

12A | Lifetime achievements


SPEAKING & VOCABULARY: music

1 Put the words into two groups.

singer rock pop musician songwriter
jazz R&B band rap folk classical

People who make music	Kinds of music

2 What are these words in your language? Which ones are similar?

3  2.64 Listen to different kinds of music. What kind of music is each one? Do you like it?

4 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- What kind of music do you listen to?
- Can you sing or play a musical instrument?
- Do you like going to concerts? What kind?

READING

1 You are going to read an article about the Grammy Awards. Look at the photos on the page. What do you think the Grammy Awards are?

2 Read the article. Look at the pictures A–D. Which person is not in the article?

3 Read the biographies again and answer the questions.

- 1 How many Lifetime Achievement Awards does the Grammy Foundation give every year?
- 2 Name two songs by Bob Dylan and two by Aretha Franklin.
- 3 Where are the Rolling Stones from?
- 4 Where have the Rolling Stones given concerts?
- 5 What is Aretha Franklin's other name?
- 6 Which musician has also won an Oscar?

4 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- Do you know any of these singers or groups?
- What do you think of them?
- Do you like their music?



The Grammy Awards, or Grammys, started in 1959 and are held every year in New York or Los Angeles. They celebrate the best in the music business. Every year the Grammy Foundation gives a Lifetime Achievement Award to individuals or groups who have made an important contribution to the music business. Here are some winners from the past.

The Rolling Stones

Rock and roll band from Britain.

Received the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award in 1986.

- 10 They are the longest and most successful rock and roll band in history. They haven't stopped making music for more than 40 years. They have made over 35 albums and have had more than 50 top ten songs. They have given concerts on
- 15 every continent.

GRAMMAR: present perfect 1 – affirmative

Use the present perfect to talk about general events or experiences in the past. When we use the present perfect, we don't talk about a specific time in the past.

The present perfect uses *have/has* + past participle.

He has written more than 450 songs.

She has won 17 Grammys.

▶ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 130

1 Underline all the examples of the present perfect affirmative in the article.

2 Make the past participles of these verbs.

make say write stop change give sing have win

3 Complete the text about another Grammy Award winner. Put the words in brackets into the present perfect.

Joni Mitchell

Born in 1943, Canada.

Received the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award in 2002.

Joni Mitchell is one of the most important woman singers and songwriters of the twentieth century. She (1) _____ (make) 21 albums. The musicians Prince, Seal and Annie Lennox (of the Eurythmics) (2) _____ (say) that she was an influence on their music. Joni Mitchell (3) _____ (write) poetry and is famous for her work as a painter. She (4) _____ (win) many awards for her work.

Bob Dylan

Born in 1941, Minnesota, USA.

Received the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award in 1991.

20 People have said that Bob Dylan is the greatest songwriter ever. He has written more than 450 songs, including the hits 'Blowin' in the Wind', and 'Mr Tambourine Man'. He has won many Grammys and an Oscar for his work. Bob Dylan is also famous because he has changed musical styles many times.

25 Aretha Franklin

Born in 1942, Tennessee, USA.

Received the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award in 1994.

30 Aretha Franklin is also called the 'Queen of Soul'. She has made more than 20 albums and has sung some of the most famous R&B songs in history, including 'Respect', 'You Make Me Feel Like a Natural Woman' and 'I Never Loved a Man (The Way I Love You)'.

PRONUNCIATION: contractions

1 2.65 Listen to these contractions.

I have won an award. I've won an award.

He has not won an award. He hasn't won an award.

They have won an award. They've won an award.

2 Say the sentences below with contractions.

- 1 We have not won an award.
- 2 He has written a song.
- 3 She has not changed musical style.
- 4 You have not won.
- 5 It has not been easy.
- 6 I have not said the truth.

3 2.66 Listen to the recording to check your answers. Say the sentences.

SPEAKING

1 2.67 Read and listen to a person talking about her favourite singer.

I think Robbie Williams should get a Lifetime Achievement Award. He has made some great CDs. He's written lots of songs. He's given concerts all round the world. He's been number one in many countries, and he has written a book. I think he's a great singer.

