

เอกสารประกอบการสอน

ENL1003

ภาษาอังกฤษเพื่อทักษะการศึกษา
และการสืบค้นสารสนเทศ

**Faculty of Liberal Arts
Business English Department
Course Syllabus
ENL1003**

- 1. Program of Study:** Bachelor of Arts Program in Business English
2. Course Code: ENL1003
3. Course Title English for Study Skills & Information
4. Prerequisite:
5. Academic Year:
6. Faculty/Department: Department of Business English, Faculty of Liberal Arts
7. Course Status: Foundation Course
8. Credits: 3(3-0-6)
9. Course Description:

English reading skills development; reading for main ideas and details; vocabulary development; note-taking of written texts or audio script; English speaking and writing to present information; information retrieval; being concentrated on interesting topics in academic or professional contexts selected from printed or electronic media.

10. Course Objectives:

- To improve and practice Ss reading skills: scanning & skimming techniques, context clues, identifying topic words, reading for main idea, using referents, reading for general understanding.
- To introduced Ss to new vocabulary; Internet vocabulary, the meaning of common prefixes and suffixes, making word groups.
- To practice writing skills: writing a paragraph, identifying parts of speech, note-taking of written texts and audio script.
- To retrieve information from a web site.
- To practice interpretative reading skills: inferring word meanings

11. Course Outlines:

Week	Topics	Periods	Teaching Activities	Teaching Media
1.1	Basic skills 1 (Topics, writing sentences)	3	- Introduce and explain 'topics' to Ss. - Teacher (T) to provide answers to pictures. And let's Ss to practice about topic all 4 exercises, for example;	- EN103 English for Study Skills & Information Retrieval - PowerPoint
1.2	Basic skills 2 (Scanning, using web search engines)	3	- Teacher introduces and explains 'Scanning Reading' to Ss.	- EN103 English for Study Skills & Information Retrieval - PowerPoint - Websites
2.1	Basic skills 3 (Context, guessing word meaning, inference)	3	-T introduces and explains 'context' to Ss. - T introduces Ss that how to guess word meanings. Then let's Ss practice about guessing word meaning by using exercise.	- EN103 English for Study Skills & Information Retrieval - PowerPoint
2.2	Food (Skimming, note taking, speaking)	3	- Introduce the subject of skimming. Have Ss look at the menu and check they understand the contents.	- EN103 English for Study Skills & Information Retrieval - PowerPoint
3.1	Shopping & clothes (Completing a table, note taking, web project 1)	3	- Introduce the subject by asking general questions about shopping and fashion	- EN103 English for Study Skills & Information Retrieval - PowerPoint - Websites
3.1	Thailand (Finding details, main idea, sentence writing)	3	- In pairs, have Ss match the pictures and the words. - Guide a general discussion about weddings in Thailand then have students read the text and answer the questions	- EN103 English for Study Skills & Information Retrieval - PowerPoint
4.1	Business 1 (Note-taking from phone calls, understanding adverts, referents)	3	- Focus on the four messages. Make Ss aware that they are for three people then get them to answer the question	- EN103 English for Study Skills & Information Retrieval - PowerPoint
4.2	Holidays (Making word groups, read & complete a table, listen & take notes, web project 2)	3	- Introduce the topic by asking Ss if they ever go anywhere for their holidays (not their hometown).	- EN103 English for Study Skills & Information Retrieval - PowerPoint - Websites
5.1	Computers (Reading for detail, cross-word puzzle, paragraph writing)	3	- Focus Ss attention on the four sentences at the top of the page and ask them to make true sentences about themselves by underlining the choices. Ask Ss to share their sentences with others in their immediate vicinity.	- EN103 English for Study Skills & Information Retrieval - PowerPoint - Websites
5.2	Business 2 (Scanning, reading for detail, matching words)	3	- In pairs, have Ss put the phrases with the appropriate question word. - Ss choose a company that they know or are interested in.	- EN103 English for Study Skills & Information Retrieval - PowerPoint
6.1	Classroom Presentation	3		
6.2	News (Word group, main idea, scanning, conducting a survey, web search)	3	- Introduce the topic by asking class questions about the News. <i>What subjects do you check?</i>	- EN103 English for Study Skills & Information Retrieval - PowerPoint - Websites

7.1	Health (Reading for general understanding, main idea)	3	- Ask Ss to read the medicine labels; look at the vocabulary definitions; then answer the questions.	- EN103 English for Study Skills & Information Retrieval - PowerPoint
7.2	Home (Looking at adverts, reading for detail, web project 3)	3	- Focus Ss attention on the pictures and the captions. -Ask them to choose which home they would like to live in, and write 1 by their first choice and 2 by their second choice.	- EN103 English for Study Skills & Information Retrieval - PowerPoint - Websites
8	Miscellaneous (Identify parts of speech, reading anecdotes)	3	- Tell Ss you are going to dictate 6 lines to them. - Ask Ss to compare their sentences and to peer check spelling. Explain that these are sentences taken out of a reading they are going to do.	- EN103 English for Study Skills & Information Retrieval - PowerPoint
Final Exam		3		

12. Teaching Methodology:

- Lecture and discussion on reading skills
- Self-study reading assignments and projects
- Presentation on projects
- Internet searches
- Activities

13. Teaching Materials:

- Whiteboard
- Course book (University Compiled)
- PowerPoint
- Internet

14. Evaluation:

Class Marks 50%

Attendance	10%
Willingness	10%
Homework	10%
Projects	10%
Comprehension	5%
Ability	5%

Final exam 50%

Total 100%

Note: If students don't attend their classes more than 80%, they won't be allowed to take the final examination.

15. Reference Books:

Anderson Nel J. **Active: skills for reading : book 1.** Australia: Thomson.

Anderson Nel J. **Active: skills for reading : book 4.** Australia: Thomson.

Bealty Ken. **Read and think 1: a reading strategies course.**

Bhikul Punyaratabandhu. **Reading in Mass Communication.** Media Literacy and culture Massey.

Blanchard Karen. **Ready To Read Now Skills-Based Reader.** New York: Pearson Education.

Blass Laurie. **Expanding Reading Skills Book I.** Boston: McGraw-Hill.

Blass Laurie. **Well Read 1 skill and strategies for reading.** Boston: McGraw-Hill.

Dobiecka Kate ,Wiedertholt Karen. **Well Read 2 skill and strategies for reading.**

Grunda Peter. **Newspapers.** 7th ed. Oxford University press.

Howard Lori.. **Read all about it Book1.**Hong Kong: Oxford University.

Roger Bruce. **World class reading 1 high beginning a reading skill text** . 2nd . New York. McGraw-Hill

Teeler, Dede. **How to use Internet in ELT**. 2nd ed. England. Longman

Yaowadee Praswetpakdi. **Reading skills**. 2nd . Bangkok: Dhuragitbundit University.

16. Recommended Websites:

<http://www.thetrainingstationinc.com/exercises.html>

<http://www.monash.edu.au/lls/llonline/writing/science/paragraphs/1.2.xml>

<http://www.better-english.com/exerciselist.html>

<http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/>

http://www.elearningplace.co.uk/9351/taster/tasterskimexercise.php?sess_key=

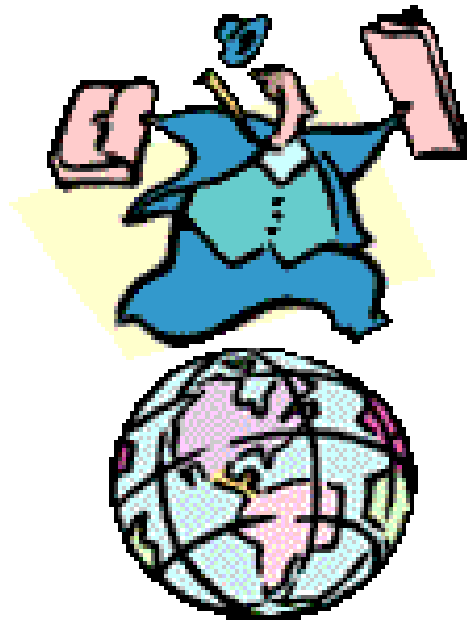
<http://www.eslflow.com/>

<http://www.linguarama.com/ps/192-1.htm>

<http://www.englishclub.com/business-english/index.htm>

17. Instructors:

College of International Business Rattana Bundit University



ENL1003 English for Study Skills and Information Retrieval

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Unit 1 Basic skills 1

You can only learn reading by reading!

Topics

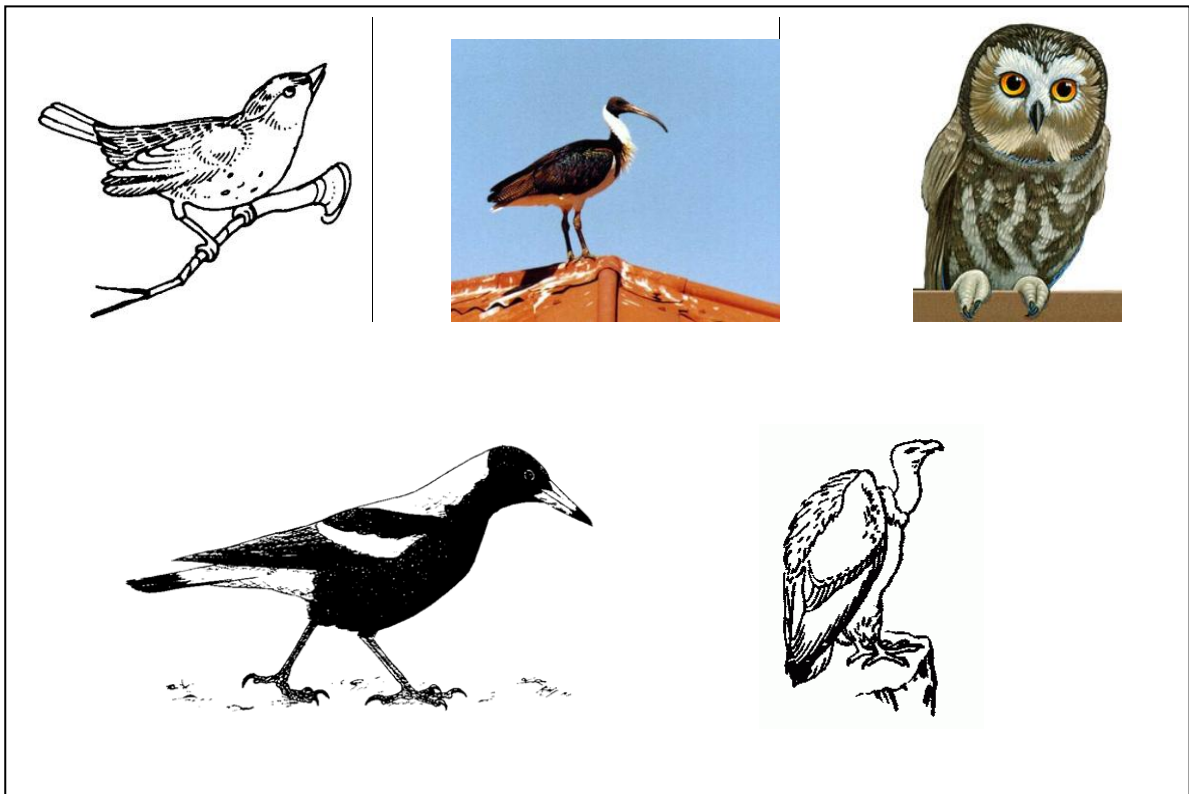
What is a 'topic'? A topic tells you what something is about.

Good readers always look for the topic when they read. Then they can understand and remember what they read.

There are two kinds of topics. One kind is the name of a group of things. Another kind of topic is the name of a thing with many parts.

Topics that are names of groups

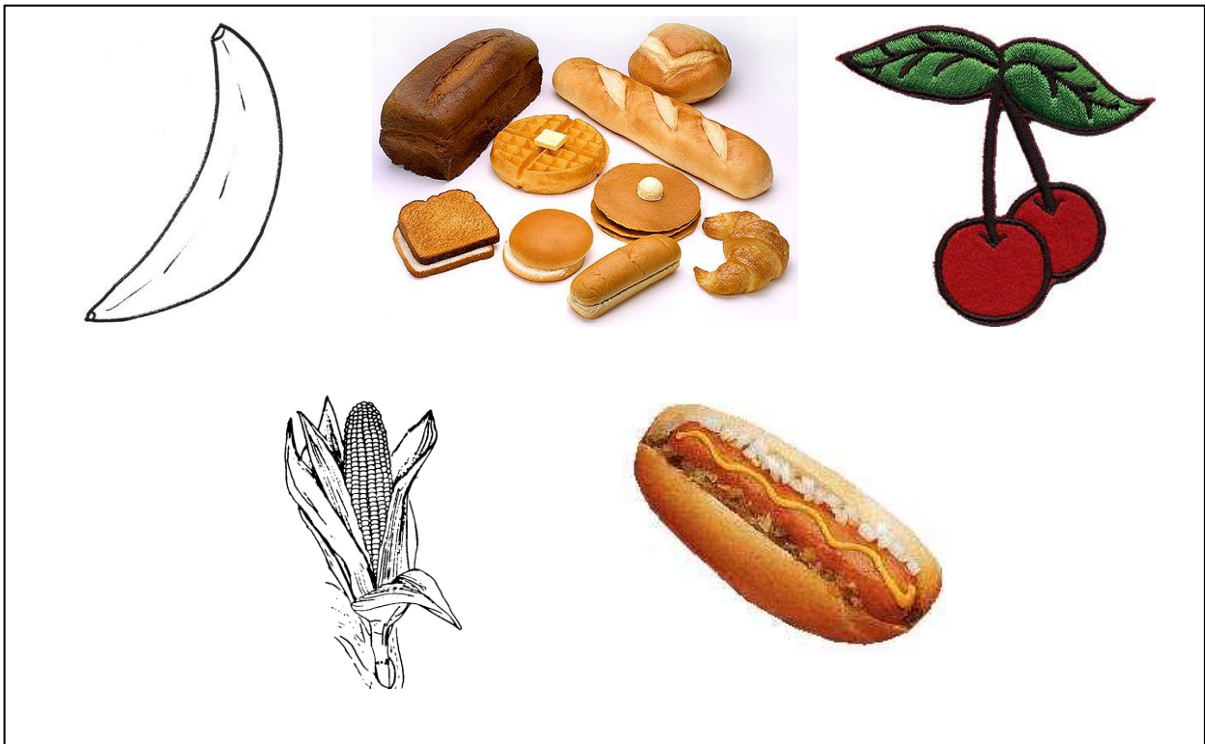
What is the topic of these pictures?



1 Topic: _____



2 Topic: _____



3. Topic: _____

Find the topic word in each group of words and circle it. Then write the topic on the line.

1 Topic: _____

red yellow blue orange brown colour

2 Topic: _____

pop music rock country classical jazz

3 Topic: _____

animals cats dogs horses pigs elephants

4 Topic: _____

brother son father men grandfather uncle

5 Topic: _____

apple banana orange fruit pear mango

6 Topic: _____

morning night times of day evening afternoon

7 Topic: _____

walks talks sleeps builds verbs begins

8 Topic: _____

shirts clothes dresses pants coats socks

9 Topic: _____

hotels hospitals banks schools buildings cinemas

10 Topic: _____

Japan Brazil China France Korea countries

Read about computers and the Internet. Ask questions: What is this paragraph about? What is the topic? Then circle the best topic for each paragraph.

1 Computers can do many things these days. First of all, they can add numbers fast and well. They can also print things fast and well. You can use them to send letters to people all over the world. You can find information for school or business. You can also shop for things on the computer, and you can watch a movie on the computer.

What is the best topic?

- a) Buying things on the computer
- b) Things you can do with a computer
- c) Computers

Choice a) 'buying things on the computer', is not a good topic. It tells about only part of the paragraph.

Choice b) 'things you can do with a computer', is a good topic.

Choice c) 'computers', is not a good topic. The paragraph does not tell us all about computers. It only tells about things you can do with computers. It does not tell, for example, about how to use computers.

2 Do you have an e-mail (electronic mail) address? Millions of people around the world have e-mail addresses. With e-mail, you can 'talk' with people all around the world. It does not cost very much, and it is fast. E-mail helps many people with their work. Other people use e-mail for fun. They talk with their family, or they 'meet' people with the same interests.

What is the best topic?

- a) Telephone communication
- b) How e-mail helps at work
- c) How people use e-mail

3 E-mail works in a very new way. You do not use the telephone, but you must have a telephone line. You write your letter on the computer. Then you tell the computer to send it to someone. Your computer sends it by telephone line to a big computer. That computer sends your letter to another big computer. That computer sends it to the small computer on the address. That is how people use e-mail to 'talk'.

What is the best topic?

- a) How e-mail works
- b) How the Internet talks to computers
- c) How a telephone line works

4 The Internet is not only e-mail. People use the Internet in other ways, too. You can use the Internet to find something in a library. The library can be in any country in the world. Your computer 'talks' to the computer at the library. Then you can ask to read books or newspapers at the library. You can also ask the library to send information. The information travels by the Internet to your computer. Then you can use it whenever you want.

What is the best topic?

- a) Using the Internet for e-mail
- b) Using the library for information
- c) Using the library on the Internet

5 Another way to use the Internet is through the World Wide Web (WWW). On the WWW, you can find 'sites'. Companies, universities, and cities make these sites so you can learn about them. There are pictures and a lot of information. You can use the WWW, for example, before you travel. You ask your computer to find the site of a city. Then you can get information about that city. Or you can ask for the site of a company. You can learn about that company before you do business with them.

What is the best topic?

- a) Getting information about a new city
- b) Many ways to use the Internet
- c) Using WWW on the Internet

Read the items and circle the best topic for each paragraph.

1 Swimming, bicycling and running are three very popular sports. Some people like to do all three sports in one race. They can do all three in a triathlon. *Triathlon* means 'three sports.' In a triathlon the people must first swim for a mile (1.6.km). Then they must ride a bicycle for about 10 miles (16 km). And then they must run for three miles (4.8 km). You must be a very strong person to win a triathlon!

- a) What people do in triathlon
- b) Popular sports
- c) Swimming in a triathlon

2 The men and women in triathlons are called triathletes. Triathletes must work hard all year to get ready. Every day, they run and swim and ride their bicycles. They must also do special exercises for the bodies. After many months of work, they are ready for a race. There are many races in many countries. One famous triathlon is the Ironman race in Hawaii. Another is the Noosa race in Australia. Triathletes come to these races from all over the world.

- a) The Ironman race
- b) Races in many countries
- c) Triathletes and triathlons

3 Karen Smyers and Mark Allen are two famous triathletes. Karen Smyers, 34 years old, is from the United States. She gets ready for triathlons all year, and she goes to many races. That is her job. The Nike company gives her money to live. Mark Allen also is a full-time triathlete. He is 37 years old, and he is from the United States. In 1995, Karen and Mark were the winners in triathlons in many different countries. They were also winners in the Ironman race in Hawaii.

- a) Triathletes from the United States
- b) The winners of the 1995 Ironman race
- c) The best triathletes of 1995

Here are two topics. A sentence for each topic is already there. Find the other sentences for each topic in the box on the next page. Write them on the lines after the first sentence. You can change the order later to make good paragraphs.

Topic 1: Drinks that are good for your health

Some kinds of drinks are very good for your health.

Topic 2: Drinks that are not good for your health

Some popular drinks are not good for your health.

- Milk is another healthy drink.
- Doctors say it is bad for your stomach and your head.
- Many people drink cola, but it is not good for you.
- It is very good for children and also for women.
- A little coffee is okay, but lots of coffee is bad.
- Orange juice is one of these healthy drinks.
- Some doctors think this is the way to a healthy life.
- It has lots of sugar, so it is bad for your teeth.
- So drink lots of orange juice and milk!
- Another drink that can be bad for you is coffee.
- It has lots of good things in it.
- It has other bad things in it, too.

Look at the sentences for each topic again. Rewrite the sentences in the right order. Make a good paragraph.

Paragraph 1:

Paragraph 2:

For more information on ‘Identifying the Topic’, look at Reading Skills 2 on page 110.

For more information on ‘Using a dictionary’ look at Vocabulary Skills 2 on page 117.

Unit 2 Basic skills 2

Look at the list. When you read these things in Thai, do you

- 1 read every word?
- 2 read quickly to find the information you need, then read a part in detail?

	1	2
A newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A telephone book	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A letter from a friend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A contract to rent an apartment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A computer manual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Reading in English is like reading in Thai. Sometimes it is necessary to read every word. But very often you can read quickly to find the information you need. Then you can read that part in detail.

Scanning for Key Words

What is scanning? It is a way to read very fast. You do not need to read all the words. You read only the words you are looking for.

In these exercises you learn to find words quickly. Then you can read quickly. Underline the key word **every time** you see it in the line.

