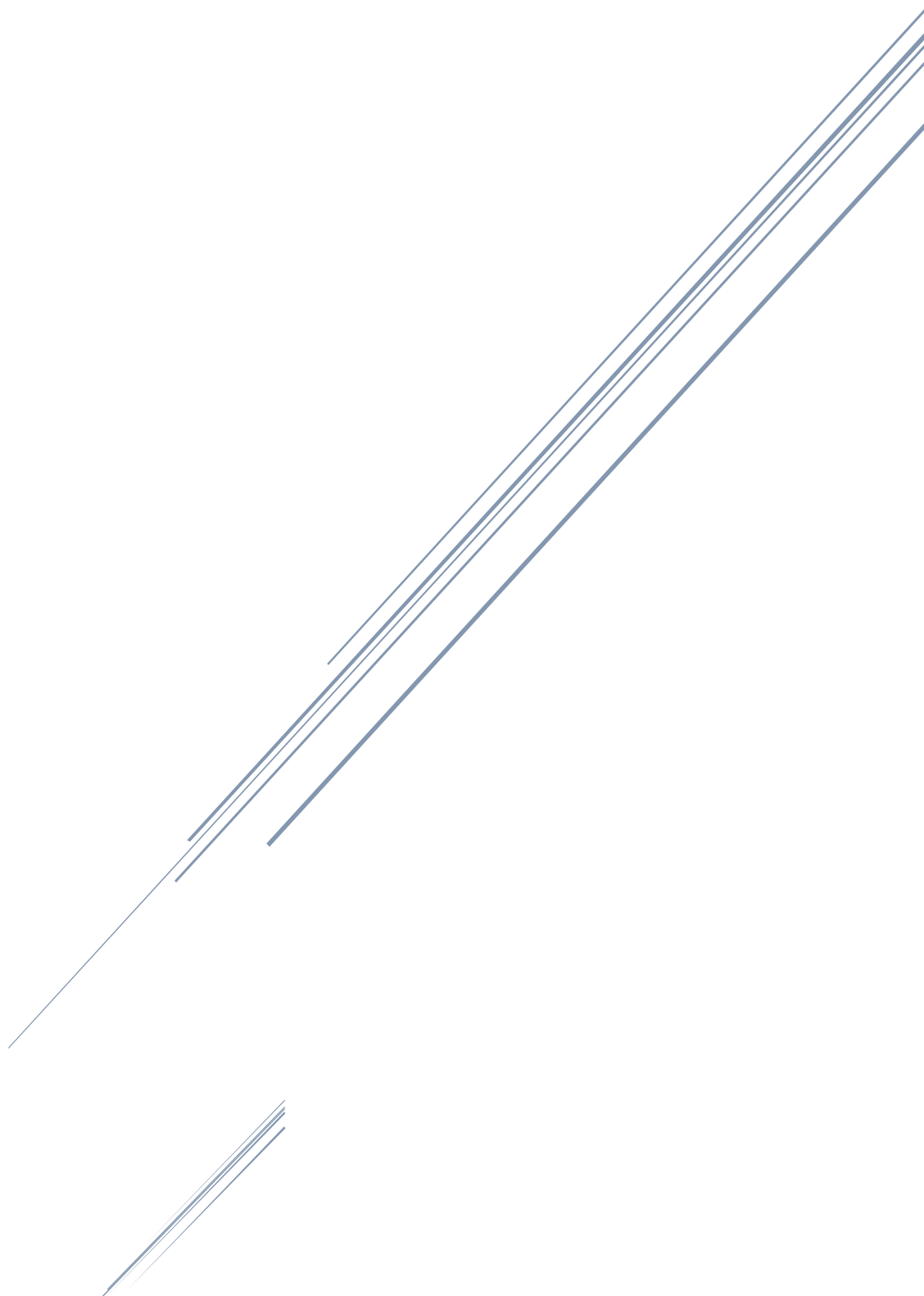


# BREAKING THE ICE

## SESSION 1

### TOPICS

- Greeting people
- Discussing current situations
- Talking about different situations



## Input 1.1A

## Choosing the right greeting

Use the greetings in A-K to complete the table below.

