

QUICK REVIEW ●●●

Work in pairs. Make a list of adjectives to describe feelings: *excited, stressed*, etc. Choose four of your adjectives. Take turns to tell your partner about the last time you felt like this.

Vocabulary Phrasal verbs

1 Work in groups. Tell the other students about your neighbours. Who are they? What are they like? Do you have any problems with them?

2 a) Read this letter and answer these questions.

- 1 What problem does Yvonne have?
- 2 How has she tried to solve the problem?
- 3 How has this problem changed her day-to-day life?
- 4 How does she feel now?

b) Work in pairs. What advice can you give Yvonne?

NIGHTMARE NEIGHBOURS

I've lived in a rented flat for the last six months and until recently life has been very quiet and peaceful. But now a new couple have **moved in** next door and they are making my life impossible. The main problem is that they have parties during the week that **go on** all night. Sometimes their friends **turn up** at their flat at two or three in the morning and when I complain they just tell me to **go away**. My two children can't sleep because of the noise, so I don't get enough sleep either. I was doing evening classes twice a week, but I've had to **give** them **up** because I'm too tired to go. Now when I get home I just **take off** my coat, **sit down** in front of the TV and fall asleep – until the party starts next door, of course.

All this is making me very depressed and fed up and I just can't **put up with** the noise any longer. I like living here and I **get on well with** all my other neighbours, but these people are a nightmare. I don't want to **go back** to my parents' house where we were living before, but I don't know what else to do. Do your readers have any advice for me?

Mrs Yvonne Chapman,
Catford

Vocabulary phrasal verbs

Skills Reading: a letter to a newspaper; Listening: a news report

Help with Listening fillers

Review *too, too much, too many, (not) enough*; adjectives to describe feelings

3 Read the letter again. Match the phrasal verbs in **bold** to their meanings a)–j).

- a) start living in a new home *move in*
- b) like someone and be friendly to him/her *get on with*
- c) be standing and then sit in a chair
- d) tolerate
- e) stop doing
- f) leave a place
- g) continue
- h) arrive at a place
- i) return
- j) remove

Help with Vocabulary Phrasal verbs

4 a) Phrasal verbs have two or three parts: a verb and one or two particles. Look at the table. Then write phrasal verbs c) and d) in 3 in the table.

verb	particle(s)
move	in
get	on with

b) Read about phrasal verbs.

- Some phrasal verbs are **literal**. We can understand the meaning from the verb and the particle(s):

*A new couple have **moved in** next door.*

- Some phrasal verbs are **non-literal**. We can't always understand the meaning from the verb and the particle(s):

*I **get on well with** all my other neighbours.* (= like and be friendly)

c) Look at phrasal verbs c)–j) in 3. Which are: literal (L)? non-literal (NL)?

d) Check in **V9.3** p137.

5 **R9.6** **P** Listen and practise. Copy the linking.

*A new couple have **moved in** next door.*

6 Work in groups. Group A → p109. Group B → p117. Follow the instructions.



9 a) Think about the problems in your neighbourhood. Make eight sentences with *too much*, *too many*, (*not*) *enough*. Use the words/phrases in the box or your own ideas.

- traffic cinemas
- places for children to play
- places to park noise at night
- trains buses pollution
- rubbish dogs late-night bars
- good schools parks
- sports centres police

There's too much traffic.
There aren't enough cinemas.

b) Work in groups. Compare your ideas. How many are the same? What are the three biggest problems?

Listening

7 a) R9.7 Listen to five people talking about their neighbours. Put pictures A–E in order.

b) Listen again. Answer these questions.

- 1 What do the first person's neighbours do when she goes away?
- 2 What is the second person thinking of doing?
- 3 How far away is the third person's nearest neighbour?
- 4 Why does the fourth person think the children get into trouble?
- 5 Why is it important for the fifth person to park near her house?

c) Work in pairs. Who do you think has the biggest problem with their neighbours?

10 a) Make a list of five things you would like to do to improve your town/city (or the town/city you're studying in).

improve public transport
build a new cinema

b) Work in pairs. Explain why you have chosen the things on your list. Then choose the five best things from both lists.

I'd like to improve public transport because there are too many cars.

Yes, that's a good idea. I've got that on my list too.

c) Work in large groups or with the whole class. Agree on a final list of five things. Which is the most important, do you think?

Help with Listening Fillers

- In spoken English we often use words/phrases to give us time to think (*well*, etc.). These fillers don't have any meaning.

8 a) Underline the fillers in these sentences.

- 1 Well, I kind of get on well with all my neighbours er except one.
- 2 They've er got a teenage son, you see, and he's, like, learning to play the drums.
- 3 And, you know, that's um just the way I want it.

b) R9.7 Look at R9.7, p154. Listen again and underline all the fillers.