

Module 6

The way we live

In Module 6 Steps 1 and 2 you study



Grammar

- Reported speech
- *say* and *tell*
- Question tags
- *used to*
- Second conditional

Vocabulary

- Relationships
- Words from American English

Expressions

- Asking for clarification
- Saying goodbye

so that you can

- Talk about relationships
- Report what other people say
- Ask if something is true or not, or ask for agreement
- Ask for clarification
- Talk about differences between life in Britain and the USA
- Describe things that happened in the past but that don't happen now
- Say goodbye
- Talk about imaginary situations

Life and culture

Central Park
Living in the past

Coursework 6

Part 6 Entertainment

You write about entertainment in your country.

The most popular TV programmes are quiz programmes and soap operas. *EastEnders* and *Coronation Street*. Some of them have been on TV for a long time. Tim and Perry Grant used to watch *Coronation Street* when they were teenagers.



If you came to the UK for several months, you would be able to join a gym or a club or go to an evening class. There is always a big choice from kendo to cooking, first aid to photography, Italian to ecology.



The West End of London is famous for its theatres. Going to the theatre is a popular pastime here since that is Shakespeare. Shakespeare's plays are difficult to understand, even for English people, but I really like *As You Like It*.

In Step 3 you ...

read

- A story from the Internet about a telephone conversation
- Some extracts from an encyclopaedia

study

- Verbs that describe speaking
- Punctuation marks
- Synonyms
- Skimming
- Scanning

so that you can

- Write a conversation using the correct punctuation
- Write an essay about your country

What's it about?

What can you say about the pictures?

Now match the pictures with sentences 1–5.

- 1 He isn't in a very good mood, is he?
- 2 Mr Grant said Charlie never did anything to help.
- 3 I didn't use to drive to work.
- 4 Goodbye. Thanks for having me.
- 5 If you were a koala, you'd need 22 hours' sleep.





STEP 1

- In Step 1 you study
- vocabulary for relationships
 - reported speech
 - say and tell
- so that you can
- talk about relationships
 - report what other people say

1 Key vocabulary Relationships

a Match the sentences with the pictures. You've got two minutes!

- 1 My brother really **annoys** me.
- 2 I **get on well with** my parents.
- 3 Don't **argue!** Turn that music off now!
- 4 They're **having a row**.
- 5 Kelly is Tara's **closest friend**.
- 6 I love my dog and my dog loves me. We love **each other**.
- 7 I **spend a lot of time** with my friends.

Listen and check. Practise the sentences.

b **What about you?** Make at least one true sentence using the key vocabulary.

My brother and sister don't like each other!

2 Presentation

They said they weren't rebels

a Listen to three British teenagers and follow in your book. Are they like teenagers in your country?



Gemma

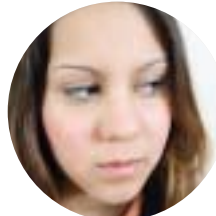
I don't think I'm a rebel. I don't often argue with my parents. In fact, my mum's my closest friend.



Dave

People think teenagers are lazy, but I'm not lazy. I work hard at school and I've got a weekend job too.

I can't talk to my parents about problems. They don't understand me. But it doesn't really worry me, because I don't spend much time at home.



Donna

b Listen and read the article about teenagers in Britain. Are you surprised by the results of Jane Barker's study?

Talking to today's teens

by Jane Barker



Are today's teenagers really lazy, rude and unhelpful? I talked to forty teenagers and their parents. I wanted to find out if they got on well.

Most of the teenagers said that they weren't rebels. For example, Gemma, aged 14, said that she didn't often argue with her parents. She said her mother was her closest friend.

Sixteen-year-old Dave told me that he certainly wasn't lazy. He said that he worked hard at school and he had a weekend job too.

