write a note and text message
- use different expressions/phrases used when shopping
- talk about my eating habits
- ask and answer about quantity
- give my opinion
- ask for and give advice

Speak Student own answer

ROLE PLAY

Student A: Imagine that you want to buy a book for a friend and you go to a bookshop. Decide which book you want. **Student B** is the shop assistant. Talk to him/her using the ideas below.

- ▶ ask him/her if they have the book
- ▶ ask him/her what other books they have
- ▶ decide which one you will buy
- ▶ ask about the price
- ▶ ask if they have a discount
- ▶ tell him/her how you will pay

Student B: Imagine that you are a shop assistant in a bookshop and that Student A is a customer. Talk to him/her and give him/her the information he/she needs.

Score: /5

TOTAL SCORE: /50

Rhyming Corner

Read the rhyme and circle the correct words. Then listen and check your answers. 

The annoying patient

I think I have a (1) headache / fever my head feels hot
It could be the (2) flu / cough, my stomach hurts a lot.

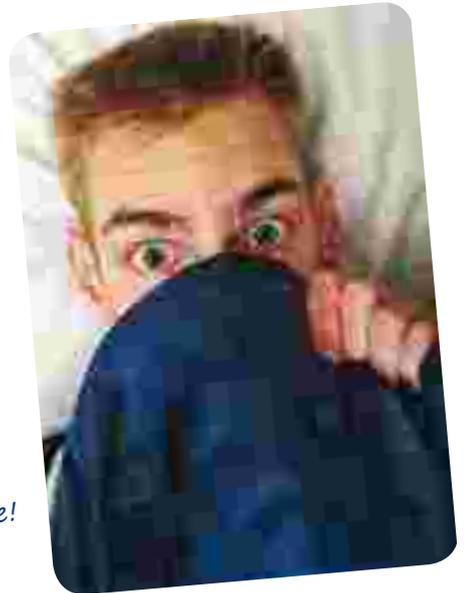
Look at my temperature, it's 40°!
Don't go. Could you look (3) after / for me, please?

This sofa is (4) hard enough / too hard I'm going to bed.
I'm also going to need a (5) vitamin / painkiller for my head.

I've got a (6) sore / strong throat, I should drink lots of tea.
Yuck! What's this? It's not (7) too warm / warm enough for me!

I'm bored in this bed. Could you get me something to read?
A nice interesting book to (8) cheer / calm me up, that's what I need.

No, not that book, (9) share / choose another one instead
How about giving me the books next to my bed?



Listen, read and answer the questions.



Al Mamlaka

The first building you notice when you visit Riyadh is probably Al Mamlaka Tower, or Kingdom Centre. It is in the middle of the city and it is the tallest building in Riyadh, over 300m tall. It has 99 floors and 45 lifts, and in 2002 it won the Emporis Skyscraper Award. The 56m long bridge at the top offers a view of the whole of Riyadh. In the building, there is lots of room for offices, flats, and parking for 3000 cars, but also on the top floor you can find the second highest mosque in the world. The Four Seasons Hotel takes up 10 floors of the building with its 197 rooms, gym and swimming pool. Al Mamlaka is also famous for its huge shopping centre. The shopping centre has five floors full of well-known shops from around the world. It is open from 9am till midday. Then it opens again at 4pm till eleven at night. It's the perfect place to shop in Riyadh. Visitors can also enjoy food and drinks at one of the many cafés and restaurants in the tower. For something a bit special, take the lift to the 77th floor and enjoy Spazio's restaurant with food from all over the world.

1. Kingdom Centre.
2. It won the Emporis Skyscraper Award.
3. A view of the whole of Riyadh.
4. On the top floor of the building.
5. 197 rooms.
6. At 4pm.
7. On the 77th floor.

1. What is another name for Al Mamlaka Tower?
2. What happened in 2002?
3. What can visitors see from the bridge?
4. Where is the mosque at Al Mamlaka Tower?
5. How many rooms has the Four Seasons Hotel got?
6. What time does the shopping centre open in the afternoon?
7. Where can you find Spazio's restaurant?

