

5A | Languages made easy!

SPEAKING

1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- What languages do you speak?
- Do you have any of these things?
an English dictionary
a bilingual dictionary
a phrasebook
an electronic dictionary
- How often do you use them?

READING

1 Look at the pictures of two language machines. Before you read, guess what they do. Use the phrases in the box to help you.

you type a word has a microphone
has a clock you hear the translation
knows lots of languages
has a calculator

*The phraselator has a microphone.
You type a word with the ...*

- 2 Read the article to check your answers.
- 3 Read the article again. Are these sentences about Lingo Global 29 (LG) or the Phraselator (P)? Write LG or P in the space.
 - 1 It knows 29 languages. _____
 - 2 To use the machine, you type words or phrases. _____
 - 3 It has a clock. _____
 - 4 It has a microphone. _____
 - 5 You hear the translation of the phrase. _____
 - 6 To use the machine, you say phrases. _____
 - 7 It can tell the time in different cities. _____
 - 8 It says words or phrases. _____
- 4 What do you think of the Lingo Global 29 and the Phraselator? What does your teacher think of them?

LANGUAGES made easy

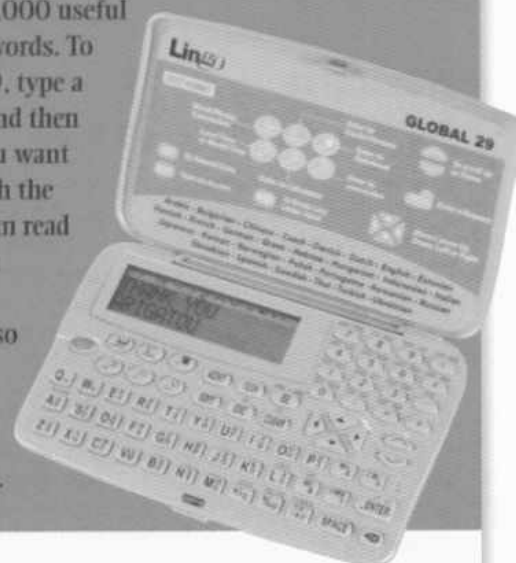
This month **Travel and Technology** looks at two machines which make language easy.

The Lingo Global 29

The Lingo Global 29 is a small computer.

It knows 29 languages, and it can translate more than 58,000 useful phrases and 580,000 words. To use the Lingo Global 29, type a word in one language and then choose the language you want for the translation. With the Lingo Global 29, you can read the translation, but you can't hear it.

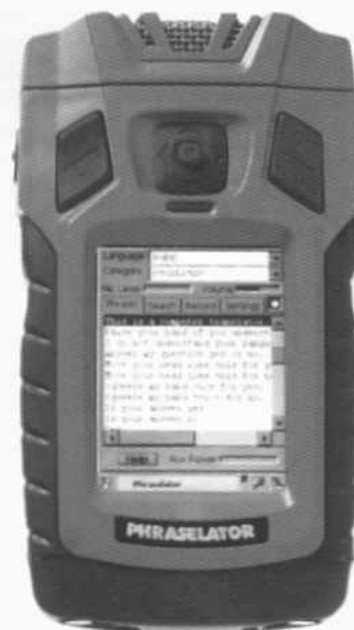
The Lingo Global 29 also has a calculator and a clock. It can even tell you the time in 200 cities around the world.



The Phraselator

The Phraselator is a translation machine. It can translate phrases from one language into another language. But the Phraselator is different, because it can *hear* a phrase and then *say* the translation for that phrase in a different language.

It's easy to use the Phraselator. First, say your phrase into the microphone. The computer inside the Phraselator translates the phrase and then says the phrase in the other language. You can hear the new phrase. Today the Phraselator can translate English to other languages, but it can't translate other languages to English.



GRAMMAR: can/can't

Use *can/can't* to talk about ability.
 The Phraselator **can** translate phrases from English to another language.
 It **can't** translate other languages to English.
 You **can** read the word but you **can't** hear it.

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 60

- 1 Complete the English Language Ability Survey with *can/can't* so that it's true for you.

English Language Ability Survey – Can you do it?

