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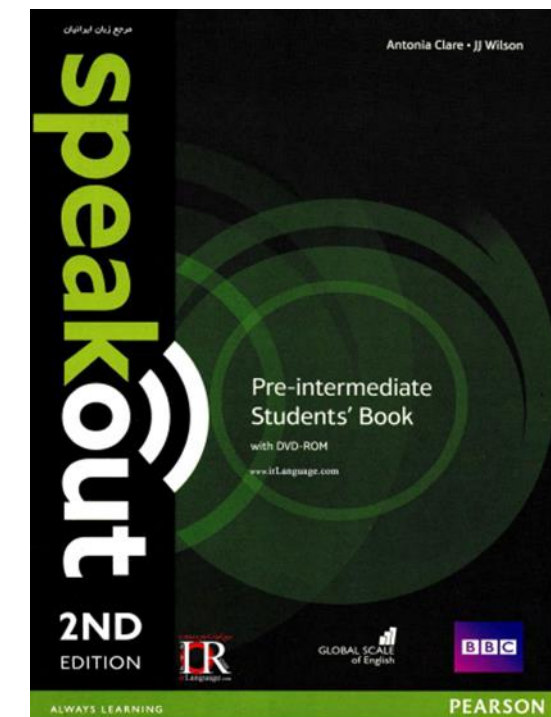
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# Speak out Pre-Intermediate

Unit 3

Teacher: Zahra Khayyambashi



سریع زبان آموختن

Antonia Clare • JJ Wilson

# Speakout

Pre-intermediate  
Students' Book

with DVD-ROM  
[www.n1Language.com](http://www.n1Language.com)

2ND EDITION

IR

GLOBAL SCALE of English

BBC

ALWAYS LEARNING

PEARSON



# 3 time out



FREE IN NYC p28



RELAX! p30



CAN I TAKE A MESSAGE? p32

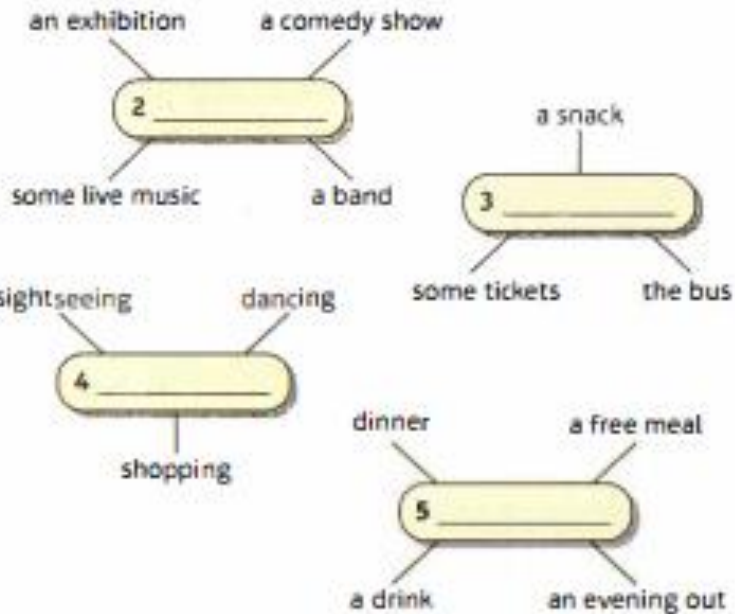
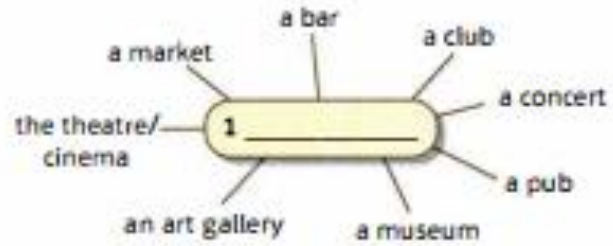


RIO DE JANEIRO p34

TIME OUT

1 A Complete the word webs with the verbs in the box.

have go get see go to



**Sightseeing:** /'saɪt, si:.ɪŋ/

the activity of visiting interesting places, especially by people on holiday:

**Market:** /'mɑ:.kɪt/

a part of the world where something is sold:

**Bar:** a place where drinks, especially alcoholic drinks, are sold and drunk.,

**Club:** /klʌb/

a place that people go to in order to dance and drink in the evening:

**Pub:** /pʌb/

a place, especially in Great Britain or Ireland, where alcoholic drinks can be bought and drunk and where food is often available.

**Exhibition:** /,ek.sɪ'biʃ.ən/

an event at which objects such as paintings are shown to the public,

**Comedy show:** /'kɒm.ə.di/

a type of film, play, or book that is intentionally funny either in its characters or its section

**A Band:** /bænd/

a group of musicians who play modern music together:


**A snack:** /snæk/

A small amount of food that is eaten between meals, or a very small meal

## LISTENING

**2 A** Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 What kind of things do you like to do when you visit a city?
- 2 Where can you go/what things can you do for free, or very cheaply, where you live?

