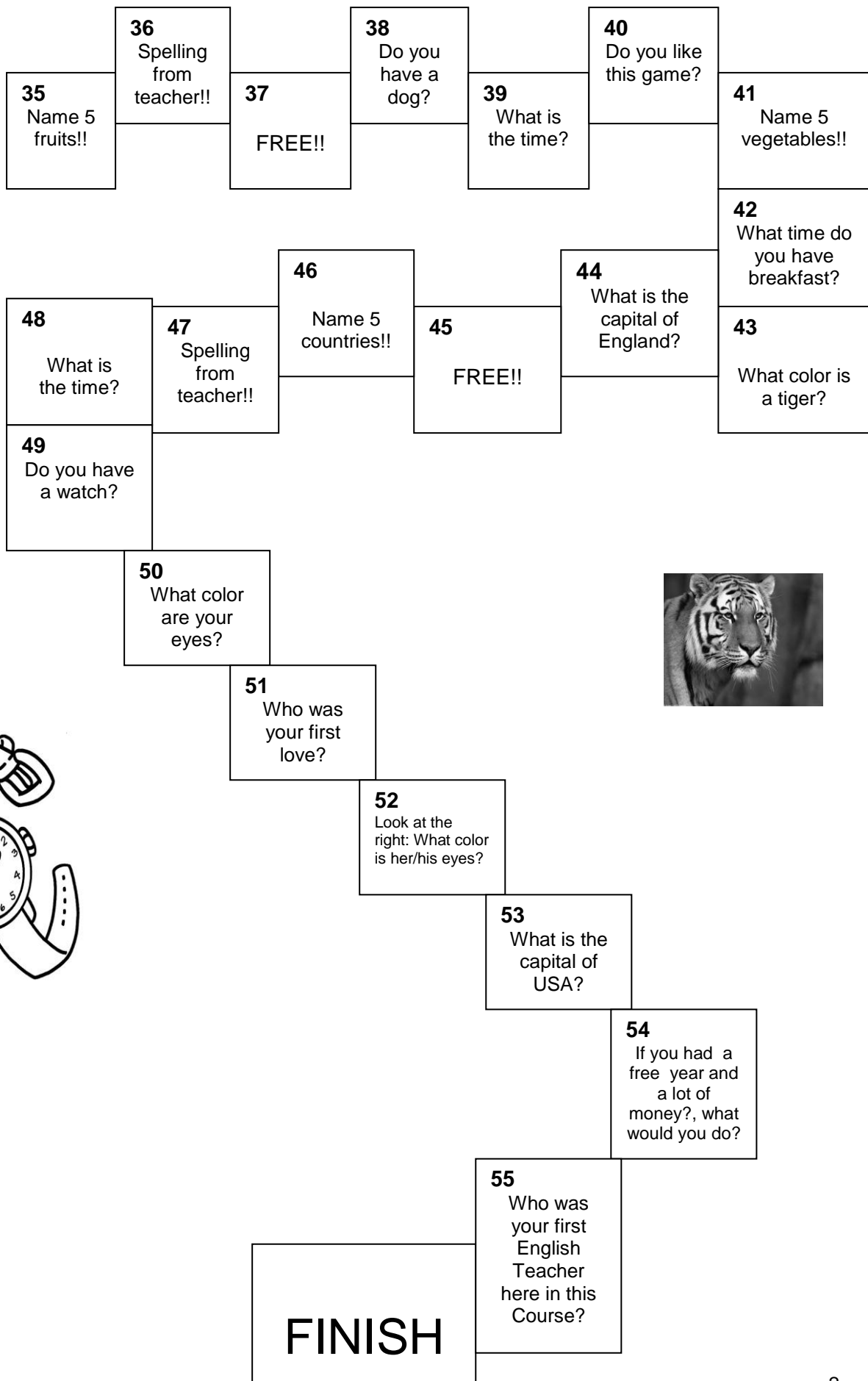


Let's Remember...