4

The arts



Discuss:

- ▶ Who is your favourite artist?
- ▶ Would you like to be an artist? Why?

In this module you will learn...

- ▶ to form adjectives from nouns
- ▶ to define people and things by using relative pronouns
- ▶ to describe your feelings
- ▶ to express agreement/ disagreement
- ▶ to talk about general truths
- ▶ to write an account of an event

Where can you find the following in this module?
Go through the module and find the pictures.



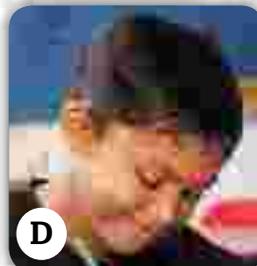
A



B



C



D



E

1 Read 

A. Read the headline and look at the picture. What do you think the text is about? Listen, read and check your answers.

The text is about a teenage boy who won a wall design competition



DAILY NEWS / Monday 2 April

1ST PRIZE FOR TEEN ARTIST



Gilford Council announced the winner of their wall design competition last night, and it was quite a surprise. **They** wanted local artists to design something to go on the huge north wall of the new town hall.

Thousands of professional artists entered the competition but the lucky artist who won wasn't one of **them**. In fact, **he's** a student called Tim Blake and he's just thirteen. 'The design which Tim created is colourful and fun, and **it's** just the sort of image that we wanted to brighten up the town,' says Andrew Wilkins, the organiser of the competition.

Tim was really surprised with his win and wants to enter more art competitions now. 'I was sitting in the town hall listening to the organiser and waiting for the result, when all of a sudden, **he** read out my name. I couldn't believe it!' said Tim. Tim's design is going to appear on the new town hall and hopefully stay **there** for many years to come. But that's not all. The winner of the competition receives £5000. Tim's going to spend some of the money on a new computer so he can work on his future designs, but he's not sure what he's going to do with the rest of **it** yet.

B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

1. Tim's design will decorate one side of the town hall.
2. Tim is a professional artist.
3. Tim found out that he was the winner from a newspaper article.
4. Tim didn't expect to win.
5. Tim has decided to enter similar competitions in the future.
6. Tim will spend all of the prize money on a new computer.

T
F
F
T
T
F

C. Read again. What do the highlighted words refer to?

1. They: Gilford Council
2. them: professional artists
3. he: the artist / Tim Blake
4. it: the design
5. he: the organiser
6. there: the town hall
7. it: the money

2 Vocabulary

Use the nouns given to form adjectives and complete the sentences.

NOTE: We form some adjectives by adding **-y**, **-ous** or **-ful** to nouns.
cloud > cloudy
adventure > adventurous
help > helpful

1. I think life in the country is more peaceful than life in the city. **PEACE**
2. The leaves of some plants are poisonous. **POISON**
3. The traffic on Highfield Road is very dangerous for children. **DANGER**
4. The Internet is really useful when you need information for a project. **USE**
5. We couldn't go sailing today because it was too windy. **WIND**
6. It's too noisy in this café and I can't hear you. **NOISE**
7. The doctor said that Perry is a very healthy young boy. **HEALTH**
8. My exams went well so I'm quite hopeful about my marks. **HOPE**

4 Listen



Student own answer

Listen to an interview with a teen artist and complete the sentences.

1. Oscar enjoys _____ and _____.
2. Oscar learnt a lot from his _____.
3. Oscar's first exhibition will be at the Richmond Gallery in _____.
4. The exhibition will last for _____.
5. Oscar would like to have an exhibition in _____ in the future.



5 Speak

Student own answer

Talk in pairs. Read the headlines below and try to guess what the articles are about. Add your own information and use *who*, *which* or *that*, as in the example. Then tell your story to the class.

TEENAGE BOY FINDS OLD PAINTING

14-YEAR-OLD SAVES BROTHER

STUDENT GETS LOST IN CAVE

I think the article is about a boy who found a painting by a famous artist.

Yeah, he found the painting in the basement of his grandfather's house.

And he took it to the National Gallery.