Example:

Key words

1 **read** real read reel raid read

2 **three** tree there three these trees

Exercise 1

Underline the key word every time you see it in the line. Work quickly.

Key words

1	into	onto	unto	into	intro	into
2	been	been	bean	born	been	barn
3	back	black	bark	back	bank	book
4	must	much	must	mist	mush	muse
5	then	them	then	ten	than	then
6	way	way	why	wax	way	wry
7	out	our	cut	oust	own	out
8	all	ail	all	awl	owe	alm
9	with	witch	with	wish	will	wilt
10	over	ever	aver	over	our	over

Exercise 2

Underline the key word every time you see it in the line. Work quickly.

Key words

1	they	thy	they	then	them	they
2	what	what	when	white	what	whit
3	down	dawn	darn	done	dean	down
4	may	my	may	many	way	marry
5	time	twine	tine	turn	time	time
6	would	want	would	walked	should	world
7	you	you	yes	yon	you	yore
8	also	alas	alto	also	ails	also
9	much	must	mast	mush	much	munch
10	after	alter	alter	after	afar	otter

Exercise 3

Underline the key word every time you see it in the line. Work quickly.

Key words

1	before	baffle	belief	befriend	before	belfry
2	which	witch	which	winch	whisk	which
3	was	watt	war	was	wan	wan
4	are	art	arc	air	ago	are
5	were	were	wear	were	ware	wore
6	about	abound	abuse	about	abut	about
7	there	there	their	these	theme	three
8	new	now	net	non	new	not
9	our	out	our	own	our	oar
10	any	ant	nay	awry	and	any

Look at the classified ads that follow. These ads are not for stores or companies. People put classified ads in the newspaper. There are many things to buy and sell in these ads. Some ads are about something lost or found. Other ads tell about classes.

Scan the ads, quickly, and answer the questions.

- 1 How many bicycles are for sale? _____
- 2 What is the price of the 21" TV and VCR? _____
- 3 How many dogs were found? _____
- 4 Were any cats found? _____
- 5 Where was the camera lost? _____
- 6 What is the price of English lessons in your home? _____
- 7 What is the telephone number for Chinese lessons? _____
- 8 When does the new class for singing lessons begin? _____
- 9 How much is the reward for the lost keys? _____
- 10 Where was the piano made? _____

Los Angeles News

Classified Ads

For Sale	Lost and Found	Classes and Tutoring
Bed. \$150. Like new. 222-3222	Lost. Keys on ring. Near High St. \$25 reward. Call 321-1212.	Learn to sing. New class begins in June. Five stu- dents in a class. Ten weeks, \$75. Call today! 528-0800
Table and 4 chairs. Beautiful, old. \$700. 342-9982	Lost: Black and white cat. 2 years old. Near Green St. Please call 939-9310	Math lessons. Tutor can help you! \$15/hour. Call 566-7878
Bicycle. 1 year old. 21 speeds. \$75. 663-9280	Lost. Sunglasses in red case. Near School St. Reward. 773-7219	English lessons in your home. Very good teacher. \$20/hour. 793-7287
Bicycle. Men's. Good for hills. \$90. 641-2398	Found. Black and white cat. Green St at City Park. 794-4582	Learn to speak Chinese. Hong Kong teacher. \$25/hour. 356-4678
Piano. Made in Germany. Like new. \$3,000. 663-2929.	Found. Big black dog. Small ears. Short hair. Near Flower St. 393-1974	Piano lessons. Teacher from Russia. Call today. 894-0759
21" TV and VCR. 2 years old. Must sell now. \$350. 769-5055	Lost. Near University Rd. Camera in brown case. Need for my job. Reward. Please call 723-2901.	English classes for begin- ners. Six students in a class. 736-2984

Here is the table of contents of the book, *Making Business Decisions*. What can you learn about this book?

Scan the table of contents quickly, and answer the questions.

- 1 How many units are there? _____
- 2 Which units are about food companies? _____
- 3 Which unit is about the clothing business? _____
- 4 Which company makes ice cream? _____
- 5 On what page does the unit about supermarkets begin? _____
- 6 Which units have a writing exercise about 'business letters'? _____
- 7 Which units are about international business or trade? _____
- 8 Which unit is about new products? _____

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How to Use a Web Search Engine

A search engine helps you find documents on the World Wide Web. You tell the search engine what you are looking for by typing keywords in the search box.

To help the search engine find what you want, you need to be specific with the topic of your search. For example, if you want to buy a computer and you type *computer* as the keyword, you will get all websites that contain the word *computer*.

computer	SEARCH
----------	--------

Instead, if you type *computer buying guide* you will get better search results.

computer buying guide	SEARCH
-----------------------	--------

There are also special operators, or symbols, that you can use to expand or limit your search.

Look at the search operators, example keywords and explanation of the search results below.

Search Operators	Example Keywords	Search Results: Web Pages with ...
(space) -	Chihuahua -Mexico	... <i>Chihuahua</i> but not Mexico
“ ”	“slam dancing”	... the phrase <i>slam dancing</i>
title:	title:France	... <i>France</i> in the Web page titles
url:	url:Sony	... <i>Sony</i> in the Web page URLs

Choose the best keywords for each situation. Circle your choices below.

- You want to find out about wine, but *not* French wine.
 - “French Wine”
 - wine -French
 - title:wine
- You want to find Web pages containing the phrase *theme park*.
 - title:theme park
 - Theme Park
 - “theme park”
- You want to find Web pages containing the keyword *RBAC* in the title.
 - title:RBAC
 - RBAC
 - “RBAC”
- You want to find Web pages containing the keyword *goldstar* in the URL.
 - url:goldstar
 - GOLDSTAR
 - title:goldstar

Some other main ways to improve your searches are:

- Use the ‘-’ symbol when you want a search engine to find pages that have one search word on them, but you need the search engine to exclude other words commonly associated with that search word. For example:

superman -krypton

You are telling the search engines that you would like to find pages that only have the words ‘Superman’, but exclude the listings that include information about ‘Krypton’. This is a fast and easy way to eliminate extra information and narrow your search down; plus you can do a string of excluded words, like this: superman -krypton -‘lex luthor’.

- Now that you know how to eliminate search terms, here's how you can add them in, using the ‘+’ symbol. For example, if you have terms that must be returned in all your search results, you can place the plus symbol in front of the terms that you need included, such as:

football+nfl

This will give you information which will include the National Football League

- Using AND narrows a search by combining terms; it will retrieve documents that use both the search terms you specify, as in this example:

portland AND oregon

- Using OR broadens a search to include results that contain either of the words you type in. OR is a good tool to use when there are several common spellings or synonyms of a word, as in this example:

liberal OR democrat

- Using NOT will narrow a search by excluding certain search terms. NOT retrieves documents that contain one, but not the other, of the search terms you enter, as in this example:

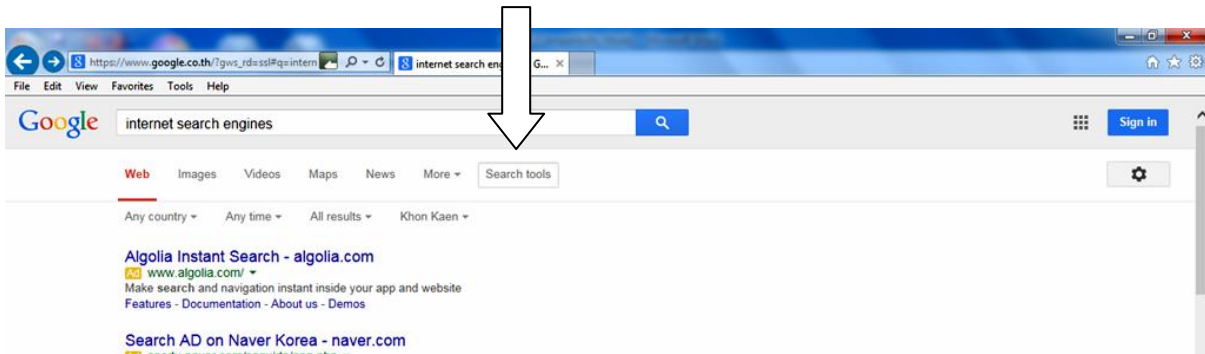
oregon NOT travel

There are two main search engines - Google and Yahoo. Google uses key word searching and Yahoo uses a directory. If you know what you want by subject, ie *Tata Young was born in*, use Yahoo!

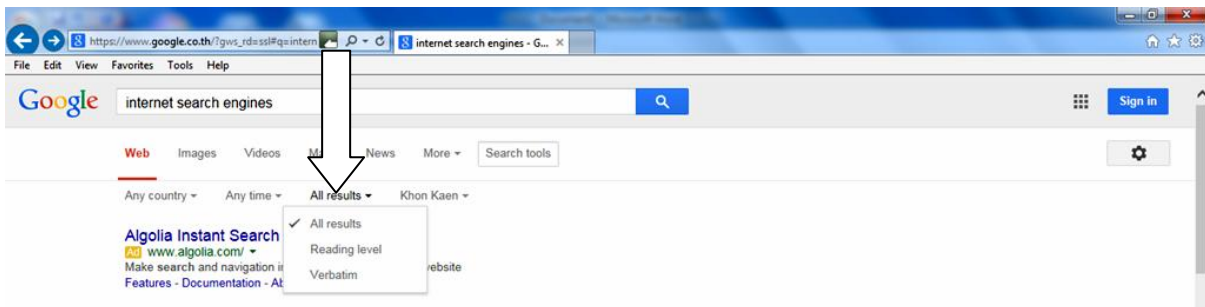
Search advice

- if you are searching in English, change search engine settings to English
- the more words in your search criteria, the smaller the number of results
- do not bother with capital letters, prepositions, articles or conjunctions
- if you cannot find what you want in the first three pages, change the search words

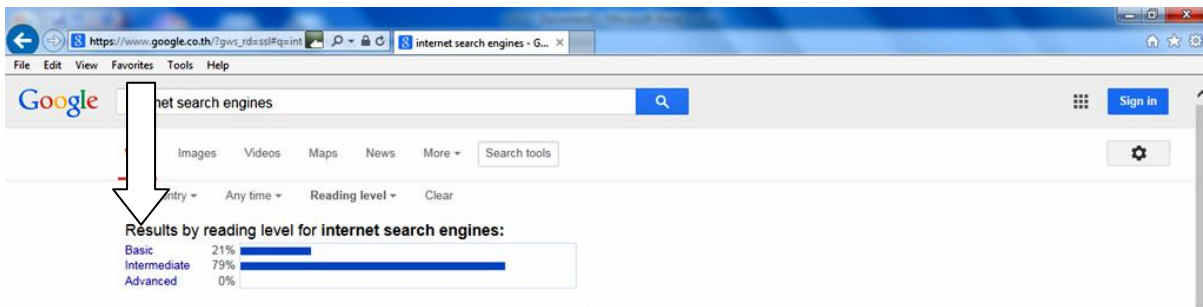
If you want to see only easier English sites in your Google search, type in your search words as normal and enter. On the screen, click ‘Search Tools’



then click on ‘All results’; from the drop-down menu, click ‘Reading level’



then double-click on ‘Basic’ and the page will show the easier English pages first



Web Directory

A *Web directory* is a collection of links to Web pages, arranged by topics and sub-topics. Look at the Web directory below, then complete the exercise.

Arts & Humanities Literature, Photography ...	Education Colleges and Universities ...	News & Media Headlines, Newspapers, TV
Business & Economy Companies, Finance, Jobs ..	Entertainment Movies, Humour, Music...	Recreation & Sports Sports, Travel, Auto, Outdoors ...
Computers & Internet WWW, Software, Games	Health Medicine, Nutrition, Fitness	Reference Libraries, Dictionaries ...

Which topic would you click on in the following situations? Choose a topic (bold type) and a sub-topic.

1 You want information about World Cup football.

2 You need to find the meaning of a word in English.

3 You are planning a trip to Brazil and are looking for travel information.

4 You are feeling a little unhappy today and would like to read a good joke.

5 You are interested in healthy foods.

6 You want to find out about new computer games.

7 You need to find a new job.

8 Your favourite writer has just written a new book and you would like to know more about it.

For more information on ‘Scanning’, look at Reading Skills 3 on page 111.

Unit 3 Basic skills 3

Learning about context

What is context? It is the sentence or sentences around a word. The context can tell you a lot about a word.

These exercises can help you learn about context. Some words are missing in each story. You must use the context to find the right words.

First read the story. Think about the context for each missing word. Then look for the right words.

Example:

Mara Milvaney is 36 years old. Mara and her family live in a small _____ in Australia.

What is the missing word?

horse	meat	girl	town	garden
-------	------	------	------	--------

The missing word is *town*. It is the only word that is good for this context. A family does not live in a horse, a meat, a girl or a yard.

Exercise 1

Read the story. Write the words in the correct places.

horse	meat	girl	town	garden
-------	------	------	------	--------



Mara Milvaney is 36 years old. Mara and her family live in a small ~~town~~ in Australia. Mara and her husband, Dan, have three children, two boys and a _____. They live in a small house with a large _____. The children like animals very much. The family has three cats, two dogs and a _____.

Mara and Dan also like animals. They have a sheep farm. They sell the young sheep for _____. People in Europe and the United States buy the meat.

Mara also sells the sheep's wool for clothes. Australian wool goes to many countries.

Exercise 2:

Read the story. Write the words in the right places.

fisherman garden evening boat sea



Malcolm Morris is 29 years old. He lives in Charlotteville, Tobago. Tobago is a small country in the Caribbean Sea. Malcolm’s town is near the _____. There are few cars in this town, but there are many boats.

Malcolm is a _____. Every morning he goes out early in his _____ and gets some fish. In the afternoon he works in his vegetable _____. He eats lots of fish and vegetables. He also sells some fish in another town. In the _____ he sometimes works with the other fishermen. They often work on their boats. Sometimes he sits in a café with his friends. They like to talk about fishing and life.

Guessing word meanings

Context can help you understand new words. You read the context (the sentences) around the new word. Then you make a guess about the meaning.

In these exercises, you can learn to guess from the context. When you are doing the exercises, **do not use a dictionary**. Do not ask your teacher or your classmates.

After you finish each exercise, you can check the meanings. Then you can use a dictionary or ask your teacher.

Example:

We have a little white cat. She is always hungry. We give her milk in a *bowl* on the kitchen floor. She drinks all the milk in a very short time. Then she wants more!

What is a bowl? It's a large cup

Exercise 1

Write the answers in English or Thai, or you can draw a picture.

- 1 My friend Raymond is a very *lazy* person. He doesn't like to work. He doesn't like to play sports. He likes to sit and watch television. And, he likes to sleep.

What is a *lazy* person? _____

- 2 Can you see the *nest* in that tree? There are four baby birds in it. They are calling for their mother. Look! Now the mother is coming. She has some food for her babies.

What is a *nest*? _____

- 3 Quick! Call the police! There is a man near my house. He has a *mask* on his face. You can see only his eyes. His clothes are all black.

What is a *mask*? _____

- 4 I live in a tall building in Chicago. My home is on the sixth floor, but I don't use the *elevator* often. I don't like elevators. They are too small! They are too slow! I like to walk up to the sixth floor.

What is an *elevator*? _____

- 5 The new store was often empty. This morning there was only one *customer*. She was a young woman. She wanted to buy some Levi's jeans. She didn't like the jeans in the store, so she went away.

What is a *customer*? _____

- 6 There is a terrible *traffic jam* on the road to London. All the cars have stopped. You can't go left or right. You have to wait for a long time!

What is a *traffic jam*? _____

Exercise 2

Write the answers in English or Thai, or you can draw a picture.

- 1 These bananas are beautiful. But they are not *ripe*. They are still very green. We can't eat them today. Please put them away. We can eat them next week.

What is *ripe* fruit? _____

- 2 Roger often wakes up in the night. Sometimes he wants to drink some water, but sometimes he has a *nightmare*. He sees terrible things. He hears bad things. Then he can't go back to sleep.

What is a *nightmare*? _____

- 3 There is a *beggar* in front of the store. Poor woman, she doesn't have a coat. It's very cold today. She is asking people for some money. Some people are giving her money. Other people don't want to look at her.

What is a *beggar*? _____

- 4 After all the rain, the river water was brown. It was full of *rubbish*. There was lots of paper. There were bags and bottles. There were old chairs and televisions.

What is *rubbish*? _____

- 5 This is not my *glove*! It doesn't go on my hand. It's Tenky's glove. She has very small hands. But where is my glove? I can't find it! My hands are getting cold.

What is a *glove*? _____

- 6 Lily wants to get a *pet*. Her mother says she can't have a dog. Lily asks, "What about a cat?" But Lily's father doesn't want a cat. "What about a bird?" Lily asks. "Okay," says her mother and father. So Lily is going to get a bird.

What is a *pet*? _____

Exercise 3

Write the answers in English or Thai, or you can draw a picture.

- 1 We are going to England for a month. We can go to many cities and towns by train. Then we want to drive to some villages. So we want to *rent* a car. Does it cost a lot in England?

What does *rent* mean? _____

- 2 My wife and I want to buy a new car, but we don't have much money. We can't ask my father for help. He doesn't have much money. We must go to the bank. They can give us a *loan*.

What is a *loan*? _____

- 3 Please do not *shout*! I am not old, and my ears are still good. I am here next to you, and I can hear you very well.

What does *shout* mean? _____

- 4 Estelle's house was *huge*. It had 25 large rooms. There was also a large and beautiful garden. Some people wanted to buy the house and make a hotel. But Estelle said no. She liked her big house, and she did not want to move.

What is a *huge* house? _____

- 5 I am not going to go to that restaurant again! The food was *awful*! The pizza was black, the vegetables were old and the coffee was terrible!

What is *awful* food? _____

- 6 Julie is a very *clever* girl. She always has the right answers for the teacher. She does her homework fast. She never has any wrong answers in her homework. Sometimes she helps the other students.

What is a *clever* girl? _____

Making inferences

What is an inference? It's a way of guessing. When you make an inference, you have some information and you guess more things from that information.

You often make inferences in your life. You can make inferences on the bus, for example. You hear two people talking. You do not know what they are talking about. But after you listen a little, you can guess what they are talking about.

Making inferences is important when you read. It can often help you understand what you are reading. Good readers, in fact, make inferences all the time.

These exercises will help you to learn about inferences.

Here are some riddles about food. In riddles you must make inferences. Can you answer the questions?

Example:

It's brown.

You can drink it.

You can put milk or sugar in it.

It isn't tea.

What is it? Coffee

- 1 First it's red.
After you cook it, it's brown.

What is it? _____

- 2 It's orange.
It's often long and thin.
Sometimes you cook it and sometimes you don't.

What is it? _____

- 3 It's white.
It's sweet.
You can put it in coffee or tea.
You often put it in cakes.

What is it? _____

- 4 It's white.
It's not sweet.
You can put it French Fries.
You don't put it in coffee.

What is it? _____

- 5 It's white or brown.
You can make sandwiches with it.
You can put butter on it.
You can eat it alone.

What is it? _____

Here are some riddles about places. Can you answer the questions?

- 1 It's a building.
It's for children.
Some adults are there, too.
The children are studying.
The adults are teaching.

What is it? _____

- 2 It's in a building.
There are lots of tables.
Some people are eating.
Some people are cooking.
Some people are bringing food to the tables.

What is it? _____

- 3 It's not in a building.
It has trees and it sometimes has flowers.
Children like to play there.
Dogs like to run there.
People like to sit there.

What is it? _____

- 4 It's in a building.
People sit and work there.
Other people stand and wait.
Some want to get money.
Some want to give money.

What is it? _____

Here are some riddles about jobs. Can you answer the questions?

- 1 He sees lots of children.
Some children are sick.
He helps them get well.
He listens to the mothers and fathers.
He tells them what to do.

What's his job? _____

- 2 Sometimes she sits at a desk.
Sometimes she walks through the store.
She answers some people's questions.
She helps other people at work.
She wants lots of people in the store.

What's her job? _____

- 3 He works in a tall building.
His office is on top.
He has meetings in restaurants.
He makes telephone calls in his car.
He has an airplane, too.

What's his job? _____

- 4 She goes to different places around the world.
Sometimes there are wars. Sometimes people are dying.
She talks to people in these places.
Then she tells their stories to the people at home.
Many people watch her in the evening.

What's her job? _____

- 5 She sits down all day.
But she moves around the city.
She goes to the same places every day.
She sees many different people.
They pay to go with her.

What's her job? _____

Make inferences from this part of a story. Read and answer the questions.

The sun is going down. Jonas cannot find the road. He listens to the river and stays near it.

What is that? Jonas hears something. He listens. A man is near. A man is calling. A man wants help!

“Where are you?” Jonas calls.

“Here! Come here! Help me” the man answers.

Jonas looks behind a big stone. “Harry!” he says. “What are you doing here?”