1 START →		3 Where do you live?		5 Where are you from?	6 Who is your mother?
	2 What is your name?		4 What is your telephone number?		7 Do you have any brothers or sisters?
		11 When is your birthday?		9 What is your star sign?	8 What subject do you prefer?
13 FREE!!	12 Name the days of the week!		10 What is your address?		
14 Do you like pizza? Why?					
15 Is your town big or small?	16 Are you happy or sad?	17 Who is your father?	18 Do you live in a house or na apartment?	19 Name 5 colours!!	20 FREE!!
					21 Spelling from teacher!!
27 How old are you?	26 How tall are you?	25 What is the time?	24 What color is your hair?	23 What is your favorite color?	22 Do you like fish?
28 FREE!!					
29 Name the months!!	30 How old is your mother?		32 What time do you wake up every day?	33 Do you smoke?	
		31 Do you speak Spanish?			34 Do you have a mobile telephone?





English as a Universal Language

English is becoming the world's first truly universal language. It is the native language of some 400 million people in twelve countries. That is a lot fewer than the 800 million people or so who speak Mandarin Chinese. But another 400 million speak English as a second language. And several hundred million more have some knowledge of English, which has official or semi-official status in some sixty countries. Although there may be as many people speaking the various dialects of Chinese as there are English speakers, English is certainly more widespread geographically, more genuinely universal than Chinese. And its usage is growing at an extraordinary speed.

Today there are about 1 billion English speakers in the world. By the year 2000, that figure is likely to exceed 1.5 billion.

The world's most taught language. English is not replacing other languages; it is supplementing them:

- Two hundred and fifty million Chinese – more than the entire population of the United States – study English.
- In eighty-nine countries, English is either a common second language widely studied.
- In Hong Kong, nine of every ten secondary schools require students study English.
- In France, state-run secondary schools require students to study four years of English or German; most – at least 85 percent – choose English.
- In Japan, secondary students are required to take six years of English before graduation.



1 – According to the text, the English language:

- a) () is the world's language of today.
- b) () is more widely spoken the world over than Chinese is.
- c) () is spoken both as a first or second language in some countries all over the world.
- d) () is spoken by more than 1 billion people.
- e) () is the official language of more than sixty countries.

2 – From the text, it can be inferred that:

- a) () Chinese can be compared to English in terms of the number of people who speak it.
- b) () More people study English in China than in the United States.
- c) () In Hong Kong one secondary school student of every ten does not study English.
- d) () In state-run schools in France, English is not optional.
- e) () Secondary students in Japan have to take a six-year English course to graduate.

How do you feel?

Annoyed	Delighted	Embarrassed	Proud	Shocked	Tense
Anxious	Depressed	Furious	Scared	Surprised	Worried



"The man in the first picture feels annoyed." *"Annoyed? I think he's furious!"*

Discuss these questions:

- Why do you think the people in part A feel the way they do?
- Have you been in similar situations? How did you feel?

1. Complete these sentences with at least three examples each.

1. I get really annoyed when...

2. I always smile when...

3. I feel very unhappy when...

4. I often get nervous when...

5. I often get anxious when...



6. I felt really embarrassed when...

7. The people felt very proud when...

8. The world felt very furious when...

2. Join another pair :

Share your ideas. Ask questions to get more information.

"I get really annoyed when I have to stand in a long line."

"I hate that, too. When was the last time that happened?"

"And what did you do about it?"

Breaking the law

A . Look at these pictures. Then discuss the questions below.



- What's happening in each picture?
 - Would you say anything if you witnessed these crimes? Why or why not?
 - Would you do anything if you witnessed these crimes? Why or why not?
- ***"I think the man is stealing something."* "Yes, he's shoplifting something from a store."**

Look at these crimes. Match the criminals to their actions.

Crime	Criminal	
1. Bank robbery	A bank robber	breaks into a computer system.
2. Burglary	A burglar	holds someone for ransom money.
3. Forgery	A forger	steals money from a bank.
4. Hacking	A hacker	takes control of an airplane.
5. Hijacking	A hijacker	breaks into a home to steal things.
6. Kidnapping	A kidnapper	makes an illegal copy of something.
7. Mugging	A mugger	kills another person.
8. Murder	A murderer	attacks and steals money from someone.

B. Then discuss these questions.

1. Which crime do you think is the least serious? Why?

2. What are the three most serious crimes? Why?

3. What punishment would you give to each criminal?

4. What kind of law do the people break, in Brazil or in the world?

5. And you? What kind of law do you break?

"They're all very serious, but I think... is the least serious. No one usually gets hurt."