3 Grammar

Relative Pronouns: **who**, **which**, **that**

- We use **who/that** for people.
 - We use **which/that** for things, animals and ideas.
- *That's the boy **who/that** was in the newspaper.*
► *These are the shoes **which/that** cost €120.*
► *That's the girl (**who/that**) I met at the park.*
► *This is the book (**which/that**) I bought for my dad.*



Complete the sentences using **who**, **which** or **that**.

1. William Frank is the man who/that won the race.
2. Camels are animals which/that live in the desert.
3. This is the shopping centre which/that opened last month.
4. There's the woman who/that used to look after us when we were young.
5. Those are the goggles which/that I wanted, not these ones.
6. That's the new student who/that I invited to my get-together.

1 Vocabulary

Listen and match the words in bold with their meanings a-e.

- I didn't manage to finish my project on time. I was very **disappointed**.
- I was **nervous** before the exam, but everything went well. It was easy.
- Greg did well in the Maths competition and his parents were **proud** of him.
- The coach is **confident** that his team will win the next game.
- I'm **confused**. Is Mr Blake's office on the second or third floor?

- d
a
b
c
e

- worried about bad things that may happen
- pleased about something you have done or about something someone else has done
- feeling sure that you can do something and be successful
- upset because things haven't happened the way you expected
- feeling that you can't understand what is happening or think clearly

TIP! Try to guess the meaning of unknown words.

2 Read

A. Look at the picture. What do you think is wrong with Tom? Listen to the dialogue and check your answers. Then read it out in groups.

Tom is nervous before the art competition

- Bill** Hi, Tom. There you are.
Ali Where have you been all day?
Tom I wanted to finish my sculpture for the art competition.
Bill Is this it?
Tom Yeah, I know it's not very good, but...
Bill I don't agree. I think it's great.
Ali So do I.
Tom I don't. I'm thinking about changing it. Maybe it's too simple.
Ali No, don't. Simple is good.
Bill I think it looks like a football flying through the air.
Ali Or a planet shooting through space.
Tom I'm a bit nervous about entering the competition. What if I come in last place? Embarrassing or what?
Ali I don't think so.
Bill Neither do I. There's no need to be disappointed. At least you'll know that you have given it your best shot.
Ali Anyway, I think you've got a great chance of winning.
Tom How come you're so confident?
Ali Well, you always get the best marks in Art.
Bill Yeah, you're really talented Tom. I can't make a work of art like this.
Ali Neither can I. To be honest, I'm really proud of you.
Bill So am I.
Tom Thanks guys. I feel much better now. Well, I'll tell you what. I'll just enter the competition and have fun!



3 Grammar

So / Neither

A: I'm nervous about the exam.
B: **So am I.**
C: **I'm not.**

A: I played football last Sunday.
B: **So did I.**
C: **I didn't.**

A: I haven't been abroad yet.
B: **Neither have I.**
C: **I have.**

A: Fiona can't draw very well.
B: **Neither can I.**
C: **I can.**

Complete using *so* or *neither* and an auxiliary verb.

- A: Susan doesn't want to paint outside.
B: Neither does Donna.
- A: I hate making sculptures.
B: So do I.
- A: Richard and I went to the bowling alley on Thursday.
B: So did we.
- A: Victoria isn't ready yet.
B: Neither is my sister.
- A: Adrian was a bit disappointed with the museum.
B: So was Oliver.
- A: We won't go to the skatepark.
B: Neither will we.

Go to pages 167-170 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen Student own answer

Listen to the two judges of the art competition that Tom entered and answer the questions.

- How many students entered the art competition this year?
a. 25
b. 35
c. 45
- How do the judges feel about John's sculpture?
a. disappointed
b. confused
c. proud
- Who wins the competition?
a. Tom
b. Danny
c. Steve

5 Speak Student own answer

Talk in groups of three. Discuss the statements given below.

- I like painting pictures.
- I've taken part in an art competition.
- I went to an art gallery last week.
- I go on camping holidays every year.
- I've got a digital camera.

- I don't like painting pictures.
- I've never taken part in an art competition.
- I didn't go to an art gallery last week.
- I never go on camping holidays.
- I haven't got a digital camera.

I don't like painting pictures.