“I’m running from Bernie and Pete,” Harry says. “But my leg is bad. I can’t go on. Bertie and Pete are looking for me. They’re angry. There isn’t any gold in this river.”

“What?” Jonas says. “But you ... in the bar”

“It’s not in the water,” Harry says. “It’s here. Look.” He brings out the bags of gold.

- 1 Where are these people? _____
- 2 What is Harry doing? _____
- 3 Why are Bernie and Pete angry? _____

4 What did Harry say in the bar? _____

Read the passage below, then answer the questions that follow.

Introduction to URLs

A **URL** (Universal Resource Locator) is the address of a Web page on the World Wide Web. By typing this in the *Location* window in your web browser, you can visit the website. Most URLs on the World Wide Web begin:

http://www.

(h-t-t-p-colon-slash-slash-w-w-w-dot)

For many businesses, the URL includes a shortened name of the business plus the ending, **.com** or **.co**. For example, the URL of Apple Computer Corporation is:

http://www.apple.com

For many universities, the URL includes a shortened name of the university plus the ending, **.edu** or **.ac**. For example, the URL for Harvard University is:

http://www.harvard.edu

For countries outside the United States, a *country code* is sometimes added at the end of the URL, eg, au = Australia, th = Thailand, jp = Japan, etc.

Match the companies and universities on the left with their URLs on the right.

Companies and Universities			URLs	
1		The University of Sydney	a)	http://www.acer.com
2		Yamaha Music Corporation	b)	http://www.auckland.ac.nz
3		Acer Electronics	c)	http://www.vuitton.com
4		The University of Auckland	d)	http://www.jcrew.com
5		Oxford University Press	e)	http://www.singaporeair.com
6		J Crew	f)	http://www.usyd.edu.au
7		Singapore Airlines	g)	http://www.oup.com
8		Louis Vuitton	h)	http://www.yamaha.co.jp

For more information on 'Inferences', look at Reading Skills 7 on page 115.

For more information on 'Words in Context', check out Vocabulary Skills 1 on page 116.

Unit 4 Food

Look at these pictures of different foods. Tick (✓) the foods that you like to eat for lunch.



steak



rice



French fries



hamburger



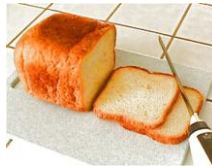
sandwich



fish



salad



bread



fruit



ice cream



cake



pizza



chicken



noodles



soup

Talk with a classmate. Take turns asking and answering these questions.

- 1 What do you like to eat for lunch?
- 2 What do you like to eat in the morning?
- 3 What do you like to drink in the morning?
- 4 Do you like to eat in restaurants?
- 5 How often do you eat in restaurants?
- 6 What is your favourite restaurant?

Skimming

For more information on ‘Skimming’ look at Reading Skills 5 on page 113.

<i>Rudy's</i> Restaurant		“Fast... and tasty!”	
Soups	Chicken ... cup	1.50	Desserts
	bowl	2.50	Apple Pie
	Vegetable ..cup	1.25	Ice Cream
	bowl	2.25	1.50
Sandwiches (served with French fries)	Chicken	4.75	Beverages
	Tuna fish	4.00	Coffee
	Cheese	3.50	Tea
Hamburgers (served with French fries)	Plain	4.25	Soda
	Cheeseburger	4.50	Milk
Small green salad		2.00	Bottled water
Large green salad		3.00	1.00
			Open 24 hours. “We never sleep!”

1 How many questions can you answer in 2 minutes?

- 1 How much is a bowl of chicken soup? _____
- 2 How much is a large green salad? _____
- 3 How much is a plain hamburger? _____
- 4 How much is a glass of milk? _____

- 5 How many hours per day is Rudy’s open? _____
- 6 I want a cheese sandwich and a cup of tea. How much is my bill? _____
- 7 How much is apple pie? _____
- 8 I want a small green salad and a chicken sandwich. How much is my bill? _____
- 9 How much is a cheeseburger? _____
- 10 How much is a cup of vegetable soup? _____
- 11 How much is a cup of coffee? _____
- 12 I want apple pie and ice cream. How much is my bill? _____

2 Work with a partner. Use the menu on page 29. Ask what your partner would like to eat and drink. Write your partner’s order and add up the bill. Then change roles.

<i>Rudy’s</i> Restaurant	Order form no. 24
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
Total	_____

3 Before reading



4 Is your diet healthy?

Are you eating right? Is your diet healthy or unhealthy? Are you getting the necessary vitamins? Are you eating too much fat? Are you eating enough fruit and vegetables? Take this quiz to find out. Tick (✓) the box.

	Often Sometimes	Seldom Never
1 Do you add butter or margarine to foods?		
2 Do you eat fried foods?		
3 Do you drink low-fat milk (or no milk)?		
4 Do you eat high-fat snack foods (like Lay's)?		
5 Do you eat high-fat baked foods (pies, cookies)?		
6 Do you cut the fat from red meat and eat chicken without the skin?		
7 Do you eat bacon, ham and hot dogs?		
8 Do you eat wholegrain bread or brown rice?		
9 Do you eat foods rich in vitamin C (oranges, pomelo)?		
10 Do you eat dark green or deep yellow fruits and vegetables?		
11 Do you eat vegetables of the cabbage family (cauliflower, broccoli, cabbage)?		
12. Do you eat chocolate?		

Often / Sometimes: 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 = 1 point each.

Seldom / Never: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 = 1 point each.

How many points did you score? Check your diet.

- Zero to four means your diet is probably too high in fat and too low in fiber. You should start eating less fat and more fruit and vegetables.
- Five to eight means your diet is OK, but it could be better. Try to reduce the fat and increase the fiber in your diet.
- Nine or more means your diet is great!

5 Look at the survey on page 32 again.

1 Question 2 asks about fried foods. What fried foods do you eat?

2 Questions 4 and 5 ask about high-fat snack foods and baked goods. What high-fat snack foods and baked goods do you eat?

3 Question 9 asks about foods rich in vitamin C. Which foods do you eat?

4 Question 10 asks about dark green and deep yellow fruits and vegetables. Which of these fruits and vegetables do you eat?

5 Question 11 asks about vegetables of the cabbage family. Which do you eat?

6 How can you improve your diet? Write 2 more sentences with *should*.

I should eat more dark green vegetables.

Healthy means ‘good for our body and health.’ The prefix *un-* means ‘not’. What does **unhealthy** mean? _____

The opposite of happy is _____

The opposite of afraid is _____

The opposite of comfortable is _____

The opposite of lucky is _____

For more information on ‘Prefixes’, look at Vocabulary Skills 6 on page 121.

6 Look at the picture and the title of the article. What do you think the article is about?

Read the article. Was your idea about its topic correct?

Some Like it Hot!



Hot peppers are also called chilli peppers or chillies. They come in many shapes and sizes and in many colours – red, green, yellow, orange and even purple.

Chillies are originally from South America. In 1493, Columbus took them to Europe. Now people in India, Thailand, China, Korea and many countries in Africa, eat chillies. It's interesting that, in general, people eat hot chillies in hot countries, not cold ones.

Some chillies are very, very hot. When you eat them your mouth burns. How can you stop the burning? Don't drink water or beer. Eat sugar, salt, bread, rice or ice cream.

Answer these questions in full sentences.

a) What's another name for hot peppers? _____

b) Where are hot peppers from originally? _____

c) Your mouth burns when you eat hot peppers. What can you do?

7 Read the article and answer the questions.



Eggs are not a health risk, experts say

Vocabulary

cholesterol: a substance found in the blood and cells of the body that can cause disease in the heart and blood vessels if there is too much of it.

saturated fat: a type of fat found, for example, in butter, fried food and many types of meat, which encourages the harmful development of serum cholesterol - ไชมันอิ่มตัว

genetics: the study of genes (genes the units in the cells of a living thing that control its physical characteristics) - เกี่ยวกับพันธุศาสตร์, ยีน

US government food experts now tell us to forget those cholesterol warnings we have heard for decades. You can eat eggs, lots of them. It's saturated fat you need to worry about.

Go ahead. You can add a few more eggs to your diet without feeling you've done something wrong. US food experts say, "You can eat eggs, lots of them."



Keep the egg in that Egg McMuffin, but you might want to get rid of the sausage – or at least cut it in half.

The available facts show there is no "big connection" between the cholesterol we get from the foods we eat and the serum

(bad) cholesterol in our blood.

Bad cholesterol, experts say, is mainly a matter of genetics and the real food villain: the saturated fats we get from animal sources, especially meat and dairy products.

The new dietary guidelines for Americans will be published later this year and will likely drop a mention of cholesterol. Instead it will recommend cutting consumption of saturated fats found in meats like pork, fatty beef, lamb, poultry with skin, butter, cheese and other dairy products made from whole or reduced-fat (2 percent) milk.

What about eggs? Eggs are low in saturated fat, so you would need to eat a dozen or so to reach your daily fat limit.

One thing hasn't changed: experts recommend that you eat lots of fruits and vegetables.

adapted from - <http://www.bangkokpost.com/learning/easy/479981/eggs-are-not-a-health-risk-experts-say>

- 1 What do you need to be careful of when eating?
- 2 Why should you get 'rid of the sausage?
- 3 How many eggs would you need to eat to reach your daily fat limit?
- 4 What should you eat lots of?

Unit 5 Clothes, Fashion & Shopping

1 Look at these pictures and descriptions. There is one mistake in each description. Find the mistake and correct it



- short
- 1 Mary is wearing a ~~long~~-sleeved blouse and skirt. She isn't wearing a jacket. she's wearing stockings and high-heel shoes. She's wearing a small hat.
 - 2 David is wearing a suit and tie. He is carrying a coat and umbrella. He is wearing shoes and socks.
 - 3 Junko is dressed for the office. She is wearing a women's suit and a dark blouse. She is wearing stockings and low-heeled shoes. She's carrying a handbag.
 - 4 Joe is going to a football game. He's wearing a cap, a T-shirt, trousers and socks. He's also wearing sunglasses.
 - 5 Nora is wearing a bathing suit and sandals. Her sunglasses are on her head. She is carrying a towel and a radio.

Vocabulary



Tumble Drier













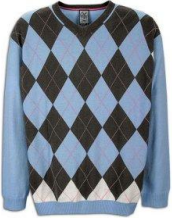



Steam iron



Hang clothes out to dry

2 Look at the clothes and their labels.

 <p>(Front View)</p>	<p>100% Cotton Made in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Machine Wash Cold with Similar Colours. Tumble Dry Low. Steam Iron.</p>		<p>100% Silk Made in China.</p> <p>Dry-Clean or Machine Wash Warm. Tumble Dry Low. Cool Iron.</p>		<p>100% Silk Made in USA.</p> <p>Dry-Clean Only.</p>
					
	<p>100% Polyester Made in France.</p> <p>Machine Wash Warm. Colour May Transfer When New. Wash Once Before Wearing</p>		<p>100% Wool Made in England</p> <p>Dry-Clean Only.</p>		<p>100% Cotton Made in El Salvador.</p> <p>Hand Wash in Cold Water. Hang to dry. Do not iron.</p>
					
	<p>65% Polyester 35% Cotton Made in Taiwan</p> <p>Machine Wash Cold. Tumble Dry Low Wash with Dark Colours Only.</p>		<p>Vocabulary</p> <p>similar (adj): almost the same reverse (n): the other side</p>		
					

Tick (✓) the correct box or boxes.

	the T-shirt	the short-sleeved shirt	the tie	the trousers	the jacket	the dress	the sweater
1. Which items are made of 100% natural materials?							
2. Which items are made in Asia?							
3. Which items must you dry-clean only?							
4. Which item can you dry-clean and machine wash?							
5. Which item should you wash by hand?							
6. Which items should you iron?							
7. Which items should you only wash with similar colours?							
8. Which items should you wash in cold water?							

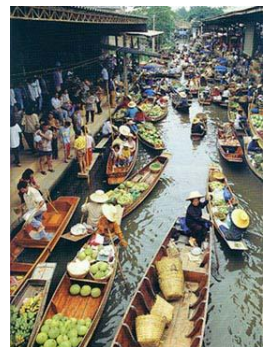
2 Read the article and answer the questions.

Street Markets Around the World

Do you want to buy a new pair of sunglasses? The latest CD? Or something for your dinner this evening? Nowadays, you can shop by telephone, by post or through your home computer: but for many people, the most exciting way to shop is also the most traditional – at a street market. You can find markets anywhere in the world. Here are five of them ...

Every weekend, thousands of young people from all over London travel to Camden Market in an attractive area in the north of the city – it's a place to go for street fashion, jewellery, CDs and tapes ... but many people just go for the lively atmosphere!

There are many 'floating markets' in Asia; perhaps the most famous is in Thailand, at a place called Damnoen Saduak, 100 km from the capital city,



Bangkok. From six in the morning to midday, every day, people sell fresh tropical fruit and vegetables from their boats.



The Grand Bazaar in Istanbul, Turkey, is more than 500 years old and it has more than four thousand shops under one roof! You can buy almost anything, but the most popular items for tourists are the beautiful rugs and carpets. It's open all day every day!

Many Belgians say that The Grand Place – in the centre of the capital city, Brussels, is the most beautiful square in the world. It is the home of a colourful flower market – open every day except Monday. On Monday, instead of flowers, there's a wonderful bird market!



One of the world's most unusual markets is in Mexico City: at the Sonora Market. As well as toys and birds, you can buy herbs and natural medicines which (they say) can help with anything – from problems at work to problems with your marriage! It's open every day from early in the morning till late at night.



- What are the names of the five markets?
- Where are the markets?
- What can you buy at each different market?
- When is each market open?

Write a short paragraph about a market you know.

The market is called ...

It's in ...

It's open from ... to ...

It sells a lot of ... and ...

I often go there ...

I like it because ...

3 Shopping online

Prepare your search

Read the lists of items you can buy online, then add three items to each list.

Clothes and Accessories	Sports and Fitness Equipment	Electronic Equipment
jeans	basketball shoes	personal computer
T-shirt	a football	alarm clock
sunglasses	golf clubs	television
watch	tennis racquet	mobile phone
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Write one item you would like to buy online for each of the categories below. Then write the price you would like to pay.

Clothes and Accessories

Item _____ Price _____

Sports and Fitness Equipment

Item _____ Price _____

Electronic Equipment

Item _____ Price _____

Search the Web – Project 1

Look for shopping catalogues online. Do separate searches using *shopping* and each of the items (eg, *jeans*) you want to buy as keywords. Write your keywords in the box.

Keywords

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

Explore websites for each of the items you want to buy.

Now choose websites from which you would like to order each of the items on your list. Fill in the information below. Make sure the websites list the prices of the items.

Item	Company Name	URL
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Find the things you want to buy. Fill in the following information about your shopping.

Clothes and Accessories

Item: _____

Brand Name: _____ Price: _____

Sports and Fitness Equipment

Item: _____

Brand Name: _____ Price: _____

Electronic Equipment

Item: _____

Brand Name: _____ Price: _____

Unit 6 Thailand

1 Look at these pictures of two different family celebrations. Where do you think these celebrations take place? What do they celebrate?



Weddings are an important time for family celebration all over the world. The pictures and words below are all connected with weddings in Thailand.

Work in pairs and match the pictures with the words. Compare your answers with another pair.

- 1 bride picture f
- 2 diamond ring _____
- 3 flowers _____
- 4 forehead _____
- 5 money _____
- 6 monk _____
- 7 presents _____
- 8 suit _____
- 9 Thai costume _____
- 10 thread _____



What happens at the wedding?
Discuss your ideas in groups.

Now read the text and see if your ideas were correct.

On the wedding day, the bride dresses in traditional Thai costume. The bridegroom usually wears a western-style suit. At lunch-time, the bridegroom goes to the bride's house and the couple prepare an offering of food, flowers and incense. Nine Buddhist monks come to the house and bless the offerings. The actual wedding ceremony usually takes place at a hotel in the afternoon. The bride and bridegroom sit at a small low table. The most important person at the wedding, usually the oldest member of the family, places two circles of white thread, joined together, over the heads of the bride and groom. Then they put three spots of white powder on their foreheads, for luck. All the wedding guests put water on the hands of the couple and bless them. Next, there is a party at the hotel with Thai or Chinese style food. The couple receive presents of household goods or money from the guests. The bride and bridegroom give each guest a small present. Only the bride wears a ring, usually a diamond, on her left hand.

Read the text again and answer these questions.

1 What do the bride and bridegroom wear?

2 What do the Buddhist monks do?

3 Where does the wedding ceremony usually take place?

4 Who puts the white thread on the couple's heads?

5 Why do the bride and groom have three white spots painted on their foreheads?

6 What do they eat at the wedding?

7 What kind of presents do the couple receive?

8 Does the bridegroom wear a ring? _____



2 Look at the picture.

How old do you think this photo is?

What is unusual about the two men in the centre of the photo?

Read the title of the story. Look at the picture again.

What do you think this story is about?

Do you know what happens? What?

The Twins of Siam

A young mother was lying on a bed. She had just given birth to twin boys. She was tired but happy. A woman was helping her. Suddenly the woman screamed. “What’s the matter?” the mother cried. She lifted her head and looked at her babies. The babies were joined at their chests. She could not separate them.

That happened in Siam – now called Thailand – in 1811. The mother named her babies Chang and Eng. Chang and Eng grew up and became the famous Siamese twins.

People came from all over Siam to stare at the twins. One day, when the twins were 18, an American saw them. He thought, “I can make money with the twins.” He asked Chang and Eng, “Will you come with me to the United States?” Chang and Eng wanted to go to the United States so they went with the man. They never saw Siam or their family again.

Chang and Eng travelled with the American for ten years. Later they travelled alone. People paid to see them and ask them questions about their lives. Finally, the twins got tired of travelling. They got tired of answering questions. They decided to live quietly in North Carolina.

Soon after they moved to North Carolina, the twins met two sisters. The sisters’ names

were Adelaide and Sarah. The twins fell in love with the sisters. Chang married Adelaide, and Eng married Sarah. The marriages were very unusual. Adelaide and Sarah lived in separate houses. The twins lived in one house for four days. Then they went to the other house for four days. The marriages were unusual, but they were long and happy. Chang and Adelaide had ten children, and Eng and Sarah had eleven children.

The twins were happy with Adelaide and Sarah, but they were not always happy with each other. Sometimes they argued, and they didn’t talk to each other. They asked doctor after doctor, “Please separate us.” Every doctor said, “I can’t separate you. The operation is too dangerous.” So the twins stayed joined together.

One night, when the twins were 63, Eng suddenly woke up. He looked at Chang, who was lying beside him. Chang was not breathing. Eng screamed for help, and one of his sons came.

“Uncle Chang is dead,” the young man said. “Then I am going to die, too.” Eng said, and he began to cry. Two hours later Eng was dead.

For 63 years the twins of Siam lived together as one. In the end, they also died as one.

Read the sentences. Guess the meaning of the words in *italics*. Circle the letter of your answer.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 A woman was helping the young mother. Suddenly the woman <i>screamed</i> .
“What’s the matter?” the mother cried.
a) yelled in a loud voice
b) smiled happily | 3 People came from all over Siam to <i>stare at</i> the twins.
a) take pictures of
b) look at |
| 2 The babies were joined at their chests. She could not <i>separate</i> them.
a) take them apart
b) wake them up | 4 The twins were not always happy with each other. Sometimes they <i>argued</i> .
a) spoke quietly
b) spoke in angry voices |

Understanding the main idea

Circle the letter of the best answer.

This story is about

- a) dangerous operations
- b) unusual marriages
- c) Siamese twin brothers

The twins talked to many doctors because

- a) the twins were often sick
- b) they wanted doctors to separate them
- c) the doctors wanted to study the twins

Understanding reasons

Find the best way to complete each sentence. Write the letter of your answer on the line

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 The young mother lifted her head _____ | a) to ask the twins questions |
| 2 Chang and Eng went to the United States _____ | b) to ask about an operation |
| 3 People paid _____ | c) to travel with the American |
| 4 The twins went to doctor after doctor _____ | d) to look at her babies |

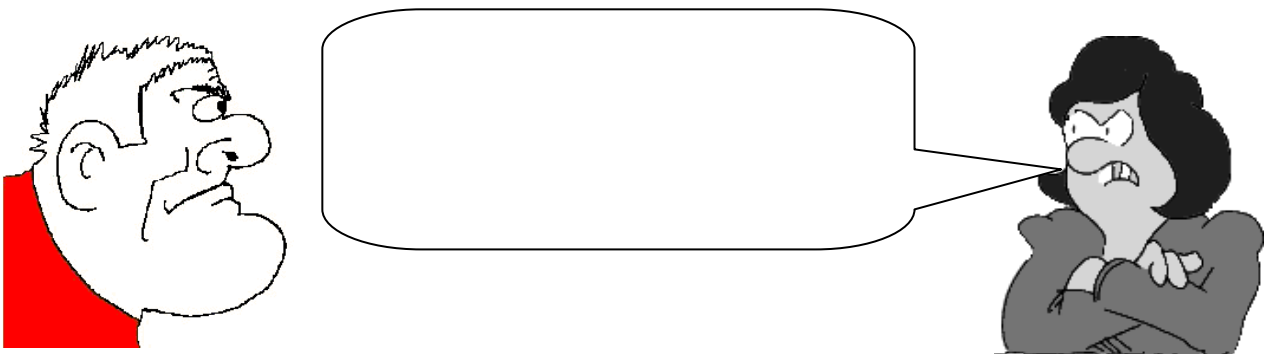
3 Writing

The twins married two sisters. Their marriages were happy. Not all marriages are happy every day.

