

2A | The expat files

VOCABULARY: common verbs 1


1 Write a verb from the box in the space.

live eat drink have speak work read go

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 _____ in a house/in a flat | 5 _____ a newspaper/a book |
| 2 _____ tea/coffee | 6 _____ English/French |
| 3 _____ to school/to work | 7 _____ in an office/in a shop |
| 4 _____ chocolate/bread | 8 _____ a cat/friends |

2 Put these words with the correct verb in exercise 1.

a dog water hamburgers
in a hospital Italian in Britain

3  1.35 Listen to someone talk about her life in Britain. Underline the words from exercises 1 and 2 that you hear.

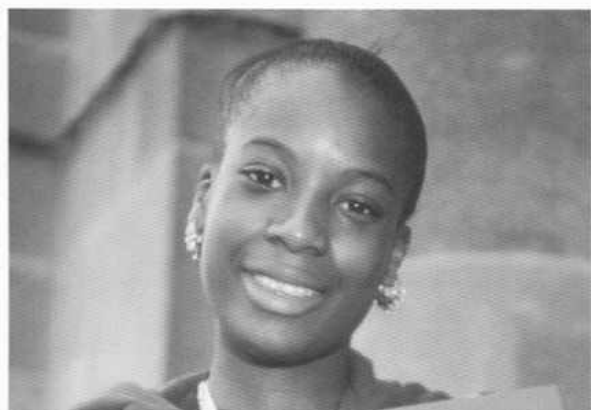
READING

1 Read the article and answer the questions about the people.

- Where are they from?
- Where are they now?
- Are they happy 😊?

THE EXPAT FILES

These people are British, but they don't live in Britain anymore. They live in other countries. They are British expatriates, or expats. The Expat Files look at the lives of different British expats around the world.



Name: Sandra From: London
Job: Student New home: USA

HOW IS YOUR LIFE DIFFERENT?

I go to an American university in Seattle. I have a very American life now. I have a big car and a big house. I live there with three friends. I eat a lot of Mexican-American fast food. I have friends from here and from South America.

HOW IS YOUR LIFE SIMILAR?

I drink lots of tea. The Americans say I'm typically English in that way! I have my dog, Chelsea. That isn't very different because lots of people here have dogs.

Your opinion: 😊 😊 I like it!



Name: Carl and Anna Eder From: Liverpool
Job: Retired New home: Spain

HOW IS YOUR LIFE DIFFERENT?

We don't work now. We're retired. We don't live in a house. We live in a flat in Malaga. We drink red wine with lunch, that's different. We love Spanish food and Spanish wine. We don't have our cats here.

HOW IS YOUR LIFE SIMILAR?

Lots of English people live here. We have English shops and we read English newspapers. We watch the BBC on satellite television. We don't have an English garden, but we have plants on the balcony. We speak a little Spanish. We go to language classes every Thursday.

Your opinion: 😊 😊 😊 We love it!

- 2 Read the article again and answer the questions. Write 'Sandra' or 'Carl and Anna' in the space.

- 1 _____ don't work.
- 2 _____ lives in a house.
- 3 _____ has friends from different countries.
- 4 _____ drink red wine.
- 5 _____ has a dog.
- 6 _____ go to language classes.

- 3 Close your books. Choose Sandra or Carl and Anna. Make notes about them. Compare your notes with your partner. Who remembers most?


- 4 Work in pairs. Would you like to live in a different country? Tell a partner.

LISTENING

- 1  1.36 Listen to David. Underline the correct information.

Name: David McKinnon / MacKinnon
 From: Ireland / Scotland
 New home: Istanbul / Edinburgh
 Job: Teacher / Student

Opinion: I like it. / I don't like it.

- 2  1.36 Listen again and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 He lives in a house.
- 2 He eats Scottish food.
- 3 He doesn't read the English newspapers.
- 4 He goes to football matches.
- 5 He speaks Turkish.
- 6 He works at the university.

- 3 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Do you know any expats?
- Where do they live?

GRAMMAR: present simple affirmative & negative

Use the present simple to talk about things that are generally true.

