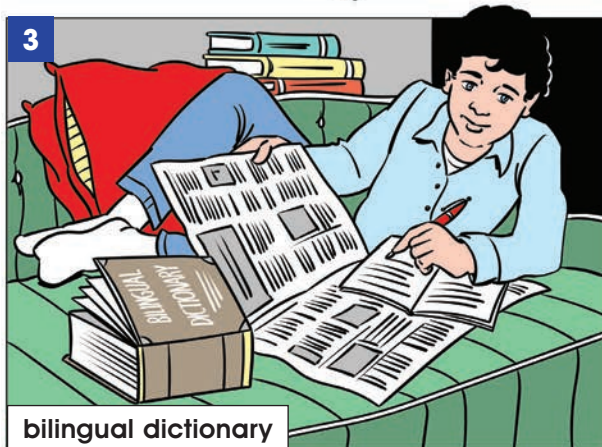
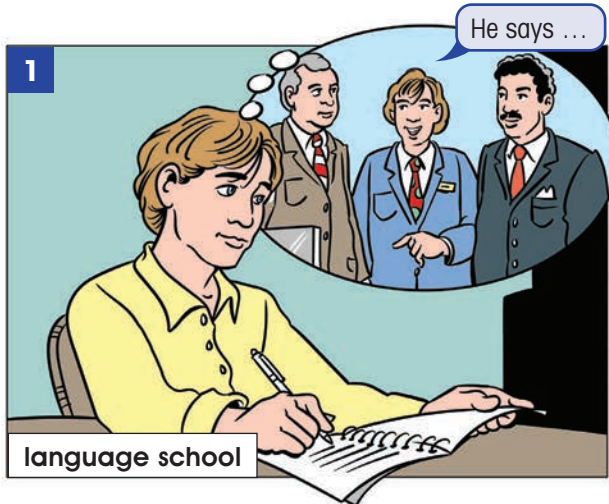


# UNIT 1

- How do you learn?
- Changes
- Choosing a summer programme
- So do I!
- Asking for information
- A tour of the self-access centre
- Meeting and greeting
- Arabic and English
- Official languages

## How do you learn?

1 Look at the pictures and describe what the people are doing.



2 1 Listen and check your ideas. Then do Exercise A in the Activity Book.



3  Look at some things the people said. Match them with the pictures on page 6.

A Sometimes I write new words on cards and test my friends, and my friends test me.

B I practise writing every day.

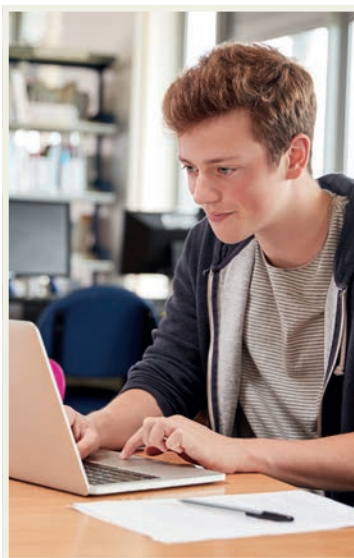
C I usually look up new words in a dictionary and write them in a notebook.

D I write what I have learnt in my learning diary after every class.

E I go to the self-access centre and practise saying the words with a CD.

F I go to the café with my friends, and we speak only English for two hours.

4  Are they good ideas? What else can you do to learn English?



5 Look at the examples. Then do Exercise B in the Activity Book.

### Present simple Grammar and Functions Reference p.88

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>walk</b> to school every day.</li> <li>• My sister <b>uses</b> a computer to do her homework.</li> <li>• The capital of Iraq <b>is</b> Baghdad.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bilingual dictionaries <b>are</b> very useful for learning languages.</li> <li>• I <b>don't speak</b> Japanese.</li> <li>• The self-access centre <b>isn't</b> open on Sundays.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