Several teenagers told me they weren't happy at home, but they also said their families were important to them. Donna, aged 15, said that she couldn't talk to her parents about problems because they didn't understand her. But she said it didn't worry her because she didn't spend much time at home!

c Match 1–5 with a–e and make true sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 Dave said that | a Jane he wasn't lazy. |
| 2 Dave told | b that they weren't rebels. |
| 3 Gemma said she | c weren't happy at home. |
| 4 Several people told Jane they | d didn't often argue with her parents. |
| 5 Most of the teenagers said | e he worked hard at school. |

3 Key grammar *Reported speech*

Complete the examples and read the explanation.

Direct speech

Present simple →

'I work hard.'

'We don't argue.'

am/is/are →

'I'm not lazy.'

'They're important.'

has/have got →

'I've got a job.'

can →

'I can't talk to them.'

Reported speech

Past simple

He said (that) he worked hard.

She said (that) they argue.

was/were

He said (that) he wasn't lazy.

She said (that) they important.

had

He said (that) he a job.

could

She said (that) she talk to them.

When we report what someone said, we often change the present tense to the past tense.

We sometimes use that in reported speech, but we often omit it.

He said that he worked hard. or He said he worked hard.



4 Practice

Write sentences with *He/She/They said ...*

1 *She said she was fed up.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 'I'm fed up,' she said. | 5 'I can speak Chinese,' he said. |
| 2 'We're going away,' they said. | 6 'I look like my sister,' she said. |
| 3 'I don't know,' he said. | 7 'I don't often go out,' he said. |
| 4 'I've got a new car,' she said. | 8 'We love each other,' they said. |

5 Key grammar *say and tell*

Complete the explanation with *say* and *tell*.

She **said** (that) it didn't worry her.

Gemma **told** Jane (that) she liked her mum.

Donna **told** her (that) she wasn't worried.

We use the verbs and to introduce reported speech.

We use when we say who we are talking to.



6 Practice

Complete the sentences. Use the right form of *say* or *tell*.

- 1 What did Gemma *...tell...* you? Did she anything about the weekend?
- 2 She me that there was a party on Saturday.
- 3 Did she you where it was?
- 4 She she thought it was at Pete's.
- 5 But Pete me he wasn't having a party.

7 Listening *Don't be so rude!*



a Listen to the conversation. Why is Charlie's dad angry?

b Listen again, then say what happened.

Charlie said he always ...

Charlie offered to ...

8 Writing and speaking

What did they say?

Use what you know

Think of at least one question about teenage life in your country. Work in a group and ask everyone your question.

Do you like school?

Yes, I love it!

No, I don't.

Note the answers, then report your findings to the class.

In Step 2 you study


- question tags
 - *Pardon? Could you say that again? What does ... mean?*
- so that you can
- ask if something is true or not, or ask for agreement
 - ask for clarification when you don't understand

1 Share your ideas

What can you say about the photo? Does Charlie look happy? Do you remember what happened in Step 1?

Charlie's in a bad mood.


2 Presentation *He isn't in a good mood, is he?*

- a**  Close your book and listen to the conversation. What's the matter with Charlie?

It's Tuesday evening. Ana's talking to Charlie and Penny Grant. They've just finished their dinner.

- ANA: You're going out this evening, aren't you?
- CHARLIE: No, I'm not.
- ANA: But you usually go to karate on Tuesday, don't you?
- CHARLIE: Yes, I do, but I'm grounded.
- ANA: Pardon? Could you say that again?
- CHARLIE: I'm grounded. It means I have to stay at home. Dad said I couldn't go out this week.
- ANA: Oh, I see.
- MRS GRANT: It's your fault, Charlie. You didn't clean the car, did you? And you weren't very polite, were you?
- CHARLIE: I know! Don't worry. I'll hang out with the cat. I'll have a great time, won't I?
- MRS GRANT: Oh dear. He isn't in a very good mood, is he?
- ANA: No, he isn't. Penny, what does 'hang out' mean?
- MRS GRANT: It means 'spend time with someone'. Anyway, why don't we see what's on TV?
- ANA: OK. We can hang out together, can't we?