I go to an American university.

We live in a flat in Malaga.

For *he, she, it* add *-s* to the verb.

He speaks Turkish.

She eats fast food.

Make negatives with *don't/doesn't* + infinitive

I don't live in England.

He doesn't have Scottish friends.

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 30

- 1 Make sentences in the present simple.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 She / work / in Germany. | 4 He / have / a dog. |
| 2 We / live / in a big flat. | 5 They / no eat / a lot of pizza. |
| 3 I / no speak English. | 6 He / go / to an American school. |

- 2 Complete the text. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

Rosa (1) _____ (be) an Italian expat. She (2) _____ (be) from Rome and (3) _____ (live) in Brighton, a town in England. She (4) _____ (be) a nurse, and (5) _____ (work) in a hospital. She (6) _____ (live) with an English family. The family (7) _____ (not speak) Italian. Rosa (8) _____ (drink) lots of tea now.

- 3 Complete the sentences with a positive or negative verb so that they are true for you.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 I _____ in a house. | 4 I _____ a dog. |
| 2 I _____ coffee. | 5 I _____ a car. |
| 3 I _____ in an office. | 6 I _____ Spanish. |

- 4 Work in pairs. Compare your sentences. What's the same? What's different?

SPEAKING

- 1 Read about an American expat. Where is he?

I'm American. I live in a flat. I drink coffee and I eat lots of French bread. I go to the Champs Elysées and the Eiffel Tower every day. I don't have a car. I read the newspaper *Le Monde*. I speak French. I like it.

- 2 Imagine you are an expat. Prepare a similar text about your new life. Don't say the country.

- 3 Work in pairs. Tell your partner about your new life. Guess your partner's country.

- 4 Introduce your partner to another student. Give information about your expat.

He's American. He lives in a flat ...

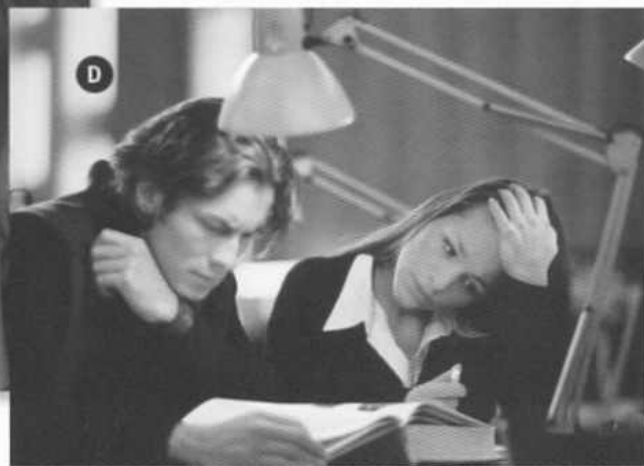


2B | Typical friends

VOCABULARY: common verbs 2

1 Match each picture A-D to a phrase from the box.

watch TV go to the cinema go dancing
play sports study go shopping
go to restaurants listen to music travel



2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions.

- Which activities in exercise 1 do you do?
- What activities do you usually do alone?
- What activities do you usually do with friends?

*I don't go to restaurants.
I play sports with friends.
I study alone.*



He goes to the cinema alone.

LISTENING

1 Read the webpage. What is it about?

you've got a friend

Friends. Are men and women the same? Do they like the same things? Men and women say friends are important. Men and women like the same things as their friends. But according to our psychologist Simon Palmer, they are very different. Men friends play sports and do things together, women friends ...

Click here to listen to rest of the interview.

2 1.37 Listen to the interview. Tick (✓) the words you hear.

sports football feelings personal tennis movies
fashion television politics

- 3 1.37 Listen again. Are the sentences about men (M), women (W), or both (MW)?

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1 They like the same things. | <u>MW</u> |
| 2 They play sports. | <u>M</u> |
| 3 They talk about sports. | ___ |
| 4 They talk about personal things. | ___ |
| 5 They talk about their feelings. | ___ |
| 6 They listen more to their friends. | ___ |
| 7 They don't know a lot about their friends. | ___ |

- 4 What do you think? Put a tick (✓) if you agree and a cross (X) if you disagree.