Neither do I. I think it's boring.

I don't

- I wanted to finish my sculpture for the art competition.
- ... it's not very good, but... / I'm thinking about changing it.
- Simple is good.
- ... I think you've got a great chance of winning. / Yeah, you're really talented Tom.
- ... I'm really proud of you. So am I.



B. Read again and find sentences in the dialogue to prove the following.

- Tom is going to enter an art competition.
- Tom isn't confident about his sculpture.
- Ali likes works of art that are simple.
- Ali and Bill try to make Tom feel more confident.
- Bill and Ali are pleased to see that Tom's work is so good.

1

Read 

A. What are the colours of a rainbow? Listen, read and find out.

The colours of a rainbow are: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

plant

rainbow

cloud

sun

rain

sky

White Light

A lot of people have the impression that white light (e.g. sunlight) has no colour at all. However, this is a myth! White light contains all the colours of the rainbow: **red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo** and **violet**. Follow the instructions below to see all the colours in white light.

EXPERIMENT

Make a rainbow

YOU NEED:

A sprayer
or a garden hose

A sunny day!

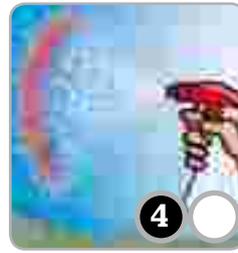
When the sun isn't very high in the sky, this experiment works better. So, for ideal results, do this experiment late in the afternoon.

What to do:

- 1 Fill the sprayer with water.
- 2 Stand with your back blocking the sun. Have something dark, for example a large plant, in front of you.
- 3 Spray water in the air. Remember, it is possible that you'll get a little wet! Now move around in a circle. If you do this experiment correctly, you see the seven main colours!

That's your rainbow!

B. Read again and tick () the correct pictures according to the experiment.



C. Read again and answer the questions.

1. Which colours does white light contain?
2. What do you need to do the experiment?
3. When is it best to do the experiment?

4. What can you use to block the sun?
5. What happens at the end of the experiment?

1. Red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.
2. You need a sprayer or garden hose and a sunny day.
3. When the sun isn't very high in the sky. / Late in the afternoon
4. You can use a plant.
5. You see the seven main colours of the rainbow

2 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

impression instructions ideal filled blocking circle main possible

1. Is it possible to see the inside of the palace?
2. From the look on her face, I got the impression that she didn't like the food.
3. This hotel is ideal for families with young children.
4. The morning sun filled the room with light.
5. One of the main reasons he didn't go to university is that he didn't have enough money.
6. Follow the instructions on the box carefully.
7. He drew a circle on a piece of paper and then made a face on it.
8. I can't see who is over there because there is a tree blocking my view.

3 Grammar

Zero Conditional

If you eat a lot, you get fat.
When you eat a lot, you get fat.

Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. When the class is noisy, d | a. I'm hungry all day. |
| 2. If I don't have breakfast, a | b. they cry. |
| 3. I relax e | c. if you put milk in it. |
| 4. When babies are hungry, b | d. the teacher stops talking. |
| 5. Coffee changes colour c | e. when I read books. |

4 Speak

Student own answer

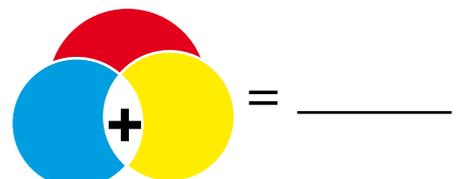
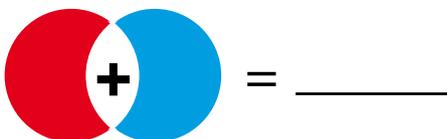
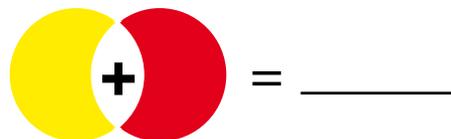
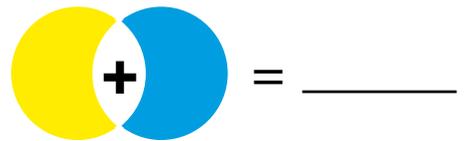
Go to pages 171-174 for extra grammar practice.