Look at the picture of a husband and wife. Why is the husband angry? What is he saying? Write it.



Look at the next picture. Why is the wife angry? What is she saying? Write it.



For more information on ‘Previewing’ look at Reading Skills 1 on page 109.

For more information on ‘Understanding the Main Idea’ look at Reading Skills 4 on page 112.

Unit 7 Business I

1 Lois, a receptionist, had a very busy hour. Here are the messages she took for people in her office.

Message For		Mr Ford
Date	2/7	Time 12:10
Urgent		Call back at #
Not urgent	✓	545-1245
Don't call back		
Message: Mr Gomez of Big World Bank called. Wants to set up meeting.		

Message For		Ms Lee
Date	2/7	Time 12:15
Urgent		Call back at #
Not urgent	✓	267-3722
Don't call back		
Message: Mr Hirata needs to cancel today's meeting. Wants to reschedule for tomorrow at 9.		

Message For		Ray
Date	2/7	Time 12:25
Urgent		Call back at #
Not urgent	✓	
Don't call back	✓	
Message: Dr Jee's office called to remind about appointment Fri at 11.		

Message For		Mr Ford
Date	2/7	Time 12:40
Urgent	✓	Call back at #
Not urgent		681-7561
Don't call back		
Message: Your daughter's school called. Susie is sick. Please pick her up.		

2 Mr Ford has two messages. What should he do first? Tick (✓) your answer.

- _____ He should call 545-1245 and set up a meeting with Mr Gomez.
- _____ He should go to his daughter's school.
- _____ He should call his daughter's school.
- _____ He should take a coffee break.

True or False? Write *T* if the sentence is true; write *F* if the sentence is false.

- _____ 1 Mr Hirata wants to meet Ms Lee at 9:00 on 2/7.
- _____ 2 Mr Hirata wants Ms Lee to call back right away.
- _____ 3 Ray needs to call Dr Jee back.
- _____ 4 Dr Jee is changing Ray's appointment.

3 Read the following conversation and write a phone message

Lois: Sellmore Company. Good morning.
Man: Hi, may I speak to Kim Lee?
Lois: I'm sorry. Ms Lee isn't in the office at the moment. Can I give her a message?
Man: Yes. Please tell her that Mr Bond called to reschedule our meeting today. I can't meet her at 2, but I can meet her at 3.
Lois: I'll give her the message. Do you want her to call you back?
Man: Yes. It's very important that I talk to her as soon as possible.
Lois: And what is your number?
Man: 466-3232 extension 123.
Lois: 466-3232 extension 123. I'll give her the message.
Man: Thank you.
Lois: Have a good day.

Message For _____		
Date _____	Time _____	
Urgent	<input type="checkbox"/>	Call back at #
Not urgent	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Don't call back	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Message: _____ _____ _____		

4 Calling for information



Mai Kurihara is calling Jupiter Printing Company. She wants to get a price list for this year. She wants to receive the prices by fax.



Wajan Sukcharoen of Jupiter Printing Company receives a call from Mai Kurihara who wants to get a price list for for this year.

In small groups, brainstorm a list of questions for Mai and Wajan to ask each other. Use the questions in the box below to help you.

Can you ...?	Could you ...?
Can I have your ...?	

Student A: Look at the information on page 98.
Student B: Look at the information below.

Situation 2

You are Mr Jun Takahashi of Industrial Air Conditioning.
A customer calls. Fill in the form

Customer request form				
Request for				
air conditioning brochures	<input type="checkbox"/>	office	<input type="checkbox"/>	factory
air conditioning price information	<input type="checkbox"/>	office	<input type="checkbox"/>	factory
installation information	<input type="checkbox"/>	office	<input type="checkbox"/>	factory
Name: _____				
Address: _____				
Tel: _____				
Fax: _____				
Email: _____				
Notes: _____				

Situation 1

You are Mai Kurihara. Call Jupiter Printing Company and ask them to fax you a price list for this year.

<p>MARKETING SERVICES JAPAN</p> <p>MAI KURIHARA SALES MANAGER</p> <p>3-20-15 Shin Osaka, Osaka fu, Japan Tel: (06) 8644 3976 Fax: (06) 8644 3900 Email: kurihara-m@msj.co.jp</p>
--

5 Advertisements

1



2



3

Look at the photographs from some advertisements. What do you think they are advertising? Choose a, b, or c for each advertisement.

I think 1 is ...

I don't. I think it's ...



- 1 a) an aquarium
b) gas central heating
c) a garden centre

- 2 a) paint
b) a dishwasher
c) a home security company

- 3 a) a new supermarket
b) clothes for tall and short people
c) a health club

Match the products below to the correct slogan

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 low fat margarine | a) Get a bigger bar! |
| 2 deodorant | b) The more reliable way to be on time every day! |
| 3 chocolate | c) Gets your clothes cleaner! |
| 4 washing up liquid | d) Keeps you drier round the clock! |
| 5 language centre | e) The healthier alternative to butter! |
| 6 washing powder | f) Softer for your hands and dishes! |
| 7 alarm clock | g) Learn English the easier way! |

Which words helped you decide which product matched each slogan?

6 Look at the title of the article below. What do you think this article will mostly be about? Tick (✓) your guess.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anita Roddick's childhood | <input type="checkbox"/> Anita Roddick's family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anita Roddick's businesses | <input type="checkbox"/> Anita Roddick's education |

What kind of business do you think Anita Roddick has? _____

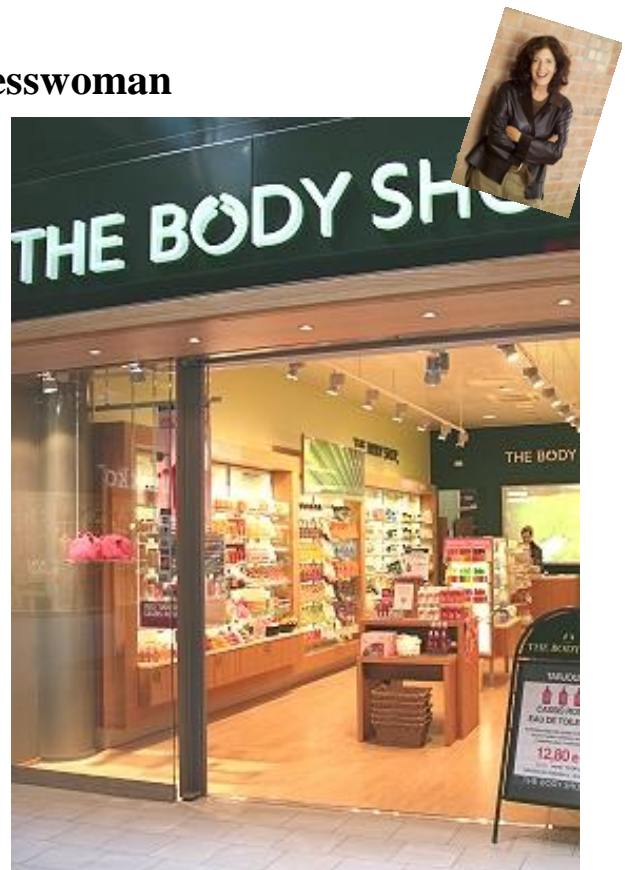
Think about a successful business person you know. Why are they successful, in your opinion?

Anita Roddick: Businesswoman

Anita Roddick is a businesswoman – a very successful one. Her stores, 'The Body Shop', sell soaps, shampoos and other beauty products. There are more than 1,000 stores. They are located in more than 45 countries in the world.

However, Anita Roddick is different from other successful businesspeople. She has a special **philosophy** about doing business. She says the world needs businesses that “respects **communities** and families.” She says, “Business can and must be a force for positive social change. It must not only **avoid evil** ... it must also actively do good.”

The Body Shop Company tries to 'do good' in many ways. It gives 10% of its



profits to the workers' **community**. It protects the **environment**. It gives men and women equal pay for equal work. It does not test its products on animals.

Is it possible to be successful and 'do good' at the same time? Anita Roddick says, "Yes." She believes her business is successful because, "People want to like not only the product, but they also want to like the company."

Vocabulary

to avoid	(v)	to not go near; to stay away from
community	(n)	a group of people living and working close to each other
environment	(n)	nature (flowers, trees, air, water, etc)
evil	(n)	very bad things
philosophy	(n)	way of thinking
profits	(n)	the money a company makes after it pays its costs

Look back at your guess on page 50. Were you correct?

Tick (✓) the main idea of Paragraph 2.

- Anita Roddick is a successful businesswoman.
- Anita Roddick has a special philosophy about doing business.
- The Body Shop sells soaps, shampoos and other beauty products.
- Anita Roddick believes that businesses must respect families.

Which paragraph tells about how The Body Shop Company tries to do good?

- Paragraph 1 Paragraph 2 Paragraph 3 Paragraph 4

How does The Body Shop Company try to do good? Write four ways.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

7 Looking at words (referents or cohesion)

Look at the underlined pronouns. What nouns do they replace? Draw a line to the noun.

- 1 My house is big. It has three bedrooms.
- 2 Anita Roddick is different from other businesspeople. She has a special philosophy about doing business.
- 3 The Body Shop Company tries to ‘do good’. It protects the environment.
- 4 There are more than 1,000 stores. They are located in more than 45 countries.
- 5 People want to like not only the product, but they also want to like the company.

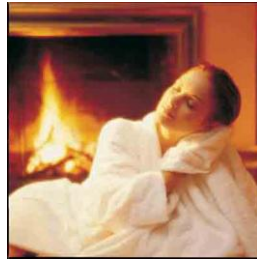
For more information on ‘Cohesion’ look at Reading Skills 6 on page 114

Unit 8 Holidays

Which holiday looks best to you. Tick (✓) the picture.



**VISIT MUSEUMS!
SHOP!
EAT IN THE BEST
PLACES!
ENJOY EXCITING
NIGHTLIFE!**



**ENJOY THE WARMTH OF THE
FIREPLACE!**

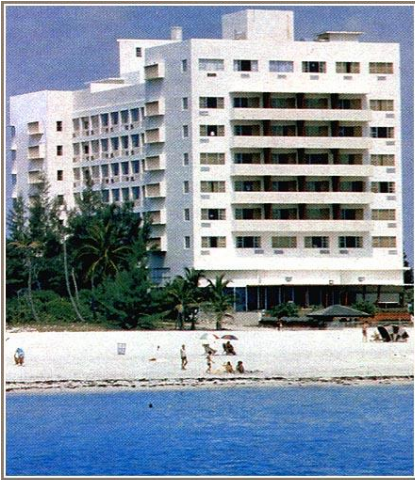


ENJOY THE SUN AND THE WATER!

Talk with a classmate. Which holiday spot do you recommend in Thailand? Why?

1 Look at these three hotel brochures.

RAMANA ROYAL HOTEL



The new Ramana Royal Hotel is 10 minutes from Belize City, in a beautiful spot overlooking the Caribbean Sea. It is the largest hotel in Belize and has 118 rooms, all with air-conditioning, ocean views, ceiling fans, TVs and telephones. The hotel also has excellent restaurants, a large swimming pool, live entertainment nightly, gift shops, a beauty salon and a sightseeing tour desk.

*COME TO THE
RAMANA ROYAL HOTEL*

**HOLIDAY VACATION
APARTMENT HOTEL**

Located in Belize City on the waterfront, these 40 modern apartments will feel like home. Each apartment is furnished. One or two bedroom apartments are available. Each apartment has a kitchen, living rooms and a bathroom. All apartments have patios with views of the water.

**Visit Belize City and stay at the
Holiday Vacation Apartment Hotel
– a home away from home!**



**FOURTH STREET
GUEST HOUSE**

This bed and breakfast in the centre of Belize City is the perfect romantic getaway. The three-storey Fourth Street Guest House was originally built in 1928 as a home for a Spanish doctor and his family. There are six guest rooms, all with different furniture. The second floor restaurant is one of the best in Belize.

*Come to the
Fourth Street Guest House
You won't want to leave!*

Tick (✓) the correct box or boxes.

	Ramana Royal Hotel	Fourth Street Guest House	Holiday Vacation Apartment Hotel
1 Which places are in Belize City?			
2 Which places overlook the water?			
3 Which place is the oldest?			
4 Which place is the smallest?			
5 If you want to cook while you are in Belize, where should you stay?			
6 If you want to hear live music at your hotel, where should you stay?			

Write *T* if the sentence is true; write *F* if the sentence is false.
Write ? if the brochures don't say.

- _____ 1 All the rooms in the Fourth Street Guest House look the same.
- _____ 2 The Fourth Street Guest House began as a hotel in 1928.
- _____ 3 Rooms at the Ramana Royal Hotel have both air-conditioning and a ceiling fan.
- _____ 4 The Ramana Royal Hotel has more than one restaurant.
- _____ 5 There are 20 one-bedroom apartments and 20 two-bedroom apartments at the Holiday Vacation Apartment Hotel.
- _____ 6 There is entertainment every night at the Ramana Royal Hotel.

2 Hotels

Vocabulary. Look at the headings and the list of words on page 56. Write the words under the correct heading.

Business facilities	Meetings & conferences	Health & fitness	Restaurant & bar	Rates	Location guide	Guest rooms

room service fax machines swimming pool luxury suites
sauna gym good transport links city centre location
good food meeting rooms internet access conference rooms
cheap prices

For more information on ‘Word Groups’ look at Vocabulary Skills 4 on page 119.

Listen to descriptions of three of the world’s most famous hotels and take notes. Then work together to make a list of facilities for each one. Listen again and check.



Chelsea Hotel



The Oriental, Bangkok



Ice Hotel

3 The Taj Mahal

What do you know about the Taj Mahal?

How old do you think it is?

Why do you think it was built?



Read the article then answer the questions

Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in Agra, India, in the 1600s. He wanted to make a beautiful place where he could bury his wife.

Mumtaz Mahal was only one of Shah Jahan's wives, but he liked her the most. After Mumtaz died, the Shah built for her the Taj Mahal, a beautiful building made of white marble and covered with a round roof.

It took twenty-two years to complete all of the work on the Taj Mahal. Today it is one of the most famous things to see in India. The Jumna River runs beside the north wall of the Taj Mahal, and a smaller river runs through a beautiful garden that grows inside the building.

People who study history have found out that Shah Jahn was also a cruel man. After the Taj Mahal was completed, the Shah killed the man who made the Taj Mahal because he did not want him to ever build anything more beautiful than the Taj Mahal. He also cut off the hands of all the artists who took part in building the Taj Mahal.

As for Shah Jahan, when he died he was also buried in the Taj Maham, next to his wife.

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1 Why did Shah Jahan build the Taj Mahal?

- a) He needed a new place to live b) He wanted to bury his wife there
- c) He liked beautiful gardens
- d) His wife wanted to live in a beautiful building

2 Who was Mumtaz Mahal?

- a) One of the Shah's wives b) The man who made the Taj Mahal
- c) A person who studied history d) An artist who worked on the building

3 What can you NOT see when you visit the Taj Mahal?

- a) The Jumna River b) A beautiful garden
- c) A round bell tower d) the place where Mumtaz Mahal is buried

- 4 Why did Shah Jahan kill the man who made the Taj Mahal?
- a) The Shah did not like the Taj Mahal
 - b) The man made a mistake
 - c) The Shah didn't want him to make another building
 - d) The man did not finish the building
- 5 What did the Shah do that makes people think he was a cruel man?
- a) He buried his wife
 - b) He cut off the hands of many artists
 - c) He built the Taj Mahal
 - d) He killed one of his wives

4 Holidays Online



What would you like to do on holiday?

Prepare your search

Work with a partner to write a holiday destination for each activity.

Holiday Destinations	Activities
1a) _____	b) scuba diving
2a) _____	b) safari
3a) _____	b) mountain climbing
4a) _____	b) fishing
5a) _____	b) surfing
6a) _____	b) skiing / snowboarding
7a) _____	b) whale watching

Write down three holiday destinations you would like to visit and one activity for each. Choose from the list above or use your own ideas.

Holiday Destinations	Activities
1a) _____	b) _____
2a) _____	b) _____
3a) _____	b) _____

Now choose one holiday destination to research and the activity you would like to do there.

Destination: _____

Activity: _____

Now talk about your choices with a classmate.

A: Where would you like to go for your holiday?

B: I'd like to go to *Australia*.

A: That sounds great. What would you like to do there?

B: I'd like to go *scuba diving*.

Search the Web

Look for holiday information. Do a search using the destination you've chosen, the type of activity, and *accommodation* as keywords. Write your keywords below.

Example:



Keywords

Explore the holiday websites you found.

Now choose the holiday website you like best and fill in the information below.

Holiday website: _____

URL: _____

Fill in as much information as you can in the chart.

My Holiday Plan	
Destination:	_____ Dates: from _____ to _____
Accommodation:	Type _____
	Name _____
	Number of nights _____ Cost _____
	Facilities _____
Activities:	_____ _____
Other information:	Special attractions, Tours _____
	Weather _____
Reason for choosing this holiday:	_____ _____

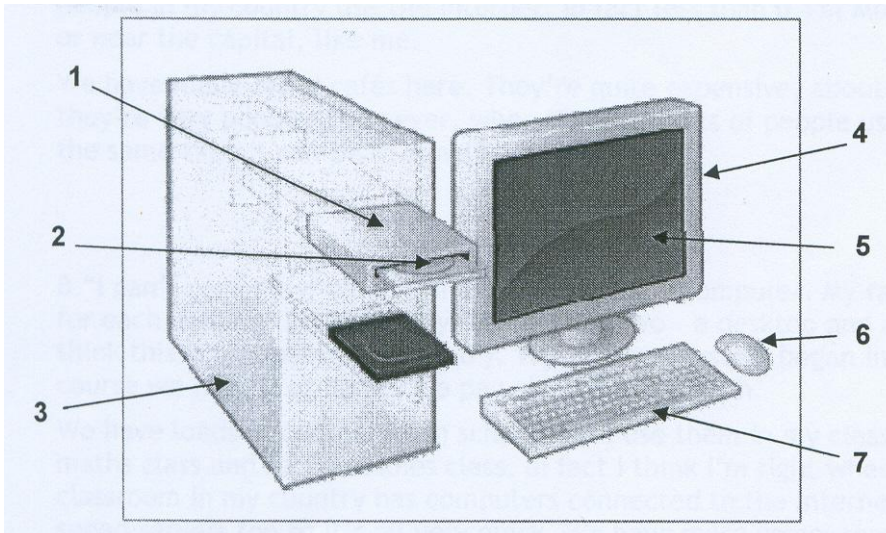
Unit 9 Computers

Underline the choices to make sentences that are true for you:

- 1 I *have / don't have* a computer.
- 2 I *always use / usually use / never use* a computer every day.
- 3 I use a computer *at work / at university / at home / in an Internet café*.
- 4 I think computers are *useful / great fun / difficult to use / boring*.



1 Look at the diagram. Name these different parts of a computer. Use the words / phrases in the box to help you (one word is not needed!)



- | |
|---|
| monitor
computer
keyboard
hard disc drive
screen
speakers
mouse
CD Rom / DVD |
|---|

2 Work with a partner and read the following items about computers and the Internet. Decide which countries are being talked about.

A. “My country is one of the poorest in the world. Very few people have computers or use the Internet. Some places have no computers because there’s no electricity. Other places have electricity but there are no telephone lines so even with a computer people can’t use the Internet.

In 1995 a university was the first place to have the full Internet. I’m very lucky – my school is one of only a few high schools that also has computers. In my Information Technology classes I learn all about how to use computers and different programs. Even for poor countries I think computers are important because they help people do their work or studies better.

I want my parents to get email at home but it costs \$20 a month, which is expensive for us. To have the full Internet costs \$10 more – that’s another reason why so few people in my country use the Internet, in fact less than 0.1%! Most of the users live in or near the capital, like me.

We have many cyber cafés here. They're quite expensive, about \$3 an hour, but they're very popular. However, when there are lots of people using the Internet at the same time it can be so slow!"

B. "I can't remember when I first started using a computer. My family has many, one for each member of the family. My dad has two – a desktop and a laptop. I don't think this is unusual in my country. The Internet system began in 1982 here and of course we have it at home, we pay about \$33 a month.