## Changes

1  Read and match the topic sentences with the paragraphs below.

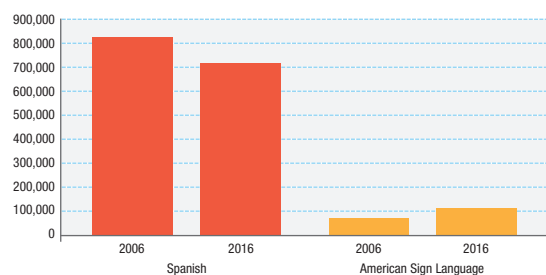
- 1 The number of American university students learning Spanish **is falling**.
- 2 Many students travel abroad to get a degree, learn a language or learn about a new country.
- 3 It is difficult to say exactly how many languages are spoken in the world today.
- 4 The number of people learning Arabic in American universities **is going up**.

2  Read and match each paragraph with a graph.

A

Most experts think that there are around 6,800. But the number of languages in the world **is going down**. Linguists say there will only be 3,000 by 2100. This is because people prefer to learn the most common languages so they can communicate with others, read newspapers from other countries and use the internet.

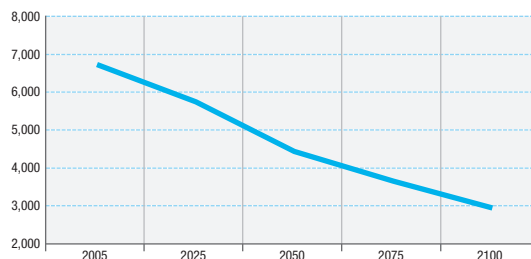
1



B

The UK is one of the most popular destinations. The number of international students in UK universities is rising. In 2014/2015, the number of international students was 442,225, but in 2020/2021 it was 605,130.

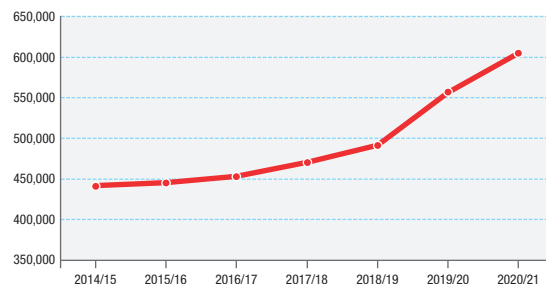
2



C

It is still the most studied language, but in 2006, 822,148 students were studying Spanish at universities in the USA and in 2016, that number was 712,240. Other languages are rising, including American Sign Language. In 2006, there were 79,744 students studying it, while 107,060 were studying it in 2016.

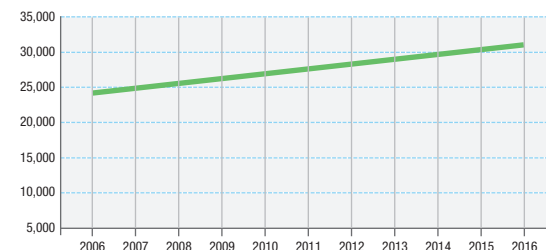
3



D

It rose from 24,010 students to 31,554 students between 2006 and 2016. Most people who study Arabic learn it at university, then go to an Arabic-speaking country to practise speaking and listening.

4



3 Read the paragraphs. Then do Exercises A to E in the Activity Book.

- 1 What do you need to think about when you choose a summer programme?  
Skim the leaflet. Does it mention your ideas?

## HOW TO CHOOSE A SUMMER PROGRAMME

The number of people taking part in summer study programmes is going up all the time. Choosing a programme can be confusing for both parents and children. That's why you need to think carefully before you make your choice. Here are some questions you should ask yourself.

What are your learning goals? Some summer programmes have classes in all subjects to help you prepare for school in the autumn. They can help you improve in all subjects. Others are especially for students who want to learn or practise a language. There are programmes that have classes all day, for people who need to make a lot of progress quickly. Other programmes offer classes only in the morning, so you can visit interesting places as well as studying.