- 1 I _____ spell my first name and last name.
- 2 I _____ introduce myself and another person.
- 3 I _____ give my address and phone number.
- 4 I _____ understand the words in English songs.
- 5 I _____ talk about the people in my family.
- 6 I _____ describe someone in the class.
- 7 I _____ talk about where I live.
- 8 I _____ give simple directions.
- 9 I _____ answer the phone and leave a message in English.
- 10 I _____ speak on the telephone for a long time in English.

- 2 Work in pairs, A and B.

A: Turn to page 134.

B: Turn to page 136.

PRONUNCIATION: can/can't

- 1 1.73 Listen how the words *can/can't* are pronounced in these sentences.

It can translate.
It can't translate.

In sentences and questions, *can* is pronounced /kən/.
 In negatives, *can't* is pronounced /kɑːnt/.

- 2 1.74 Listen and underline the word you hear. Then repeat the sentences.

- 1 It can / can't translate phrases.
- 2 It can / can't hear an English phrase.
- 3 You can / can't read it.
- 4 It can / can't translate other languages.
- 5 It can / can't tell the time.

SPEAKING

- 1 1.75 Listen to two dialogues. Match them to the pictures A and B.



- 2 Work in pairs. Look at tapescript 1.75 on page 142 to check your answers. Practise the dialogues with your partner.

- 3 Prepare a similar dialogue for the other picture.



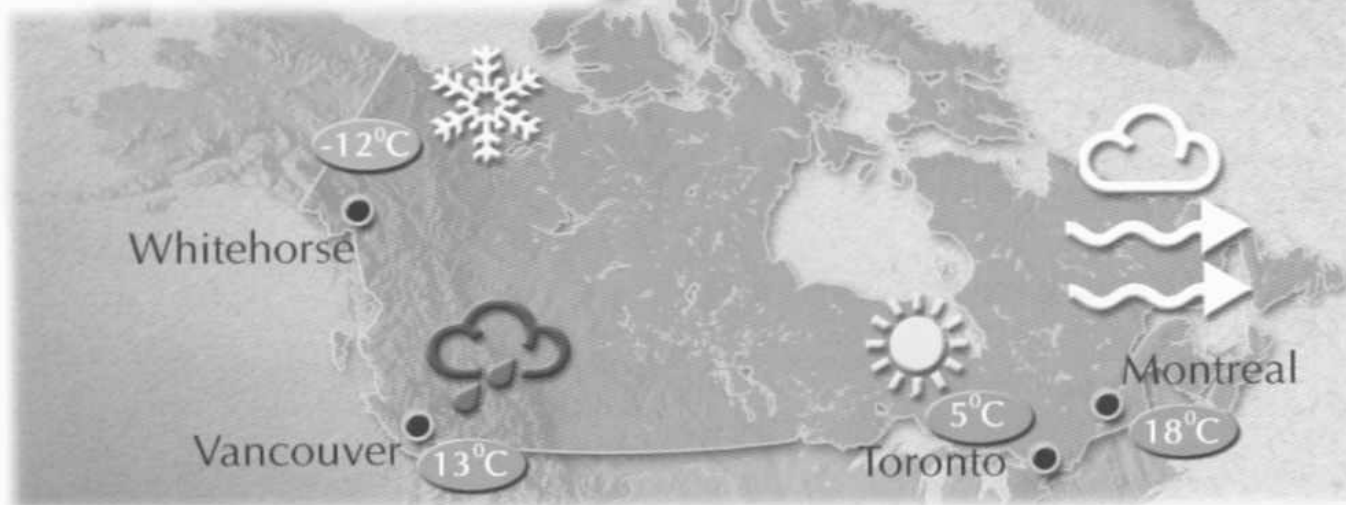
Useful language

Excuse me, can you repeat that please?
Can you write it for me on a piece of paper?
I'm sorry, I don't understand. Do you speak Spanish/French/Polish ...?
I only speak a little English.
Can you speak more slowly please?

5B | Cross Canada trip

VOCABULARY: the weather

- 1 Look at the weather map of Canada. Complete the sentences with the names of the cities.