**B**  **3.1** Listen to a radio programme. Answer the questions.

- 1 Is New York an expensive city to live in?
- 2 Are there lots of free things to do there?
- 3 How much money do the journalists have to spend?
- 4 What do they have to do?

**3 A** Complete the information about Rafael and Carmen's plans.

**Rafael**

- 1 He plans to start the day with a delicious bagel and then to spend the morning in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 He's going to the \_\_\_\_\_ of American Finance.
- 3 He's taking the Staten Island Ferry to see \_\_\_\_\_ of New York.
- 4 In the evening, he's going to see some \_\_\_\_\_ music.

**Carmen**

- 5 She's going to see a free \_\_\_\_\_ exhibition.
- 6 She's going to Times \_\_\_\_\_ because she likes the atmosphere.
- 7 She's going to an \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant near there.
- 8 In the evening, she's going to a \_\_\_\_\_ class.

**B** Listen to the programme again to check your answers. Which places in the photos do the speakers talk about?

**C** Work in pairs. Discuss. What do you think of the two plans? Which things would you like/not like to do?

# Grammar:

Present continuous/*be going to* for the future:

## How do we speak about the future??

We know It is common to use the present continuous to talk about things happening now or temporary situations:

- I am writing articles on different topics.
- He is reading various kinds of books.
- They are playing football now.
- She is drinking coffee.
- He is going to the library.

It is also possible to use the present continuous to talk about definite future plans and arrangements.

It is common to use an expression of future time with the present continuous, e.g. *this weekend, tomorrow morning, later.....*

- *I'm meeting Jim at the airport* = Jim and I have discussed this.
- *I am leaving tomorrow.* = I've already bought my train ticket.
- *We're having a staff meeting next Monday* = all members of staff have been told about it.

We can also Use *be going to*+ infinitive to talk about future plans and predictions.

- I am *going to* the cinema later.
- Mina is *going to* the bank tomorrow.



We can use both '*present continuous*' and '*going to*' to talk about the future

We are sleeping at her house tonight. ✓

We are going to sleep at her house tonight. ✓

But

They have a small difference.....

- For plans which involve other people and have a fixed time and place, the '*present continuous*' is more common.

—————→ I am having a birthday party next Friday. ( guests are invited, place is reserved, food and drinks have been prepared)

- For plans which do not involve other people, '*be going to*' is more common.

—————→ I am going to eat my breakfast in bed.

- If our sentence is followed by the verb go, we can get rid of it.

—————→ I am going to ~~go to~~ the Doctor.      I am going to the Doctor

## Present continuous future questions

- What are you doing tonight?
- Why are you quitting your job next week?
- When is the movie starting?
- Are you visiting your friend tomorrow?

## Present continuous questions

What am I eating?  
 Why are they fighting?  
 What are you cooking?  
 Why is he leaving?

## Be going to questions

(Wh- question) + is/am/are + subject + going to + infinitive					
Singular	(Who What When Where Why How)	am	I	going to	read
		are	you		speak
		is	he		cry
			she it		eat
Plural		are	you	cook ?	
			we they	tell	
					sleep
					ski
Be going to questions					

### 3.1 present continuous/*be going to* for future

present continuous				
+	I	'm	spending	the day with my grandmother on Saturday.
-	We	're not	playing	football this evening.
?	What	are	you	doing at the weekend?

It is common to use the present continuous to talk about things happening now or temporary situations. It is also possible to use the present continuous to talk about definite future plans and arrangements.

It is common to use an expression of future time with the present continuous, e.g. *this weekend, tomorrow morning, later*.

<i>be going to</i>				
+	I	'm going to	take	some time off work.
-	They	're not going to	win.	
?	Is	it	going to	rain?

Use *be going to* + infinitive to talk about future plans and predictions.

Usually, we can use both the present continuous and *be going to* to talk about plans.

*I'm meeting my friend later.*

*I'm going to meet my friend later.*

But there is a small difference:

For plans which involve other people and have a fixed time and place, the present continuous is more common.

*We're having a barbecue on Saturday.* (We have invited people, bought food and drink, etc.)

For plans which do not involve other people, *be going to* is more common.

*I'm going to stay in and read a book.*

When *be going to* is followed by the verb *go*, it is possible to omit *go to*.

*I'm going to (go to) the cinema.*



## PRACTICE

### 3.1 A Match prompts 1–4 with pictures A–D.

- 1 play / football
- 2 stay home / watch TV
- 3 go / cinema
- 4 have / meeting

**B** Look at the pictures and make sentences with the prompts. Use the present continuous.



Next week



This evening



Saturday



Next weekend

**C** Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present continuous or *be going to*.

A: What <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) tonight?