2 Work in pairs. Which musician or group from your country should get a Lifetime Achievement Award for their work? Why? Prepare your reasons. Look at exercise 1 for an example.

3 Work with another pair. Explain who should get the Lifetime Achievement Award.



12B | A public life

SPEAKING

1 Work in pairs, A and B.

A: Choose one of the photos. Describe it to your partner.

B: Guess the picture. Swap roles and repeat.

2 Have you been in one of these situations? How did you feel?

I was on television. I didn't like it. I was very nervous.

I spoke at a friend's wedding. It was great.



LISTENING

1 in 4 Americans have been on television, study says

Number 1 dream: to be on television say young people

Psychologists say 'we are obsessed with public lives'

1 Look at the headlines. Do you think these statements are true for your country?

2 2.68 Listen to someone doing a survey in Britain. Tick (✓) the words you hear.

television camera radio game show newspaper
a letter the morning news the evening news

3 2.68 Listen to the recording again and complete the table.

✓ Yes ✗ No ? doesn't say

	Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3
been on TV	✗		
spoken on radio	✗		
written to newspaper	?		

GRAMMAR: present perfect 2 – questions & negative

Use the present perfect to ask about experiences in the past.

In questions in the present perfect, we can use *ever*. *Ever* usually means 'in your life'.

Have you ever been on television? Yes, I have.
Have you ever written to a newspaper? No, I haven't.

We can use *never* in negatives. *Never* = not ever.
I've never been on television.

Have you ever been in the newspaper? No, *never*.

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 130

1 Complete the past participles. Then match them to the infinitives in the box.

be write have hear call speak see

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 b _ _ n | 4 h _ d | 7 h _ _ rd |
| 2 sp _ k _ n | 5 s _ _ n | |
| 3 c _ ll _ d | 6 wr _ tt _ n | |

- 2 Complete the dialogue. Put the words in brackets into the present perfect.

Journalist: (1) _____ (you ever be) on television?

Martin: No, I haven't.

Journalist: (2) _____ (you ever speak) on the radio?

Martin: What do you mean?

Journalist: Well, (3) _____ (you called) a radio station?

Martin: Yes, I have.

Journalist: (4) _____ (you ever have) your photo in the newspaper?

Martin: Yes, I have. I (5) _____ (write) several letters to the newspaper. One time my photo was next to my letter. (6) _____ (you hear) of the *Daily Star*?

Journalist: No, I haven't. I (7) _____ (never hear) of it. I work for the *Weekly Times*.

Martin: I (8) _____ (never see) your newspaper.

- 3 2.69 Work in pairs. Listen to the recording to check your answers. Practise the dialogue with a partner.

PRONUNCIATION: irregular past participles

- 1 2.70 Listen to the past participles.

/əʊ/	/ɪ/	/ʌ/	/eɪ/	/e/
known	given	won	made	read
spoken	driven	done	paid	met

- 2 Put the words in the correct column in exercise 1.

broken slept come written taken

- 3 2.71 Listen to the recording to check your answers. Say the words.

SPEAKING

- 1 Read the A Public Life questionnaire. Make the questions.

A Public Life

— Are you a *public person* or a *private person*?

Have you ever ...

be on television?	When?
speak in public?	Where?
call a radio programme?	When?
have your photo in the newspaper?	When?
write a letter to the newspaper?	When?
receive an award in public?	When?
sing in public?	When? What song?

- 2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions from exercise 1. Answer *Yes, I have* or *No, I haven't*. If your partner answers *Yes, I have*, ask the next question (*Where? When?* etc).

A: Have you ever been on television?

B: No, I haven't.

A: Have you ever spoken in public?

B: Yes, I have.

A: Where?

B: At school.

- 3 Tell the rest of the class about the people you interviewed. Who has the most public life in the class?

DID YOU KNOW?

- 1 Read the information about *Time* magazine.



The American magazine *Time* has a special issue every year called *Person of the Year*. *Time* chooses the *Person of the Year* as the individual or group of individuals who have had the biggest effect on the year's news. They have had very public lives.