We have loads of computers in school too. I use them in my classes, for example my maths class and social studies class. In fact I think I'm right when I say every classroom in my country has computers connected to the Internet, and with high-speed servers too so it's all very quick. We have more computers per schoolchild than any other country. This is great for us because students who can use computers do better in some school subjects, especially maths.

There are loads of cyber cafés in my country – not just in the capital, but all over. The first café started in 1995 and now we have over 22,000. The computers are modern, the connection is fast and it only costs about \$1 an hour! Some cafés are very small with less than 10 computers, others are enormous with hundreds of computers. I think over 65% of the population use the Internet."

C "I use the computer quite a lot now. I remember when we first got computers in my office, we all had training on how to use them. It's great for my work and now I can't imagine doing my job without one! In 1999 most of the Internet connections in my country were from office computers, but not anymore. This is because cyber cafés are more and more popular, and you can find them in almost every city or small town.

There are two main reasons why cyber cafés are so popular here. One is that they are much cheaper than using the Internet at home. It costs about \$30-35 a month to have access at home but cafés can be as little as \$1 an hour. Another reason is that the cafés are very popular with students. Although a university was the first place to have the full Internet in 1989, many schools and universities still don't have computers or the Internet.

I think that most people in my country use the Internet outside of the home, especially as buying a computer can also be expensive for us. Only about 15% of people in my country use the Internet and only 6% have it at home."

3 Look at the chart on the following page. Write the names of the three countries in the space provided at the top of the chart.

Read the texts again and fill in the remaining information.

	A _____	B _____	C _____
1 When the Internet started in that country			
2 How much the Internet costs at home			
3 How much the Internet costs in a café			
4 What percentage of the population use the Internet			
5 Where the speaker started using computers			

4 Writing

Using the three texts as examples, write a short paragraph. Begin with the words: *I think computers are ...*

Think about: how you feel about computers
 when you started using a computer
 what you use a computer for
 how often you use it
 what problems you may have

If you don't use a computer, that's ok. Say why you don't need one and say whether computers are a good idea or not.

5 Computers and the Internet

Use the clues to help you complete the crossword



Across →

- 1 When there is a problem in your computer system, it can be because of a _____. (5)
- 6 www is the world wide _____. (3)
- 7 This man sent the first email: _____ Tomlinson. (3)
- 8 The opposite of *on*. (3)
- 9 A short word for *network*. (3)



- 10 You use this to point and click. (5)
- 13 Another word for *information*. (4)
- 15 You look at this when you work on a computer. (6)
- 18 You can carry this kind of computer. (6)

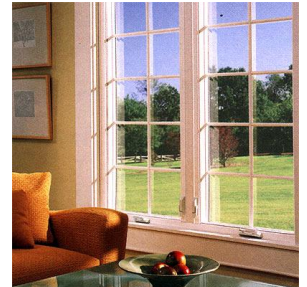
19 When you have a problem with your computer, you phone a computer _____. (8)



Down ↓

2 A machine that looks and acts like a person. (5)

3 When you move around the Internet from website to website, you _____. (4)



4 When you type, you find the letters here. (8)

5 This company makes the Macintosh. (5)

6 Microsoft's famous operating system. (7)

11 You use this to connect your computer to the telephone line. (5)

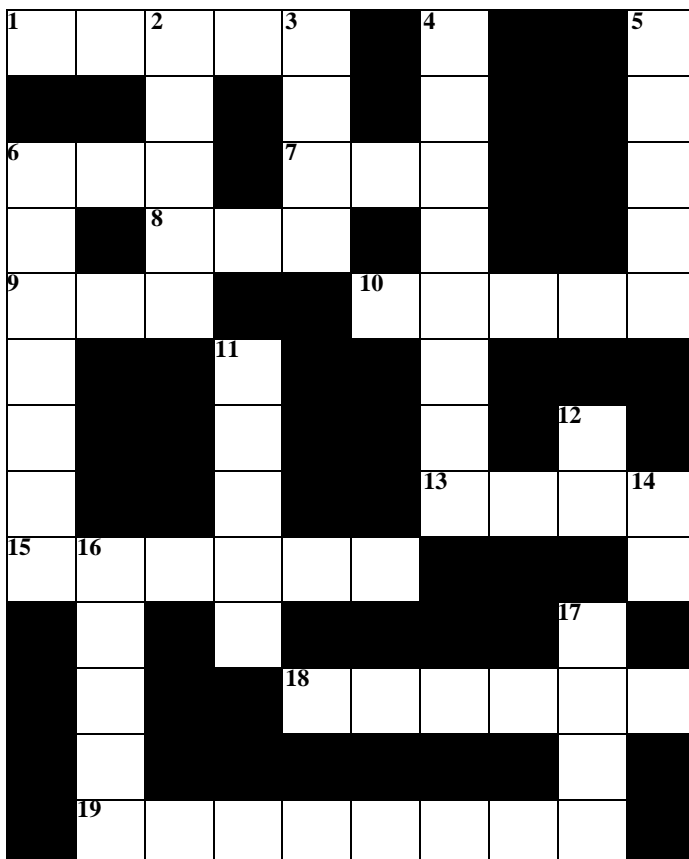
12 The initials of *information technology*. (2)

14 @ means _____. (2)



16 When your computer suddenly stops working, it's a _____. (5)

17 The first page of a website is the _____ page. (4)



6 Some of the words in the crossword have other meanings in English. Can you match them to the photos?

Which words in the crossword can you put in these four word groups?

Equipment	The Internet	Problems	Systems

Can you add any new words to the groups above?

For more information on ‘Word Groups’ look at Vocabulary Skills 4 on page 119.

Unit 10 Business 2

1 Talking about Companies

Match these phrases to the question words below.

is its name?
is its boss?

are its big markets?
does it make?

is its head office?
are its main competitors?

What ...

Where ...

Who ...

2 Read the information on this website and then take turns to ask and answer the questions above.

PH

Company Check

Company profile

Sales report

Products

Financial analysis

Company information: Vestas

Vestas Wind Systems A/S is a big producer of wind turbines. (These are machines that produce electricity from the wind.)

Some Vestas turbines cost more than \$1 million, but they produce very cheap electricity. They're also quiet and don't produce any pollution.

The company sells a lot of its wind turbines in Europe, especially in countries like Denmark, Spain and Germany, but they also have a big market in India and the USA. In fact there are now more than 7,000 Vestas wind turbines in about 35 countries.

The company's boss, J Poulsen, manages the business from the head office in Ringkøbing, Denmark, but Vestas has more than 4,000 employees in its factories and offices around the world.

The financial position of the company is good. It makes a profit of around 10% on its total sales. However, there are some strong competitors in this market, including NEG Micon A/S (Denmark) and Babcock Borsig AG (Germany).

Home

Company profile

Sales report

Products

Financial analysis

3 Look at the website again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1	Vestas turbines cost more than one million dollars.	
2	There are around five thousand five hundred Vestas turbines in the world.	
3	There are Vestas turbines in more than a hundred countries.	
4	Vestas has less than four thousand employees.	
5	Vestas makes a profit of about five per cent on its total sales.	

4 Write some sentences about a company you know, using some of the language on these pages.

Use the questions on these pages to find out about your partner's company. Make notes and check the spelling of any unknown words in a dictionary. Then swap roles.

Where's your head office?

Can you spell that, please?

Write a short summary of your partner's company for a web page.

5 Work hours

Look at the chart. Read the sentences that follow and mark (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't know*.

Country	Normal work hours each week	Vacation days each year
Argentina	48 hours	14-35 days
France	35 hours	25 days
Germany	40 hours	30 days
Thailand	48 hours	At least 6 days per year
United States	40 hours	10-20 days

True False Don't know

1 People in France work more hours than people in Germany

2 People in Germany have the longest vacations

3 Most people work about 8 hours a day

6 Read this article then answer the questions.

Many people say that they are working too many hours. They don't have enough time with their families. They can't take care of things at home. They don't have time to relax.

Work hours are different from one country to another. In France, people spend about 1,646 hours a year at work. In Japan, however, people work for about 2,159 hours a year. That means a Japanese **employee** works 513 more hours a year than a French worker. That is more than 12 weeks, or three months, of extra work!

Why do people work so many hours? Some people work extra hours because they want to get more money. However, many companies don't pay **overtime**. Their employees don't get extra pay for extra work. These people work extra hours because they think it's their duty. Some people are afraid they will lose their job if they don't work extra hours.

Many people say that their vacations are too short. In France, people get five weeks of paid vacation. In Germany, they get from four to six weeks. In the United States, two weeks of vacation is the average. Many people don't even use all their vacation days. In one study in Great Britain, fewer than half of workers used all their vacation days. In England, people say, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." If that's true, there are a lot of dull people in the world.

- 1 What do people need more time to do? _____
- 2 How many hours a year do French people work? _____
- 3 How many hours a year do Japanese people work? _____
- 4 What is another word for 'employee'? _____
- 5 What is 'overtime'? _____
- 6 Why do some people work extra hours? _____
- 7 In which country do people get the longest vacations? _____

For more information on 'Using a Dictionary' look at Vocabulary Skills 2 on page 117

7 Read the article about Business Technology, then answer the questions that follow.

Business is in a ‘technology revolution’ these days. The Internet is changing the way we do business, and everyone is talking about technology companies such as Microsoft and Amazon.com. But in the future, many ordinary, ‘nontech’ companies and their customers will be big winners in the technology revolution. For example, instead of selling products through stores or agents, producers can sell directly to customers on the Internet. This will save producers a lot of money

because they will need fewer stores and agents to sell their products. But producers will also have more competition because customers can see and buy products from around the world on the Internet. So, fast delivery and high-quality products and services will be the keys to profitable business. This is just the beginning of the technology revolution in business. Companies that can change and move quickly are going to be very successful in the Internet economy.

Tick (✓) the sentences that are true according to the article.

Producers will:

- save a lot of money.
- need more stores and agents to sell their products.
- have fewer competitors.

Consumers will:

- be big winners in the Internet economy.
- buy products on the Internet from all over the world.
- save a lot of money.

Homework

Write a presentation about the history a company that interests you.

- What is the company name?
- What kind of company is it? What products or services does it have?
- Who started the company?
- What was the company like at the beginning?
- What was its first success?
- What was its biggest failure? eg, a new product or service that didn’t sell
- How is the company today?

Make a 2 minute presentation of your company to the rest of the class.

Unit 11 News

1 Understanding Newspaper articles

News stories give you three chances to understand;

Once in the headline

Once more in the lead

And again in the body of the story

Guests, tiger flee burning hotel in Philippines

Cebu, Philippines (Reuters) — Forty frightened guests and a sedated tiger escaped unharmed from a blazing Philippines hotel yesterday, hotel staff said.

Reports said several people were injured at the fire in Cebu City, 575 km (355 miles) southeast of Manila but Fire Marshall Anacleto Sabellon could not confirm any casualties.

One unidentified Japanese tourist escaped from the blazing 140-room Magellan Hotel by sliding down a water pipe from a fourth floor window. Several other guests, also believed to be Japanese, were seen jumping into the hotel swimming pool, witnesses said.

“There were 40 guests at the time but all of them were taken to safety,” hotel spokeswoman Ana Conejero said.

She said a tiger named Abu which was kept in a cage outside the Lasang (Jungle) discotheque in the hotel basement was also evacuated but had to be tranquilised first with an injection.

A doctor distracted the roaring beast’s attention while a veterinarian administered a hypodermic needle to calm it, witnesses said.

Firefighters had to hose the still slightly restless tiger to cool it before carrying it out of the smoke-shrouded hotel.

This is very useful for understanding unfamiliar words. Suppose, for example, you don’t know the word *flee* in the headline. No problem, just keep reading;

Guests, tiger **flee** burning hotel in Philippines

Cebu, Philippines (Reuters) — Forty frightened guests and a sedated tiger **escaped** unharmed from a blazing Philippines hotel yesterday, hotel staff said.

Perhaps you don’t know what a *sedated tiger* is. Keep reading. Look for more references to the tiger;

a tiger named Abuwas also evacuated but had to be tranquilised first with an injection.

A doctor distracted the roaring beast’s attention while a veterinarian administered a hypodermic needle to calm it, witnesses said.

You also often have other chances to understand unfamiliar words - Look for synonyms. Whenever possible, writers of English use *synonyms* (words or phrases with almost the same meanings) to avoid repeating the same word. This is especially true with news stories. Here are some examples;

Premadasa assassinated

Colombo (Reuters)—A suicide bomber killed Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa and at least 14 others with a huge explosion at a May Day rally in central Colombo.

Carlo Ponti in hot water again

Rome (UPI)—Film producer Carlo Ponti, husband of actress Sophia Loren, is in trouble with the Italian courts again—this time charged with embezzling state funds.

MP calls for budget graft probe

Phuket—An MP yesterday called for an investigation to determine the alleged corruption in budget allocation for this fiscal year.

Look at the following news extracts and find a synonym or explanation that helps you understand the underlined word.

1 **PR threatens to cut ties with S'pore**

President Fidel Ramos recalled his ambassador to Singapore yesterday, banned women from going there as maids and threatened to break relations if an investigation shows that a Filipino maid was unjustly hanged.

2 **Govt told to use barter to get subs**

THE Government has been advised to arrange the trade of agriculture products in exchange for two submarines for the Navy should it decide to approve the acquisition plan.

3 **15 men and 3 women crucified to mark Good Friday**

AT LEAST 15 men and three women had themselves nailed to crosses in this town and other parts of the Philippines in an annual Good Friday ritual.

4 **Aum eyed nukes, tanks, lasers**

Aum Shinrikyo showed an interest in militarizing with nuclear warheads, tanks, lasers and possible mercenaries, police said.

5 **President vows to find 'evil cowards'**

THE President of the United States promised to find the 'evil cowards' responsible for the car bomb attack in Oklahoma City and the Attorney General said the government would seek to execute them.

Read the following news story about a 96-year-old man starting university.
The parts of the story are labeled.

Headline	It's Back to School for 96-Year-Old Man	
Lead	<p>TOKYO (Reuters) – A famous Japanese print master, 96-year-old Toykuni Utagawa, wants to become probably the first centenarian* to complete a doctorate degree in law. Last Monday, Utagawa found out that he passed the difficult entrance examinations for Kinki University in Osaka, and he will start his law degree when the new academic year begins in April.</p> <p>“I will study for four years and then I plan to continue my studies at the graduate school,” Utagawa said, promising to</p>	<p>continue his print making at the same time.</p> <p>Utagawa was born in 1903 and after finishing primary school learned the art of print making from his father. After World War II, he worked as a manager for a trading company, and then he returned to his art in 1972. He began to study at a part-time school several years ago, and he will graduate this March. “If possible, I hope to earn a doctorate.”</p> <p>Already the author of one book, Utagawa lectures several times a month on how to stay healthy.</p>
Body		

* 100-year-old person

Write each of the parts of the story (Headline, Lead, Body) next to the correct definition.

_____ This is the first paragraph of the news story. It gives the most important information about the news story.

_____ This is the title of the story.

_____ This part gives more information and details about the story.

Read the news story again and find the answers to the following questions.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 Who is the story about? | It's about _____. |
| 2 What happened in the story? | A 96-year-old _____. |
| 3 Where did the story take place? | In (country) _____. |
| 4 When did he begin to study at a part-time high school? | Last _____. |
| 5 Why does he want to study law? | Because he wants to _____. |

2 Reading

Look at the news article and answer the questions.



Yawning Is Contagious

Chen works at a restaurant in the daytime. In the evening he goes to an adult school. He is learning English at the adult school.

This evening Chen's class is reading a story. The story is interesting, and Chen wants to read it. But Chen is tired; he can't read. He yawns loudly.

Sofia is sitting next to Chen. She sees Chen yawn. She yawns, too.

Ali is sitting behind Chen. Ali hears Chen yawn. Ali yawns, too.

Chen is yawning because he is tired. But Sofia and Ali aren't tired. Why are they yawning?

Sofia and Ali are yawning because yawning is contagious. When one person yawns, other people yawn, too.

On this page there is a photo of a woman. The woman is yawning. Look at the photo for 30 seconds. **DO NOT YAWN!** Ready? Go!

Can you look at the picture and not yawn? Most people can't. When most people look at the photo, they yawn. Yawning is very contagious!

Vocabulary

Write the opposites. You can find the words in the story.

- 1 play w o r k
- 2 nighttime _____
- 3 child _____
- 4 teaching _____
- 5 standing _____
- 6 in front of _____

Main idea

Underline the best answer

1 Chen yawns because he is

a) hungry

b) angry

c) tired

2 Sofia and Ali yawn because

a) the story is not interesting

b) Chen yawned

c) they are tired

3 Yawning is contagious. When one person yawns, other people

a) don't like it

b) are afraid

c) yawn, too

How do you say 'yawn' in Thai? Can you say 'yawn' in Thai five times, and not yawn? Who wants to try it?

Writing

In Chen's class at the adult school, the students are reading a story. What do you do in your English class? Do you read stories? Do you write? Do you practice speaking?

Together with your classmates, make a list.

In our English class, we

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

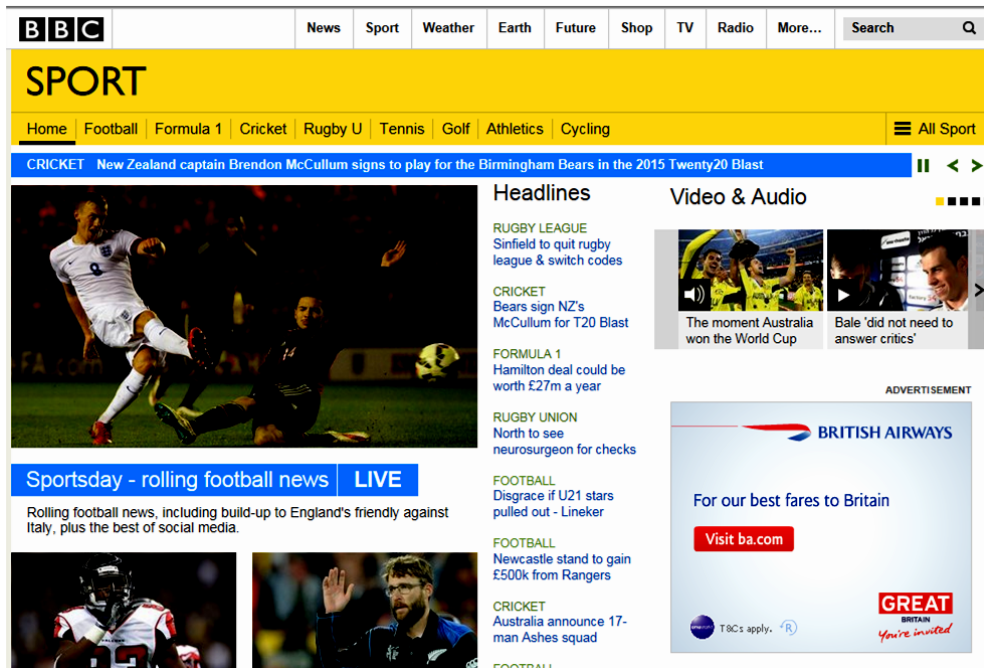
6 _____

Look over the list. What do you like to do very much? Put a star (★) next to those things.

Now check with your classmates. How many people put a star next to 1? _____ How many people put a star next to 2? _____ 3? _____ 4? _____ 5? _____ 6? _____

What do your classmates like to do best in English class?

3 News Online



Look at the ways of getting news below. Write how often you use these ways. Use words from the box or ones of your own.

Ways of Getting the News	How Often?
1a) watch the news on TV	b) _____
2a) listen to the news on the radio	b) _____
3a) read newspapers	b) _____
4a) read news magazines	b) _____
5a) use an online news service	b) _____

(almost) every day	
a few times	a week
(about) twice	a month
(about) once	a year
(almost) never	

Compare your answers with a partner.

A: How often do you *watch the news on TV*?

B: *A few times a week.* How about you?

For more information on 'The Main Idea' look at Reading Skills 4 on page 112.

A: *About once a week.*

Search the Web

Look for news stories on the Web. Use the news links (eg, *News & Media, Current Events, Newspapers*) provided by Web search engines and directories. You can also use the name of a newspaper, magazine or TV channel for a keyword search.

<u>Automobile</u>	<u>Home & Family</u>	<u>News</u>
<u>Careers</u>	<u>Money</u>	<u>Shopping</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>Entertainment</u>	<u>Travel</u>

Choose a news category that interests you.

<u>Top Stories</u>	<u>Politics</u>
<u>Science & Technology</u>	<u>Health</u>
<u>Business & Economy</u>	<u>Entertainment</u>
<u>Sports</u>	<u>World</u>

Look through the list of news stories you found and choose a story that interests you. Fill in the information below.