- 1 In _____ today it's **cloudy** and **windy**, but **warm**.
 2 It's **cold** and **snowy** in _____, with temperatures of minus 12.
 3 In _____ it's **sunny** and **cold**, 5 degrees.
 4 You need your umbrellas in _____ today. It's **rainy** and **cool**.
- 2 1.76 Listen to the recording to check your answers. What are the words in bold in your language?

Language note

Use the pronoun *it* to talk about the weather.
It's rainy and cold. It's sunny and warm.
 To ask about the weather.
What's the weather like?

- 3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions.
- What's the weather usually like on your birthday?
 - What's your favourite weather?
 - What weather don't you like?

LISTENING

- 1 1.77 Listen to two people talk about their holiday in Canada. Put the photos in the order you hear them. There is one extra photo.



☐ Our hotel in Banff

☐ Canoeing in the Rockies



☐ Toronto



☐ Montreal jazz



☐ Train in Halifax

- 2  1.77 Listen again and tick (✓) the words and expressions you hear.

- 1 it was rainy all the time
- 2 the airport
- 3 the houses were lovely
- 4 bar
- 5 two days
- 6 city has great jazz concerts
- 7 shops weren't open
- 8 it was cloudy
- 9 it was cold
- 10 perfect place to go skiing
- 11 Jacuzzi in our room
- 12 go swimming

- 3 Work in pairs. Imagine this was your Cross Canada trip. Use the words in exercise 2 to talk about the photos.
- 4 Would you like to visit these places?

GRAMMAR: past simple *was/were*

The past tense of the verb *be* is *was/were*.
*Our holiday **was** lovely.*
*We **were** in Canada.*

The negative is *wasn't/weren't*.
*I **wasn't** very happy.*
*The shops **weren't** open.*

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 60

- 1 Read the sentences. Then make answers with the words in brackets.
- 1 We were in Dublin. (Glasgow) *No, we weren't. We were in Glasgow.*
 - 2 The hotel was expensive. (cheap)
 - 3 It was in a noisy part of town. (quiet)
 - 4 It was sunny and warm. (rainy and cold)
 - 5 Our tour guide was an Irish man. (Scottish man)
 - 6 We were there for a week. (ten days)

- 2 Complete the dialogue with *was/wasn't, were/weren't*.

Lara: This is Toronto. You can see the CN Tower there.
 The shops (1) _____ (-) open that day. So we
 (2) _____ in the park. I (3) _____ (-) very happy.
 Tom: No, you (4) _____ (-). You (5) _____ miserable.
 Lara: It (6) _____ snowy! And cold!
 Tom: How many days (7) _____ we in Toronto?
 Lara: We (8) _____ there for two days.

- 3 Work in pairs. Read the dialogue.

DID YOU KNOW?

- 1 Read the information about Canadian tourist destinations.



TOP DESTINATIONS FOR CANADIAN TOURISTS

Canada is one of the most popular countries for tourists from other countries, but where do Canadians go on holiday? Every year, more than 17 million Canadians go to other countries for tourism. Here are the top ten countries that Canadians like to visit.

- 10 Spain
- 9 the Netherlands
- 8 Italy
- 7 Germany
- 6 the Dominican Republic
- 5 Cuba
- 4 France
- 3 the United Kingdom
- 2 Mexico
- 1 the United States

- 2 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Do people in your country travel to other countries often?
- What are the popular destinations for tourists from your country?
- Do you know any other countries? Which ones?
- Would you like to visit any of the top ten countries on the list?

5c | Travel essentials

SPEAKING

- 1 Look at the picture. What can you see? How many things can you say in English?
- 2 Work in pairs. Imagine you are going on a last minute holiday to Washington. It's time to pack your bag. You can only take five things from the picture. What do you take?

Useful language

I think the ... is a good idea.

I agree. We can take the ... and the ...

I don't agree. I think the ... is more important.



READING & LISTENING

- 1 1.78 The Thompsons are going to the airport. Read and listen to their conversation. Who packed the bags – Walter or Thelma Thompson?

Walter: Come on!

Thelma: I'm here. I'm here.

Walter: Did you turn off the lights?