What do you like doing in your free time? You can do different activities in a city than in the country. If you like doing sport or enjoy being in a quiet place, you should choose a programme in the countryside. But if you like going to museums or the cinema, choose a programme in the city, or you might get bored.

How do you learn best? Some people like to be in small classes where they can get plenty of attention and help from their teachers. Others work better in larger groups where they can share their ideas with a lot of other people. Think about what type of class you like best, and find out about class size in the programmes you're interested in.

Study programmes are an exciting way to meet new people, learn new things and have fun. If you choose the right programme, you will have a fantastic time.

For more information, email us at [summerprogramme@summer.edu](mailto:summerprogramme@summer.edu) or visit our website.

- 2 Read the leaflet again. Then do Exercises A and B in the Activity Book.
- 3 Study the language box. Then do Exercises C and D in the Activity Book.

### Adjectives ending in *-ed* and *-ing*

- Use adjectives with *-ed* to talk about how a person feels.  
Use adjectives with *-ing* to talk about the person, place or thing that makes them feel that way.
- Sami is very **interested** in history.
- He thinks the British Museum is very **interesting**.

## So do I!

1  Match the teenagers with the best summer programme for them.

1



Anwar

I want to visit lots of famous UK cities during my course.

2



Mariam

I'd like to do some sports while I study English.

3



Mahdi

I want to improve my English, but I'd love to study another language, too.

4



Maha

I think it's really important to practise speaking and listening.

A



At **Bluebell School**, you study English in the morning, and you can choose from Spanish, French or German to study in the afternoon.

You also practise English with your host family, and at weekends, we take you to visit different parts of Oxford, where our school is located.

B



Come and study at **Rushmore School!** Our classes are very small, with a maximum of six students. With a focus on conversation, our lessons are dynamic and get all students talking. In the afternoon, we offer lots of activities, including painting, theatre and music.

C

WS

At **Worcester School**, we offer an intensive English programme for students who really want to learn the language. You study 30 hours of English during the week, then go on trips to popular British destinations, including London, Cambridge and Oxford, at the weekends.


D

L

S

E

At **LSE Bristol**, we offer the perfect programme for active teenagers. Apart from studying English five hours a day, practising all skills, you also enjoy a number of physical activities, including football, swimming and tennis. We have students from lots of different nationalities, so you will speak English all the time!

2  3 Listen to the teenagers in Exercise 1 talking to their friends. Do they agree or disagree? Then do exercises A to D in the Activity Book.



- 1** Look at the direct questions (left) and the questions Rashid asks the secretary (right). What's the difference?

## Indirect questions Grammar and Functions Reference p.89

### Direct

What sports do you offer?  
Do you have drawing classes?  
Do you have a pool?  
Where is the school?  
How much does it cost?

### Indirect

*Could you tell me what sports **you** offer?*  
*Can you tell me **if** you have drawing classes?*  
*Could you tell me **if** you have a pool?*  
*Can you tell me where **the school is**?*  
*Could you tell me how much **it costs**?*

### Reply

Certainly ...  
Yes, we do.  
I'm afraid we don't.  
Of course.  
It depends ...