<b>A.</b> Hi	<b>E.</b> How do you do?	<b>I.</b> Nice to meet you
<b>B.</b> Hello	<b>F.</b> Nice to see you	<b>J.</b> How are you doing?
<b>C.</b> How are you?	<b>G.</b> Good to see you	<b>K.</b> Pleased to meet you
<b>D.</b> How's it going?	<b>H.</b> Great to see you	

### Greetings

### When to Use Them

1.  It doesn't matter if you're giving a president a handshake or buying a milkshake, this greeting is good for all situations, formal and informal.
2.  In the past, this was a more informal greeting. Now, it's used much more generally – for example, in stores, for buying food and drink, and quite often in business. But in very formal situations, it's better to use "Hello".
3.  This is a very common greeting between people meeting for the first time. It's fine for all situations, formal and informal.
4.  This is a slightly more formal greeting for meeting people for the first time.
5.  This is a very formal greeting for first meetings. It's less common nowadays. People learning English often think it means, "How are you?", and reply, "Fine thanks" or "Very well thanks". But you should reply with a greeting. Say "How do you do?", "Nice to meet you" or "Pleased to meet you".
6.  These greetings can be formal or informal. They're normally used when you see someone you've met before, but haven't seen for some time.
7.  This can be formal or informal. We use it when we see people we know or have met before. Common replies are, "Fine thanks" and "Very well, thanks". Sometimes, this greeting is used when people meet for the first time. In this case, repeat "How are you?", or say "Nice to meet you."
8.  These are more informal ways to greet people you know.

**Input 1.1B****Greetings – when to use them**

Greetings	When to use them
Hello.	It doesn't matter if you're giving a president a handshake or buying a milkshake, this greeting is good for all situations, formal and informal.
Hi.	In the past, this was a more informal greeting. Now, it's used much more generally – for example, in stores, for buying food and drink, and quite often in business. But in very formal situations, it's better to use "Hello".
Nice to meet you.	This is a very common greeting between people meeting for the first time. It's fine for all situations, formal and informal.
Pleased to meet you.	This is a slightly more formal greeting for meeting people for the first time.
How do you do?	This is a very formal greeting for first meetings. It's less common nowadays. People learning English often reply "Fine, thanks" or "Very well, thanks". But you should reply with a greeting. Say "How do you do?", "Nice to meet you." or "Pleased to meet you".
How are you?	This can be formal or informal. We use it when we see people we know or have met before. Common replies are "Fine, thanks" and "Very well, thanks". Sometimes, this greeting is used when people meet for the first time. In this case, repeat "How are you?" or say "Nice to meet you".
Nice to see you. Good to see you. Great to see you.	These greetings can be formal or informal. They're normally used when you see someone you've met before, but haven't seen for some time.
How are you doing? How is it going?	These are more informal ways to greet people you know.

**Input 1.1C****Formal or informal**

You are going to listen to three people meeting at a conference. Listen, then answer the questions below. Take turns to read the script and choose the right answer.



1. The women, Meera and Tanya, know / don't know each other.
2. Meera and Tanya greet each other formally/informally.
3. Tanya greets the man, Arvind, quite/very informally

**Input 1.1D****Reading script: Formal or informal**

Meera: Hi, Tanya.

Tanya: Hi there, Meera. Good to see you. How are you doing?

Meera: Great, thanks. And you?

Tanya: Thanks, I'm fine. This is Arvind, a colleague of mine, who's come here from Delhi.  
This is Meera – she's part of the conference organization team.

Meera: Hi. Nice to meet you.

Arvind: Nice to meet you.

Meera: So, you've come all the way from Delhi?

Arvind: That's right.

**Input 1.1E****Language summary**

Saying “Hello”

*Hello.*

*Hi.*

Meeting people for  
the first time

*Nice to meet you.*

*Pleased to meet you.*

*How do you do?*

Seeing people again

*Nice to see you.*

*Good to see you.*

*Great to see you.*

Everyday greetings

*How are you?*

*How are you doing?*

*How is it going?*

**Input 1.2A****Choosing the correct answer**

Choose the correct parts of the sentences from the conversation.