- b**  Listen again and follow in your book. Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Charlie's going out this evening.
- 2 He's going to karate.
- 3 He can't go out at all this week.
- 4 It isn't Charlie's fault. He wasn't rude.
- 5 Charlie doesn't really think he'll have a great evening.
- 6 Charlie wants to stay at home.
- 7 Everyone's in a bad mood.
- 8 At first, Ana doesn't understand the expression 'hang out'.
- 9 Ana and Mrs Grant are going to spend the evening together.

3 Key grammar *Question tags*

- a** Read the explanation and complete the examples with the right 'tag'.

*We use a negative 'tag' after an affirmative sentence.
We use an affirmative 'tag' after a negative sentence.*

You're going out, **aren't** you?
He **isn't** in a very good mood, **is** he?
You **weren't** very polite, you?
I'll have a great time, I?
We **can** hang out together, we?

In sentences in the present simple and past simple, we use do/don't, does/doesn't, did/didn't in the 'tag':

You **go** to karate on Tuesday, **don't** you?
You **didn't clean** the car, you?

We usually use short answers after sentences with question tags:

You're going out, aren't you?
Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

- b** How do you say these 'tags' in your language?



4 Practice

- a** Match sentences 1–9 with question tags a–i.
- 1 Charlie's had a row with his dad,
 - 2 His dad was very angry,
 - 3 Charlie can't go to karate,
 - 4 He's fed up,
 - 5 He went to karate last Tuesday,
 - 6 He doesn't want to stay at home,
 - 7 Ana likes learning new words,
 - 8 She didn't understand 'hang out',
 - 9 Ana and Penny are going to watch TV,
- a can he?
 - b didn't he?
 - c hasn't he?
 - d wasn't he?
 - e aren't they?
 - f did she?
 - g isn't he?
 - h doesn't she?
 - i does he?

- b** Now work with a friend and choose at least three sentences from 4a. Make dialogues like this.

Charlie's had a row with his dad, hasn't he?

Yes, he has.

- c Test a friend** Write a sentence with a question tag, then write it again but leave a blank. Can your friend say the complete sentence?

It's Wednesday today,

It's Wednesday today, isn't it?

Try this!

Write the sentences.

AN A'SI NTHEK ITCH ENIS N'TS HE?
THE YWAN TTOW ATCHT VDO N'TT HEY?

5 Key expressions *Asking for clarification*

- a** How do you say these sentences in your language?
- Pardon? Could you say that again? What does it mean?
- b** Put the sentences in the right order, then practise the conversation.
- It's difficult to explain. Have you got a dictionary?
 - I said I was feeling a bit stressed out.
 - Pardon?
 - What does 'stressed out' mean?
 - I'm feeling a bit stressed out today.

6 Key pronunciation *Intonation in question tags*

- a** Listen and repeat the sentences.
- 1 *You're going out this evening, aren't you?* ↗
Here, Ana isn't sure. She's asking a question, so her voice goes up.
 - 2 *He isn't in a very good mood, is he?* ↘
Here, Mrs Grant isn't really asking a question. She's sure, so her voice goes down.
- b** You're going to hear five dialogues. Listen and then repeat the question. Does your voice go up (↑) or down (↓)?

7 Speaking *Finding out about a friend*

Use what you know

Work in pairs. Make a conversation about your partner using question tags. If you're sure, your voice goes down at the end. If you don't know the answer, your voice goes up.

A: Your name's Celine, isn't it? ↘

B: Yes, it is.

A: You live in ... , don't you? ↘

B: Yes, I do.

A: You've got two brothers, haven't you? ↘

B: No, I haven't.

Take it in turns to ask and answer. If you didn't hear clearly, or you didn't understand, use expressions from 5a.

In Step 3 you

- read a story from the Internet about a telephone conversation
 - study verbs that describe speaking
 - revise the names of punctuation marks
- so that you can
- write a conversation using the correct punctuation

1 Share your ideas *Telephone talk*

How often do you use the phone? Who do you usually ring? What do you talk about?

I use the phone nearly every day.

2 Reading

a Reading skills *Skimming*

🕒 Read the text quickly. You've got one minute!

