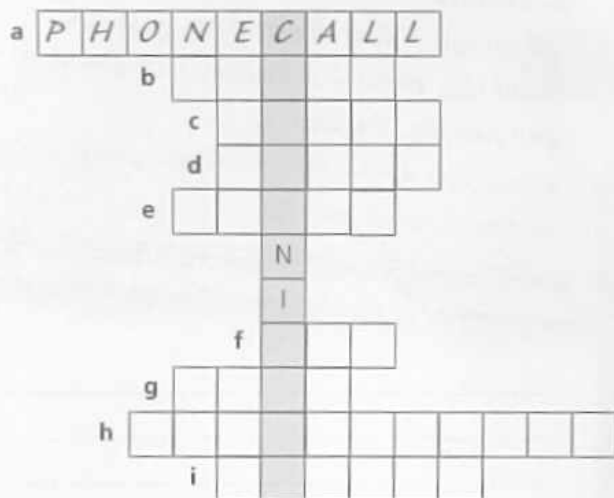


5 Communicating people

Vocabulary

Ways of communicating

- 1 Look at the clues and write the answers. What is the mystery word?



a make a _____



b



c send an _____



d



e



f



g



h send a _____



i write a _____

The mystery word is _____

Grammar

Present perfect with for and since

- 2 Put the phrases in the correct column.

1995 I arrived in Spain five minutes
eleven o'clock yesterday last year
~~two weeks~~ I was five a year

Since	For
_____	<u>two weeks</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- 3 Translate these sentences into your own language.

- a We've been in this classroom since ten o'clock.

- b I've had this watch for six months.

- c My friend has lived in this city for five years.

- d How long have you known your boyfriend?

- e I haven't seen him for a week.

See

→ Workbook Extra page 113

More practice

→ Revision/Extension pages 72-74

- 4 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the present perfect. In the grey spaces, write *since* or *for*.



It isn't easy making people smile and laugh, but Jack Black (a) has done (do) that (b) _____ the day he was born. Black was born in Santa Monica, California, USA on April 7th 1969, and he (c) _____ (live) in California (d) _____ then. He (e) _____ (act) (f) _____ the year he started to study at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). He appeared in TV programmes and then he made his first important film, called *High Fidelity*. He (g) _____ (be) a star (h) _____ the year 2000, when he made that film. Apart from acting, Black loves music, particularly rock music. He (i) _____ (play) the guitar (j) _____ many years. He combined his two interests of music and acting when he made the comedy film *School of Rock* in 2003.

- 5 Use the two sentences to write one sentence in the present perfect with *for* or *since*.



- a Peter does judo. He started doing judo in 1999.
Peter has done judo since 1999.
- b I live in Miami. I started living in Miami in 2002.
-
- c Karen has a computer. She bought it three years ago.
-
- d Steven and Keith study art. They started studying art six months ago.
-
- e My mother is a teacher. She started teaching in 1990.
-
- f I'm in this classroom. I arrived one hour ago.
-
- g Mick plays the guitar. He learned to play when he was seven.
-
- h Robert knows Anna. They met two months ago.

See

More practice

→ Workbook Extra page 98

→ Revision/Extension pages 72-74

English in use

Describing possessions

6 Match the questions to the answers.



- 1 How long have you had it?
- 2 What's it like?
- 3 Why is it so special?
- 4 What's your favourite possession?

Pat (a) _____

Andy I think it's my photo album.

Pat (b) _____

Andy I've had it for years, since I was ten, I think.

Pat (c) _____

Andy It's big and heavy. The cover is red, and it has my name on it. It's got hundreds of photos, of me, my family and my friends.

Pat (d) _____

Andy It's special because it's full of memories. There are pictures of my old friends, and of places I went when I was little. When I'm feeling a bit sad, it always makes me feel good to open it and look at some of the photos.

7 Now answer the questions about your favourite possession.

- a _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____

Vocabulary

Communicators

8 Complete the words with the correct vowels.

- a a c t o r
- b r _ p _ r t _ r
- c t r _ n s l _ t _ r
- d t r _ _ n _ r
- e c _ m m _ n t _ t _ r
- f _ n t _ r t _ _ n _ r
- g m _ n _ g _ r

9 Match the words in 8 with these pictures.



1 actor

2 _____



3 _____

4 _____



5 _____

6 _____



7 _____

See

More practice

→ Workbook Extra page 113

→ Revision/Extension pages 72-74

Grammar

Present perfect and past simple

10 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present perfect (no specific time reference) or the past simple (specific time reference).