B: I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) John's house party.

A: Really? We <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there, too.

B: Great! <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (take) any food or drink?

A: Yes, we <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) some food, but we  
<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not bring) drink.

B: What type of music <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (have)?

A: He's got a DJ and he <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (play)  
dance music.

B: It sounds great. How <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) there?

A: We <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drive). Do you want a lift?


## GRAMMAR

### PRESENT CONTINUOUS/BE GOING TO FOR FUTURE

**4 A** Read sentences a)–d) and answer the questions.

- a) I'm going to see a free art exhibition.
- b) I'm meeting a friend.
- c) I'm going to see some live music.
- d) I'm not going running.

- 1 Do the sentences refer to the present or the future?
- 2 Is there a definite time and place for the plans?
- 3 What tenses do the sentences use?

**B**  **3.2** **FAST SPEECH:** *going to*  
Listen to the pronunciation of *going to* in fast speech /'gʌŋə/. Listen and repeat the sentences.

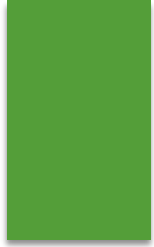
 page 132 **LANGUAGEBANK**

**5 A** Make sentences or questions with the prompts. Use the present continuous or *be going to*.

- 1 we / go / cinema / Friday
- 2 you / go / stay / at / home / this evening?
- 3 she / not / work / this weekend
- 4 what time / we / meet / tomorrow?
- 5 I / go / watch / football match / later
- 6 they / go out / for a pizza / Saturday

**B** Change two sentences so they are true for you.

**C** Work in pairs and compare ideas.



Exercises:

1. Tony .....a friend tomorrow.(meet)
2. What time ..... tomorrow?(leave/you)
3. I .....my parents at the week-end. (visit)
4. They .....for a meal tonight.(come)
5. Look at those clouds, it.....tonight.(rain)
6. I'm .....a party for my birthday.(have)
7. My brother .....home tonight.(stay)
8. They.....next week. (on holiday)
9. They.....now.(work)
10. You .....to school tomorrow. (not walk)
11. You.....your friend at four.(meet)
12. (they / learn new things)?
13. when / he / start work)?
14. why / I / stay at home/ tonight)?
15. (how / she / travel/next week)?

## SPEAKING

**6 A** Think about your future plans. Make notes about:

- places/people you plan to visit
- a film you want to see
- something delicious you want to eat

	<b>you</b>	<b>your partner</b>
tonight	<i>visit friend</i>	
this weekend		
next week/month		
later this year/next year		

**B** Work in pairs and take turns. Ask and answer questions about your plans (What? Where? Who with? Why?). Add notes to the table.

**A:** *What are you going to do tonight?*

**B:** *I'm going to visit an old friend.*

## WRITING

### INVITATIONS

**7 A** Put the emails in the correct order.

To [ ]

Hi Sonia - I'm going to be in New York next week. Sue and I are meeting for a drink on Tuesday evening at 6.30p.m. Would you like to come?

Annabel

To [ ]

I'd love to. Sounds great! See you there.

S

To [ ]

We're going out for a meal. Do you want to meet us for dinner? We're having a pizza at Mario's at 8p.m.

A

To [ ]

Great to hear from you. I'm sorry, but I'm busy. I'm doing an exercise class from 6p.m. to 7.30p.m. What are you doing afterwards?

Sonia

**B** Look at the emails in Exercise 7A. Underline two phrases for inviting and two responses.

**C** Write emails with the prompts.

To [ ]

Hi Matt

What / you / do / tonight? A few people / come / watch / football / my house. Want / come?

Ali

To [ ]

Ali

Great / hear. Love / to. Time / everyone / come?

Matt

To [ ]

Tilly

What / do / weekend? Would / like / dancing / Saturday night?

Frank

To [ ]

Sorry / busy / Saturday evening. Want / go cinema / Sunday?

T

To [ ]

That / great / idea. Love / to. What / want / see?

Frank

**D** Work in pairs. Choose an activity from Exercise 6 and write an email inviting another pair to the event.

# VOCABULARY

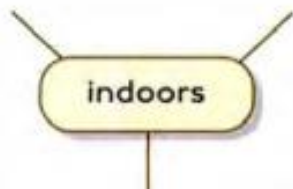
## PLACES TO VISIT

**1 A** Look at the words in the box and answer the questions.

- 1 Are they usually indoors or outdoors?
- 2 What free time activities do we usually do in these places?

concert hall   countryside   sports field  
nightclub   street market   shopping mall  
nature trail   waterfront

**B** Write the words in the correct place and add as many other places as you can in one minute. Compare with other students.