What colour do you get when you mix two or three different colours? Talk in pairs. Look at the colours below and guess. Then, check your answers with your teacher.

What colour do you get if/when you mix yellow and red?

I think you get brown.

I think you get...



1

Read 

A. What do you know about school awards?
Listen, read and find out more.

Excellent Performance Awards

Schools often give awards to their students for their hard work and impressive marks or performance. These awards also encourage other students to try harder. Here are some typical school awards:

Academic award:

This is awarded to the best student of the year. The school usually considers the student's marks in all school subjects, but, in some schools, students get separate awards for each subject.

Athletic award:

This award goes to students who are very talented in sports and have helped their team win. Only students who respect the other players can get this award.

Perfect attendance award:

Perfect attendance means that a student never missed a lesson and was in class on time every day. Schools often give this award every three months, or at the end of the year.

Student of the year award:

This great honour is for excellent students in all areas. These students have good marks, but also take part in sports, cultural activities and anything else the school organises. Finally, they are an example for other students to follow because of their excellent character.

Good citizen award:

Schools encourage their students to become good citizens. In fact, schools prepare students to become useful members of society. So, they award students who offer help to other students, are honest and responsible and try to do what is best for the school.

B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

1. There are only five school awards. (F)
2. To get the Athletic award, you need to have good marks. (F)
3. If you don't respect the other players, you can't get the Athletic award. (T)
4. Students who were ill and missed many classes can't get the perfect attendance award. (T)
5. The good citizen award is only for students who have good marks. (F)

2

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

honour society cultural encouraged considered example award character

1. My uncle is a great example for all of us. He has an excellent character and always tries to help people who need it.
2. People often say that schools are mini models of society.
3. How did you win this award?
4. Have you ever considered moving to Riyadh?
5. My parents have always encouraged me to become a doctor.
6. It's a great honour to be invited into a Bedouin's tent.
7. The students took part in a cultural event which the school organised.

3

Pronunciation



A. Listen and repeat. Which letters are silent?

weigh

B. Read the words and underline the silent letters. Then listen and check your answers.

| | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| two | receipt | island |
| answer | knife | autumn |
| walk | sign | through |



4

Speak & Write

A. Talk in pairs. Talk about a new award that you can create. Say what the students can do to win it and how it would help students improve their performance.

Name of award:

For students who...

Schools will award it every...

Details: ...

B. Use some of your ideas and write four sentences.

I want to create an award for students who make a great effort, but don't have great results...

1 Vocabulary

Listen and read the following sentences. What do the phrases in bold mean?

- Malik was very proud when he **passed his exams**.
- You didn't study for the test, so it is possible that you will **fail** it.
- How often do you **sit for exams** at your school?
- Steve was so ill, that he **missed** a week's **lessons**.
- I always **do well** in tests because I study hard every day.

2 Speak & Write

A. Read the text and write T for True or F for False for the statements on the next page. 

Dear Diary,

I am not normally absent-minded, so what happened today is something I will definitely never forget. Last week I missed a lesson because I was ill. So the next day, my teacher informed me about a test we had to take on Sunday, which was on a novel. I generally consider myself a good student and in most cases, I do very well in tests. I had no reason to believe that this time would be different.

I studied hard all weekend, so when Sunday morning came I felt confident as well as pleased with myself. Did I mention I was actually looking forward to the test? Well, when I got into the classroom, my classmates were nervous. They were discussing a specific chapter of the novel we had to study, saying that it was impossible for them to remember all the names of the countries included in the chapter. But what did they mean? The novel was about a teacher who stayed in one place his entire life. I soon realised what had happened. The novel I spent all weekend reading was not the right novel. Naturally, I failed the test. So much effort for the wrong book! Incredible, right?



1. The writer usually forgets things.
2. The writer missed a lesson and didn't know they had a test at school.
3. The writer studied on the days before the test.
4. The other students were confident on the day of the test.
5. The writer realised that he was going to fail the test.