- a I went (go) to Argentina last year.
- b We _____ (eat) Indian food.
- c Keith _____ (see) a great film on Wednesday.
- d _____ you _____ (meet) Tom Cruise?
- e She _____ (work) in McDonalds in the summer.
- f I _____ (not work) in a restaurant.
- g They _____ (make) a new TV series.
- h _____ you _____ (do) an exam yesterday?

11 Look at the pairs of sentences. In each pair of sentences, underline the sentence which describes an action that is not finished.

- 1A Peter has been a teacher for five years.
B Peter was a teacher for five years.
- 2A Gillian wrote many books.
B Gillian has written many books.
- 3A Karen has stayed in this hotel for eight days.
B Karen stayed in this hotel for eight days.
- 4A Alan lived in France for ten months.
B Alan has lived in France for ten months.

12 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the past simple or the present perfect.



Matías Prats is a famous TV presenter and newsreader. He (a) started (start) to work on TV in 1975. He (b) _____ (read) the news on Antena 3 for more than two years now, and is a very popular newsreader there. When he was younger, he (c) _____ (commentate) on football matches and other sports events, but he stopped to dedicate himself just to reading the news. Prats (d) _____ (do) lots of different things in his professional career. For example, he (e) _____ (write) articles for newspapers. He doesn't write often because he is a perfectionist and he hates handing over the final version of an article because he's never happy with it. He (f) _____ (work) on the radio too and would like to continue in the future. Matías says that the worst day for him professionally was when he (g) _____ (give) the news about the terrorist attacks on 11th September 2001.

See

More practice

→ Workbook Extra page 99

→ Revision/Extension pages 72-74



Mobile Creations

Text A: ____



A Chinese man has written a special novel. The novel, by Qian Fuchang, is called *Outside the Fortress Besieged* and is about a romance between married people. It's special because it will be available only to mobile phone users. The novel has been reduced to 4000 words in 60

chapters. Each chapter will be one text message. Mobile phones are big business in China. There are over 300 million phones in circulation and in 2004 Chinese people sent over 220 billion text messages. That's half of all the text messages sent in the world!

Text B: ____

A Lithuanian conductor, Vaclovas Nevchesauskas, has created an unusual orchestra - not made of musical instruments but of mobile phones! He thought of the idea while he was at University.



There are nine different mobiles in the orchestra, each with different ring tones. The mobiles are programmed to ring at the same time when the conductor sends them a group text message. He would like to use the orchestra for advertising, but he hasn't received any offers yet.

1 Read Texts A and B. Which text is about ...

- a a Lithuanian man? _____
- b a Chinese man? _____
- c a musician? _____
- d a novelist? _____
- e a love story? _____
- f a collection of nine mobile phones? _____

2 Answer the questions.

- a Which two pieces of information tell us that China is an important market for mobile phones?

- b How has Qian Fuchang adapted his novel to be able to transmit it by phone?

- c What is the novel about?

d What is special about Vaclovas' orchestra?

e What does Vaclovas want to do with his music?

f When did Vaclovas have the idea for his musical composition?

Extension

3 Invent titles for the two texts.

Text A:

Text B:

Writing

Writing about language learning

1 Complete the sentences with the words below.



What's more However both
and also too

- a I study _____ English _____ German.
- b We've got a lot of books in English. _____, we've got English dictionaries in every classroom.
- c We did a lot of listening exercises this year. _____, we didn't do much speaking.
- d I enjoy studying languages and I like literature _____.
- e I speak Spanish at home and I _____ speak Romanian.

2 Write a history of your experiences of learning another language (not English), inside and outside the classroom. Use this plan to make notes, and then write the 'Language Biography'.

- 1 Your experiences of learning the language in **Primary school**.
- 2 Your experiences of learning the language in **Secondary school** and **this year**.
- 3 Your experience of talking to **native-speakers** of this language.
- 4 Your experience of travelling to **countries** where they speak the language.
- 5 Any other ways you have contact with the language **outside the classroom**.

Extension

3 Complete this text with information about yourself.

My opinion of learning English

I think that learning English is _____

It's also _____

What's more _____

However, _____









Revision – Step 1

Unit 5

Vocabulary

Ways of communicating

- 1 Put the letters in the correct order to make the words.