Some of the people of the year for *Time* magazine have been:

Mohandas Gandhi, Indian leader (1930)

Adolf Hitler, German leader (1938)

Elizabeth II, Queen of England (1952)

Martin Luther King, American Civil Rights leader (1963)

Jeff Bezos, founder of Amazon (1999)

- 2 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Do you know the magazine *Time*? Is there a similar news magazine in your country?
- Think of some people who are on television or in the news a lot at the moment. Why are they in the news? Do they have a very public life?

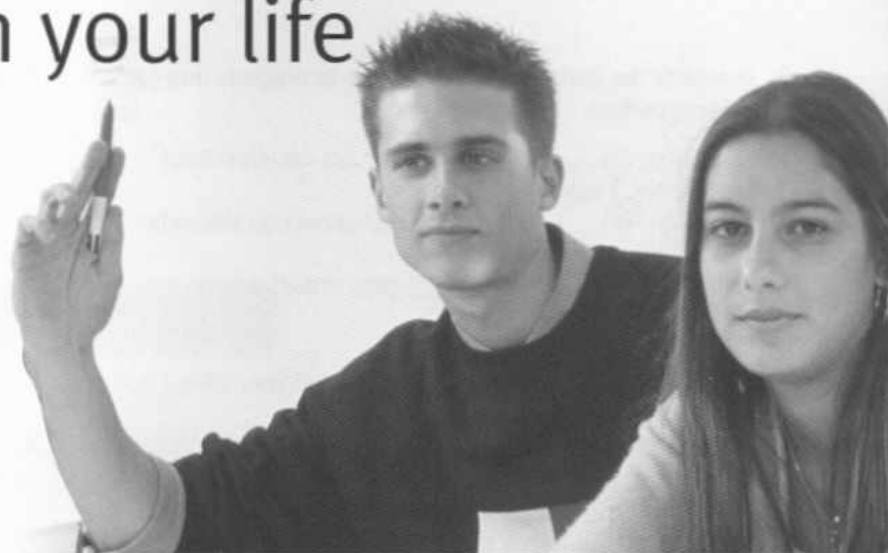
12c | English in your life

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs. When you are learning English, what is important? Read the sentences and choose three that are very important and three that aren't very important.
 - 1 A good relationship with other people in the class.
 - 2 A small class (not many students)
 - 3 A comfortable classroom, with good chairs and desks for the students
 - 4 Interesting lessons
 - 5 A CD player and television in the classroom
 - 6 A good teacher
 - 7 A computer with internet for every student
 - 8 Lots of homework
- 2 Compare your answers with another pair. What other things are important when you are learning English?

READING

- 1 Read the text. What kind of text is it?
 - An advertisement brochure for a language school
 - A newspaper article about a language school
 - A story about people at a language school
- 2 Read the text again and answer the questions.
 - 1 Who didn't feel relaxed when she came to the school?
 - 2 Who likes speaking in class?
 - 3 Who is going to take an important exam?
 - 4 Who didn't learn English when he was younger?
 - 5 Who says there aren't many students in the class?
 - 6 Who comes to the school because it isn't expensive?
 - 7 Who thought that English was difficult, but liked it?
 - 8 Who makes a prediction about English in his country?
- 3 Work in pairs. Are you similar to one of these students? Discuss with a partner.



WHY LEARN ENGLISH WITH US? BECAUSE WE'RE THE BEST.

If you don't believe us, read what our students say.

I came to your school because I wanted to learn English. I thought English was difficult and boring work, only grammar, lots of vocabulary to memorise, etc. But then I saw that here you can also learn English with films, or songs. We also had computer classes on the internet. I didn't know any English when I started at your school, but one year later I knew a lot of English.

Doris

I have been at the International School of English for two years. I'm studying now for an important exam. I like this school because there are not many students in the class and the teacher gives us a lot of personal attention.

Kanda

I'm a student at your school. I speak a lot of English, but I don't practise outside of class, so I come here to the conversation classes. I'm learning lots of English expressions. The teachers at your school have helped me a lot. The classes are good, and they are cheaper than other schools. That's why I'm with the International School.