**Nature trail:** /'neɪtʃə treɪl/  
a path through countryside which you can follow in order to see the interesting plants and animals that are found there

**Concert hall:** /'kɒn.sət ,hɔ:l/  
a large building in which concerts are performed.

**Countryside:** /'kʌntrisaɪd/  
land outside towns and cities, with fields, woods, etc.

**Sports field:** /spɔ:t/ /fi:ld/  
any field and/or land of natural and/or man-made that is used for athletic purposes.

**Nightclub:** /'naɪtklʌb/  
a place that is open late in the evening where people can go to dance, drink, etc.

**Street market:** (stri:t 'mɑ:kɪt  
an open-air market often held only on a particular day of the week in a designated area.

**Shopping mall:** /'ʃɒpɪŋ mɔ:l/  
a large building or covered area that has many shops, restaurants, etc. inside it

**Waterfront:** /'wɔ:təfrʌnt/  
a part of a town or an area that is next to water,

## READING

**3 A** Work in pairs. Read the questions about how different nationalities spend their free time, and guess the answers.

- 1 Who spends the most time on the internet?
- 2 What is the world's most popular sport?
- 3 Who spends the most time outdoors?
- 4 Which country has the most cafés per person?
- 5 Which country has the most popular galleries and museums?
- 6 Which nation watches the most TV?
- 7 Which country parties the most?
- 8 Who exercises the most?

**B** Read the magazine article to find the answers.

**C** Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Is there any information in the text that surprise you? Why?
- 2 How do people spend their free time in your country? Are the activities in 1–8 popular?

# How the World Spends its Free time



## 1 Internet

People from Canada spend, on average, 43.5 hours per week online, 8 hours longer than the next highest, the USA. One reason: Canada has long, cold winters so people spend lots of time indoors.

## 2 Sport

Football is king. In second place, surprisingly, is cricket. Only a few nations play the game seriously, but it's very popular in India, which has 1.2 billion people.

## 3 Outdoors

New Zealanders spend the most time outdoors. The countryside is perfect for hiking, mountain climbing, and water sports. If you live in New Zealand, you're never more than two hours' drive from the sea. And then there is the rugby, too ...

## 4 Cafés

Spain has six cafés per 1,000 inhabitants, easily the highest number. In Spain, a café is for families, not just drinkers. It's a meeting place and often an eating place [try the tapas!].

## 5 Galleries and Museums

The UK has six of the top 20 most visited art galleries/museums in the world, including the National Gallery, the British Museum and Tate Modern.

## 6 TV

The biggest TV-watchers are in Thailand. They spend 22.4 hours a week watching TV. In second place comes the Philippines (21 hours) and in third place, Egypt (20.9 hours), famous for its never-ending soap operas!

## 7 Party!

It's impossible to say who parties the most, but Brazil's annual carnival makes it a good choice. Some of the best cities for partying include Bangkok (friendly people), Berlin (live music scene), and the island of Ibiza (live music scene).

## 8 Exercising

The biggest exercisers are people from Greece and Estonia. Over 80 percent of people in those countries exercise regularly. In both countries, football and the Olympic sports are the most popular, but Estonia has one very special game: ice cricket!

# Grammar:

We have two kinds of questions: Subject Questions    Object Questions

**Subject Questions** ask about the subject in the sentence.

**Object questions** ask about the object in the sentence.

- When we want to ask about the **Object**, we need auxiliary verbs. ( Do, did.....)

I    like    pop music                      What music **do** you like? Pop music.  
Subject                      object

- When we want to ask about the **subject** of the question, we don't use auxiliary verbs!

( Question words become the subject)

Ali        loves        Sara.                      Who loves Sara? Ali  
Subject                      object

Our verb is third person  
(ending in suffix "s" or "es")

10 people live in this apartment.                      How many people live in this apartment? 10 people

**Subject**                      **object**                      Where **do** the 10 people live? In this apartment

Reza wants a cup of coffee.                      Who wants a cup of coffee? Reza

**Subject**                      **object**                      What **does** Reza want? A cup of coffee.



### 3.2 questions without auxiliaries

subject	verb		answer
Who	sent	the present?	David.
What	causes	this problem?	The water pipes.
Whose guitar	cost	\$300?	Mine.
Which footballers	played	for that team?	Beckham and Cole.

When *who*, *what*, *which* or *whose* is the **subject** of the sentence, do not use an auxiliary verb (*do*, *did*, etc.). The verb is in the third person.

**Who** ate all the pies? **Joe** ate all the pies.

**Which** students forgot their homework? **Ben and Meg** forgot their homework.

When *who*, *what*, *which* or *whose* is the object of the sentence, use an auxiliary verb as usual.

What **do** you do? **I** work in a bank.

Whose book **did** you use? **I** used Tom's book.

**3.2 A** Find and correct the mistakes. There is a mistake in five of the questions.

- 1 Do you like reading?
- 2 Who does read the most in your family?
- 3 Who be your favourite writer?
- 4 Which books have become famous recently?
- 5 What did be your favourite book when you were a child?
- 6 Who did write it?
- 7 How often you read on the internet?
- 8 Where and when do you like to read?