- a  miles smile
- b  ryc _____
- c  tach _____
- d  hotus _____
- e  gulha _____
- f  dens an e-lima _____
- g  meak a neoph allc _____
- h  triew a reltet _____

Communicators

- 2 Add e or o to these words. Then translate the word into your language.

- a act e r = _____
- b train e r = _____
- c manag e r = _____
- d entertain e r = _____
- e commentat e r = _____
- f translat e r = _____
- g report e r = _____

Grammar

Present perfect with for and since

- 3 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- a My sister has studied French since 2004.
- b I've been in this class _____ September.
- c We've lived in Spain _____ ten years.
- d I've had these trainers _____ Tuesday.
- e The teacher has stayed in the classroom _____ nine o'clock.
- f We've slept in this hotel _____ two nights.

Present perfect and past simple

- 4 Write PP if the sentence is in the Present Perfect and PS if the sentence is in the Past Simple.

- a I haven't spoken to Joe. PP
- b Bart read the novel. _____
- c She gave me the bag. _____
- d Did you see the news? _____
- e We've bought some sandwiches. _____
- f In 2002 we won the final. _____
- g Has he met your friends? _____
- h She hasn't taught French before. _____

Vocabulary

Ways of communicating

- 1 Put the words below in the correct explanations.

e-mail chat smile cry
shout laugh letter text message
~~make a phone call~~

- a When you want to speak to somebody on the phone, you make a phone call.
b When you're sad, sometimes you _____ and water comes out of your eyes.
c When you're happy, the ends of your mouth go up and you _____.
d When you're very happy, sometimes you make a sound and you _____.
e When you _____, you talk informally.
f After you write a _____, you send it by post.
g When you _____, you speak very loudly and people can hear you at a distance.
h With the internet, you can communicate by sending an _____.
i You can use mobile phones to talk or to send a _____.

Communicators

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

- a He makes films and works in the theatre. He's an a ctor.
b She describes sports events on the TV and radio. She's a c _____.
c They sing, dance and tell jokes. They're e _____.
d He prepares people to run marathons. He's a t _____.

- e We change things from one language to another. We're t _____.
f I work for the BBC. I'm a r _____.
g He tells the players what he wants them to do. He's the m _____ of the team.

Grammar

Present perfect with for and since

- 3 Complete the dialogue with appropriate words.

- Ray How (a) long have you had that jacket?
Brad I've (b) _____ it since last year. But I haven't worn it (c) _____ a long time.
Ray I (d) _____ had mine for two years. My mum (e) _____ bought me any new clothes since last year and so I need some new things.
Brad Do you know my friend Diana? I haven't (f) _____ her for a while but somebody told me she works in the new clothes shop in town.
Ray I haven't been to town (g) _____ January. Why don't we go tomorrow?
Brad Okay, good idea!

Present perfect versus the past simple

- 4 Choose the correct alternatives.

- a I 've done ~~did~~ lots of interesting things and I'm only 25 years old.
b When he was 5, he has gone ~~went~~ to a special school.
c She's a trainer. She has been ~~was~~ a trainer for two years.
d Last Wednesday we have met ~~met~~ Matias Prats.

Vocabulary

Ways of communicating

1 Match the words below with the explanations.

whisper point blush scream

- a When you _____, you use your finger to bring attention to something, but you don't touch it.
- b When you _____, you shout because you are very frightened.
- c When you _____, your face goes red or hot because of something embarrassing.
- d When you _____, you speak very softly into somebody's ear.

Communicators

2 Put the letters in order to make words for communicators. Four words are not in this unit.

- a treepprop reporter
- b hatreec _____
- c niterar _____
- d nilptioiac _____
- e listorunaj _____
- f ranmega _____
- g witerr _____
- h rocta _____

Grammar

Present perfect with for and since

3 Write sentences about yourself with the present perfect and *for* or *since*.

- a know my English teacher

- b use this Workbook

- c study English

- d live in this city/town

- e ride a bike

- f wear the T-shirt that I'm wearing now

Present perfect and past simple

4 Are these sentences correct or not? If not, correct them.

- a She's been the World Champion in 2004.
She's been the World Champion since 2004.
- b She's been the playing football since 2002.

- c I've seen that film last Wednesday.

- d Harry lives in Scotland. He lived in Scotland since January.

- e We've flown to Japan in 2004.

- f Joan Manuel Serrat wrote a lot of songs.