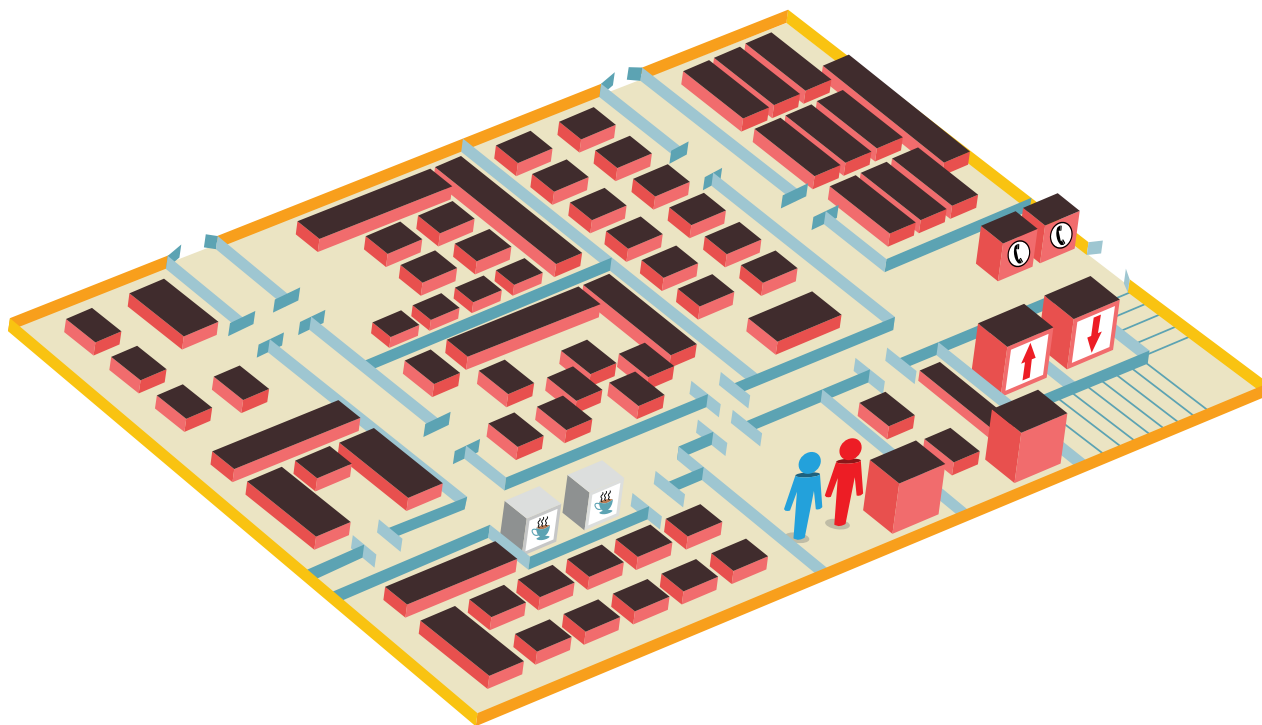
- 2** Now do Exercises A and B in the Activity Book.
- 3** Look at Rashid's application form. Do Exercise C in the Activity Book.

<b>Surname</b>	Al Sudani	<b>Forenames</b>	Rashid
<b>Date of birth</b>	16/05/98 [DD/MM/YY]		
<b>Address</b>	P.O. Box 3674, 100 Maghreb Street [STREET]		
	Baghdad [CITY]		
	— [POSTCODE]	Iraq [COUNTRY]	
<b>Phone number</b>	964 4XXXXXX	<b>Email</b>	rashid@qnet.qa
<b>Why are you interested in our school?</b>			
I would like to go on a summer programme to improve my English. I am interested in your school because you offer English classes at many levels. I also think I would like to be in the country, and to have an opportunity to do sport.			



## A tour of the self-access centre

- 1  10 Listen and find the self-access centre.



- 2 What can you do in a self-access centre?  11 Listen and follow the tour with the pictures. Are any of your ideas mentioned?



- 3  Match the sentences with the pictures.

- 1 Don't try to change channels.
- 2 Don't take the magazines out of the self-access centre.
- 3 Put on the headphones so you don't disturb other people.
- 4 Fill out a card and bring it to the desk.
- 5 Just sit down and type your password.
- 6 Click on the icon for the program you want to use.

- 4 Now do Exercise B in the Activity Book.




# Meeting and greeting

Unit

1

Lesson 7  
AB 16–17

1 Look at the photo. What do you know about this event? What usually happens at book fairs?

2  12 Listen to two conversations at the fair. Do the people know each other or not?