F

F

T

F

T

A: When did it happen?
 B: It happened about a year ago.
 A: Where were you?
 B: I was right here, at school.
 A: Who were you with?
 B: The whole class was here, and we were getting ready to start the day, when suddenly, I realised everyone was looking at me.
 A: What exactly happened?
 B: I went to school wearing my pyjamas!
 A: Oh no! How did you feel?
 B: Well, it was very embarrassing, but fortunately my classmates and I are friends, so in the end we all had a good laugh about it.

B. Talk in pairs. Interview your partner to find information about something unusual that has happened to him/her. Make notes. Then complete the column about you.

| My partner | Me |
|------------|----|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

When did it happen?

...

Where were you?

...

Who were you with?

...

What exactly happened?

...

How did you feel?

...

Why is this incident hard to forget?

...

C. Write an account of an event. Use the information in activity B and the questions in the speech bubble to help you write the account. First, go to the Workbook p.125 and complete the writing plan.

TIP!

Before you begin writing, make notes of the information you want to include. Write your first draft and correct it. Don't forget to use a variety of grammatical structures (e.g. tenses, relative pronouns) and adjectives (e.g. incredible, fantastic, awful). Then write your final draft.

Vocabulary

A. Circle the correct words.

- I'm **confident** / **confused**. Does your aunt live in Bournemouth or Portsmouth?
- I was at the supermarket when I slipped and fell on an old lady. It was so **nervous** / **embarrassing**.
- Mr Blake is the **professional** / **organiser** of the sports event.
- Owen didn't do well in the exam and was very **disappointed** / **proud**.
- I got the **instruction** / **impression** that Mr Steinberg didn't want to see us.

Score: / 5

B. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

separate respect colourful
incredible enter mention typical

- Did Tom mention what time he will be back tonight?
- We learnt to respect our parents from a young age.
- Jamie always wears black clothes. I don't think he's ever worn anything colourful.
- My best friend and I decided to enter a competition, and won tickets to Mexico! Isn't it incredible?
- Please write your answer on a separate piece of paper.
- We bought some typical traditional souvenirs from India.

Score: / 7

Grammar

C. Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*. If the pronoun can be omitted, put it in brackets.

- The car which Danny likes costs 14,000 euros.
- The person who won the competition is my cousin.
- The skateboard which was found in the park yesterday was Mike's.
- I lost the money which you gave me.
- The man who is talking to Joe is the new Science teacher.
- The milk which is in the green bottle hasn't got a lot of fat.
- The shop assistant who showed us the T-shirts didn't know they had a discount.
- The teacher who I like the most is my Maths teacher.

Score: / 8

D. Match the sentences to form Zero Conditionals.

- If I get tired, e
- When the weather is cold, d
- If you open the window in the morning, a
- If you don't arrive on time, b
- When I need help with money, f
- If you go mountain climbing, c

- you get some fresh air.
- they don't let you inside the building.
- you see the city from above.
- we visit my grandparents in the south.
- I sleep for an hour.
- I call my parents.

Score: / 6

E. Complete the sentences to form Zero Conditionals.

- If you don't have (not have) a camera, you don't take pictures.
- If you see people, it means (mean) you are not alone.
- If you have good friends, you are (be) lucky.
- If you don't try (not try), nothing happens in life.

Score: / 4

F. Circle the correct words.

- When** / **So** my cousin visits, we are all very happy.
- My brother Saad likes race cars and **so** / **neither** does our father.
- Flowers **die** / **can die** if there is no sun.
- If** / **Neither** you smell rain, a storm is coming.
- So** / **If** you mix blue and yellow, you get green.

Score: / 5

Communication

G. Choose a or b. Then listen and check your answers.

- A: Ken has never been to the Maldives.
B: _____
a. So has John. **b.** Neither has John.
- A: We had a great time yesterday!
B: _____
a. So did we. b. So had we.
- A: Tom's going to the art gallery tomorrow.
B: _____
a. So is my brother. b. Neither is my brother.
- A: I won't be late again.
B: _____
a. Neither do I. **b.** Neither will I.
- A: I want to read this novel.
B: _____
a. Ben does. **b.** I don't.