- 5 Work in pairs. Compare your answers.

Language note

man (singular) men (plural)

woman (singular) women (plural)

GRAMMAR: present simple questions & short answers

Make questions with *do/does* + subject + infinitive.

Do you have a lot of friends?

Does he play sports with his friends?

Use the subject and *do/does/doesn't* in short answers.

No, they don't.

Yes, he does.

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 30

- 1 Make questions in the present simple.

Part 1

- he / have a lot of friends?
Does he have a lot of friends?
- they / play sports? *Do they play sports?*
- they / talk about personal things?
- he / have women friends?

Part 2

- she / have a lot of friends?
- they / talk about personal things?
- they / do things together?
- she / have men friends?

- 2 1.38 Listen to a man and a woman talk about their friends. Mark the questions in exercise 1 yes (✓) or no (X).

- 3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 1.

Does he have a lot of friends?

No, he doesn't.

Does she have a lot of friends?

Yes, she does.

- 4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

you / have a lot of friends?

Do you have a lot of friends?

you / have more men friends or women friends?

you / know a lot about your friends?

PRONUNCIATION: word stress 1

- 1 1.39 Listen to the words in the chart.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
sports watch go play live	travel shopping music football study restaurant	personal politics cinema hospital

- 2 1.40 Listen and put the words into the chart in exercise 1.

hamburger have English newspaper coffee friend

- 3 Say the words in the chart. Pay attention to the word stress.

SPEAKING

- 1 Look at the words and phrases. What things do you do with your friends?

- Talk about personal things
- Watch TV
- Travel
- Speak English
- Eat at restaurants
- Go shopping
- Play sports
- Go to work



- 2 Work in pairs. Interview your partner about what they do with friends. Make questions with the words in exercise 1.

Do you talk about personal things?

- 3 Are you a 'typical' man friend or a 'typical' woman friend?

2c | He still lives with his parents

SPEAKING

1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions about your country.

- How old are people when they leave the family home?
- How old are people when they get married?

READING

1 Read the article about the Castle family. What is the problem?

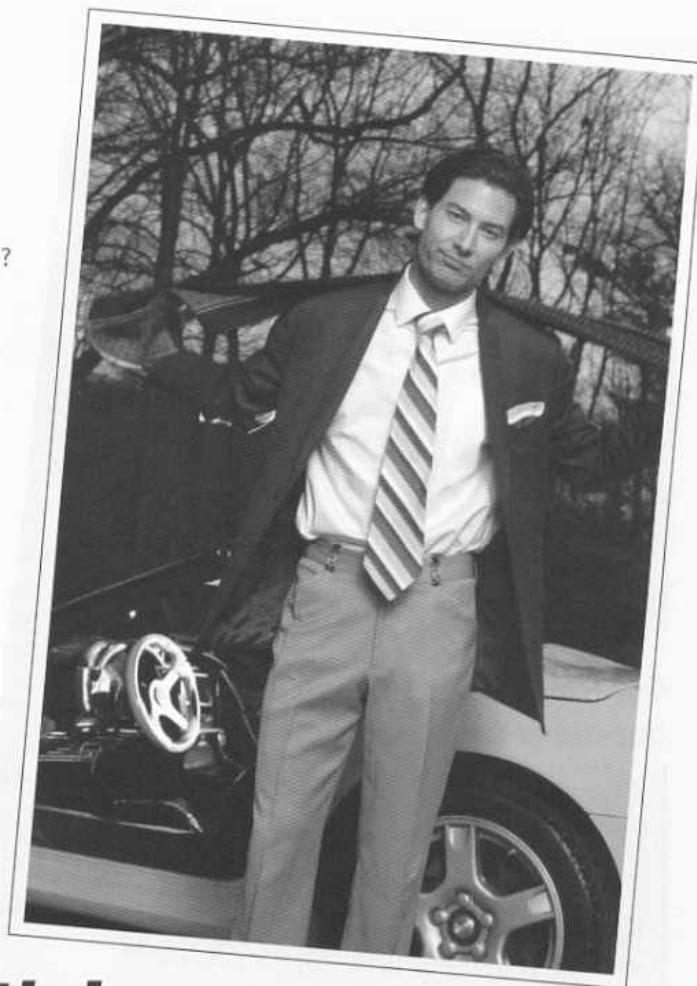
2 Read the article again and underline the correct word.