Thelma: Yes, I did. I turned off the lights and your computer.

Walter: Good. Did you pack my digital camera?

Thelma: Yes, I did. It's in the black bag with your mobile phone and book.

Walter: Which book?

Thelma: The book that was on the table next to your bed.

Walter: Oh. I didn't want a book. I wanted the ipod.

Thelma: Well I didn't know!

Walter: We don't have the ipod then.

Thelma: No, we don't.

Walter: Do you have the guide book?

Thelma: Just a minute.

Walter: Oh no, you didn't remember the guide book.

Thelma: Yes, I did. Here it is!

Walter: Plane tickets?

Thelma: I remembered. They're here.

Walter: Good. Good. Well, darling, we're on holiday.

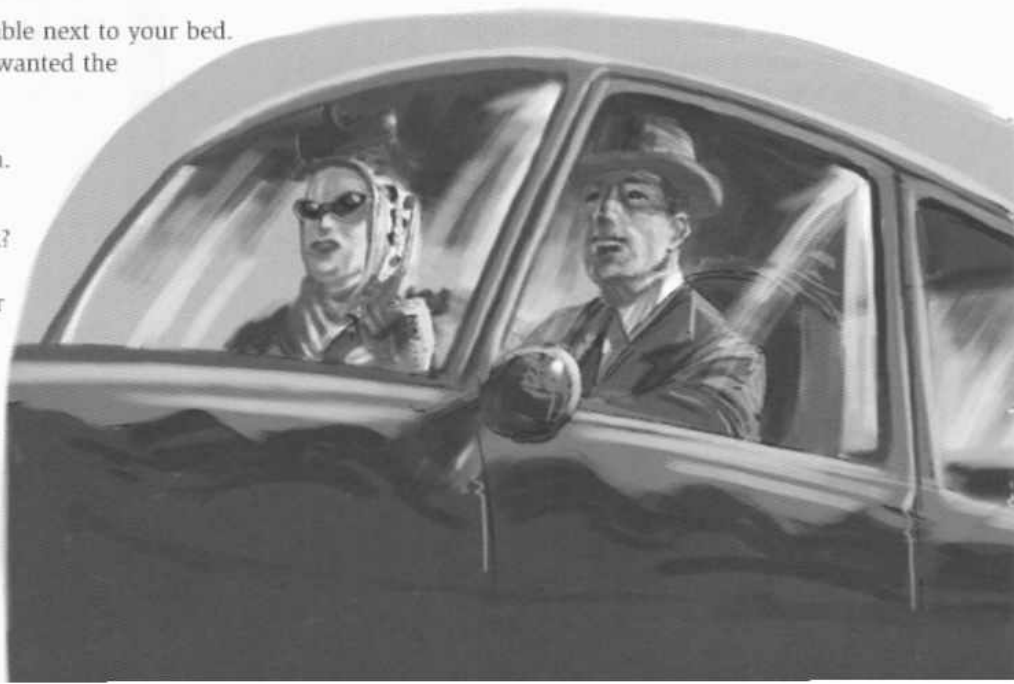
Thelma: We can finally relax.

- 2 Read the text again. Put a tick (✓) next to the things they have in the car.

computer	digital camera	mobile phone
book	ipod	guide book
		plane tickets

- 3 Work in pairs. Read the dialogue.

- 4 1.79 Listen to Walter and Thelma at the airport. What is the problem?



GRAMMAR: past simple regular verbs

The past tense of regular verbs is verb + *ed*.

*I **wanted** the ipod.*

The past simple negative is *didn't* + verb.

*She **didn't remember** the ipod.*

The past simple question form is *did* + subject + verb.

***Did you pack** my digital camera?*

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 60

1 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple.

- 1 They _____ (*remember*) the tickets but they _____ (*not remember*) the passports.
- 2 He _____ (*want*) a book but he _____ (*not want*) that book.
- 3 They _____ (*visit*) Washington but they _____ (*not visit*) the White House.
- 4 They _____ (*enjoy*) the city but they _____ (*not enjoy*) the weather.
- 5 They _____ (*like*) the hotel but they _____ (*not like*) the food.