Score: / 5

Speak

Student own answer

Talk in pairs. Discuss the statements given below, agreeing or disagreeing.

- ▶ I like playing football.
- ▶ I enjoy reading science-fiction books.
- ▶ I've visited the Taj Mahal.
- ▶ I went on holiday last year.
- ▶ I will become an author.

- ▶ I don't like playing football.
- ▶ I don't enjoy reading science-fiction books.
- ▶ I've never visited the Taj Mahal.
- ▶ I didn't go on holiday last year.
- ▶ I won't become an author.

I like playing football.

So do I. It's my favourite sport.

Score: / 5

Write

Write sentences about what you and your partner think about the statements in the speaking activity.

I like playing football and so does...

Ali. I enjoy reading science-fiction books and so does he. I've visited the Taj Mahal but he hasn't and he would love to visit it. I went on holiday last year and so did he. I will become an author but he won't. He only likes reading books

Score: / 5

TOTAL SCORE: / 50

Now I can...

- ▶ define people and things by using relative pronouns
- ▶ form adjectives from nouns
- ▶ describe my feelings
- ▶ express agreement/disagreement
- ▶ talk about general truths
- ▶ write an account of an event

Rhyming Corner

Read the rhyme and circle the correct words. Then listen and check your answers. 

Get creative!

Get creative! Use that art box (1) who / which you bought
Remember the things from art class Mr Miles taught
Go outside and paint whatever you can see
And maybe your (2) work / type of art will end up in a gallery!

Get creative! Have you (3) mentioned / considered writing a book?
Get down to your local library and have a look
Think about the characters and an interesting (4) story / plot
Buy some notebooks, you're going to need a lot!

Get creative! Buy a camera and take some (5) photographs / images
Go to the zoo and take pictures of zebras and giraffes
Choose your best ones and (6) enter / print a photo competition
Then, maybe one day you will have your own (7) headline / exhibition!

A. Look at the pictures. What do you think calligraphy is?
Listen, read and check your answers.



Calligraphy

Calligraphy is the art of writing and it has a long history. The word calligraphy means 'beautiful writing'. Calligraphy is found in many different cultures using many different kinds of letters. Calligraphers usually work on different kinds of paper with a pen or brush and ink. It is a craft that needs a lot of skill and experience.



Islamic calligraphy is well-known for its design and beauty. Islamic calligraphy is found in ancient books, but also on the ceilings and walls of mosques. It is also common to find Islamic calligraphy cut into stone. Even today, modern artists in the Islamic world use the rich history of calligraphy to create impressive designs.

The calligraphy of east Asia is very well-known and people from many countries like China and Japan practise it. East Asian calligraphers use large brushes to create letters. It may look quite simple, but it is actually very difficult because there are many rules that calligraphers have to follow.

Today, you can still see excellent calligraphy especially on invitations to important events. It's true that with modern computer programs it is possible to create beautiful writing quickly and easily. But many people believe that it isn't the same as traditional hand-made calligraphy.



1. It means 'beautiful writing'.
2. A lot of skill and experience.
3. In ancient books but also on the ceilings and walls of mosques. It is also common to find Islamic calligraphy cut into stone.
4. They use the rich history of calligraphy to create impressive designs.
5. Because there are many rules that calligraphers have to follow.
6. On invitations to important events.
7. You can create beautiful writing quickly and easily.

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What does the word calligraphy mean?
2. What do you need to become a calligrapher?
3. Where can you find Islamic calligraphy?
4. What do modern artists in the Islamic world do?
5. Why is east Asian calligraphy difficult?
6. Where can you see calligraphy nowadays?
7. What can you do with modern computer programs?