3 Now do Exercise A in the Activity book.


4  Match the parts of the conversations.

- A He's a bit late though. Are you enjoying the book fair?
- B Of course. Nice to meet you too, Susan. Where are you from?
- C Hello, Susan! Good to see you here at the fair! How are things?
- D Good morning! Sorry I'm late, everyone. I was lost in the fair!



- 1 Nasiriyah.
- 2 Yes, I am. It's really big! How's your family?
- 3 Were you? Well, I'm glad you're here now, Mr Jassim.
- 4 All good, thanks. And how are you?

5  Do you think the sentences in Exercise 4 belong with Conversation A or B in Exercise A?

6  13 Listen to two conversations and look at the pictures. Do the people know each other? What are they talking about?



7 Now do Exercises B and C in the Activity book.

# Arabic and English

- 1 Jamil is going to give a talk on Arabic in his English class. Read his notes and decide what they mean.

## ARABIC TODAY

- ~230 m. people
- 5<sup>th</sup> lang. in the world
- One of official lang.s of UN

## TYPES OF ARABIC

- People from different countries maybe don't understand each other - dialects (e.g., Egypt)
- Modern Standard Arabic in books/newspapers, on radio/TV, in mosques all over the world

## HISTORY

- Arabic from Semitic family. Most Semitic lang.s dead
- Spread across Europe (Science, Maths, etc.) - into French, Spanish and English, esp. 800 yrs ago

## THE HOLY QUR'AN

- Pure lang. of Holy Qur'an v. similar to Modern Arabic
- Helped Arabic survive for 1,000 yrs



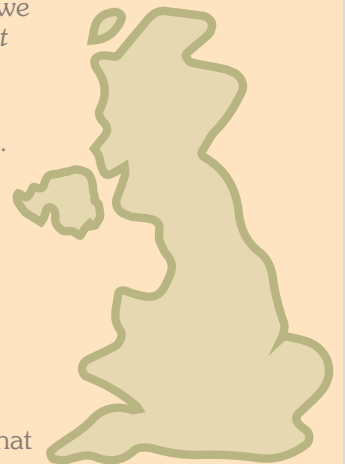
- 2 15 Do Exercise A in the Activity Book and then listen and check. What does the teacher ask Jamil?
- 3 Jamil is doing some research about English. Read the article. Then do Exercises A to C in the Activity Book.

Why are there so many words with similar meanings in English? Why do we have two words – *sick* and *ill* – that look very different but both mean *not very well*? Why is a *reply* also an *answer*? And why are there *weddings* and *marriages* in English? The answer lies in the history of Britain.

Old English was a very different language from the English we know today. It included words brought to England by Anglo-Saxons and Vikings. The Anglo-Saxons brought their language with them in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The Vikings invaded in the 9<sup>th</sup> century and brought more words. This mixture of languages was first written down in the 10<sup>th</sup> century.

The same thing happened after 1066, when the Normans invaded England. They brought the French language and this added more words to the mixture (*close* for *shut*, *desire* for *wish* and *liberty* for *freedom*).

Over time, the pairs of words – or *synonyms* – started to have very small differences in meaning. In fact, it is almost impossible to find two words that mean exactly the same thing. One word in a pair of synonyms is usually more formal or more specific than the other. The example sentences in dictionaries will help you decide if you can use either word, or if you must choose one.



1 **AB** Match the countries with their official languages from the box.