2 Work in pairs, A and B. Look at the picture in Speaking exercise 1 on page 56. Write down the names of five things on a piece of paper. Don't show your partner.

A: Ask B questions and guess what B packed.

B: Answer.

A: *Did you pack the ipod?*

B: *Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.*


When you finish, swap roles.

3 Make questions about last night. Use the words in the box.

use go watch study cook take out

- 1 you/television?
Did you watch television?
 - 2 you/the internet?
 - 3 you/dinner?
 - 4 you/English?
 - 5 you/the rubbish?
 - 6 you/football?
- 4 Work in pairs. Ask the questions in exercise 3. Answer *Yes, I did* or *No, I didn't*.

PRONUNCIATION: past simple regular verbs

1  1.80 Listen to the verbs and the past tense forms. What is different between group A and group B?

A

pack packed
open opened
watch watched

B

want wanted
end ended

2 Complete the rule about pronouncing past tense endings using a) or b).

If the past simple verb ends in *-ted* or *-ded* then

- a) pronounce the *-ed* as an extra syllable /ɪd/.
- b) don't pronounce the *-ed* as an extra syllable /ɪd/.

3 How do you pronounce the verbs in these sentences?

- 1 I **liked** it.
- 2 He **closed** the door.
- 3 They **remembered** it.
- 4 We **visited** her.
- 5 You **cooked** dinner.
- 6 English class **started** in September.

4  1.81 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

SPEAKING

1 Make questions in the past simple.

Last year ...

- 1 /travel by plane? Where?
- 2 /visit another country? Where?
- 3 /stay in a hotel? How was it?
- 4 /study English? In what school?
- 5 /play a sport? What sport?
- 6 /live in a different house or flat? Where?



2 Work in pairs, A and B.

A: Ask B questions from exercise 1.

B: Answer. Tell a lie about ONE thing that A asks.

A: Guess the lie.

You lied about question 2.

That's right.

That's wrong. That was the truth.

3 Swap roles and repeat the activity.

5D | Bed & breakfast

SPEAKING

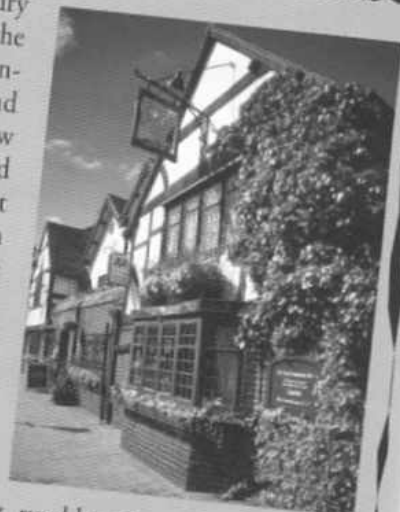
- Complete the sentences with information about you.
 - I often/sometimes/hardly ever/never stay in hotels.
 - The last time I stayed in a hotel was _____.
 - The hotel was in _____.
 - The hotel was very good/good/OK/ not very good.
 - I was there for _____ nights.
- Work with a partner. Compare your answers.

READING

- Read the advertisements for two hotels in Stratford. Which hotel would you like to stay in?
- Read the advertisements again. Write S for the Shakespeare Guest House, C for the Stratford Central Hotel or SC if the sentence is true for both hotels.
 - It's an old house. _____
 - It's good for business travellers. _____
 - You can have breakfast in the hotel. _____
 - You can have dinner in the hotel. _____
 - It is open every day. _____
 - Children can play in the garden. _____
 - You can smoke in the hotel. _____
- Complete the definitions with a word from the advertisements.
 - Someone who is f_____ is nice and helpful to other people.
 - If something is w_____ it is hot in a comfortable, pleasant way.
 - If something is c_____ then it's free.
 - A m_____ is a time when you eat, such as breakfast, lunch or dinner.
 - If something is a_____ then you can use, take or get it.

The Shakespeare Guest House

Happy, friendly 18th century guest house located near the famous town of Stratford-on-Avon. Open all year round (including Christmas and New Year). Clean, warm rooms and traditional English breakfast every morning. There is an excellent selection of restaurants and tea houses near the guest house, which we can book for you.