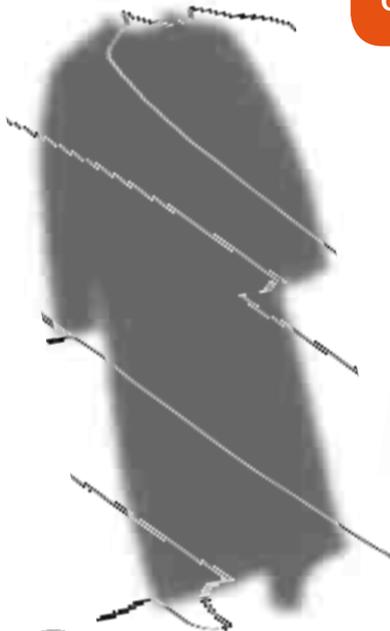
Pair work activities

3c Student A

Imagine that you are a customer in a clothes shop and you want to buy some clothes. Decide which items you want and in what colour. Student B is the shop assistant. Talk to him/her using some of the phrases in the box.



Do you have any...?
 I'd like...
 I'm looking for...
 Can I try it/them on?
 Do you have it/them in red/blue, etc.?
 It's/They're too...
 It isn't/They aren't ... enough.
 I wear a size...
 I think it/they fits/fit me very well.
 I prefer the...
 I'll take it/them.
 How much is/are...?
 How much does it / do they cost?
 Can I pay in cash / by credit card?



3b

CHATSPEAK AND SMILEY DICTIONARY

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------|------|-----------|------|-------------|-----|-------------------|
| @ | = at | BCOZ | = because | M8 | = mate | :~) | = happy |
| 2DAY | = today | CING | = seeing | PLS | = please | :-(| = sad |
| 2MORO | = tomorrow | CU | = see you | R | = are | :~O | = shocked |
| 2NITE | = tonight | FRND | = friend | THX | = thanks | :~D | = laughing |
| 4EVER | = forever | GR8 | = great | U | = you | :~(| = crying |
| 4 | = for | H8 | = hate | W8 | = wait | >~[| = angry |
| B | = be | L8 | = late | XLNT | = excellent | :~) | = winking |
| B4 | = before | L8R | = later | Y | = why | B~) | = wearing glasses |

Pair work activities

3c Student B

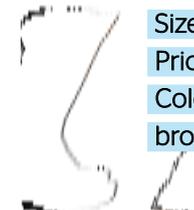
Imagine that you are a shop assistant in a clothes shop and that you sell the items shown in the pictures. Student A is a customer. Talk to him/her using some of the phrases in the box.

Can/May I help you?
 What size are you?
 We have it/them only in...
 I'm afraid we...
 Would you like to try it/them on?
 Does it / Do they fit you?
 What do you think of...?
 How about this/these...?
 Here you are.
 We have a ...% discount.
 Would you like to pay in cash or
 by credit card?
 It/They cost...
 Here's your change and receipt.



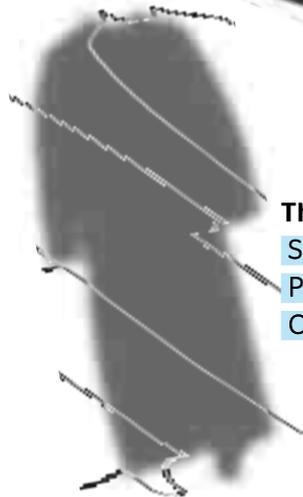
Jeans

Sizes: M, L
 Price: €30.50
 Colours: blue, green



Boots

Sizes: 6, 7, 8
 Price: €79.99
 Colours: black,
 brown, white



Thobe

Sizes: S, M, L, XL
 Price: SAR80
 Colour: white



Jumper

Sizes: XS, S
 Price: €55
 Colours: grey, yellow, brown



T-shirt

Sizes: M, L, XL
 Price: €10
 Colour: dark blue



Sandals

Sizes: 7, 8, 9, 10
 Price: SAR70
 Colours: brown, black

3e Problem solving

STUDENT A

Choose one of the situations below. Describe your problem to Student B, say how you feel and ask him/her for advice. Use some of the expressions given. Then swap roles.

The problem is that...
I've got a problem with...
I feel...
Can you please help me?
What should I do?

Your brother/sister always borrows money but he/she never gives it back.

Your best friend has found a new group of friends and doesn't talk to you any more.

You're tired all the time and you can't get up in the morning.

STUDENT B

Listen to Student A's problem and give him/her advice. Use some of the expressions given. Then swap roles.

I think you should...
Perhaps you should...
Don't worry.
Everything will be fine.