**B** Make questions with the prompts. Use the past simple. One question needs an auxiliary verb.

- 1 What colour / be / The Beatles' / submarine?
- 2 Who / write / *Stairway to Heaven*?
- 3 Whose / home / be / Graceland?
- 4 Which country / Diego Rivera / come from?
- 5 Who / paint / the *Mona Lisa*?
- 6 Which painter / invent / Cubism?

## QUESTIONS WITHOUT AUXILIARIES

4 Read the examples and answer questions 1–3.

a) Subject questions

Question: *Who* exercises the most?

Answer: *Greeks* exercise the most.

b) Object questions

Question: What did *you* do last night?

Answer: *I* went to a party.

- 1 Which question asks us to name the subject (the people who do the action): a) or b)?
- 2 Which question asks for other information about the subject: a) or b)?
- 3 Which type of question uses the auxiliary?

► page 132 **LANGUAGEBANK**

5 Complete the questions for the answers in italics with the words in the box.

makes	did	Who (x 2)	won	Which	do	is
-------	-----	-----------	-----	-------	----	----

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ invented basketball?  
*A Canadian called James Naismith invented basketball.*
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ country makes the most films?  
*India makes the most films.*
- 3 What \_\_\_\_\_ people do when it's too cold to go out?  
*They watch TV or read!*
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ exercises more: the Japanese or the Germans?  
*The Germans exercise more.*
- 5 Which sport \_\_\_\_\_ Brazil famous for?  
*Brazil is famous for football.*
- 6 Who \_\_\_\_\_ the first football World Cup?  
*Uruguay won the first World Cup.*
- 7 Which country \_\_\_\_\_ the most cars?  
*China makes the most cars.*
- 8 What \_\_\_\_\_ you do last night?  
*I stayed at home.*

## SPEAKING

### **6 A** Ask other students questions to find out:

**1** who listens to music the most frequently

*How often do you listen to music?*

**2** who exercises the most

*Do you do a lot of exercise?*

**3** who spends the most time on the internet

**4** who regularly goes to art galleries and/or museums

**5** who has been to the theatre or cinema in the last four months

**6** who goes to the most parties

**7** who watches the most TV

**8** who is the biggest sports fan

### **B** As a whole class, answer the questions in Exercise 6A.

*Juan listens to music most frequently. He listens to music on the way to and from work and for two hours every evening!*

## SPEAKING

### **1** Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1** Do you prefer speaking on the phone or in person?
- 2** Have you ever made a call or taken a message in English? What happened?

# VOCABULARY

## COLLOCATIONS

**2 A** Look at phrases 1–7 below. Have you done any of these on the phone recently? Have you done any in English?

- |                                |                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 book a table                 | 5 check train times |
| 2 arrange to meet friends      | 6 change a ticket   |
| 3 have a chat                  | 7 talk business     |
| 4 cancel a booking/reservation |                     |

**B** Work in pairs and compare your answers.

**A:** *Have you booked a table on the phone recently?*

**B:** *Yes, I booked a table at a restaurant last week.*

A collocation is two or more words that often go together. These combinations just sound "right" to native English speakers, who use them all the time. On the other hand, other combinations may be unnatural and just sound "wrong".

In English we don't **make** our homework, we **do** our homework. We don't **do** a mistake, we **make** a mistake. We don't **make** a party, we **have** a party.

There are several different types of collocation made from combinations of verb, noun, adjective etc. Some of the most common types are:

• **adverb** + **adjective**: completely satisfied (NOT downright satisfied)

• **adjective** + **noun**: excruciating pain (NOT excruciating joy)

• **noun** + **noun**: a surge of anger (NOT a rush of anger)

• **noun** + **verb**: lions roar (NOT lions shout)

• **verb** + **noun**: commit suicide (NOT undertake suicide)

• **verb** + **expression with preposition**: burst into tears (NOT blow up in tears)

• **verb** + **adverb**: wave frantically (NOT wave feverishly)

1) Can you \_\_\_ me a favour?

do  
make  
Have

2) Have you \_\_\_ lunch yet?

had  
taken  
Done

3) I don't drink alcohol. I don't like to \_\_\_ drunk.

get  
make  
Come

4) The service here is terrible. I want to \_\_\_ a complaint.

make  
have  
Go

5) Please \_\_\_ attention during the lecture.

pay  
keep  
take

6) It's time to \_\_\_ your decision.

pay  
make  
Do

7) I need to \_\_\_ some laundry tonight.

do  
take  
Make

8) We'll \_\_\_ a lot of time if we take a taxi.

