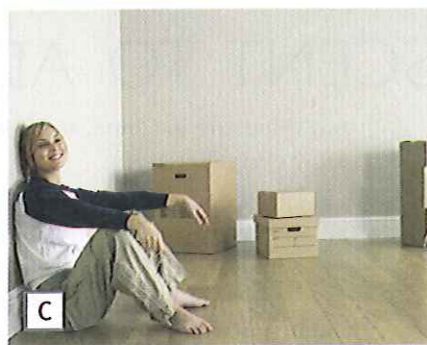


# UNIT 5

## Life events



### Warm Up

- 1 Look at the photos. What are the people doing? How old are they?
- 2 What is the typical age in your country to do the things below?

get married	have children	earn a good salary	look after your grandchildren
retire	get engaged	graduate from college	get a place of your own
get a job	leave home	learn to drive a car	

- 3 **Pair Work** Briefly describe your life or the life of an older person.

*My grandmother was born in Monterrey in 1952. When she was a child, she moved to Mexico City. She got married in her 20s...*



# LESSON 1

## Exchange opinions with a friend

GRAMMAR modals of obligation: *should, can, have to*



### Reading

#### 1 Pair Work Discuss.

1. Describe the situations in the photos. Have you ever had similar experiences?
2. What has (have) been the best year(s) of your life so far? Why?

#### 2a Read the profile.

## FROM ADOLESCENT TO ADULT

*Fei is an only child and lives with her family in Shanghai. She is studying law at Jiaotong University, and she will turn 18 in a few weeks.*

My goals are to get my degree, to go to Australia to study marketing, and then to come back and find a good job. China is changing, and you can earn a lot of money now in China.

When I'm earning a good salary, I'd like to do more traveling, but I have to take care of my parents, too. They're going to retire soon. They've given me a good life, and I have to do the same for them. This is the

way things are in China, and it should be the same everywhere.

Usually, when you get married, you're only allowed to have one child. However, because I'm an only child, I can have two children if I marry another only child. Anyway, at the moment it's all a dream, because I'm single.

I like reading stories on the Internet. I also like reading fashion magazines like *Vogue*.

I think my favorite thing is to go shopping with my friends. We can't afford to buy much, but it's fun to look in the windows and think about what we're going to buy when we have more money!



#### b Pair Work Take turns asking and answering the questions with a partner.

1. What does Fei hope to do in the future?
2. Why does she want to find a job in China after finishing school?
3. Why does she feel she should take care of her parents?
4. How many children can most couples in China have?
5. Why might Fei be able to have two children?
6. Why do Fei and her friends like to go window-shopping?



## Grammar | modals of obligation: *should, can, have to*

- 3 Read the examples in the Active Grammar box and complete the explanations with the underlined modals.

### Active Grammar

*I have to take care of them.*  
*I don't have to work abroad.*

*You can earn a lot of money.*  
*We can't afford to buy much.*

*It should be less expensive.*  
*She shouldn't spend so much.*

1. Use \_\_\_\_\_ to say something is possible.
2. Use \_\_\_\_\_ to say something is necessary.
3. Use \_\_\_\_\_ to say something is a good idea.
4. Use \_\_\_\_\_ to say something isn't possible.
5. Use \_\_\_\_\_ to say something isn't necessary.
6. Use \_\_\_\_\_ to say something isn't a good idea.

See Reference page 56

- 4 Complete these sentences with *should(n't)*, *can('t)*, or *(don't) have to*.

Ex: I have to get good grades so I can go to college.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ spend the night at my place. We have a spare bedroom.
2. Young people in my country \_\_\_\_\_ do military service. It stopped last year.
3. I think everyone \_\_\_\_\_ vote in elections. It's our duty as citizens.
4. I think people \_\_\_\_\_ come to work in jeans. It looks bad.

## Pronunciation | contractions *shouldn't* and *can't*

- 5  1.26 Listen to these sentences. Is the final *t* of *shouldn't* and *can't* pronounced?