- 1 Andy *is* / *isn't* 32 years old.
- 2 Andy *has* / *doesn't have* a car.
- 3 His mother *wants* / *doesn't want* Andy to live at home.
- 4 Emily *lives* / *doesn't live* with Andy.
- 5 Andy *is* / *isn't* married.
- 6 His father *loves* / *doesn't love* Andy.
- 7 Andy *likes* / *doesn't like* his house.

3 What's your opinion? Answer the questions in the article.
Do you know a person in Andy's situation?

Useful language

It's not a problem. *It's a problem.*
It's fine. *It's not right.*



An Englishman's home . . . is his Castle!

THE CASTLE FAMILY

Andy Castle lives in Brighton. He's not married. He has a nice car and a good job. Andy Castle lives with his parents, in his parents' house. He's thirty-seven years old.

His mother's opinion

It isn't a problem. Andy is a very good boy. He doesn't have parties in the house.

Why does Andy live at home?

Because he likes it here. He helps me around the house. It's not a problem. I have a daughter Emily, but she doesn't live at home. Andy is my only son.

His father's opinion

It's not right. His mother says he's a good boy ... well, he's a man! And a thirty-seven-year old man doesn't live with his mother and father. What about a family for Andy? I want to be a grandfather!

Why does Andy live at home?

I don't understand. He has money, he's a handsome young man. I love him, but it's better for Andy if he has his own house or flat.

Andy's opinion

It's fine. My father isn't very happy, but that's his problem. I don't have a girlfriend right now. When I meet the right girl, I'll get married and leave home.

Why do you live at home?

I have great parents, and I'm very happy to live with them. I like my house. A lot of my friends live at home.

What do YOU think of the situation?

Why does Andy live at home?

Send your answers to yourview@pointofview.co.uk

**YOUR
VIEW**

VOCABULARY: the family

- 1 Find all the family words in the text. What are they in your language?

parents, mother

- 2 Work in pairs, A and B. You are going to complete Emily's family tree.

A: Turn to page 134. B: Turn to page 136.

GRAMMAR: Wh- questions & possessive's

What, where, when, who, why and how are question words. Put them at the beginning of the question.

Where are you from?

Who does he live with?

What is his name?

Why does he live at home?

Use 's to show possession.

Andy's mother His parents' house.

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 30

- 1 Complete the questions with a question word from the box.

who why what how where

- 1 ____ is he from? Brighton, England.
- 2 ____ does he live with? With his parents.
- 3 ____ does he live at home? Because he likes it.
- 4 ____ old is he? Thirty-seven.
- 5 ____ is his name? Andy.

- 2 Rearrange the words to make questions.

- 1 live do where you ?
- 2 with who live you do ?
- 3 their what names are ?
- 4 old they how are ?

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

- 4 Add 's or ' to make possessives.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 our sons__ names | 4 Andy__ books |
| 2 John__ cousin | 5 his brother__ birthday |
| 3 the teachers__ room | 6 those families__ houses |

- 5 Work in groups of three, A, B and C.

A: Close your eyes.

B and C: Put objects on the table.

A: Open your eyes and make sentences about the objects.

This is Ana's pen. This is Enzo's book.

PRONUNCIATION: final -s

- 1 1.41 Listen to the pronunciation of the final -s in these words. Sometimes the final -s is pronounced as an extra syllable.

no extra syllable

go goes

computer computers

extra syllable

watch watches

house houses

class classes

- 2 1.41 Listen again and repeat.

- 3 Say these words. Is there an extra syllable in the second word?

do does

listen listens

study studies

Charles Charles'

bus buses

sandwich sandwiches

- 4 1.42 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

DID YOU KNOW?

- 1 Read the text about the family in Britain.