There is a pretty garden with garden furniture and a barbecue area, a separate play area for children and parking. This is a quiet, rural location with lots of walks nearby, and excellent views.

Animals welcome. Please note: the guest house is non-smoking.

The Stratford Central Hotel



Our professional, modern hotel is in the centre of Stratford-on-Avon. We are open all year round and are only minutes away from shops, cinemas and discos. All our 81 rooms have a bathroom with shower, complimentary tea and coffee, internet access and modern furniture and design. Our hotel is perfect for business travellers and families. A continental breakfast is included with the price of your room and is served in the breakfast lounge. There is also a restaurant for your evening meals.

Children welcome. We have smoking and non-smoking rooms available. Free parking for guests.

LISTENING

- 1 1.82 The Explore London tour is on a trip to Stratford. Listen to the conversation. Which hotel do they visit?
- 2 1.83 Listen to four conversations at the hotel. Match each conversation to a sign.



- 3 1.83 Listen to the conversations again and complete the dialogues with the correct word from the box.

public credit card fifteen mobile phone
dangerous private take bags sorry four

Hannah: I'm (1) _____. I was only looking. What's his name?

Owner: Rex.

Hannah: Can I touch him?

Owner: I'm afraid you can't. He's very (2) _____.

Herb: Hi. Excuse me, but could I use your phone? My (3) _____ doesn't work here.

Owner: I'm afraid we don't have a phone for the (4) _____.

Herb: What do you mean, no phone! What about that phone?

Owner: Sorry, it's (5) _____.

Herb: I'd like to pay the bill. Can I pay by (6) _____?

Owner: Of course. Visa? Mastercard?

Herb: American Express.

Owner: Oh no, I'm sorry but we don't (7) _____ American Express.

Herb: One more thing. Our bus leaves at a quarter past (8) _____. Is it OK to leave our bags here please?

Owner: Certainly. It's £2 an hour.

Herb: But it's only for (9) _____ minutes!

Owner: I'm sorry, it's £2 minimum to keep (10) _____.

- 4 Look at tapescript 1.83 on page 143 to check your answers.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: asking for permission

Asking for permission

Can I	use your phone?	(please).
Could I	smoke here?	
May I		
Is it OK if I/Is it OK to	(+ infinitive)	

Responding

☺		☹	
(Yes)	Of course. Go ahead. Sure.	(No)	I'm sorry (but ...) I'm afraid not.

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 61

Language note

It's very common to use *please* when we ask for permission.

- 1 Rearrange the words to make questions. Then ask the teacher the questions.

- 1 your please phone I may use ?
- 2 to the go toilet please can I ?
- 3 alright it is if now go I ?
- 4 please I can pen your use ?

- 2 Work in pairs. Take turns. Ask the questions in exercise 1. Respond to the questions ☺ or ☹.

Roleplay

- 3 Work in pairs, A and B.

A: You are a guest at the Stratford Central Hotel. You are at reception. You want to do different things. Use the ideas on page 132 to help you. Ask permission at reception.

B: You are the receptionist at the Stratford Central Hotel. Answer A's questions. Use the ideas on page 138 to help you.

- 4 Swap roles. Then change partners and repeat the roleplay.

5 | Language reference

GRAMMAR

Can/can't

Can is a modal auxiliary verb. This means:

- it goes with the infinitive without *to*.
- it has the same form for all subjects.
- the negative is with *not* (*n't*).
- to make a question, put *can* before the subject and the infinitive after the subject.

Affirmative

I	can	speak another language.
You		
He/She/It		
We		
They		

Negative

I	can't	speak another language.
You		
He/She/It		
We		
They		

I can speak French.

Not ~~*I can to speak French.*~~

I can't understand.

Not ~~*I don't can understand.*~~

Question & short answer

Can	I you he/she/it we they	repeat that, please?
-----	-------------------------------------	----------------------

	Yes,	I you he/she/it	can.
	No,	we they	can't.

Can you hear me?

Not ~~*Do you can hear me?*~~

Can has different uses.

Use *can* to talk about ability.