1. *I live / I'm living* in Mumbai at the moment.
2. *I don't live / I'm not living* there permanently.
3. *I just work / I'm just working* in India temporarily.
4. *My company does / My company's* doing a project there.
5. So, *what do you do? / what are you doing?* What line of business are you in?
6. I'm an environmental engineer. *I design / I'm designing* wind turbines.
7. *We work / We're working* on a big project on the west coast of India.
8. *Do you travel / are you traveling* a lot, generally?"

**Input 1.2B**

**Reading script: Permanent or temporary?**



Meera: So, you're from Mumbai?

Arvind: Well, I'm living in Mumbai at the moment. I'm American actually.

Meera: Oh, right.

Arvind: I don't live here permanently. I'm just working in India temporarily. My company's doing a project and I've been in Mumbai for about ... six months.

Meera: I see. So, what do you do? What line of business are you in?

Arvind: I'm an environmental engineer. I build wind turbines.

Meera: Okay.

Arvind: We're working on a big project on the west coast of India, near Maharashtra.

Meera: Right. So, do you travel a lot, generally?

Arvind: Quite a lot. But I usually work in the States. It's the first time I've worked so far away. And though my grandparents are from here, it's the first time I've been to India. I'm enjoying my time in Mumbai. Especially the food ...





## Input 1.2C

## Language summary

### Permanent situations

**Are you** from Bangalore?

No, **I live** in Madurai.

**I play** football regularly.

### Temporary situations

What **are** you study**ing**?

I'm do**ing** my fourth year of Electrical Engineering.

Where **is** he staying?

He **'s** stay**ing** at the hostel this week.

**Input 1.2D****Extra practice**

Complete these sentences and write them down. Use the correct form – for example, I look or I'm looking.

1 I / look / for a new apartment

2 you / speak / English / ?

3 Sorry, I / not / understand

4 Hello. Where are you? I / wait /  
for you

5 My car's in the garage for repairs,  
so I / use / my wife's car

6 I / know / the owner of this café

7 you / have / your passport with  
you / ?

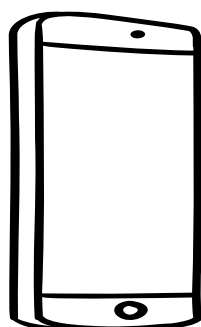
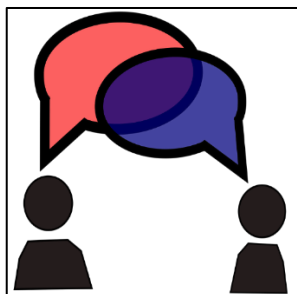
8 I / think / this is the road, but I'm  
not sure

**Input 1.3A**

**Communication**

**Positive points**

**Negative points**



**Input 1.3B****Using 'when' to state facts**

In the article below, the word “when” is missing 7 times. Read the text and insert the missing words in the correct places. The first one is done for you.

*when*



First impressions last. So we meet people for the first time, we try hard to make a good impression. That's easier we break the ice face to face, and not, for example, we introduce ourselves on the phone.

This is because we talk to people directly, our body language – the expressions on our face, the gestures we make with our hands – help us to communicate. Research by the scientist Albert Mehrabian found that we talk face to face, 55% of the information we exchange is nonverbal.

What does this mean for people who communicate internationally in a language that's not their mother tongue, such as English? Does nonverbal communication help there are language problems? Or people from different cultures meet, do the rules of body language change, and cause confusion?

**Input 1.3C****If you ... ?**

1. If you have to work, what time do you wake up?
2. If you have free time, what do you like to do?
3. If you have a lot of work, how do you organize yourself?
4. If you meet someone new, how do you introduce yourself?
5. When you have a lot to read, do you get tired?
6. When you are hungry, what is your favourite snack?
7. What do you do if you can't fall asleep?
8. What does your teacher do if you talk in class?
9. How do you prepare if you have a difficult exam?
10. How do you feel when it is Monday morning?

**Input 1.3D****Language summary**

We use the zero conditional, to talk about facts that are always true. We can use this structure when we want to talk about scientific facts, or things that happen when something else happens.

When we heat water to 100 degrees Celsius, it boils.

If we switch on the lights, it is not dark any more.

What happens when we melt ice?

If it rains, do we get wet?