C. Which statements do you agree with? Rate each one from 1 to 5.

1= strongly agree 2= agree 3= not sure 4= disagree 5= strongly disagree

_____ Some people are born criminals.

_____ Poverty causes crime.

_____ All criminals should go to jail.

_____ Once a criminal, always a criminal.

_____ Criminals should be punished more harshly.

_____ More police on the street would reduce crime.

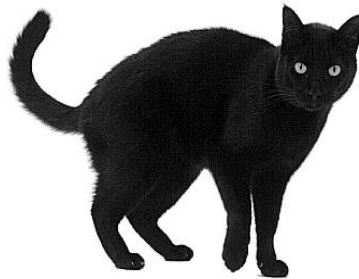


LUCK OR UNLUCK

A. Look at these pictures. Then discuss the questions below.



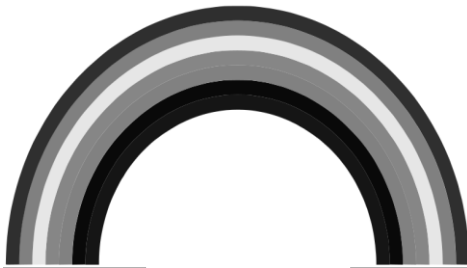
Horseshoe



Black Cat



Four-leaf clover



Rainbow



Friday the 13th

- Which of these things are lucky or unlucky in your culture?
- What number is lucky or unlucky in your culture? Why?
-

B. Read these superstitions. Then discuss the questions below.

1. Walking under a ladder
2. Breaking a mirror
3. Opening an umbrella indoors
4. Spilling salt
5. Writing someone's name in red ink
6. Wishing someone "good luck" before a show
7. Sleeping in a bed with your head pointing north
8. The groom seeing the bride before the wedding

Tell us...

- Do you have similar superstitions in your culture?
- Which things are unlucky in your culture?
- Do you avoid doing any of them?

C . Complete the chart with information about superstitions in your culture. Then discuss the questions below.

1. Lucky or unlucky numbers:

2. Lucky or unlucky days:

3. Animals that bring good or bad luck

4. Foods that bring good or bad luck -

5. How to make a wish

6. How to turn bad luck into good luck

Tell us...