I can speak English.

Use *can* to ask for permission.

Can I use your phone?

Past simple *was/were*

The past simple of *to be* is *was/were*.

I was in Canada.

We weren't in a lovely hotel.

Affirmative & negative

I	was	on holiday.
He/She/It	wasn't	
You	were	
We	weren't	
They		

Question

Was	I he/she/it	in Toronto?
Were	you/we/they	

Short answer

Yes, No,	I he/she/it	was. wasn't.
	you/we/they	were. weren't.

Past simple - regular verbs

For most regular verbs, add *-ed* to the verb for the past simple.

He closed the door.

He walked to work.

He started work at nine o'clock.

Affirmative

I	packed	our bags.
You		
He/She/It		
We		
They		

For negatives, use the auxiliary *did* and *did not* (*didn't*) and the infinitive.

Negative			
I			
You			
He/She/It	didn't	visit	the museum.
We			
They			

For questions, use the auxiliary *did*. Put the auxiliary before the subject and the infinitive after the subject.

Question			
	I		
	you		
Did	he/she/it	remember	the passports?
	we		
	they		

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Asking for permission

Can I + infinitive?

Could I + infinitive?

May I + infinitive?

Is it OK if I + infinitive?

Is it OK to + infinitive?

Responses

Yes, of course.

Go ahead.

Sure.

No, I'm sorry but ...

No, I'm afraid not.

WORD LIST

Things to take on holiday

alarm clock <i>n</i>	/ə'lɑ:m klɒk/
guide book <i>n</i>	/gaɪd bu:k/
passport <i>n</i> *	/pɑ:spɔ:t/
phrasebook <i>n</i>	/freɪzbʊk/
sunglasses <i>n</i>	/sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/
ticket <i>n</i> ***	/tɪkɪt/

The weather

cloudy <i>adj</i>	/klaʊdi/
cold <i>adj</i> ***	/kəʊld/
cool <i>adj</i> ***	/ku:l/
rainy <i>adj</i>	/reɪni/
snowy <i>adj</i>	/snəʊi/
sunny <i>adj</i>	/sʌni/
warm <i>adj</i> ***	/wɔ:m/
windy <i>adj</i>	/wɪndi/

Other words & phrases

animal <i>n</i> ***	/æniməl/
available <i>adj</i> **	/ə'veɪləbl/
barbecue <i>n</i>	/bɑ:bəkjʊ:/
bilingual <i>adj</i>	/baɪ'ɪŋgwəl/
clean <i>adj</i> ***	/kli:n/
complimentary <i>adj</i>	/kɒmplɪ'ment(ə)ri/
concert <i>n</i> **	/kɒnsət/
continental breakfast <i>n</i>	/kɒntɪnɪl 'brekfəst/
cook <i>v</i> ***	/kʊk/
design <i>n</i> ***	/dɪ'zain/
destination <i>n</i> *	/destɪ'neɪʃn/
dictionary <i>n</i>	/dɪkʃnəri/
draw <i>v</i> ***	/drɔ:/
drive <i>v</i> ***	/draɪv/
electronic <i>adj</i> **	/ɪlektrɒnɪk/
establishment <i>n</i> **	/ɪ'stæblɪʃmənt/
exchange rate <i>n</i>	/ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ reɪt/
go skiing <i>v</i>	/gəʊ 'ski:ɪŋ/
hear <i>v</i> ***	/hɪə/
ipod <i>n</i>	/aɪpɒd/
jazz <i>n</i>	/dʒæz/
machine <i>n</i> ***	/mə'ʃi:n/
money <i>n</i> ***	/mʌni/
play chess/tennis <i>v</i>	/pleɪ 'tʃes, 'tenɪs/
sing <i>v</i> ***	/sɪŋ/
swim <i>v</i> **	/swɪm/
torch <i>n</i>	/tɔ:tʃ/
translate <i>v</i> *	/trænzleɪt/
translation <i>n</i> *	/trænzleɪʃn/
type <i>v</i>	/taɪp/
unnecessary <i>adj</i> *	/ʌn'nɛsəri/
view <i>n</i> ***	/vju:/