Monica

I haven't studied English before. When I was a child, we didn't study English at school. Now all the children in my country are learning English when they are very young. I'm studying English because I need it for my work. In the future, everybody in my country will speak English.

Constantine

When I had my first lesson at the International School of English, I was very nervous because I could not speak English very well. But I liked studying English because all the teachers were very friendly, and they always made students relax so we could understand the lessons. I'm going to come back next year.

Renata

If you want

English for school. English for work. English for fun.

Come to

International School of English. English ... in your life.



SPEAKING

- 1 2.72 Listen to someone give a one-minute presentation in English. Tick (✓) the topic they are talking about.

*Foods I like and don't like
Where I live
The capital city of my country
A typical day
A person that should win an award
A favourite thing
Learning a language*

- 2 You are going to prepare a one-minute presentation in English. Choose a topic.
- 3 Prepare your presentation. Make notes of what you want to say in English.
- 4 Work in small groups. One person presents his/her topic.
- You must talk about your topic for one minute.
 - You must talk only in English.
 - You can look at your notes, but you mustn't read them.
 - If you are not talking, you must listen to the speaker and think of one question to ask him/her after the presentation. Use the question words and phrases to help you.

Why?

When?

What happened next?

Where?

What did you think?

How often...?

How much/many...?

- 5 The others in the group ask the speaker one question. Answer the questions. Swap roles.

GRAMMAR: verb forms (review)

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 130

- 1 Find examples of the following verb forms in the text.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 two different future verb forms | 5 a past simple in the negative |
| 2 a present continuous | 6 an irregular past simple verb form |
| 3 a present simple | 7 a regular past simple verb form |
| 4 a present simple in the negative | 8 a present perfect |
- 2 Complete the English in Your Life questionnaire. Put the words in brackets into the correct form of the verb.

ENGLISH IN YOUR LIFE

- 1 Why are you learning (you learn) English now?
- 2 How often _____ (you have) English classes?
- 3 How often _____ (you do) English homework?
- 4 Who _____ (be) your first English teacher?
- 5 When _____ (you start) studying English?
- 6 _____ (you ever see) a film in English?
- 7 _____ (you ever speak) on the phone in English?
- 8 _____ (you study) English next year?
- 9 _____ (you visit) an English-speaking country in the future?

- 3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 2.

12D | The end

All good things must come to an end.

Every end is a new beginning.

SPEAKING

- 1 Translate the proverbs above into your own language. Are there any similar expressions in your language? What are they in English?
- 2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions.
 - How do you feel at the end of an exam?
 - How do you feel at the end of the school year?
 - How do you feel at the end of the weekend?
 - How do you feel at the end of a holiday?



LISTENING

- 1 2.73 It's the end of the Explore London tour. Listen to the recording. Match the five conversations 1–5 to the sentences a–e below.
 - a Hannah invites Sam.
 - b Valerie explains what happened with Dave.
 - c Rob and Meg ask how to get to the train station.
 - d Delilah asks permission to do something.
 - e Valerie says goodbye to the group.
- 2 2.73 Listen to the recording again and answer the questions.

Conversation 1

- 1 Where was the Curtises' money?
- 2 What is Sam's job?

Conversation 2

- 3 Where is Brian going to take people?
- 4 What does Valerie want the people to write on the piece of paper?

Conversation 3

- 5 What does Delilah want to do?

Conversation 4

- 6 Does Rob want to take a taxi to the station?
- 7 How are Rob and Meg going to get to the station?

Conversation 5

- 8 Where does Mrs Curtis invite Sam?
- 9 Where is Sam going to work next month?

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: thanking

Thanking

Thank you.
Thank you v____ much.
Thanks a l____.
That's very kind of you.