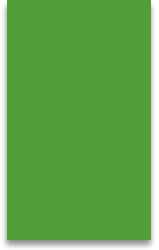
do  
break  
Save

9) As long as you \_\_\_ your best, we will be happy.

go  
make  
Do

10) I have something to tell you. Can you \_\_\_ a secret?


save  
keep  
get





## FUNCTION

### MAKING A PHONE CALL

**3 A**  3.4 Listen to four people making phone calls. Why are they phoning?

**B** Listen again and complete the notes.

#### Conversation 1

Sun. May 16: Jack Hopper,  
table for \_\_\_\_\_ people.  
Time: \_\_\_\_\_.

**Como's**  
RESTAURANT

#### Conversation 2

##### RSA THEATRE

2 tickets for James \_\_\_\_\_.  
New date: \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Conversation 3

Dinner with Mary and the gang,  
Pauly's at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ night.

#### Conversation 4

Date: 22nd August. Time: 2.20.

**Witherous Ltd**

To: Ally Sanders. Caller: Kim Brower.

Message: Cancel \_\_\_\_\_. Please call back.

**4** Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

it's back for leave here take can

#### Start the call

**Caller:** Hello, this is Andy./Hello, <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ Andy.  
(NOT ~~I am Andy~~)

**Receiver:** Hello, Paul speaking.

#### Ask to speak to someone ...

**Caller:** <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ I speak to ... ?

**Receiver:** Who's calling?

#### When the person the caller wants isn't there ...

**Caller:** Can I <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a message?

**Receiver:** I'm afraid she's not <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ at the moment. Can I <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a message? I'll ask her to call you <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

#### Finish the call

**Caller:** See you soon. Goodbye.

**Receiver:** Thanks <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ calling. See you soon. Goodbye.

**5 A** Underline the correct alternative to complete the phone conversations.

**Conversation 1**

**Sasha:** Hello. Sasha <sup>1</sup>here/speaks.  
**Mustafa:** Hi, <sup>2</sup>I'm/it's Mustafa.  
**Sasha:** Hi, Mustafa. How are you?  
**Mustafa:** I'm fine, thanks. How about you?  
**Sasha:** Very well, thanks.  
**Mustafa:** Are you busy? Do you want to have lunch in that Turkish place on Broad Street?  
**Sasha:** That sounds good. What time?  
**Mustafa:** One o'clock?  
**Sasha:** Great.  
**Mustafa:** OK. <sup>3</sup>Speak/See you soon.  
**Sasha:** OK. Bye.

**Conversation 2**

**Receptionist:** Anderson Products.  
**Sasha:** Hello. Can I <sup>4</sup>connect/speak to the HR Manager?  
**Receptionist:** One moment. Who's <sup>5</sup>called/calling?  
**Sasha:** It's Sasha Barnes here.  
**Receptionist:** I'm afraid he <sup>6</sup>isn't/not here at the moment. Can I take a <sup>7</sup>message/call?  
**Sasha:** Please tell him to call me <sup>8</sup>return/back. I'm waiting in the Turkish restaurant!

**B** Work in pairs and practise the conversations. Take turns to change roles.

## making a phone call

caller	
start the call	Hello, this is Andy. Hello, it's Wendy. (NOT I am Wendy.)
ask to speak to someone	Can I speak to ...?
when the person you want isn't there	Can I leave a message?
finish the call	See you soon. Goodbye.

receiver	
start the call	Hello. Paul speaking.*
find out who is speaking	Who's calling (please)?
when the person the caller wants isn't there	I'm afraid she's not here at the moment. Can I take a message? I'll ask her to call you back.
finish the call	Thanks for calling.

\*We say this when we answer the phone at work.



## MANAGE PHONE PROBLEMS

**6 A** Look at the phrases in bold in the extracts below and match them to problems a)–e).

- a) we need to hear something again 2, 6
- b) the speaker is speaking too fast
- c) the speaker is speaking too quietly
- d) when we are not sure the information is correct
- e) the speaker isn't sure the listener heard anything

## Extract 1

- C: OK, one moment. **Can I just check?** What's the name, please?
- D: The tickets are booked in the name of James King.
- C: **Sorry, I didn't catch that. Did you say** King?
- D: James King.
- C: OK, yes. Two tickets for July the tenth. What date would you like to change to?
- D: What dates do you still have seats for?
- C: There's nothing on the twelfth or thirteenth. There are two seats for the eleventh, but they're separate. We have ...
- D: **Sorry, can you slow down, please?**


## Extract 2


- E: Hello?
- F: Hello, it's Mary here. Hello? **Can you hear me OK?**  
It's Mary here.

## Extract 3

- F: Are you doing anything on Friday? Because a few of us are going out for dinner.
- E: Sorry, Mary, **can you speak up, please?** I'm at the station and I can't hear a thing.