Story headline: _____

URL: _____

Now read the story and fill in as much information as you can.

My News Story

Source (name of search engine) _____

Date: _____ Reporter: _____

Who? _____

What? _____





Where? _____





When? _____

Why? _____

Unit 12 Health

1 How do you stay healthy? Tick (✓) the things you do to stay healthy. Tell your classmates your answers.

			
I play sports <input type="checkbox"/>	I eat healthy foods <input type="checkbox"/>	I meditate <input type="checkbox"/>	I take vitamins <input type="checkbox"/>

			
I walk a lot <input type="checkbox"/>	I ride a bicycle <input type="checkbox"/>	I work out in a gym <input type="checkbox"/>	I jog <input type="checkbox"/>

	
I do aerobics <input type="checkbox"/>	I swim <input type="checkbox"/>

Talk to a classmate. Take turns asking and answering these questions.

On a scale of 1-4, how healthy are you? (1 = very unhealthy, 2 = a little unhealthy, 3 = pretty healthy, 4 = very healthy.)

- 1 What healthy foods do you eat?
- 2 Do you take vitamins?
- 3 Do you go to a gym?
- 4 What exercise do you get?

2 Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with one of these sports.

tennis football basketball golf jogging volleyball
hockey baseball

- 1 To play this sport, you need two to four players. You need a net and a ball. Everyone needs a racket. Venus Williams and Roger Federer are famous players of this sport.
This sport is _____.
- 2 To play this sport, you don't need a ball or any equipment.
This sport is _____.
- 3 To play this sport, it's good to be tall. You need a large ball and a hoop. Yao Ming and Allen Iverson are famous players of this sport.
This sport is _____.
- 4 To play this sport, you need a small ball and a club. You do not need to run in this sport. You can play this sport by yourself, if you want. Tiger Woods and Annika Sorenstam are famous players of this sport.
This sport is _____.
- 5 To play this sport, you use a black and white ball. You need good running shoes, Ronaldo is a famous player of this sport.
This sport is _____.
- 6 To play this sport, you need two or more players. You need a net and a ball but you don't need a racket.
This sport is _____.

3 Sometimes, people feel sick and need to take medicine. Look at these medicines and their labels.

i) For headaches.

Dosage:

Adults and Children 12 Years of Age and Over:

1 to 2 tablets every four hours

Children 6 to 12 Years of Age:

½ to 1 tablet every six hours

Children Under 6 Years of Age:

Consult a doctor

Directions: Take tablets after meals.



ii) For coughs



Dosage:

- Adults and Children 12 Years of Age and Over
2 tsps every six hours
- Children 6 to 12 Years of Age
1 tsp every six hours
- Children 2 to 6 Years of Age
½ tsp every six hours

Do not give to children under 2 years of age

Directions: Drink a glass of water after taking medicine.

iii) For aches and pains

For Adults and Children 6 Years of Age and Over.

Directions:

Apply to the painful area 3 or 4 times daily.
Do not apply near eyes or nose.

For external use only



Vocabulary

aches and pains	(n)	something that hurts
to apply	(v)	to put on
to consult	(v)	to talk to for advice
dosage	(n)	the amount to take
external	(adj)	outside
meals	(n)	breakfast, lunch or dinner
ointment	(n)	a medicine that you rub on your skin

Look at the medicines and their labels above. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- 1 Megumi's son is 4 years old. He has a terrible headache. Megumi should
- ___ a) give him medicine i) ___ b) give him medicine ii)
- ___ c) give him medicine iii) ___ d) not give him i), ii) or iii). See a doctor

2 Megumi has a headache. She should

- _____ a) take medicine i) _____ b) take medicine ii)
_____ c) take medicine iii)

3 What dosage should Megumi take for her headache?

- _____ a) 1 to 2 tablets every four hours _____ b) 2 tsp every six hours
_____ c) ½ to 1 tablet every six hours _____ d) 1 tsp every six hours

4 Megumi's daughter is 3 years old. She has a bad cough. Megumi wants to give her some cough medicine. How much should she give her?

- _____ a) 2 tsp every six hours _____ b) 1 tsp every six hours
_____ c) ½ tsp every six hours

True or False? Write *T* if the statement is true; write *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1 You should eat after you take the headache tablets.
_____ 2 You should drink a glass of water after you take the cough medicine.
_____ 3 You should eat the 'aches and pains' ointment.
_____ 4 You should put the 'aches and pains' ointment near your eyes and nose
_____ 5 Children 6 years of age and over can use the 'aches and pains' ointment.

4 Look at the title and the picture on page 81. What do you think this article is about? Tick (✓) one of these:

- _____ a story of one person's illness
_____ ways to prevent and treat headaches
_____ why people get headaches

My Aching Head!

Everyone gets headaches. Some people get them very often. Other people are lucky – they only get them once in a while.

There are some ways to prevent headaches. They don't work 100% of the time but they can reduce the number you get.



- Eat regular meals. Don't skip meals.
- Get enough sleep.
- Try to avoid stress.
- Get fresh air and exercise.
- Avoid drinking lots of coffee or alcohol.

What should you do when you get a headache? How can you treat it? There are many different ways. (If you ask ten people what they do when they get a headache, you might hear ten different answers!) Here are some suggestions:

- Relax in a warm bath.
- Massage in a circular motion behind

your ear and across the back of your neck.

- Massage your scalp (as if you are washing your hair). Gently pull the hair all around your head.
- While sitting, breathe in and bend your head back gently, looking up at the ceiling. Don't bend too far back. Breathe out and bring your head down so that your chin rests on your chest. Repeat twice.
- Breathe out and turn your head to look over your right shoulder. Don't bend your chin to your shoulder. Keep your chin level. Breathe as you turn your head back. Do the same thing over your left shoulder. Repeat twice on each side.
- Take medicine, such as aspirin.

Why don't you try one of these next time you get a headache? See what works for you.

Vocabulary

to avoid something	(v) to not go near or not do something
once in a while	not all the time; sometimes
to prevent	(v) to stop something from happening
to reduce	(v) to lower the number
to skip a meal	(v) to not eat breakfast, lunch or dinner

Look at your guess on the previous page. Were you correct?

- 1 How many suggestions does the article give for preventing headaches? _____
- 2 How many suggestions does it give for treating headaches? _____

3 Which of the following is a way to avoid headaches. Tick (✓) one

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> massage your neck | <input type="checkbox"/> take an aspirin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> get enough sleep | <input type="checkbox"/> relax in a warm bath |

4 Watch your teacher. Which headache treatment are they doing?

- Massage in a circular motion behind your ears.
- Massage in a circular motion across the back of your neck.
- Massage your scalp (as if you were washing your hair). Gently pull the hair all around your head.
- While sitting, breathe in and bend your head back gently, looking up at the ceiling. Breathe out and bring your head down so that your chin rests on your chest.
- Breathe out and turn your head to look over your right shoulder. Keep your chin level. Breathe in as you turn your head back. Looking straight ahead.

Unit 13 Home

1 Which home would you like to live in? Write 1 next to your first choice. Write 2 next to your second choice. Tell your classmates your choices and your reasons.



house on the beach, 2 hours from the city



cabin in mountains, 2 hours from the city



penthouse apartment in the city



suburban house, 1 hour from city centre



a mobile home



house in the city, ½ hour from city centre

Talk with a classmate. Take turns asking and answering these questions.

- 1 Do you live in an apartment or a house?
- 2 How many bedrooms are there in your house or apartment?
- 3 What do you like about your house or apartment?
- 4 What don't you like about your house or apartment?

2 Look at the ads for apartments and house rentals in *The International Herald Tribune*.

<p>SAN FRANCISCO: Penthouse apt. City lights/Golden Gate Bridge views. 1 br/ 1 ba. Modern kitchen. A/C. Unfurnished. Non-smoker only. Available immediately. Year lease. \$1500/mo. Tel: 415-368-4331</p>	<p>BANGKOK: Attractive 2 br, 2 ba apt nr RCA and hospital; furnished; direct tel, cable TV, pool, parking, security. Available only for July/August. No children. No pets. Bht 45,000/mo. Tel: 662-318-8224</p>
<p>VANCOUVER, CANADA: Ocean front house. 4 br/ 3 ba; modern; all new appliances; 2 fireplaces; unfurnished. 3 car garage. ½ hour to city ctr. \$2000/mo. Tel. 604-293-1533</p>	<p>MEXICO CITY: Quiet neighborhood. 3 br/ 3 ba house. Big yard. Nr schools and shopping. Furnished. New carpet and appliances. Garage and security. N\$1500/mo. Tel: 525-669-3013</p>
	<p>TOKYO: Studio apt. ½ hr from Shinjuku: nr subway/bus. Heat/air con. Unfurnished. ¥130,000/mo. Tel: 813-3181-6429.</p>

Vocabulary

A/C	(n) air conditioning
appliances	(n) machines such as washer, refrigerator, cooker
apt	(n) apartment
ba	(n) bathroom
bht	Baht – the currency of Thailand
br	(n) bedroom
ctr	(n) center
furnished	(adj) with furniture and appliances
lease	(n) agreement to rent for period of time, usually a year
mo	(n) month
N\$	Pesos – the currency of Mexico
nr	(prep) near
tel	(n) telephone
unfurnished	(adj) without furniture or appliances
¥	Yen – the currency of Japan

Answer these questions about these people’s housing needs.

1 The Kim family needs an apartment in Bangkok for five months. Should they look at the advertised apartment?

_____ Why or why not?_____

2 The Brown family needs an apartment in San Francisco for two months. Should they look at the advertised apartment?

_____ Why or why not?_____

3 Maria Rivas wants to live in the centre of Tokyo (very close to the Shinjuku neighbourhood). Should she look at the advertised apartment?

_____ Why or why not?_____

4 When they move to San Francisco for a year, The Takahashi family doesn’t want to bring their furniture and they don’t want to buy new furniture. Should they look at the advertised apartment?

_____ Why or why not?_____

5 Carlos Espinosa wants a house with two or more bedrooms when he moves to Mexico City. He doesn’t care if it is furnished or unfurnished but he wants a quiet place. Should he look at the advertised house?

_____ Why or why not?_____

6 Karl Berg wants to rent an apartment in Bangkok for two months. He doesn’t plan to bring his dog but he will bring his cat. Should he look at the advertised apartment?

_____ Why or why not?_____

3 Before reading

Look at the title of the article and the picture. What do you think the article is about? Tick (✓) your guess.

_____ the colour of money around the world

_____ how colour affects people’s feelings

_____ people of different races

_____ using colour to make a house more beautiful

Now read the first paragraph. Was your guess correct? What do think the article is about?

The Power of Colour

Are you nervous? Maybe you should sit in a blue room. Are you always cold? Maybe you should sit in a room painted in a ‘warm colour’ such as soft orange. Are you often sad? Maybe you should sit in a yellow room. Some researchers believe that colour has the power to affect our feelings. They believe that colours affect almost everyone in the same way. They tested this idea in different settings.



One study was in a workplace. The researchers painted heavy boxes white and they painted light boxes black. They wanted to see how colour affected the workers’ feelings. Which boxes do you think were more difficult to lift? The heavy white ones? No. The black boxes were more difficult. The white boxes were heavier but they looked light. The researchers think that this is because light colours *seem* light.

Another study was at a hospital with brown and green-grey walls. Painters repainted the hospital walls in bright colours – bright orange on the first floor, bright pink on the second floor, bright green on the third floor. What do you think happened? The hospital says the patients changed. They visited each other and talked more. The hospital says the workers also changed and were happier about work.

Another study was in a school. Researchers at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada studied children with behavior problems in the classroom. When the walls were brown and yellow, the children’s heart rate went up and they were over-active. When the walls were light and dark blue, the children’s heart rate was slower and the children were much calmer.

If this is true, people might want to think carefully about the colours around them – not just in houses, but also in offices, schools, hospitals, gyms, prisons, museums and in restaurants!

Vocabulary

calm	(adj) peaceful
gym	(n) a place where people exercise
museum	(n) a place to see great art
over-active	(adj) doing more than usual
patients	(n) sick people
prison	(n) a place to house and punish criminals (people who break the law)
researcher	(n) a person who studies or tests something

What is the main idea of this article? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- Children are calmer in blue rooms
- If you are sad sit in a yellow room
- Colours affect people's feelings
- A heavy box seems light if it is a light color

This article uses three examples to show how colours affect people's feelings. Those examples show how colour affects people's feelings in the _____.

- hospital
- workplace
- restaurant
- school

Paragraph 1 is the introduction. It makes the reader interested in the article. It also often tells the main idea of the article. Which paragraph or paragraphs give examples to support the main idea?

- paragraph 2
- paragraph 3
- paragraph 4

Colours such as red, yellow and soft orange make people feel _____.

- cold
- warm
- sad
- tired

Blue makes people feel _____.

- warm
- calm
- nervous
- active

A dark coloured box feels _____.

- lighter
- heavier
- softer
- bigger

True or false?

_____ In a gym, it would be good to paint the walls light blue.

_____ In a prison, it would be good to paint the walls light blue.

4 Looking at words

Some words have more than one meaning. The word *light* has more than one meaning. Here is a dictionary definition for the adjective *light*.

light *adj.* 1. not dark in colour: *light blue* 2. not heavy: *This box is light. The little boy can lift it.* 3. easy to see in: *This room is light because there are many windows.*

Write the number of the definition that matches the word *light* in each of the sentences that follow.

- He's wearing a light brown shirt.
- In the morning, the sun makes this room very light.
- She has light green eyes.
- This letter is light. You only need one stamp.
- I can move the table by myself. It's light.

5 The words *researcher*, *painter* and *worker* all end in *-er*. This type of ending is called a *suffix*. What do you think the *-er* ending in these words means?

6 At the beginning of a word, *re-* sometimes means 'again'. Many words have two or three letters at the beginning which change the meaning of the words. These letters are called *prefixes*. The *repaint* means 'to paint again'. Tick (✓) the words where *re-* means 'again'.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> rewrite | <input type="checkbox"/> read | <input type="checkbox"/> recipe | <input type="checkbox"/> retest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> register | <input type="checkbox"/> retell | <input type="checkbox"/> retired | <input type="checkbox"/> redo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> remarry | | | |

For more information on 'Different meanings' look at Vocabulary Skills 7 on page 122.

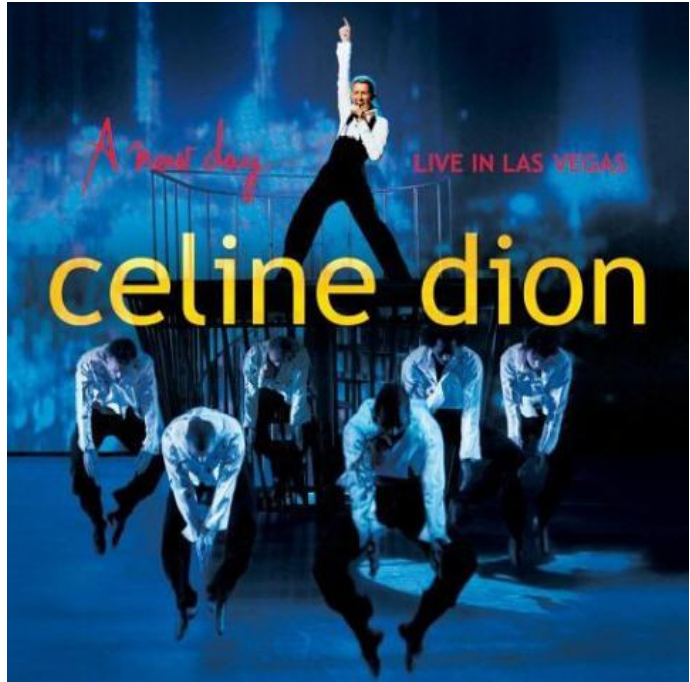
For more information on 'Suffixes' look at Vocabulary Skills 5 on page 120.

7 Famous People Online

Look at the occupations below.
Write the name of a famous person
for each occupation.

Occupations

- 1a) singer
- 2a) athlete
- 3a) comedian
- 4a) actor / actress
- 5a) film director
- 6a) politician



Famous People

- 1b) _____
- 2b) _____
- 3b) _____
- 4b) _____
- 5b) _____
- 6b) _____

Compare your answers with a partner.

A: Can you name a famous *singer*?

B: Hmm, *Celine Dion*. Do you know *her*?

A: Yes, I do. OR No, I don't.

Prepare your search

Think of three of your favourite famous people. Write their names and occupations
below.

Famous People

Occupations

- 1a) _____
- 2a) _____
- 3a) _____

- b) _____
- b) _____
- b) _____

Now choose one of the names above to research. Fill in the information below.

My favourite famous person is _____

He / She is a (an) _____

Now talk about your choice with a classmate

A: What famous person did you choose? **A:** What famous person did you choose?

B: I chose *Celine Dion*, the famous *singer*. **B:** I chose *Angelina Jolie*.

A: Why is *she* your favourite? **A:** Why is *she* your favourite?

B: I think *she's* got a really *great voice*. **B:** I think *she is* really *sexy*.

Words to Describe People

cool
handsome
beautiful
knowledgeable
great
talented
sexy
funny
skilful
wonderful
important
intelligent



Search the Web – Project 3

Look for information about your favourite famous person. Do a search using the person's name and *biography* as keywords for the search. Be sure to spell the name correctly.

Celine Dion biography	SEARCH
-----------------------	--------

Keywords

Explore two or three websites you found about your favourite famous person.

Now choose the best website and fill in the information below.

Famous person website: _____

URL: _____

Now use the information in the website to fill in as much information as you can in the following chart.

My Favourite Famous Person

Name: _____

Occupation: _____ Age: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Place of Birth: _____

Interests: _____

Family Information: _____

Career History: _____

Interesting Information: _____

Reason for Choosing this Person: _____

Unit 14 Miscellaneous

1 Pre-reading

Listen to the teacher while they dictate six lines to you. Write them down.

The sentences are all taken from the same reading text. In pairs, can you guess:

- what the topic / subject of the reading is
- what information the reading may contain
- what vocabulary may be included

Each of the sentences above is the topic sentence of a paragraph. They introduce the content of the paragraphs. Sometimes, they may even be a summary of the paragraph. In pairs, can you:

- decide in which order these topic sentences might be in the reading

Now read the article. Only read the article. Don't look at the topic sentences.

Were you right about the theme and the content?

Can you think of a title for the reading passage?

1 _____ There are three international sports tournaments taking place: the start of the Tour de France, the middle of Wimbledon and the end of the World Cup. So that's good news for cycling, tennis and football fans, isn't it? It's great that there are athletes from all over the world **taking part** in such exciting tournaments, isn't it?



2 _____ I'm a great sports fan but I'm very unhappy. Why? This is because, for me, sport is no longer a fair game. The simple fact is many athletes cheat and I hate that. Of course, they don't all cheat, and they don't all cheat the same way. But many do and I think that **spoils** the competitions.

3 _____ The World Cup is four weeks of footballers cheating from start to finish. The players don't want to win by playing well, they want to win by cheating. How do they cheat? Well, there are a number of different ways. First, they can 'dive'. This means falling over and pretending to be pushed. If a footballer dives well then perhaps his team will get a penalty. Secondly, they can do something bad, like a handball, but not **admit** it.

4 _____ Footballers pretend to be kicked, for example. They then roll over on the ground and look like they're in real pain – it can look very bad. So the referee gives a free-kick to the injured player's team. Or, better still, a yellow card against the player in the other team. Then, and this is the worst part, after a few seconds the injured player gets up and is suddenly all right! There's nothing wrong with him! He's not injured at all! He was just **putting it on!** The referee never says anything so the player **gets away with it**. That's terrible! I think the player should get a red card and then miss the next match.

5 _____ Without doubt, the Tour de France is one of the most difficult sporting events. The race is long both in time and distance. It takes three weeks to ride over 3,000 kilometres, and this includes some very **steep** mountains. Naturally, cyclists have to be very fit and strong. Unfortunately, cyclists cheat too, but they cheat by taking drugs. Cyclists should win the race by being the fastest and strongest, not by taking drugs. In 1998 the whole race was almost stopped because of a drug-taking **scandal**. This year 13 riders couldn't take part because of cheating. A doctor in a police investigation said he **treated** cyclists, footballers and tennis players too! Thankfully, there have been no cases of tennis players taking drugs. At least I can watch Wimbledon!

6 _____ Perhaps the athletes are under too much **pressure** to win. The fans, the newspapers and the sponsors all want victory. There's a lot of money to be won

too. Whatever, I hope that when someone next calls me ‘a good sport’ they mean it in a nice way!

Now read the article on page 93 again and match the topic sentences to the paragraphs. Did you get the order right? What clues did you have to help you?

Look at the words in bold type. What do they mean?

Try to work out if the word is a noun, verb, adjective etc. Then read the sentences around the word and try to work out its meaning. **Do not use a dictionary.**

2 Pre-reading

What do you do 1.