Arabic

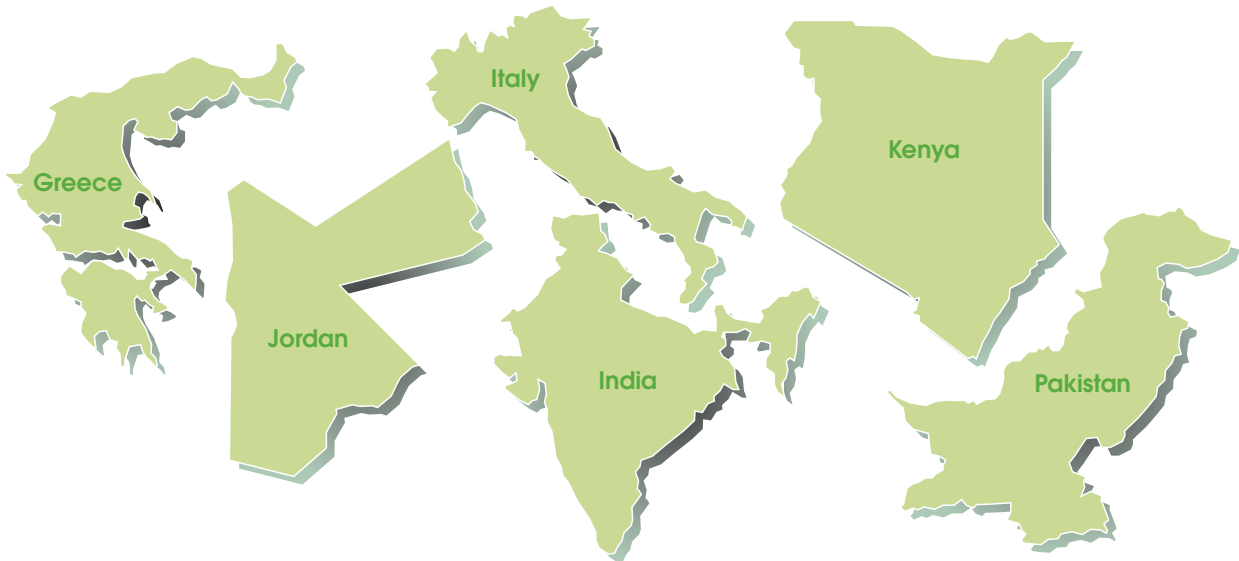
English

Greek

Hindi

Italian

Urdu



2 Read the assignment. Then do Exercises A to C in the Activity Book.

**A**

Canada is the second largest country in the world, after Russia. It is 9,979,619 km<sup>2</sup>. It has a population of 38.01 million, and that number is growing. But Canada's population is not large for its size. Most people live near the border with the USA.

**B**

Canada is a beautiful country. Because it is so big, there are many national parks and wilderness areas. If you travel to Canada, you can see rivers, lakes, forests, and even glaciers. One of Canada's most famous natural features is Niagara Falls.

**C**

How do people live in a country with two official languages? The two official languages of Canada are English and French, because some Canadians are of British origin and some are of French origin. Most people don't speak both languages. About 22% of the population speak French, and about 75% speak English. You will hear more French or English depending on where you are.

**D**

Canada has several large cities. The biggest of these is Toronto. The capital, Ottawa, is only the fourth largest city. In Ottawa, about half the people speak both French and English. Communication is easier there!







Here are some of the things you practised in Unit 1. Discuss each item with a partner. Take it in turns to give another example.

### Using the present simple to talk about routine and facts

- I always arrive on time for class.
- We don't have classes on Friday.

### Using the present continuous

- He is buying plane tickets to Canada online.
- The number of people studying Arabic is going up.
- The cost of travelling to the UK is falling.
- We are starting French lessons next term.

### Talking about how you learn English



I practise listening every day.

I play computer games in English.



### Giving opinions and agreeing/disagreeing



I'd love to learn Japanese.

So would I! I love mangas and animes!

I wouldn't. It's too difficult!



### Using adjectives ending in -ed and -ing

- I'm very *interested* in British culture.
- The extra activities are really *interesting*.
- I'm *bored* because I have nothing to do.
- That film yesterday was so *boring*!

### Asking for information and giving directions



Could you tell me where the self-access centre is?

Of course. Go straight on and turn left. Go past the canteen, and it's the blue door on your right.



### Greeting and taking interest



Hi, I'm Mahdi.

Hello Mahdi, I'm Ana. Pleased to meet you.

Pleased to meet you, too. Where are you from?

Brazil.

Really? What's it like there?