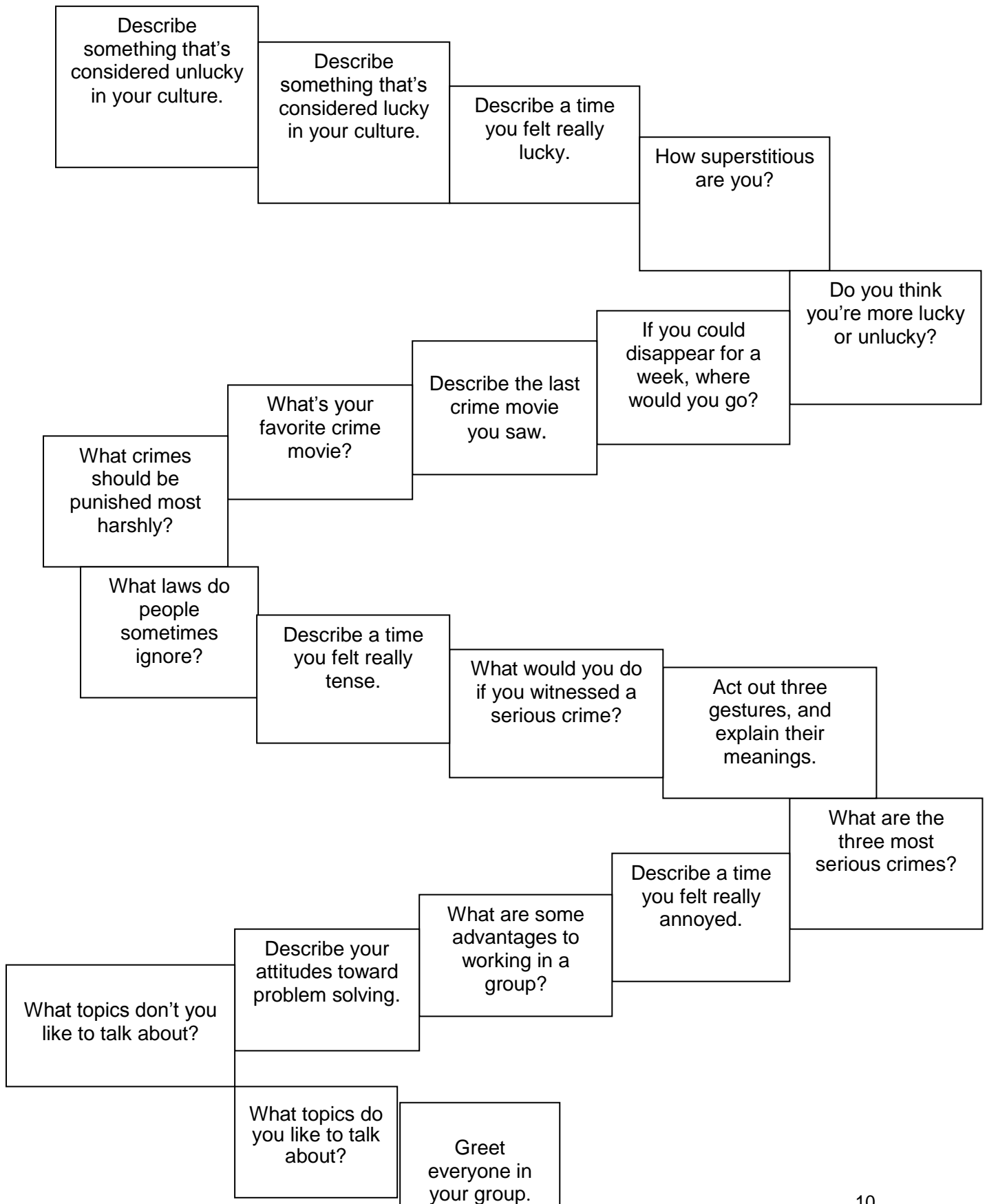
- How superstitious are you?
- Do you have a lucky or unlucky number? color? day? food?
- Do you have a luck coin, ring, or other item?
- What do you do if you want to be lucky? to avoid being unlucky?



"I'm superstitious about a few things. For example, before I take a test, I always..."



LET'S PLAY



College versus high school

There are (some) major differences between high school and college which dictate the need for more effective study skills in the in the latter.

Difficulty - Not surprisingly, college is more difficult than high school. This is manifested in many different ways: there is a great deal more reading required; the material studied is more advanced and more complex; students maybe responsible for a great deal of lecture material in addition to the required reading; the exams cover more material; exam questions are more demanding (...); there is more paper writing (...); papers are longer and the quality of writing and scholarship demanded is higher. Because the typical college student is older, more intelligent, and more knowledgeable than the typical high school student, college teachers logically expect more of him.

Since college is more difficult, it means that harder work and more effective methods of study are required to benefit from and to get through college than were needed in high school.

Long-range planning – Accompanying the reduced structuring of the college environment are increased demands on the student for a long-range planning. Examinations are typically scheduled weeks or even months in advance with teachers making no special effort to warn the student when to start preparing for them. Term papers maybe assigned which require weeks or months of research. Several exams and/or papers may occur or be due on the same day. Final exams may cover a whole semester's work. Thus long advance preparation is crucial on order to avoid being hopelessly swamped as the semester nears an end (if no sooner).

To meet college requirements successfully, the student must have a long-range time perspective. The capacity to attain and hold such a perspective is one of the hallmarks of psychological maturity. The student who believes that "the future is not real to me" (as one student put it) will not be able to cope successfully with the demands of college study.

Objectivity – It is becoming increasingly fashionable on high schools (as well as in the lower grades) for teacher to use subjective rather than objective criteria for determining student's grades. Grades are no longer being based solely on the student's demonstrated mastery of the course material; they are also determined by such criteria as whether the teacher personally likes the student or not; how much "effort" the student puts into the course; what effect the teacher thinks a certain grade will have on the student "morale" (whether it will make him "feel" good or not); whether the student "needs" a high grade; "innate potential"; special "deals" like taking the exam twice; and promises of future achievements or memories of past achievements – all of these rather than actual performance in the course.