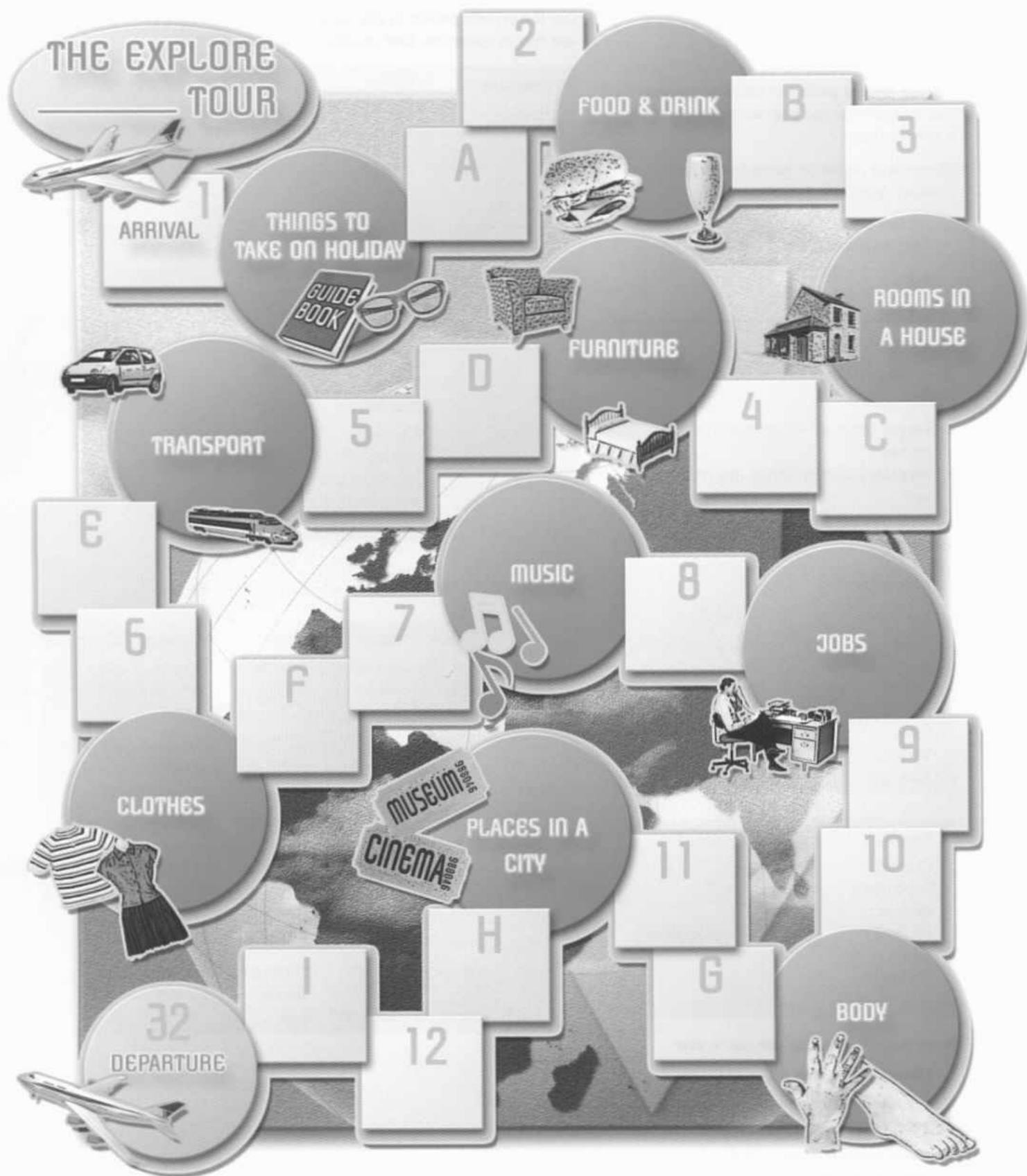
Responses

You're w____.
Don't mention it.
That's alr____.

- 1 Look at tapescript 2.73 on page 146. Find all the examples of thanking and the responses. Complete the functional language box above.
- 2 Choose the correct response.
 - 1 We've bought you a little gift.
a) Oh, thank you. b) You're welcome.
 - 2 Thank you very much for dinner.
a) You're welcome. b) You're alright.
 - 3 Here, you can have my pen.
a) You're welcome. b) Thanks.
 - 4 Thank you very much for everything you've done.
a) Sorry. b) Don't mention it.
 - 5 Excuse me. You left your wallet in the shop.
a) Thank you very much. b) Not at all.
- 3 2.74 Listen to the recording to check your answers. Practise the dialogues.
- 4 Work in pairs. Prepare two similar dialogues and practise them with your partner.