1. She shouldn't ask that.
2. I can't buy that.

- 6 **Pair Work** Take turns making sentences about your country. Use *should(n't)*, *can('t)*, or *(don't) have to*. Include your opinion.

Ex: *people/vote*

*In the US, people can't vote until they're 18 years old, but they don't have to vote. I think everyone should vote.*

## Listening and Speaking

- 7  1.27 Listen to two conversations. Which two statements are they discussing?

1. Eighteen is too young to get married.
2. Teenagers only think about dating and money.
3. Young people should do military service.

- 8 Listen again. Circle any phrases in the How To box that you hear.

- 9 **Group Work** Give your opinions on the three statements in Exercise 7.

### How To:


#### Exchange opinions with a friend

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Give your opinion  | <i>I think / I don't think ...</i><br><i>In my opinion ...</i>                         |
| 2. Explain why        | <i>because ...</i><br><i>I mean ...</i>  |
| 3. Ask for an opinion | <i>What do you think?</i><br><i>Don't you think so?</i>                                |
| 4. Agree/disagree     | <i>You're probably right ...</i><br><i>I don't know.</i><br><i>I'm not so sure ...</i> |



## Grammar | present perfect with *for* and *since*

- 1 Read the website profile. Then look at the underlined words and answer the questions below.



### Friends Together


American English	British English
apartment downtown	flat the centre of town

**Ana Silva**

**What I'm doing now**

Since I graduated from college, I've traveled a little bit and had a few different jobs, including working on a cruise ship in the Caribbean. But I've worked for the same company for the last two years now, and I really like it. It's a big advertising firm, and I'm an Accounts Manager. I've lived in São Paulo since 2010 and have a small apartment downtown that I share with Gerald, my cat! I haven't seen anyone from school for ages, so send me a message. I'd love to hear from you!

Send an email to Ana  
Send an ecard to Ana  
Send a voice message to Ana



1. When did Ana start her job? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Does she still work there? \_\_\_\_\_
3. When did Ana move to São Paulo? \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Complete the Active Grammar box with the past participle of the verbs in parentheses. Then complete the rules below with *for* or *since*.

1. Use \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to the start of the action.
2. Use \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to the time period of the action.

- 3a Read the conversation between Ana and an old friend, Martin. Complete, using *for* or *since*.


Ana: I'm so glad you emailed. It's been ages \_\_\_\_\_ (1.) I've heard from you!

Martin: I know. Well, I've been in Tokyo \_\_\_\_\_ (2.) almost two years. I'm teaching English here.

Ana: So, are you enjoying it?

Martin: Yes, it's great. Especially \_\_\_\_\_ (3.) I met this woman named Emmy. We've known each other \_\_\_\_\_ (4.) about six months now. She works in the same school as me.

Ana: Oh! That's great . . . So, when are you both coming to São Paulo?

- b  1.28 Listen and check your answers.

### Active Grammar

Remember: Form the present perfect with *have/has* + past participle

- + 1. My dad has \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the hospital *for* a week.
- 2. We haven't \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her *since* college.
- ? 3. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Paris *for* long?

See Reference page 56 and irregular verb list on page 72



## Speaking

- 4 **Pair Work** Think of three people or things that are important to you. Talk about how long you have known the people or have had the things.

*I have known my best friend, Sam, for 15 years.*

## Vocabulary | friendship

- 5 Match the words or phrases with the correct definitions.