Now answer these questions. Don't look at the text.

- 1 This is a conversation ...
a on television. b on the phone.
- 2 The boy and girl in the conversation ...
a know each other. b don't know each other.
- 3 Who makes the phone call?
a The girl. b The boy.
- 4 The boy ...
a tells the truth. b doesn't tell the truth.
- 5 Choose two adjectives to describe how the girl feels at the end of the conversation.
happy upset nervous angry tired

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Wrong Number

Last Wednesday night I was watching television when the phone rang.

'Hello?' I said. It was a girl's voice at the other end.

'Can I speak to Ben, please?'

There's no one called Ben in our house. It was probably a wrong number but I was bored. I replied, 'I'm sorry, he isn't in.'

'Do you know what time he'll be back?' she asked.

'I think he'll be home about ten.'

There was a long silence. 'Is that Steve?'

My name isn't Steve either. This was definitely a wrong number. So I replied, 'Yes, it is. Can I take a message for Ben?'

'Well, he said he was staying at home tonight and he asked me to call him,' she said in an irritated voice.

I replied, 'Well, he went out with Karen about an hour ago. He said he was coming back at ten.'

A shocked voice said, 'Who's Karen?!'

'The girl he went out with.'

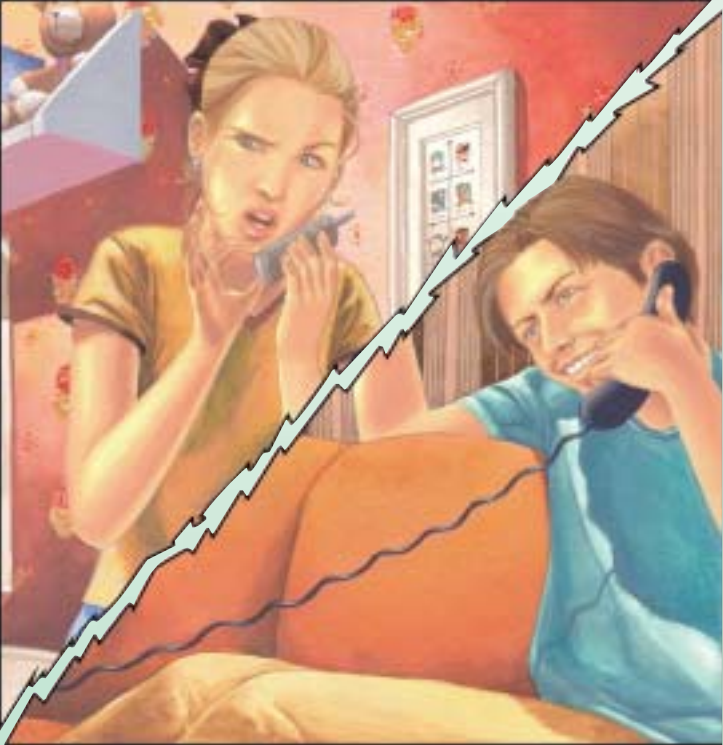
'I know that! I mean, who is she?'

'I don't know her last name. Look, do you want to leave a message for Ben?'

'Yes. Tell him to call me when he gets home.' She was really angry now.

'Sure. Is that Jennifer?'

She exploded. 'Who's Jennifer?'




'Well, he's going out with Jennifer at ten. I thought you were Jennifer. Sorry. It was a mistake.'

'I think Ben has made the mistake! Tell him that Alice called and I'm very upset and ask him to call me.'

I smiled and said, 'OK, but Becky won't like this ...'

b Comprehension check

 Listen, and read the text again. For each sentence write T (true), F (false) or ? (the text doesn't say).

- 1 The girl on the phone is called Alice.
- 2 A boy answers the phone. His name is Ben.
- 3 Alice wants to speak to a boy called Steve.
- 4 Alice has got the wrong number.
- 5 The boy pretends his name is Steve.
- 6 Alice says that Karen is her friend.
- 7 Jennifer and Karen are sisters.
- 8 The boy is serious, but the girl is joking.

c Now answer these questions.