The Family in Britain



Women now have an average of 1.62 children. It is normal now for a British woman to have her first child when she is 29 years old. 31% (per cent) of parents are not married. 23% of children live with one parent, usually the mother. **On average, 40% of marriages end in divorce.**

- 2 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- How many children do women have in your country?
- Is divorce common in your country?
- How many people live in the family house or flat?
- Are the statistics for Britain similar in your country?

2D | Tour group

VOCABULARY: adjectives

- 1 Match the adjectives in the box to the pictures and complete the sentences.

young short tall fat thin
old beautiful handsome ugly
fair dark

- 1 Height



He's tall. He's ____.

- 2 Age



She's _____. She's _____.

- 3 Weight



He's _____. He's _____.

- 4 Looks:



He's _____. She's _____. They're _____.

- 5 Hair



She has _____ hair. He has _____ hair.

- 2 1.43 Listen to the recording to check your answers. Say the sentences.

- 3 Are these adjectives for height, age or looks? Put them in the right category.

middle-aged medium height average-looking pretty

GRAMMAR: adjectives

Adjectives go before the noun in English.

He's a **handsome** man. ~~He's a man handsome.~~

Adjectives don't have a plural form.

They are **young** children. ~~They are youngs children.~~

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 30

- 1 Think of a famous person for each category. Write their names on a piece of paper.

A handsome film star

An ugly politician

A young film star

A fat man

A beautiful singer

A thin woman

A handsome film star Brad Pitt

- 2 Work in pairs, A and B.

A: Say a name.

A: Brad Pitt.

B: Say the category.

B: Is he a handsome film star?

A: Yes, he is.

Change roles. Say the other names.

LISTENING

- 1 Valerie and Brian work with Explore London Tours. Look at the pictures and describe them.



2 1.44 Listen to the conversation. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Brian?
- 2 What does Valerie talk to Brian about?

3 1.44 Listen again. Match the people to the pictures. There is one extra picture.

Delilah Williams – from New Zealand

Patti Owen – from New Zealand

Dave Matthews – from Canada



A



B



C



D

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: describing people

Asking about people

What does ... look like?

How old is ...?
tall is ...?

What colour hair does ... have?
eyes

Describing people

He's tall/young/handsome.
She has fair/dark/brown/black hair.
He has blue/green/brown eyes.
She has glasses.
She's (about) thirty years old.

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 31

1 1.45 Listen to the words and make sentences with *She is* or *She has*.

- 1 glasses *She has glasses.*
- 2 tall *She's tall.*

2 Correct the questions and sentences.

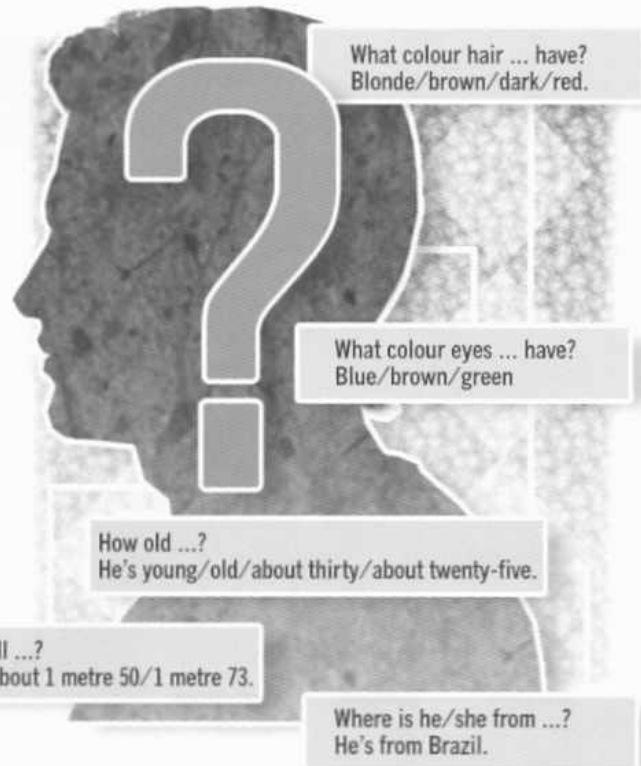
- 1 What do they look?
- 2 Delilah is short pretty.
- 3 How old she?
- 4 Patti is around 30 years.
- 5 What he look like?
- 6 He has dark and glasses.
- 7 She blue eyes.