You're in your bedroom alone late at night and you think you hear somebody walking around outside. You think it might be a burglar. What do you do?

- Turn over and try to go back to sleep
- Stay awake listening
- Something else? What?

What do you do 2.

You're driving in town late at night when your car/motorbike stops. You have run out of petrol and the garages are closed. What do you do?

- Leave the car/motorbike and try to find a bus
- Stop another car/motorbike and see if the driver can help
- Something else? What?

What to do 3.

You're waiting for you friend at the train station. You friend is over one hour late and it's getting dark. What do you do?

- Wait all night
- Leave
- Something else? What?

What to do 4.

You're going to a job interview but the bus you are on has a problem so you're going to be late. What do you do?

- Explain when you arrive why you are late
- Get off the bus and find a taxi
- Something else? What?

For more information on ‘Parts of Speech’ look at Vocabulary Skills 3 on page 118.

Rush hour commuting

Pre-reading

Match the words 1-5 to their meanings a) - e)

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 commuter | a) rules of behaviour |
| 2 punctual | b) a lot of people |
| 3 etiquette | c) a time when lots of people travel |
| 4 crowded | d) a person who travels a long way to work |
| 5 rush hour | e) on time |

Rush hour etiquette in Tokyo

<p>It's difficult to be polite on rush hour trains in Tokyo. Millions of passengers use the underground everyday. Platforms are crowded. When you get on the train, it's almost impossible to read or move. Japanese society is</p>	<p>very polite. Is etiquette important on rush hour trains? Yes, it is. Posters ask passengers not to use mobile phones or carry rucksacks. People often offer to move seats so that two friends can sit together. Some passengers use the journey to sleep.</p>	<p>The trains are fast and punctual and the stations are safe and clean. Train staff enjoy their work. commuters like the clean and safe environment - but they don't like the crowded rush hour trains.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>From FT.com</i></p>
---	--	---

1 Underline the correct words in *italics* to make true sentences.

- a) It is *impossible* / *possible* to be polite on rush hour trains in Tokyo.
- b) *Many* / *Not many* people use the underground trains every day.
- c) It's *easy* / *difficult* to read on the train.
- d) It's *OK* / *not OK* to use a mobile phone on the trains.
- e) The trains are *quick* / *slow*.
- f) Most train employees *don't like* / *like* their job.

2 Look at the article again. Match the words that go together to make word partnerships from the article.

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| 1 get on | a) rucksacks |
| 2 be | b) mobile phones |
| 3 carry | c) trains |
| 4 use | d) polite |

3 Use the expressions from 2 to complete the sentences.

- a) It's important to _____ in Japan.
- b) It's difficult to _____ at rush hour.
- c) Posters ask people not to _____ to make calls on the train.
- d) It's too crowded to _____ on the train.

Speaking

When is the rush hour in Thailand (Bangkok)?

Think of five different types of transport. Put them in the order you like to travel. Are there any types of travel that you don't like? Why / Why not?

Booksellers

Pre-reading

Use a dictionary to help you underline the correct answers.

- a) An unemployed person
 - i) has a job
 - ii) doesn't have a job.
- b) You get experience in something by
 - i) reading a book
 - ii) learning how to do a job or activity
- c) You celebrate when
 - i) something good happens or it's a special occasion
 - ii) something bad happens or it's a normal day

The Book People

How do you sell books to people who have never read? An unemployed man and a young mother found a new way to sell books and became millionaires. Fourteen years ago, Ted Smart was unemployed. He was 45 years old with a family. In the past, he had many different jobs. He was a salesman, a publisher and a photographer. He also lived in Hong Kong where he worked as a police officer. Seni Glaister was 21. She had

a small baby. She had a little marketing experience in the US. Smart and Glaister decided to sell books to people who didn't go to bookshops. Smart and Glaister started a company called *The Book People*. Their company sells books to people at work in offices, banks, factories and schools. The sales people call at an office or factory six times a year. They leave some books at reception. The workers

look at the books at work and decide if they want to buy any. The salespeople return a week later and collect orders and money from the workers.

The company now has about 2.5 million customers. It is valued at £100 million. It sells 14 million books a year. Each year Smart and Glaister have a big party to celebrate their success.

From the Observer

1 In the article find four jobs and four places to work. Write them under these headings:

Jobs

Places to work

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

a) What job did Ted have in Hong Kong? _____

b) Who had some marketing experience? _____

c) How old was Seni? _____

d) What does the company sell? _____

e) How often do the salespeople call at the offices and factories? _____

f) What do they have every year to celebrate their success? _____

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www.businessenglishonline.com

www.onestopenglish.com

www.google.com/images

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Unit 5 Shopping & Clothes



Homework assignment

Can you find these 25 pieces of clothing and colours in the puzzle? You may find the words vertically (↓), horizontally (⇒) or diagonally (↘).

Colours			Clothes		
black	pink	purple	bathrobe	blouse	dress
blue	brown	green	hat	jacket	jeans
red	white	orange	pants	shirt	shorts
yellow			skirt	sock	stockings
			suit	sweater	tie

A	B	B	L	U	E	D	R	O	S	S	Y	G
C	D	S	L	B	L	O	U	S	E	E	E	R
W	F	H	G	A	R	H	P	U	R	P	L	E
H	J	O	I	T	C	O	J	I	K	A	L	E
I	A	R	L	H	S	K	W	T	M	N	O	N
T	C	T	N	R	O	P	O	N	P	T	W	S
E	K	S	T	O	C	K	I	N	G	S	I	J
R	E	D	T	B	K	U	W	N	A	K	B	E
C	T	S	W	E	A	T	E	R	K	I	D	A
E	N	O	P	O	R	A	N	G	E	R	E	N
O	D	R	E	S	S	S	H	I	R	T	E	S



Student Name: _____ Student ID: _____ Group: _____

Unit 5 Shopping & Clothes



Search the Web – Project 1

Look for shopping catalogues online. Do separate searches using *shopping* and each of the items (eg, *jeans*) you want to buy as keywords. Write your keywords in the box.

Keywords

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

Explore websites for each of the items you want to buy.

Now choose websites from which you would like to order each of the items on your list. Fill in the information below. Make sure the websites list the prices of the items.

Item	Company Name	URL
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Find the things you want to buy. Fill in the following information about your shopping.

Clothes and Accessories

Item: _____

Brand Name: _____ Price: _____

Sports and Fitness Equipment

Item: _____

Brand Name: _____ Price: _____

Electronic Equipment

Item: _____

Brand Name: _____ Price: _____



Student Name: _____ Student ID: _____ Group: _____

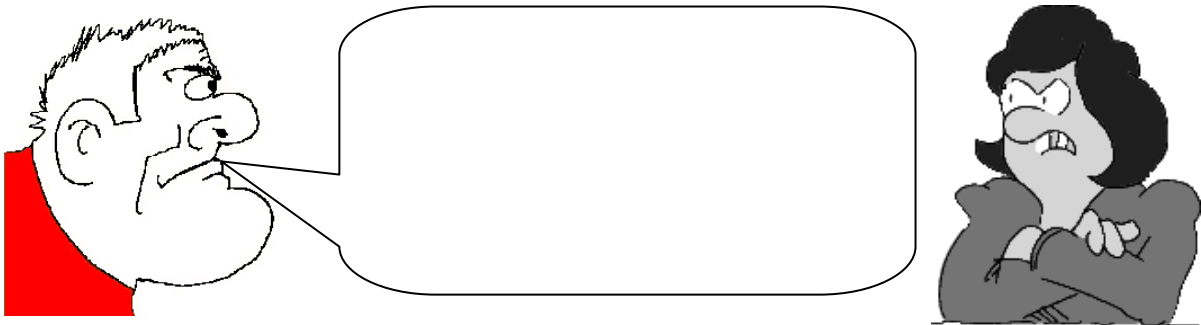
Unit 6 Thailand



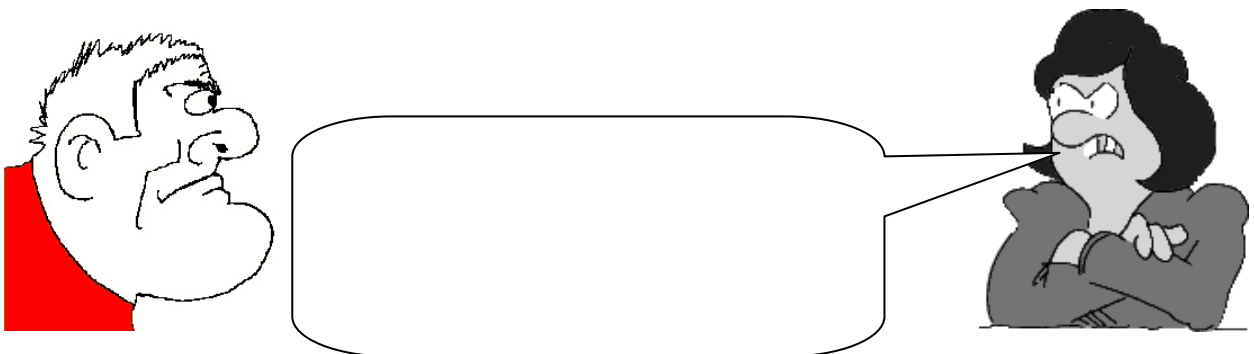
Writing

The twins married two sisters. Their marriages were happy. Not all marriages are happy every day.

Look at the picture of a husband and wife. Why is the husband angry? What is he saying? Write it.



Look at the next picture. Why is the wife angry? What is she saying? Write it.



Student Name: _____ Student ID: _____ Group: _____

Unit 8 Holidays



Search the Web – Project 2

Look for holiday information. Do a search using the destination you've chosen, the type of activity, and *accommodation* as keywords. Write your keywords below.

Example:

Australia diving accommodation

SEARCH

Keywords

Explore the holiday websites you found.

Now choose the holiday website you like best and fill in the information below.

Holiday website: _____

URL: _____

Fill in as much information as you can in the chart.

My Holiday Plan

Destination: _____ Dates: from _____ to _____

Accommodation: Type _____

Name _____

Number of nights _____ Cost _____

Facilities _____

Activities: _____

Other information: Special attractions, Tours _____

Weather _____

Reason for choosing this holiday: _____

Student Name: _____ Student ID: _____ Group: _____

Unit 11 News



Search the Web

Look for news stories on the Web. Use the news links (eg, *News & Media*, *Current Events*, *Newspapers*) provided by Web search engines and directories. You can also use the name of a newspaper, magazine or TV channel for a keyword search.

<u>Automobile</u>	<u>Home & Family</u>	<u>News</u> ↖
<u>Careers</u>	<u>Money</u>	<u>Shopping</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>Entertainment</u>	<u>Travel</u>

Choose a news category that interests you.

<u>Top Stories</u>	<u>Politics</u>
<u>Science & Technology</u>	<u>Health</u>
<u>Business & Economy</u>	<u>Entertainment</u>
<u>Sports</u>	<u>World</u>

Look through the list of news stories you found and choose a story that interests you. Fill in the information below.

Story headline: _____

URL: _____

Now read the story and fill in as much information as you can.

My News Story

Source (name of search engine) _____

Date: _____ Reporter: _____

Who? _____

What? _____

Where? _____

When? _____

Why? _____



Student Name: _____ Student ID: _____ Group: _____

Unit 12 Health



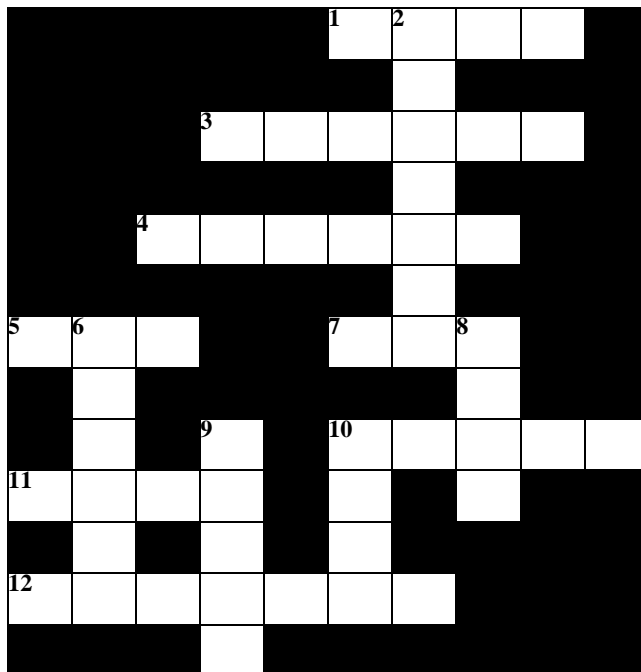
Can you complete the puzzle?

Clues across

- 1 Bring your head down so your _____ rests on your chest.
- 3 The _____ of that medicine for children is one tablet every four hours.
- 4 Tennis, basketball and football are _____.
- 5 Teaspoon.
- 7 Some people go to a _____ to get exercise.
- 10 The opposite of sit.
- 11 He has a pain in his head. He has a head _____.
- 12 He can't _____ because there is no air.

Clues down

- 2 The opposite of *sick* is _____.
- 6 You play this sport with a black and white round ball. Ronaldo is a famous player of this sport.
- 8 Breakfast is often the first _____ of the day.
- 9 Some people like to _____ by watching TV or reading a book.
- 10 I like warm colours _____ as red, yellow and orange.



Student Name: _____ Student ID: _____ Group: _____

Unit 13 Home

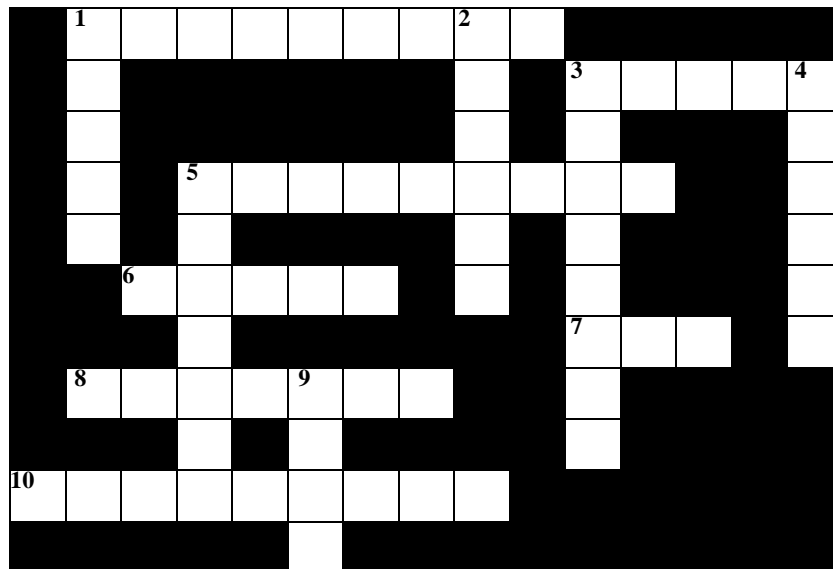
Can you complete the puzzle?

Clues across

- 1 When it's cold, I like to sit near the _____ in the living room.
- 3 I want to move this sofa but I can't do it. It's too _____.
- 5 The _____ is the top apartment in an apartment building.
- 6 I painted the walls _____ blue, not dark blue.
- 7 Abbreviation for telephone _____.
- 8 People cook in the _____.
- 10 Apt.

Clues down

- 1 He lives on the 15th _____ in that apartment building.
- 2 What _____ are the walls in your living room – white or blue?
- 3 Very sick people go to the _____.
- 4 _____ is a very 'warm' colour.
- 5 Someone who paints is a _____.
- 9 _____ is where the heart is.



Student Name: _____ Student ID: _____ Group: _____

**Search the Web – Project 3**

Look for information about your favourite famous person. Do a search using the person's name and *biography* as keywords for the search. Be sure to spell the name correctly.

Celine Dion biography

SEARCH

Keywords

Explore two or three websites you found about your favourite famous person.

Now choose the best website and fill in the information below.

Famous person website: _____

URL: _____

Now use the information in the website to fill in as much information as you can in the following chart.

My Favourite Famous Person

Name: _____

Occupation: _____ Age: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Place of Birth: _____

Interests: _____

Family Information: _____

Career History: _____

Interesting Information: _____

Reason for Choosing this Person: _____

Reading skills 1 Previewing

Take a quick look through the text before you start reading.

headline

More problems for commuters

Martin Swayle

Once again, travellers on **trains** into and out of **London** suffered long delays yesterday as repair work began on the rails. Angry commuter **Sarah Hardy** said, "It's crazy. It's been like this **since January last year**, and it just gets worse every month."

Railtrack apologised for the delays and asked passengers to remain patient.



in Britain

How to preview

- Read any headings.
- Notice any names, dates or numbers.
- Study any pictures
- Notice the type of text (article, poem, etc).

Think

- Where is the text from?
- What is the topic?
- What do I know about this topic?

Practice

Preview a unit in this book.

- What is the unit title?
- What pictures are there?
- What is the title of the main text?
- What is the main text about?

Reading skills 2 Identifying the topic

Understanding the main subject of the text

I am a **vegetarian**. That means I don't eat meat. I think it's wrong to eat another animal. But this **makes life difficult** for me. At **school**, for lunch there is **meat in almost everything**. I can only eat salad, soup and sometimes pizza. It's **boring**! It's **unhealthy**, too. I want to eat tasty food. I don't understand why everything has meat in it.

Topic

- The poor quality of food in many schools
- Problems that school children have if they are vegetarian**
- The reasons why some children don't want to eat meat
- The importance of eating healthily for young people

How to identify the topic

- Read the whole text first.
- Try to identify a theme.
- Look for important words and decide how they are connected.
- Don't focus on individual words.

Think

- What is the text about?
What ideas are repeated?

Practice

Read this paragraph and identify the topic.

Some people are sad when they see animals in a zoo. They think it is wrong to keep animals in this way. They think the elephants, lions and other animals should be free. However, for some animals, life in a zoo is the only life possible. In a zoo, they are safe. They also have lots of food, and they can get help when they are sick. The zoo is their home. Perhaps the most important thing is the zoo itself. A good zoo will have happy, healthy animals. However, animals in a bad zoo will always be unhappy.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Reasons why zoos are bad | b. The advantages of zoos |
| c. Animals in zoos | d. Wild animals |

Reading skills 3 Scanning

Looking through a text *quickly* to find specific information

Property for rent

Three bedroom house with large garden. Parking for two cars. Fully furnished. Central city \$1,000 per month. Tel: 389-2109.

Double room available in shared house. All facilities and bills included. Friendly professional people only – no students. \$95 per week. Tel: 388-8643

Available now – small one-bedroom apartment, five minutes from downtown. Excellent facilities, including car parking. \$950 per month. Tel: 389-7422

Single room in shared house. Quiet, sunny location, female preferred. \$75 per week plus bills. Tel: 387-3274

How to scan

- Use headings to find the right section.
- Keep reading. Do not read every word.
- Keep reading until you find the information you want.
- Stop reading after you find what you want.

Think

What information do I want to find?

Is this the right place to look?

What words or phrases can help me find the information I want?

Practice

Look quickly through the advertisement above to find answers to these questions. 🕒 2 MINUTES

- How many places have car parking?
- How far is the apartment from downtown?
- How much is the single room?
- Which ad says that students are not welcome?
- How many bedrooms does the apartment have?
- What number should you call if you are interested in the house?
- Which ad would prefer a woman to apply?

Reading skills 4 Understanding the main idea

Understanding the writer's main message

Topic: English dictionaries

There are **hundreds of English dictionaries**. Some are huge. Others fit in your pocket. Some are for **special areas**, like business. Others for **beginning, intermediate** or **advanced** students. How do you choose? First, think how you will use it. Do you need one with lots of specialised words, or a small one that's easy to carry? Then go to a bookstore. **Ask which dictionary is the best** for your needs. The most important thing is **to get the right one**.

Main idea:

- Some English dictionaries are bigger and better than others.
- It's difficult to choose the right English dictionary because there are so many
- It's important to choose the right dictionary for your needs.**

How to understand the main idea

- Read everything and think about topic.
- Find words that show the writer's opinion, thoughts or feelings on the topic.
- The main idea is often at the beginning or end of a text.

Think

What is the topic?

What is the writer saying about the topic?

Does the writer give an opinion?

Practice

Read this paragraph and choose the most appropriate main idea.

Topic: Learning English

It seems everyone is learning English. However, we learn it for different reasons. Some people learn English for their job. Many young people learn English at school and have no choice! Our reasons for learning English may be different. However, it's important to remember that learning should be fun. Don't worry about your mistakes – enjoy your successes!

Main idea:

- There are many different reasons why people want to learn English.
- It's important to enjoy learning.
- Success is more important than failure.

Reading skills 5 Skimming

Looking quickly through a text to see what it's about

You don't need to read every word.