- g I saw Billy on Friday.

dinner.
o la cena. (Por lo
én se usa el present per
lgo que comenzó en el pasado
el presente:
I've lived in London for five years.
Llevo cinco años viviendo en Londres.
She's known Pete since she started school.
Conoce a Pete desde que empezó el colegio.

- Cuando hablamos de un momento específico del pasado (last week, in 1998, five minutes ago, etc.) no utilizamos el present perfect, el past simple:
I read that book a few months ago.
Leí ese libro hace unos meses.
I washed your jeans yesterday.
Lavé tus vaqueros ayer.

Student's Book página 65, Workbook

five
ek, etc.).
oraciones
(hace cinco
na semana,

s específicos del
since five o'clock,
uso corresponde al de
e tiempo presente en

¿Cuánto tiempo hace que algo
za How long...?

ra since se pronuncia /sɪns/.
abra for normalmente se pronuncia con
vocal muy breve /fɔ/.
Student's Book página 62, Workbook página 30

CONTRASTE ENTRE EL PRESENT PERFECT Y EL PAST SIMPLE

150 Usamos el present perfect para hablar de
que han sucedido pero no sabemos
te cuándo sucedieron, o
e no nos interesa saberlo
en las consecuencias

EL PRESENT PERFECT CON ADVERBIOS

- En general el adverbio va delante del participio pasado del verbo principal. Observa los siguientes ejemplos:

*I've **already** had breakfast.*

Ya he desayunado.

*We've **never** been to London.*

Nunca hemos estado en Londres.

*She's **only** known her boyfriend for two months.*

Hace solamente dos meses que conoce a su novio.

*Have you **ever** heard them play?*

¿Alguna vez les has oído tocar?

*I've **just** read a very good book.*

Acabo de leer un libro muy bueno.

- El adverbio *yet* es una excepción:

*Haven't you made your bed **yet**?*

¿Todavía no te has hecho la cama?

*We **haven't** received the invitation **yet**.*

Todavía no hemos recibido la invitación.

VERBOS QUE RIGEN DETERMINADAS PREPOSICIONES

- Conviene aprender los verbos junto con la preposición que suele acompañarlos. Observa los siguientes ejemplos:

*Can you **explain** this **to** me?*

¿Me puedes explicar esto?

*They were **laughing** **at** the poor girl.*

Se estaban riendo de la pobre chica.

*Can I **speak** **to** Sasha, please?*

¿Puedo hablar con Sasha, por favor?

- Con el verbo *to shout* se usa la preposición *at* para indicar que se grita con enfado y agresividad. Cuando le gritas algo a alguien simplemente para que te oiga, usa la preposición *to*:

*Don't **shout** **at** me!*

¡No me grites!

*I **shouted** **to** him but he didn't hear me.*

Le grité pero no me oyó.



'We've never been to London!'

Unidad 5

5000+ Words

WAYS OF COMMUNICATING

chat	chatear; charlar
cry	llorar
laugh	reír
make a phone call	hacer una llamada telefónica
send a text message	enviar un SMS
send an e-mail	enviar un correo electrónico
shout	gritar
smile	sonreír
write a letter	escribir una carta

Student's Book página 60, Workbook página 30

COMMUNICATORS

actor/actress	actor/actriz
act	actuar
commentator	comentarista
commentate	comentar
entertainer	profesional del mundo del espectáculo
entertain	entretener
manager	director, -a; entrenador, -a de fútbol
manage	dirigir
reporter	reportero, -a
report	hacer un reportaje
trainer	preparador, -a físico, -a
train	entrenar
translator	traductor, -a
translate	traducir

Student's Book página 64, Workbook página 32

OTHER WORDS

(racial) equality	igualdad (entre razas)
actually	de hecho; en realidad
ban (v)	prohibir
bill	factura
block (v)	bloquear
carry	llevar
cheap	barato, -a
civil rights	derechos civiles
essential	esencial
face to face	cara a cara
fast-food restaurant	restaurante de comida rápida
get angry	enfadarse
heavy	pesado, -a
joke	chiste
laugh at someone	reírse de alguien
laugh with someone	reír con alguien
light (adj)	ligero, -a
oval	ovalado, -a
parrot	loro
permission	permiso
phone booth	cabina telefónica
race	carrera
rectangular	rectangular
round	redondo, -a; circular
shout at	regañar
shout to	gritar
silver (adj)	plateado, -a
speech	discurso
spend	pasar (tiempo)
square	cuadrado, -a
thin	delgado, -a; fino, -a
tired	cansado, -a