3 Work in pairs, A and B.

A: Choose a person in the class. Don't tell B.

B: Ask questions. Use the words below.

A: Answer the questions. Use the words below to help you.



SPEAKING

1 Work in pairs, A and B.

A: Turn to page 132.

B: Turn to page 135.

2 | Language reference

GRAMMAR

Present simple

Use the present simple to talk about things which are generally true.

*I go to an American university.
We live in Malaga.*

Affirmative			
I	speak	English.	
He/She/It	speaks		
You/We/They	speak		

The form of the verb is the same except for *he/she/it*. For *he/she/it*, add *-s*.

Spelling: present simple verbs with *he/she/it*
For most verbs: add *-s*.

work – works eat – eats like – likes play – plays

For verbs ending in consonant + *y*: *y – ies*.

study – studies

For verbs ending in *-ch, -sh, o*: add *-es*.

do – does watch – watches

Note: *have – has*

Make the negative with *don't* + infinitive or *doesn't* (for *he/she/it*) + infinitive.

subject	auxiliary + not	infinitive	
I	don't	live	in Britain.
She	doesn't	have	a boyfriend.

Negative			
I	don't	live	in a house.
He/she/It	doesn't		
You/We/They	don't		

For questions, put *do/does* before the subject and the infinitive after the subject.

auxiliary	subject	infinitive	
Do	you	speak	English?
Does	he	listen	to music?

Answer these questions with short answers.

*Do you speak English? Yes, I do.
Does he have a big family? No, he doesn't.*

Question

Do	I	work?
Does	he/she/it	
Do	you/we/they	
Short answer		
Yes, No,	I	do. don't.
	he/she/it	does. doesn't.
	you/we/they	do. don't.

Wh- questions

What, where, when, who, why and *how* are question words. Put them at the beginning of the question.

*How are you?
Where are you from?
What is his name?
Who does he live with?
Why does he live at home?*

Possessive 's

Use *'s* to show possession.

*John's cousin
my son's bedroom*

If the word ends in an *-s*, add *'*.

His parents' house. The babies' rooms.

Not ~~the room of my son, the house of his parents.~~

Adjectives

Adjectives go before the noun.

*a black cat
the big house*

Adjectives also go after the verb *to be*.

*Nancy is tall.
Her hair is long.*

Adjectives do not have a plural form.

The old men.

Not ~~The olds men.~~

Plurals

Plurals of words that end in -y

family = *families*
baby = *babies*

Irregular plurals

child = *children*
man = *men*
woman = *women*
person = *people*

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Asking about people

What does ... look like?

How old is ...?
tall is ...?

What hair does ... have?
colour eyes

Describing people

He's tall/young/handsome.
She has fair/dark/brown/black hair.
He has blue/green/brown eyes.
She has glasses.
She's thirty years old.
(about)

WORD LIST

Common verbs

drink <i>v</i> ***	/drɪŋk/
eat <i>v</i> ***	/i:t/
go <i>v</i> ***	/gəʊ/
have <i>v</i> ***	/hæv/
live <i>v</i> ***	/lɪv/
read <i>v</i> ***	/ri:d/
speak <i>v</i> ***	/spi:k/
study <i>v</i> ***	/ˈstʌdi/
travel <i>v</i> ***	/ˈtrævl/
work <i>v</i> ***	/wɜ:k/

Free time activities

go dancing <i>v</i> ***	/gəʊ ˈdɑ:nsɪŋ/
go shopping <i>v</i> ***	/gəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ/
go to restaurants <i>v</i> ***	/gəʊ tə ˈrestɒrənts/
go to the cinema <i>v</i> ***	/gəʊ tə ðə ˈsɪnəmə/
listen to music <i>v</i> ***	/lɪsn tə ˈmjuzɪk/
play sports <i>v</i> ***	/pleɪ ˈspɔ:ts/
watch TV <i>v</i> ***	/wɒtʃ ti: ˈvi:/