The Night Life restaurant in Norfolk Street is now open. This place is huge, with room for over 200 people. Of course, I just had to go along for 'New Edition' magazine to see what it's like.

The menu covers all types of dishes, from French soup starter, to Italian pasta main course, and American apple pie for dessert. XXXXXX xxxx xxx xxxxxxxxxxx. XXXXXXXX xxx xxxxx xxxx x xx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxx xxxx xxxxx. XXXXX xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx.

As well as food, there is a lot of entertainment, including a full band and some great singers. XXXXXXX xxx xxxxxx x xxx xx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx. XXXXXXXXXXX xxxx xxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxx.

So, if you are looking for a great meal in one of the city's most fashionable places, then you must find your way to Night Life. It's not cheap, but then it's certainly not boring!

The beginning tells you a lot.

The beginning of each paragraph often contains a topic sentence.

The last paragraph may contain the main idea.

How to skim

- Read the first paragraph.
- Read the first sentence of the next paragraphs.
- Read the last paragraph.
- Don't read everything.
- Don't worry about what you miss.

Think

- What is the general topic of the text?
- What is the subject of each paragraph?
- What are the important words?

Practice

Look again at the incomplete text at the top of this page. Then answer the three questions under 'Think', above. ⌚ 1 MINUTE

Reading skills 6 Identifying cohesion

Understanding how sentences in the text join together

The Rosetta Stone

- The Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799. *French soldiers* found it by accident when *they* were fighting near the town of Rosetta, in Egypt.
- *The Rosetta Stone* is a large stone covered in writing. *It* was written in 196 BC.
- It's a message to *Ptolemy V*. *He* was an important pharaoh of Egypt.
- The message is written in three different *languages* – *these* are: hieroglyphics, Demotic and ancient Greek.
- Although *researchers* tried for many years, *they* couldn't understand the message.
- Finally, *two researchers* solved the mystery. *They* were the first to be able to understand the hidden message of the Rosetta Stone.

How to identify cohesion

- Look for words like *I, you, he, her, this, those, etc.*
- Find what they refer to by looking back in the sentence.
- If necessary, look in the previous sentence.
- Don't look too far back.

Think

What does this word refer to?

What is the previous subject?

Is the subject the same?

Does this word refer to the previous subject?

Practice

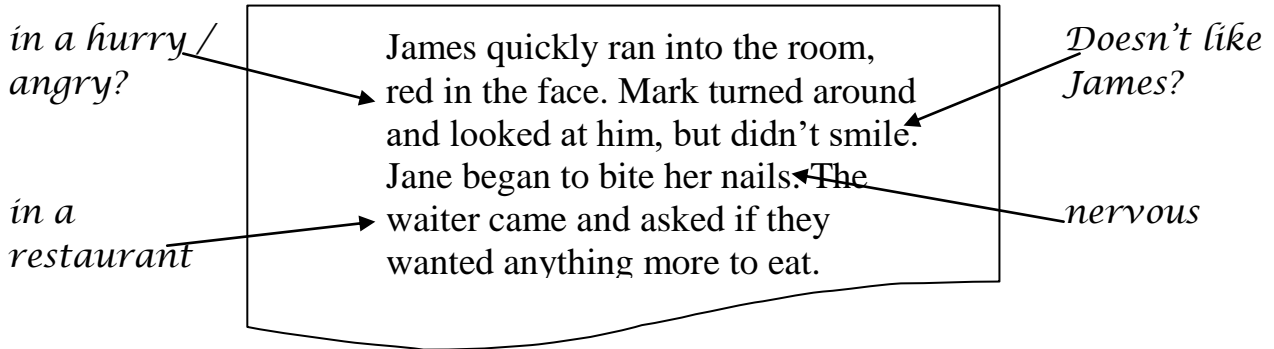
Read this text. What do the words in *italics* refer to?

Never again

Last week, I went to a restaurant with my friend Jessica. ¹ *It* was a nice place, but ² *we* weren't happy about the food. ³ *It* was terrible! When my soup came, it was cold. Jessica's steak was very small, and ⁴ *it* was too tough as well. When we left, the waiter looked unhappy because we didn't leave a tip. I explained to ⁵ *him* that the food was bad, and the service was slow. We won't go ⁶ *there* again!

Reading skills 7 Inferring meaning

Understanding information that is not in the text by 'reading between the lines'



How to infer meaning

- Look for words with a positive and negative meaning.
- Study the verbs and decide what impression they give.
- Try to imagine what is happening.

Think

What do the verbs, adjectives and adverbs describe?

What is the writer *really* trying to say?

What ideas do the words give?

Practice

Read this paragraph and underline the words that tell you ...

- Ken is not asleep.
- he was drinking alcohol.
- he had some bad news.

"Why? Why?"

Ken sat in the chair with his eyes closed. He sang a short song to himself, then laughed. There was an empty bottle of whiskey in his hand. He looked at the letter and began to cry. "Why? Why?" he asked, over and over again.

Vocabulary skills 1 Meaning from context

Guessing the meaning of words you don't know by using information in the text, rather than a dictionary.

These shoes I bought were really **cheap**. They were only \$25! Last week they were **\$75**. I'm **pleased** because I think I got a great **bargain**.

not expensive

three times the price *happy*

Noun meaning 'something that's less expensive than normal'

Tim was very **nervous**. "We **must** finish this work today," he said. "Everyone is waiting for it. Tomorrow will be **too late**. It's **vital**!"

worried

have to

Must be today *Adjective meaning very important'*

How to guess the meaning from context

- Finish reading the sentence.
- Don't stop reading when you see a new word.
- Identify the part of speech of the word you don't know.
- Look at what comes before and after.

Think

Is this word important? (Do I need to know the meaning?)

What other words is it connected to?

What *could* it mean?

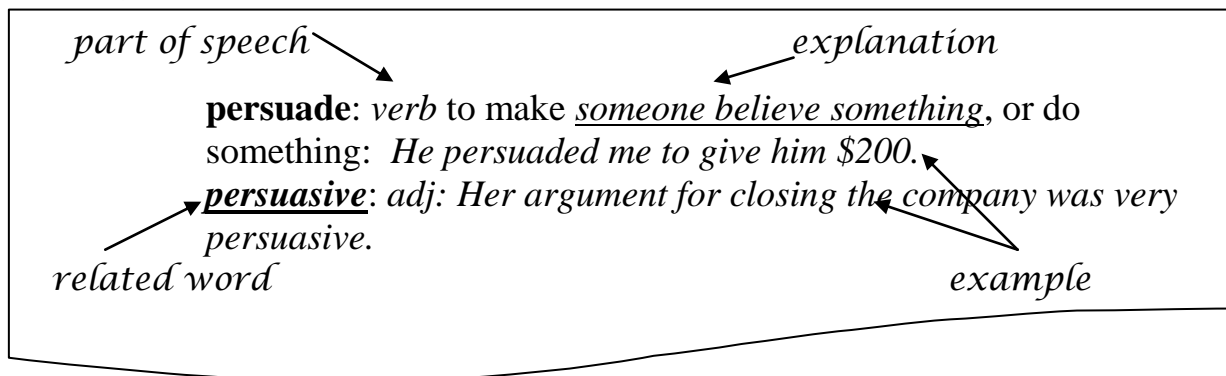
Practice

The words in *italics* may be new. Try to guess the meaning.

- The teacher told me I passed all my exams. I felt *wonderful*.
- I went to Spain for two weeks on vacation. I was *disappointed* because the weather was very bad. It rained every day.
- Every morning, I take a train to work at 7:30. It takes an hour. Every evening, I return home around 8:00 pm. The train ride is so boring. I don't like being a *commuter*.
- The weather was so cold last winter that the water in the lake near my house *froze* – we could play on the ice for two weeks!

Vocabulary skills 2 Using a dictionary

Finding the part of speech and uses of a new word by referring to a dictionary.



How to use a dictionary

- Look for the part of speech of the word you want.
- Read the definition and any examples.
- Decide if the meaning matches the word in the text.
- Notice the pronunciation and any related words.

Think

Do I really need to know this word?

Does this word have more than one meaning?

Are the examples similar to the sentence in the text?

Practice

Study the example. Complete the chart below.

Dictionary

optimist: noun: someone who thinks that good things will happen: *In this job, it's important to be an optimist.*

Text

... so then John started work here and everything changed. I mean, he's such an optimist, I can't believe it. He *never* gets depressed about anything ...

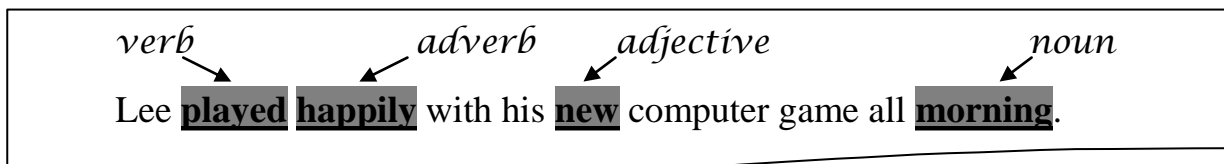
Part of speech: _____

Example sentence: _____

Meaning: _____

Vocabulary skills 3 Parts of speech

Identifying a word as a noun, adjective, adverb, verb, etc



How to recognise parts of speech

- Noun (n) - a word referring to a person, thing, place or quality
mother, game, Bangkok, peace
- Adjective (adj) - a word describing something or someone: *big, old, cheap*
- Verb (v) - an action word: *sing, walk, speak*
- Adverb (adv) - a word to describe a verb or an adjective: He ran *quickly*. I was *very* happy.

Think

What is the ending of the word?

What does the word relate to, describe or explain?

What is the function of the word in the sentence?

Practice

Identify the part of speech of each word. Then use the words to complete these sentences.

a. enjoy _____ enjoyable _____ enjoyment _____

1 I went to the movies last night with Claire. It was very _____.

2 Please _____ your meal.

3. I am not getting any _____ from this.

b. hope _____ hopeful _____ hopefully _____

1 I _____ we win the football match this afternoon.

2 I'll finish this work soon - _____ before lunchtime.

3 Tom is very _____ that soon all these problems will be over.

Vocabulary skills 4 Word groups

Words that are related to the same theme or idea

These are all the same group.

I loved school. I enjoyed all of the **subjects** I studied. **Music** was fun, **Spanish** made me want to travel, and **geography** was interesting. And how could anyone *in* not enjoy **physics** and **chemistry**?

the theme

How to understand word groups

- Look out for words that may be connected.
- Look for nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.
- Underline words you think relate to the same theme.
- Look at the words again and try to identify the theme.

Think

Which words are connected?

What is the theme?

What other words may be connected?

Do different sections have similar word groups?

Practice

Identify the theme for each group of words.

a. shirt tie socks shoes coat

Theme: _____

b. father grandmother sister brother aunt

Theme: _____

c. cough sore throat headache backache sneeze

Theme: _____

d. net racquet ball serve ace

Theme: _____

e. orange apple pear lemon strawberry

Theme: _____

Vocabulary skills 5 Suffixes

Added to the end of a word to make a new word, normally in a different part of speech.

The instructoror was very kind and helpful

instruct (verb) – instructor (noun) help (verb) – helpful (adjective)

How to understand suffixes

- **Verbs**

-en	to become	length <u>en</u>
-ise / ize	to make	social <u>ise</u> / recogn <u>ize</u>

- **Nouns**

-er / -or / -ist	a person who	danc <u>er</u> / act <u>or</u> / special <u>ist</u>
-ion	state / condition	elect <u>ion</u>
-ness	condition	darkn <u>ess</u>
-ment	changes verb to noun	arrang <u>ement</u>

- **Adjectives**

-ful	full of	care <u>ful</u>
-less	without	care <u>less</u>
-able / ible	able to be	comf <u>ortable</u> / respons <u>ible</u>
-ive / y	having the quality of	creat <u>ive</u> / health <u>y</u>
-(i)ous	containing	fam <u>ous</u>

- **Adverbs**

-ly	the way; how	sad <u>ly</u>
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Think

How does the suffix change the part of speech?

What meaning does the suffix give the word?

Practice

Add one of these suffixes to each word. Then write the part of speech.

-er -ive -less -ly -ness -ous

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| a. employ_____ | _____ | d. hope_____ | _____ |
| b. weak_____ | _____ | e. quick_____ | _____ |
| c. danger_____ | _____ | f. attract_____ | _____ |

Vocabulary skills 6 Prefixes

Added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning

gives the opposite meaning *means 'do again'*

I was **un**lucky and failed my exam last week, so I have to **re**take it next month.

How to understand prefixes

- **Opposite meanings**

anti-	against	anti-smoking
dis-	the opposite of	disagree
in-	not	inconvenient
un-	not	unfit
mis-	the opposite of	misunderstand
im-	not - before words beginning with <i>m / p</i>	impossible
il-	not - before words beginning with <i>l</i>	illogical
ir-	not - before words beginning with <i>r</i>	irregular

- **Other meanings**

multi-	having many	multi-millionaire
semi-	half, or in part	semi-final
post-	after	post-war
pre-	before	pre-2003
co-	together with	co-operate
re-	do again	replay

Think

Is the part of speech the same?

What meaning does the prefix give the word?

Practice

Add one of the following prefixes to each word.

anti- dis- il- im- in- ir- mis- multi-

- a. _____ friendly d. _____ correct g. _____ social
 b. _____ logical e. _____ media h. _____ behave
 c. _____ reversible f. _____ polite i. _____ like

Vocabulary skills 7 Different meanings

Using a dictionary to look up words that have several meanings

This word has many different meanings.

cover: *verb:*

- 1 to put something over something else in order to protect or hide it:
I covered the floor with newspaper before I started painting.
- 2 to include or deal with something:
This course covers the period 1850-1914.
- 3 to give a report or description of something for television, newspaper or radio: *Over twenty reporters came to cover the exciting story.*
- 4 to have enough money to pay for something:
She gave me \$80 to cover my expenses.

cover: *noun:*

- 1 something that you put over something else to hide or protect it: *I need a cover for my computer – it gets too dirty.*

How to understand words with different meanings

- Check that the word is the correct part of speech.
- Look at all the meanings, remembering the most common is given first.
- Read the example sentences to check each meaning of the word.
- Decide which meaning is the one you need.

Think

How many meanings are possible?

Which meaning do I need?

Does the example show the meaning I want?

Does it make sense in the text?

Practice

Write the number from above of the correct meaning of *cover* in these sentences.

- a. _____ 'The Times' covered the story in great detail.
- b. _____ This book covers all the skills you need to become a better reader.
- c. _____ The music was so loud, I had to cover my ears.
- d. _____ I bought a cover for the old chair and it looked as good as new.
- e. _____ We need \$800 a month just to cover our expenses.

Vocabulary skills 8 Recording & Remembering

There is no 'right' way to note and remember vocabulary. Everyone learns and remembers things in different ways. Choose a method that is best for you.

Here are some ways to help you.

Translation - Write translations of new words in a notebook, indexed alphabetically

Bank	ธนาคาร
Bed	เตียง
Beef	เนื้อวัว

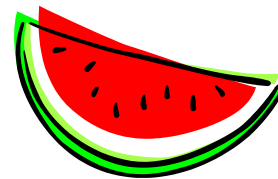
Pictures - Draw small pictures



Bunch of grapes



Butterfly



Water melon

Definitions - Dictionaries use definitions. You can write your own definitions in English.

key - A key opens doors when they're locked
 lunch - a light meal in the middle of the day
 heard - past tense of 'hear'

Sample sentences – You can write sample sentences using the new word.

farm – Lots of animals live on the farm.
 correct – Two sentences were correct and one was wrong.

Topics – You can list words by topics. You can do the same with expressions.

At the post office

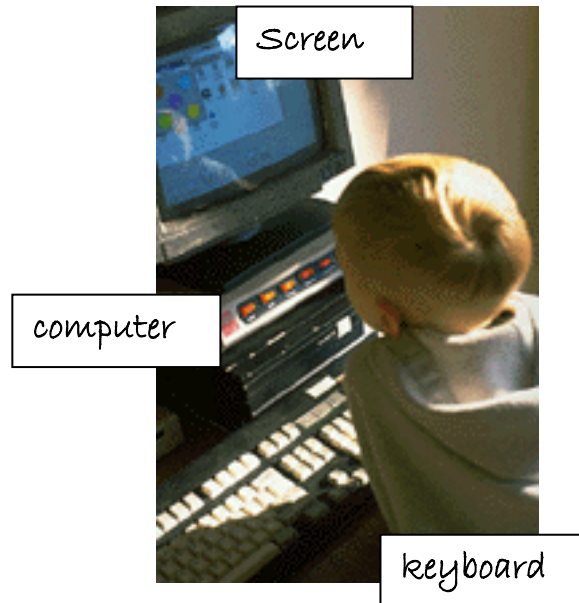
airmail	envelope	first class
letter	package	(to) mail
(to) send	stamp	

I want to send this to (Japan)
 Could you weigh this, please?

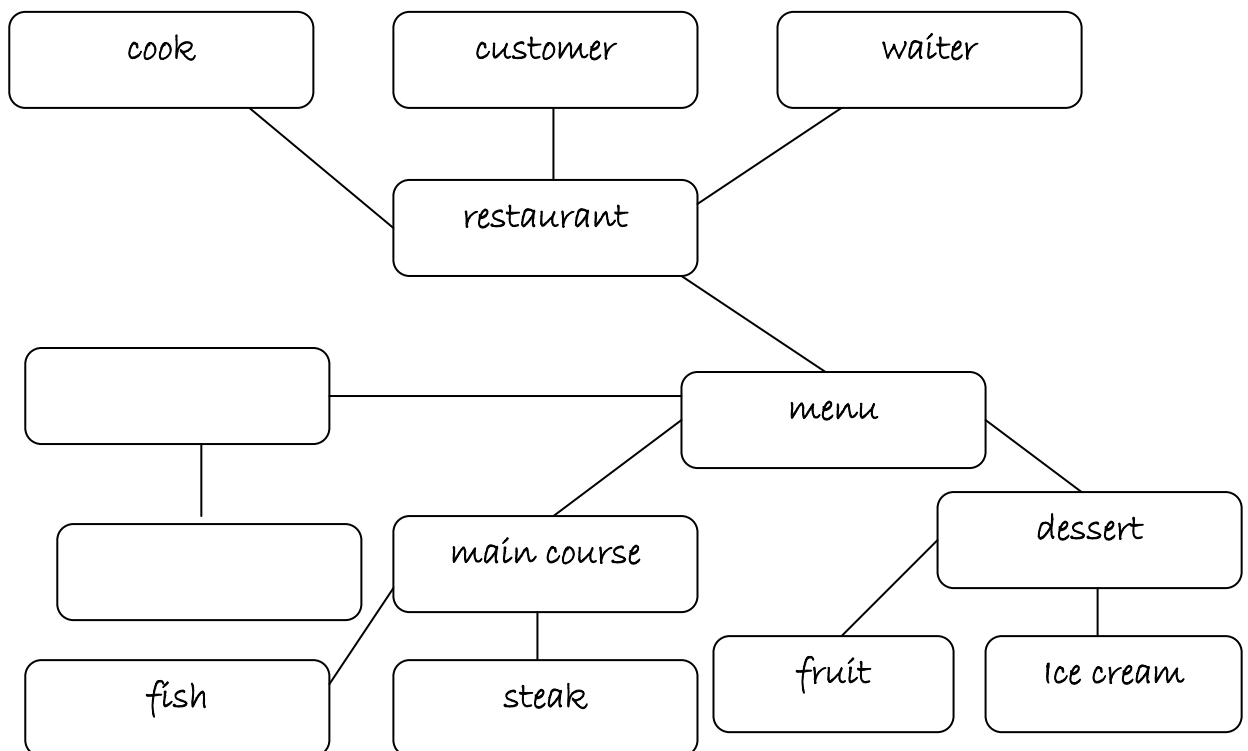
Charts – You can make charts.

Present	Past	Past participle	
hear	heard	heard	
go	went	gone	
subject	object	subject	object
1	me	we	us
you	you	they	them
he	him	it	it
she	her		

Word cards – You can write words on cards. Some people write English words on little pieces of paper and put them near things at home.



Word networks – Write a word in the middle of a piece of paper, for example, *restaurant*. Then write other words around it in networks. You can keep the networks and add to them later.



Word movies – Some people say that this is a good way to learn words. Think, for example you want to learn these words:

elephant bicycle ice cream apple sky
cloud blue pink ear

You think of a really silly ‘movie’ in your head. It helps if there are famous people in your movie.

There's a beautiful blue sky, with one cloud in it. Suddenly a pink elephant falls out of the cloud. It falls onto a bicycle. It rides the bicycle along the road. It stops and buys an ice cream from Michael Jackson. Elizabeth Taylor comes out of a house. She throws an apple at the elephant. The apple hits it on the ear.