## Extract 4

- H: It's 01823 2766.
- G: **Can you repeat that, please?**
- B**  **3.5** **LINKING:** *can* Listen and repeat the phrases. Notice how *can* and *you* are linked in connected speech: /kənju:/

**A**  **3.6** Listen and write an appropriate response.

**B**  **3.7** Listen to check.

### speakout TIP

Before you make a phone call, think carefully about the words you will use. How will you start the conversation? What information do you want? Write down some key words that you will use and expect to hear.

### 3.3

**A** Put the words in the correct order to make a phone conversation.

**A:** speaking / David

**B:** it's / Johnson / hello / Mark

**A:** can / Mr / help / how / I / you / Johnson?

**B:** to / like / Sara / please / I'd / to / speak / Torres

**A:** the / afraid / here / I'm / she's / moment / not / at

**B:** a / leave / I / can / message?

**A:** course / of / yes

**B:** you / me / her / can / ask / call / to / back?

**A:** problem / no

**B:** number / 0276 765356 / is / my

**A:** repeat / you / that / can / please?

**B:** 0276 765356

**A:** calling / thanks / OK / for

**B:** Bye

# SPEAKING

- 8** Work in pairs. Student A: turn to page 160. Student B: turn to page 162.

## Lesson 3.3

- 8** Student A: think about what you are going to say when you receive and make phone calls in these situations. Role-play the situations with Student B.

### Answer the phone

- 1 You work for Nova Restaurant. Take a message.
- 2 You work for Amber Cinema. Answer the phone and tell a customer the times of the film *The Magic Hat*: 2.30p.m., 5.00p.m., 7.30p.m. and 10.00p.m., with a special extra showing at 12.00p.m. at the weekend.
- 3 Answer the phone normally. Listen and respond to the invitation.

### Make a call

- 4 You are calling Ripping Yarns, a theatre company. You would like six tickets for *Hamlet* for Friday.
- 5 You are calling Brandon's Restaurant. You want to change your reservation from 7.30p.m. on Tuesday to 8.00p.m. next Wednesday. There will now be ten people, not five, so you need a bigger table.
- 6 Ask your partner if he/she wants to go for a snack after class.

## Lesson 3.3

- 8** Student B: think about what you are going to say when you make and receive phone calls in these situations. Role-play the situations with Student A.

### Make a call

- 1 You are calling Nova Restaurant. You booked a table for Saturday, but you have to cancel it.
- 2 You are calling Amber Cinema. Ask what time the film *The Magic Hat* is showing.
- 3 Invite your partner to a film this evening. Say the name and time of the film.

### Answer the phone

- 4 You work for Ripping Yarns, a theatre company. Answer the phone and confirm a ticket reservation.
- 5 You work for Brandon's Restaurant. A customer wants to change his/her reservation. Take the message and confirm if it is possible.
- 6 Answer the phone normally. Listen and respond to the invitation.

## DVD PREVIEW

### 1 Work in pairs and discuss.

- 1 When you visit a new city, what kind of things do you like to do?
- 2 Do you like to see and do the things a tourist would do, or do you prefer to spend time with the local people? Why?

### 2 A Work in pairs and discuss.

- 1 What do you know about Rio de Janeiro in Brazil?
- 2 Would you like to go there? Why/Why not?

**B** Read the programme information. What kind of things do you think the locals will do in Rio?

## Going Local: Rio

*Going Local* takes its presenters to fantastic cities around the world and asks them to explore the city by doing a series of challenges. However, to complete the challenges, they need to throw away the guidebook and ask the people who know best – the locals. In this episode Rafael Estophania travels to Rio de Janeiro, the city of sand and samba, to find out how the *cariocas* (locals) spend their time.



## DVD VIEW

### 3 A Which of these activities do you think the presenter tries to do?

- 1 find somewhere good to eat
- 2 use public transport with good views
- 3 eat exotic fruit
- 4 play a game with the locals
- 5 dance samba
- 6 play music

**B** Watch the DVD to find out.

### 4 A Correct the information in the sentences.


- 1 Rio is the home of sunshine, *salsa* and the Sugarloaf Mountain. *samba*
- 2 You can view all the *favelas* from the train.
- 3 The locals tell him to go to the supermarket to find exotic fruit.
- 4 The cashew nut tastes like a mixture of strawberries and lemons.
- 5 The men like to play freccoball in the park.
- 6 They play music with a local band on the street.

**B** Watch the DVD again to check your answers.

### 5 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Would you enjoy any of the things the presenter does? Which ones?
- 2 When did you last do any of these things? Where were you?

## speakout a day in your city

**6 A**  3.8 Listen to Alessandro talking about his plans for a day out in Pisa. Number the activities in the order he talks about them.

- a) have a pizza \_\_\_\_\_
- b) go to a market \_\_\_\_\_
- c) have a coffee 1
- d) walk through the old city \_\_\_\_\_
- e) have lunch in a restaurant \_\_\_\_\_
- f) go to a park \_\_\_\_\_

**B** Listen again and use the key phrases to complete sentences 1–6.

### KEY PHRASES

We're starting the day ...