- 1 When did the conversation take place?
- 2 Why didn't the boy tell the truth?
- 3 What do you think is the relationship between Ben and Alice?
- 4 How many different girls did the boy mention?
- 5 Why was Alice upset?
- 6 At the end of the conversation, how did the boy feel?

3 Word work *Verbs for 'speaking'*

a Choose one of the verbs from the box to complete these sentences. Use the right form of the verb each time.

ask shout reply tell say speak talk

- 1 How many different languages can he *speak* ?
- 2 Dave her if she could telephone him.
- 3 Donna me she was very worried.
- 4 I asked Charlie why, but there was silence. He didn't
- 5 My sister was very angry. She 'I hate you!' and ran out of the room.
- 6 Sorry, could you that again?
- 7 Ana and her mother get on really well. They always about problems together.

b Test a friend Write another sentence for 3a. Can your friend say the complete sentence?

Can you me the time, please?

Can you tell me the time, please?

Writing guide

Punctuating a conversation

- Note the way we punctuate conversations:

'Is your name Ben?' I asked.
'No,' he answered. 'It's Steve.'
'That's strange,' I said. 'I thought it was Ben.'

- We usually start a new line when a different person is speaking.

- The main punctuation marks are:

• full stop	, comma
? question mark	! exclamation mark
' apostrophe	' ' inverted commas

D capital letter	d small letter
capital 'd'	small 'd'

4 Writing and speaking

A conversation

Use what you know

Write this conversation using the right capital letters and punctuation.

thephonerangandmariaansweredithelloshesai
dhelloisthathannahaboyaskednoit isntmariare
pliedithinkyouvegotthewrongnumberohsorryt
hevoiceattheotherendsaidthatsoknoproblem
mariatoldhimgoodbye

How many capital letters, full stops, commas, question marks and inverted commas are there in your conversation? Work with a friend and compare your results.

Extra exercises

1 Choose the right tags.

- Jodie's bought a guitar,
 - isn't she?
 - didn't she?
 - hasn't she?
- You're stressed out,
 - don't you?
 - aren't you?
 - haven't you?
- They don't want to come to the party,
 - don't they?
 - do they?
 - doesn't it?
- Tony wasn't angry when you rang,
 - wasn't he?
 - was he?
 - is he?
- We'll be able to have a holiday this year,
 - won't we?
 - can't we?
 - will we?

2 Complete the conversation with the correct form of *say* or *tell*.

- A: So, what did you ¹..... John when you saw him?
B: I ²..... him I didn't want to see him again.
A: Really! What did he ³.....? Was he very upset?
B: He ⁴..... me he was sorry. He ⁵..... that it wasn't his fault.
A: Oh, he always ⁶..... that! Did you have a big row?
B: No, but I won't go out with him again. Don't ⁷..... anyone at school.
A: OK. I won't ⁸..... a word.

3 Read the text and choose the right word for each space.

Simon is one of my ¹..... friends. I get on ²..... with him and we ³..... a lot of time together, but sometimes he ⁴..... me, especially when he doesn't listen to me. We never ⁵..... for long – we're soon good friends again. In fact, we help ⁶..... a lot. I hope we'll always be friends.

- nearest
 - closest
 - worst
- good
 - nice
 - well
- take
 - use
 - spend
- annoys
 - explains
 - admires
- argue
 - rebel
 - explode
- each time
 - each one
 - each other

4 Rewrite these sentences. Use *tell* and indirect speech.

- 1 *Nigel told Jason that he was very lucky.*
1 Nigel / Jason: 'You're very lucky.'
2 Veronica / Gary: 'I work as a waitress three days a week.'
3 Mum / my brother and me: 'You can't watch TV tonight.'
4 Charles / his wife: 'There's nothing to eat in the fridge.'
5 Mark / Jane: 'I'm not playing tennis tonight.'
6 They / their teacher: 'We aren't confident about the exam.'