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in groups of three or four. Turn to page 139. Read the instructions and play the travel game on page 129.



12 Language reference

GRAMMAR

Present perfect

Use the present perfect to talk about events that happened in the past when we don't say a specific time.

The present perfect is formed with the auxiliary *have/has* + past participle.

He has won an award.

They have made 35 albums.



There are two kinds of past participle in English:

- regular (ends in *-ed*) *visited, received, opened*
- irregular (different form) *spoken, eaten, met*

See page 159 for a list of irregular past participles.

Affirmative

Full form		Contraction	
I have	been to London.	I've	been to London.
You have		You've	
He has		He's	
She has		She's	
It has		It's	
We have		We've	
They have		They've	

Negative

I haven't	(ever)	won an award.
You haven't		
He hasn't		
She hasn't		
It hasn't		
We haven't		
They haven't		

In the negative, we can use *not* + *ever*.

I haven't ever won an award.

We can also use *never* to make a negative sentence. *Never* = *not ever*.

I have never won an award.

I have never heard him speak.

Use the present perfect to ask about experiences in the past. We can use *ever* in questions. *Ever* usually means 'in your life'.

Question

Have I	(ever)	spoken in public?
Have you		
Has he		
Has she		
Have we		
Have they		

Short answer

Yes,	I have. you have. he/she/it has. we have. they have.
No,	I haven't. you haven't. he/she/it hasn't. we haven't. they haven't.

Verb forms review

Tense	Affirmative	Negative	Question	Short answer	Use
Present simple	I live in Spain.	He doesn't work here.	Do you like chocolate?	Yes, I do. No, they don't.	routines habits facts
Past simple	They took the bus.	We didn't go to class.	Did you study for the exam?	Yes, he did. No, I didn't.	events in the past
Present continuous	He is working at home.	I'm not working at the moment.	Are they playing football?	Yes, they are. No, he isn't.	actions happening now
Future (going to)	We are going to see a film.	He isn't going to have a holiday.	Are you going to stop?	Yes, I am. No, they aren't.	future plans
Future (will)	He will get married.	They won't have a job.	Will I work at home?	Yes, you will. No, we won't.	future predictions
Present perfect	They've sung in many countries.	She hasn't won a Grammy Award.	Have you ever spoken in public?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.	experiences unspecified past

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Thanking

Thank you.

Thank you very much.

Thanks a lot.

That's very kind of you.

Responses

You're welcome.

Don't mention it.

That's alright.

WORD LIST

Music

band <i>n</i> C ***	/bənd/
classical (music) <i>n</i> U	/klæsɪkl/
folk (music) <i>n</i> U	/fəʊk/
jazz <i>n</i> U	/dʒæz/
musician <i>n</i> C *	/mjuːzɪʃn/
pop (music) <i>n</i> U *	/pɒp/
R&B <i>n</i> U	/ɑː(r)n'biː/
rap <i>n</i> U	/ræp/
rock (music) <i>n</i> U ***	/rɒk/
singer <i>n</i> C	/sɪŋə/
song <i>n</i> C ***	/sɒŋ/
songwriter <i>n</i> C	/sɒŋraɪtə/

Media

camera <i>n</i> C ***	/kæm(ə)rə/
game show <i>n</i> C	/geɪm ʃəʊ/
journalist <i>n</i> C **	/dʒɜːnəlɪst/
newspaper <i>n</i> C ***	/njuːspeɪpə/
radio <i>n</i> C ***	/reɪdɪəʊ/
the (morning/evening) news <i>n</i> U ***	/ðə 'njuːz/

Other words & phrases

achievement <i>n</i> C **	/ə'tʃiːvmənt/
award <i>n</i> C **	/ə'wɔːd/
beginning <i>n</i> C ***	/bɪ'ɡɪnɪŋ/
brochure <i>n</i> C	/brəʊʃə/
choose <i>v</i> ***	/tʃuːz/
lifetime <i>n</i> C	/laɪftaɪm/
memorize <i>v</i>	/meməraɪz/