We're going to ...

Afterwards, for lunch we're ...

In the afternoon, we're planning to ...

In the evening, we're ...

It's going to be ...

- 1 ... spend the morning walking through the market.
- 2 ... a day to remember.
- 3 ... with a coffee and a fresh pastry.
- 4 ... go a little outside Pisa.
- 5 ... going back towards the Leaning Tower.
- 6 ... going to one of the best restaurants I know.

**7 A** Work in groups. You are going to plan 24 hours in a city of your choice. Plan your day in detail. Try to include areas that only locals would know about. Use questions 1–6 to help you.

- 1 Which city are you planning to visit?
- 2 What are you going to do there?
- 3 How are you going to get around?
- 4 What are you going to eat/drink? Where?
- 5 What are you planning for the evening?
- 6 What is going to make the day special?

**B** Work with other students and tell them about your plans. Which plans do you think are the best?

## writeback an invitation

**8** Write an invitation. Describe the day you have planned and give it to someone in another group. Use the emails on page 29 to help you.

## 3.5 ( LOOKBACK

### V TIME OUT

**1** Cross out one phrase which is not possible in each sentence.

- 1 I went to *a bar/sightseeing/the market*.
- 2 Do you want to get *the bus/a snack/an art gallery*?
- 3 They went to *the art gallery/the museum/a snack*.
- 4 She has gone *a café / sightseeing/ Performing*.
- 5 Can we have *a restaurant /dinner a drink*?

### G PRESENT CONTINUOUS/BE GOING TO FOR FUTURE

**2 A** Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 are / what / doing / tonight / you?
- 2 you / weekend / are / this / doing / special / anything?
- 3 dinner / evening / is / this / your / who / cooking?
- 4 you / holiday / are / on / going / when?
- 5 are / going / city / you / to / visit / which / next?
- 6 after / to / are / lesson / going / the / what / do / you?

**B** Work in pairs and take turns. Ask and answer the questions.

### V PLACES TO VISIT

**3** Work in pairs and take turns. Student A: choose a word from the box and describe it. Student B: guess the word.

concert hall	countryside
sports field	nightclub
street market	shopping mall
nature trail	waterfront

It's a place where ...

**A:** *It's a place where people play outdoor sports.*

**B:** *A sports field.*

## G QUESTIONS WITHOUT AUXILIARIES

4 A Make questions with the prompts. Add a question word and put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 famous works / include / *Romeo and Juliet* and *Hamlet*?  
Whose famous works include *Romeo and Juliet* and *Hamlet*?
- 2 be / an actor / before / he became US President?
- 3 1975 Queen album / include / the song *Bohemian Rhapsody*?
- 4 be / a fourth great Renaissance painter, besides Leonardo, Michelangelo and Titian?
- 5 'John' / win / an Oscar for his song *Can you Feel the Love Tonight* from *The Lion King*?
- 6 Bob Marley song / include / the words *Let's get together and feel alright*?
- 7 watery Italian city / have / an international art exhibition every two years?
- 8 member of the Dion family sell / 200 million records before 2007?
- 9 hit songs / include / *I'm like a bird*, *Promiscuous* and *Maneater*?

B Do the quiz above. Each answer begins with the last two letters of the previous answer.

- 1 Shakespeare
- 2 Re \_ \_ \_ \_
- 3 \_ \_ ight at the Ope \_ \_
- 4 \_ \_ pha \_ \_
- 5 \_ \_ t \_ \_
- 6 \_ \_ e Lo \_ \_
- 7 \_ \_ ni \_ \_
- 8 \_ \_ li \_ \_
- 9 \_ \_ lly Furtado

C Check your answers on page 160.

## F MAKING A PHONE CALL

5 A Complete the phone call with the words in the box.

here it's back like can

A: Hello there, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Billy Blue.

B: Hello, Billy. How are you?

A: I'm absolutely fine, thank you.

B: So, Bill, what <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ I do for you?

A: I'd <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to speak to Mrs Chow.

B: Sorry, she's not <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ right now.

A: Any idea when she'll be <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Never. Today she got the sack.\*

\*If you get the sack, it means you lose your job.

B Complete the message with the words in the box.

call leave this message busy

Hello, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is Pete and Paul.

Sorry, there's no one here at all.

We're probably <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, in a meeting,

Or maybe in a restaurant, eating,

Or maybe in a bar watching a game,

But <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and your name.

We'll <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you back some time soon,

And pigs might fly\* around the Moon.

\*Pigs might fly is an idiom that means 'it will never happen'.

C Work in pairs and take turns. Read the conversation in Exercise 5A and the message in Exercise 5B. Concentrate on the rhythm.