While subjective factors are not entirely absent in college grading, they tend to be far less prevalent than in high school. Even if a college teacher is prone to such biases, the larger, more impersonal classes, the frequent use of multiple-choice exams, and the use of teaching assistants as graders usually prevents him from acting on them. In college you will be graded basically the same way as everyone else – i.e., according to your demonstrated knowledge of the course material.



Brain Power



1. Ask each other these questions. How much can you remember?

2. What clothes did you wear yesterday?
3. What did you eat for dinner last night?
4. What's the first thing you said this morning?
5. Who did you last speak with on the phone?
6. What was the last song you heard?
7. What's the last food item you bought?
8. What was the last movie you saw?
9. What was the topic of Unit 2 in the Basic I book?
10. What was the first class did you have last Monday?
11. Did you remember the last person did you kiss?



"Let me think a minute. I don't think I remember!"

"Come on. You must remember."

2. Work with people you don't know very well.

Find out this information from each person, try to remember :

Birthday	Shoe size	Phone number
Name of a family member		
Favorite actor	Favorite song	Favorite color
Address		

"My birthday is April 9. When's yours?"

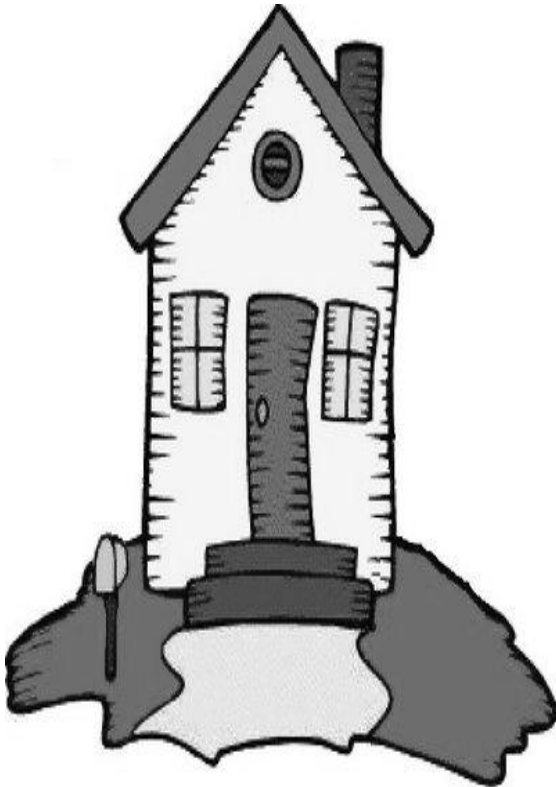
3. Discuss these questions.

- What kinds of things are hard for you to remember?
- What kinds of things are easy to remember?
- How do you usually remember things? Do you ever use these ideas?

*"I find it hard to remember jokes and funny stories."
... And it's hard to remember new words in English."*



LET'S PLAY

<div> <div>Start</div> <div>Finish</div> </div>	A quiet hobby you do	A friend's annoying habit	An exciting thing you are going to do soon
The last time you were really annoyed!			The last time you were really bored!
A boring subject at school			Move back one square.
Describe your house			Do you get worried when: a. somebody is late? b. you have no money? c. You have too much work?
Do you think children behave badly if: a. they don't want to eat vegetables? b. they hit you? c. they won't go o bed?			Are you a nervous person? Why?
A noisy hobby you do	The last time you were really embarrassed.	Move forward one square.	An interesting thing that happened yesterday

When was the last time you ...?