Family

aunt <i>n</i> **	/a:nt/
brother <i>n</i> ***	/ˈbrʌðə/
child <i>n</i> ***	/tʃaɪld/
cousin <i>n</i> **	/ˈkʌzn/
daughter <i>n</i> ***	/ˈdɔ:tə/
father <i>n</i> ***	/ˈfɑ:ðə/
grandchild <i>n</i>	/ˈgræntʃaɪld/
granddaughter <i>n</i>	/ˈgrændɔ:tə/
grandfather <i>n</i> *	/ˈgrænfɑ:ðə/
grandmother <i>n</i> *	/ˈgrænmʌðə/
grandparent <i>n</i> *	/ˈgrænpəərənt/
grandson <i>n</i>	/ˈgrænsən/
husband <i>n</i> ***	/ˈhʌzbənd/
mother <i>n</i> ***	/ˈmʌðə/
parent <i>n</i> ***	/ˈpeərənt/
sister <i>n</i> ***	/ˈsɪstə/
son <i>n</i> ***	/sən/
uncle <i>n</i> *	/ˈʌŋkl/

Descriptions

age <i>n</i> ***	/eɪdʒ/
average-looking <i>adj</i> **	/ˈæv(ə)rɪdʒləʊkɪŋ/
beautiful <i>adj</i> ***	/ˈbju:tɪfl/
dark <i>adj</i> ***	/dɑ:k/
fair <i>adj</i> ***	/feə/
fat <i>adj</i> **	/fæt/
glasses <i>n</i> ***	/ˈglɑ:sɪz/
hair <i>n</i> ***	/heə/
handsome <i>adj</i> **	/ˈhænsəm/

height <i>n</i> ***	/haɪt/
medium height <i>adj</i>	/ˈmɪdiəm haɪt/
middle-aged <i>adj</i>	/ˈmɪdl(eɪ)dʒd/
old <i>adj</i> ***	/əʊld/
pretty <i>adj</i> *	/ˈprɪti/
short <i>adj</i> ***	/ʃɔ:t/
tall <i>adj</i> ***	/tɔ:l/
thin <i>adj</i> ***	/θɪn/
ugly <i>adj</i> *	/ˈʌgli/
weight <i>n</i> ***	/weɪt/
young <i>adj</i> ***	/jʌŋ/

Other words & phrases

boy <i>n</i> ***	/bɔɪ/
bread <i>n</i> ***	/bred/
cat <i>n</i> ***	/kæt/
chocolate <i>n</i> **	/ˈtʃɒklət/
different <i>adj</i> ***	/ˈdɪf(ə)rənt/
divorce <i>n</i> *	/dɪˈvɔ:s/
fashion <i>n</i> **	/ˈfæʃn/
feelings <i>n</i> ***	/ˈfi:lɪŋz/
flat <i>n</i> **	/flæt/
friend <i>n</i> ***	/frend/
get married	/get ˈmærid/
girl <i>n</i> ***	/gɜ:l/
home <i>n</i> ***	/həʊm/
house <i>n</i> ***	/haʊs/
leave <i>v</i> ***	/li:v/
life <i>n</i> ***	/laɪf/
love <i>v</i> ***	/lʌv/
man <i>n</i> ***	/mæn/
office <i>n</i> ***	/ˈɒfɪs/
per cent <i>n</i> ***	/pə ˈsent/
personal <i>adj</i> ***	/ˈpɜ:sənəl/
point of view <i>n</i>	/pɔɪnt əv ˈvju:/
politics <i>n</i> ***	/ˈpɒlətɪks/
problem <i>n</i> ***	/ˈprɒbləm/
same <i>adj</i> ***	/seɪm/
sports <i>n</i> ***	/spɔ:ts/
thing <i>n</i> ***	/θɪŋ/
university <i>n</i> ***	/ju:nɪˈvɜ:sɪti/
woman <i>n</i> ***	/ˈwʊmən/