5 Rewrite these sentences. Use direct speech.

- 1 *'I'm very tired,' Tom said.*
1 Tom said he was very tired.
2 Tina said she was having a party on Saturday night.
3 I said I didn't feel very well.
4 They said they got on well with each other.
5 Brian said he loved adventure films.
6 Helen told Frank she couldn't go out with him.

6 Complete the conversation. Choose from a–h.

- A: Could you turn the computer off? That game is very loud.
B: ¹.....
A: I said, 'Could you turn the computer off?'
B: ².....
A: No, you're not! You're reading.
B: ³.....
A: Thanks. Oh, look, you've got an error message.
B: ⁴.....
A: It means there's a problem. Click on *open* and I'll have a look.
B: ⁵.....
A: Click on *open*. OK, let's have a look.
a I'm reading the instructions. I'll turn the sound off.
b Pardon? What did you say?
c It isn't my fault!
d Could you say that again? Click on ...
e No, I can't turn it off. I'm using it.
f I don't read!
g Oh, what does it mean?
h Thanks for helping me.

7 How do you say these sentences in your language?

- I'm really fed up – I'm grounded.
- Why is Peter in a bad mood?
- Tammy and Karin hang out together a lot.
- I'm really stressed out today!
- Don't get angry. I said I was joking.
- We'll have a great time, won't we?

Extra reading

Life and culture

Central Park

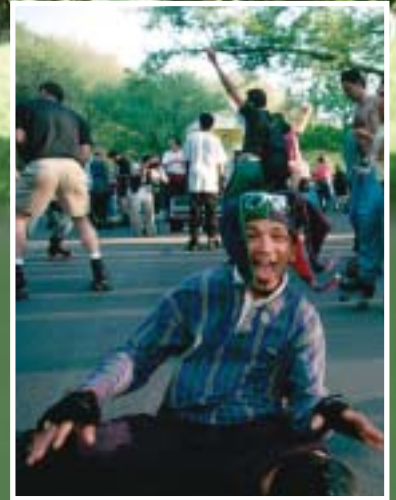
Think of a big park that you know. What can you do there?

Central Park, in Manhattan, is a popular place for people in New York to meet, 'hang out' and have fun. New Yorkers say that the 843-acre park is their own 'front garden', where they can relax and escape from the noise of one of the busiest cities in the world. There are lots of things to do in the park. You can play games, go jogging, cycling, horse-riding, or rollerblading, or simply sunbathe on the grass. You can visit the Metropolitan Museum, and there's even a zoo! There are 58 miles of paths to explore, but don't worry if you get tired; you can have a rest on one of the 9,000 benches. There are outdoor concerts and plays and, if you want something to eat, there are some great restaurants, like *The Tavern on the Green*. Central Park is famous all over the world and around 25 million people visit it each year.

However, the park hasn't always been so popular. When it opened, in 1858, only rich people used it. Poor people said it was

too expensive to get there. When transport became cheaper, the park became more popular and, in 1926, the first playground was built. But in the 1960s and 1970s the park became dirty and dangerous, so people didn't want to go there. Then, in 1980, an organisation called The Central Park Conservancy took control and everything changed.

They spent millions of dollars on the park. They planted trees and added a lot of new attractions. Now there are 21 playgrounds and there's even a skating rink. It costs \$20 million a year to look after Central Park, but most people agree that it's worth it.



ABOUT NEW YORK

New York was originally called New Amsterdam. When the British took the city from the Dutch in 1664, they renamed it after the Duke of York.

Task

Read the text and these sentences. For each sentence, write T (true), F (false) or ? (the text doesn't say). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 There aren't many gardens in New York.
- 2 You can't take bicycles into the park.
- 3 Central Park is a good place for families to visit.
- 4 There are animals in the park.
- 5 More tourists than New Yorkers use the park.
- 6 It's nearly sixty miles from one end of the park to the other.
- 7 You have to be rich to go to Central Park.
- 8 The park was more popular in the past than it is today.
- 9 In the 1970s people were afraid of going into the park.
- 10 The Central Park Conservancy spend a lot of money on the park.