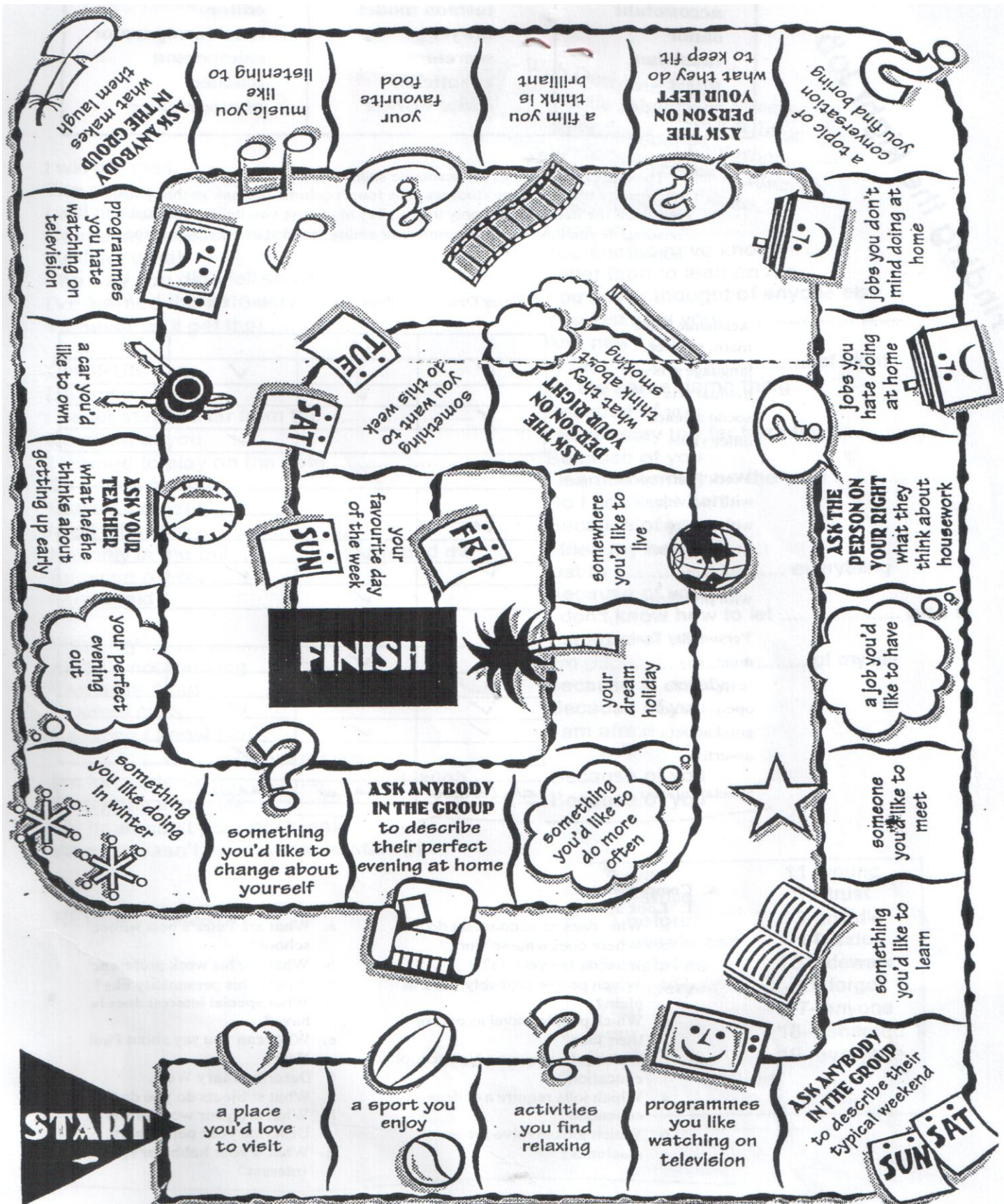
<p>Get Up</p> <p>When? _____</p> <p>Where? _____</p> <p>Who? _____</p> <p>Why? _____</p>	<p>Travel</p> <p>When? _____</p> <p>Where? _____</p> <p>Who? _____</p> <p>Why? _____</p>
<p>Read</p> <p>When? _____</p> <p>Where? _____</p> <p>Who? _____</p> <p>Why? _____</p>	<p>Eat</p> <p>When? _____</p> <p>Where? _____</p> <p>Who? _____</p> <p>Why? _____</p>

My Trip



<p>City visited._____</p> <p>Reason of the trip:_____</p> <p>My first impression of the city:_____</p> <p>Where I stayed – accommodation._____</p> <p>Was communication a problem? Why?_____</p> <p>If you went a business trip, describe the best part and the places you visited._____</p> <p>What was a negative aspect of the trip?_____</p> <p>Say something curious about your trip._____</p> <p>Describe an incident that happened during the trip._____</p> <p>Describe some cultural differences you observed._____</p>

LET'S PLAY




Conversation topics

- Describe an ideal weekend.
- What season do you prefer? Why?
- Talk about a perfect evening at home.
- Talk about a perfect evening away from home.
- What is something you would like to change in yourself and why?
- What are your plans for after our class?
- Talk about a job you would like to have and support your choice.
- Describe one of your favorite films.
- What is something you don't know and would like to learn?
- Where would you like to live if you didn't live where you do?
- What's your favorite food?
- What's your least favorite food?
- Do you watch a lot of TV? What kind of programs do you watch?
- If you could meet a famous person, who would it be and why.
- When you're very tired, what activities make you relax?
- What is something you don't do very much but would like to do more?
- Why do people visit museums? Do you like to visit museums?
- Do you prefer to live in a small town or in a big city? Why?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in an apartment and living in a house?
- What qualities should a boss have?



LET'S PLAY

1 I am...		3 I'm a person who...	
	2 I would like to be...		4 I like people who...
			5 When I'm very happy I usually...
	13 I love to...		6 When I'm very sad I usually...
12 I hate to...		7 A great place I've been to is...	
	11 One of my weakest point is...		8 One thing I do well is...
		10 One of my strongest point is...	9 One person really admire is...



EATING HABITS

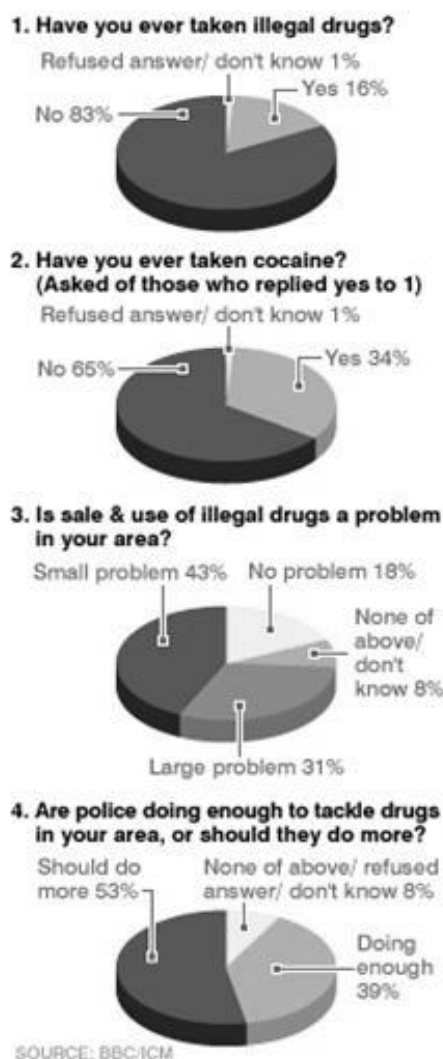
Food findings – You are what eat

Just when researches were lauding the Mediterranean diet, a new study has found that tomatoes, aubergines and potatoes cause depression. The vegetables contain a chemical called solanine, which is toxic in large quantities. Australian researchers suspect that the vegetables were responsible for people's mood swings, but they are contradicted by how Greeks and Italian, consumers of large quantities of tomatoes, seem like "a pretty happy bunch of people." One food that most of us naturally love, and are now encouraged to eat, is chocolate. Dutch scientists have found that chocolate can protect against cancer and heart disease because it contains the same antioxidant catechins as tea. Catechins kill destructive free radicals which damage cells, leading to cancer and heart disease. And if you prefer fruit to chocolate, you can get your dose of antioxidant with blueberries. American scientists have found that old rats injected with a blueberry extract had improved balance, coordination and short-term memory. The experiment seemed to reverse age-related declines with the old rats behaving more like the younger ones, even outperforming them in negotiating mazes.

Describe your family eating habits and what should you do to improve your life:

DRUGS

Drugs 'blight most parts of UK'



Three-quarters of people in the UK say drugs are a problem in their area, according to a BBC survey.

More than half of the 1,190 people surveyed by ICM also said they thought the police were not doing enough to combat the drugs problem.

Police sources told the BBC a drugs "hit" in some parts of the country costs less than a pint of beer.

Ecstasy pills can be bought for as little as £1 - while a gramme of cocaine can cost just £40.

The BBC's survey suggested there were big regional variations in drug use, with 26% in the South East saying they had taken an illegal drug compared with just 6% in Northern Ireland.