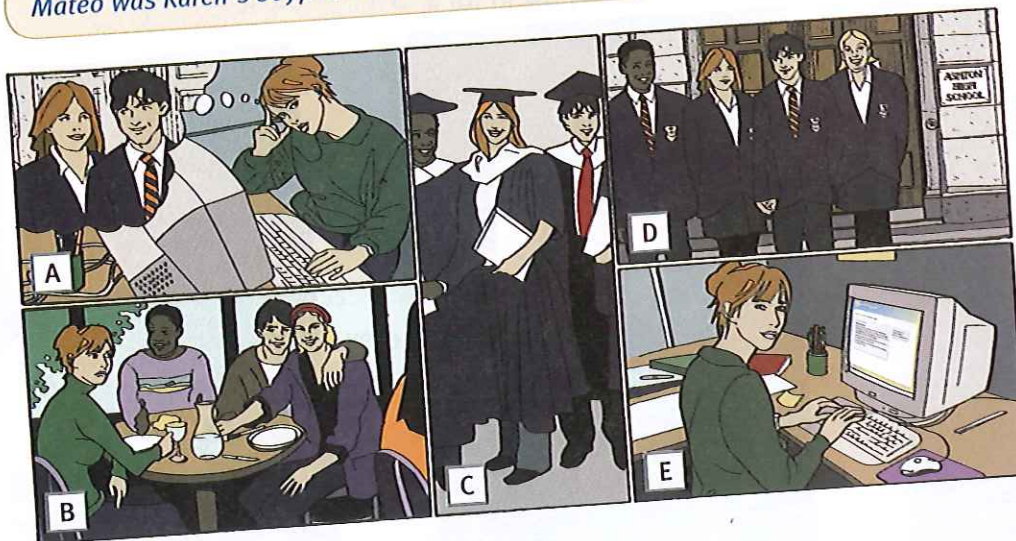
- \_\_\_ 1. a colleague
- \_\_\_ 2. an old friend
- \_\_\_ 3. get in touch
- \_\_\_ 4. go out (with someone)
- \_\_\_ 5. get along well (with someone)
- \_\_\_ 6. lose touch

- a. have a good relationship
- b. someone you work with
- c. have no more contact
- d. start having contact
- e. someone you met a long time ago
- f. go on a date with someone

- 6 Complete Ana's message with the correct form of the words or phrases from Exercise 5.
- Martin is \_\_\_\_\_ (1.) of mine. I met him in high school. We \_\_\_\_\_ (2.). In fact, we were best friends. But after school we \_\_\_\_\_ (3.), and I didn't hear from him for years. About a year ago, I got on Friends Together. Martin saw my profile and \_\_\_\_\_ (4.) again. He used to \_\_\_\_\_ (5.) with a woman named Emmy. She was his \_\_\_\_\_ (6.)—they worked at the same school. But they broke up, and Martin is coming to visit me in Brazil next week.

- 7 **Pair Work** Look at the pictures. Decide on a possible order and think of a story using the phrases from Exercise 5. Then take turns telling your stories.

*Mateo was Karen's boyfriend in high school. She ...*



## Writing

- 8 Write your own profile. Use Ana's profile as a model.

## Review

- 1 Rewrite the sentences using *should(n't)*, *can('t)*, or *(don't) have to*. With a partner, take turns reading the answers.

Ex: It's a good idea to join a gym if you want to get in shape.  
You should join a gym if you want to get in shape.

- In the US, it is necessary to wear seatbelts.  
In the US, you \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's possible for me to do my homework while I watch TV.  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's a good idea to get a good guidebook before you leave for Europe.  
You \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's not necessary to drive me to the airport.  
You \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's not a good idea to drink coffee just before you go to bed.  
You \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's not possible for me to finish this report today.  
I \_\_\_\_\_.

- 2 Complete the following sentences with *for* or *since*.

Ex: I've known Susie since we were in elementary school.

- She's lived in Lima \_\_\_\_\_ years!
- We haven't had this car \_\_\_\_\_ very long.
- They've worked there \_\_\_\_\_ 2005.
- I've had this watch \_\_\_\_\_ last summer.

- 3 Rewrite each item as one sentence, using the present perfect and *for* or *since*.

Ex: Sam works for our company. He joined six months ago.  
Sam has worked for our company for six months.

- I play the guitar. I began when I was a child. \_\_\_\_\_
- My parents live in Boston. They moved there in April. \_\_\_\_\_
- I have a dog. I got him two years ago. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ten years ago they went on vacation. \_\_\_\_\_  
They didn't go on vacation after that. \_\_\_\_\_
- I study English. I started three years ago. \_\_\_\_\_

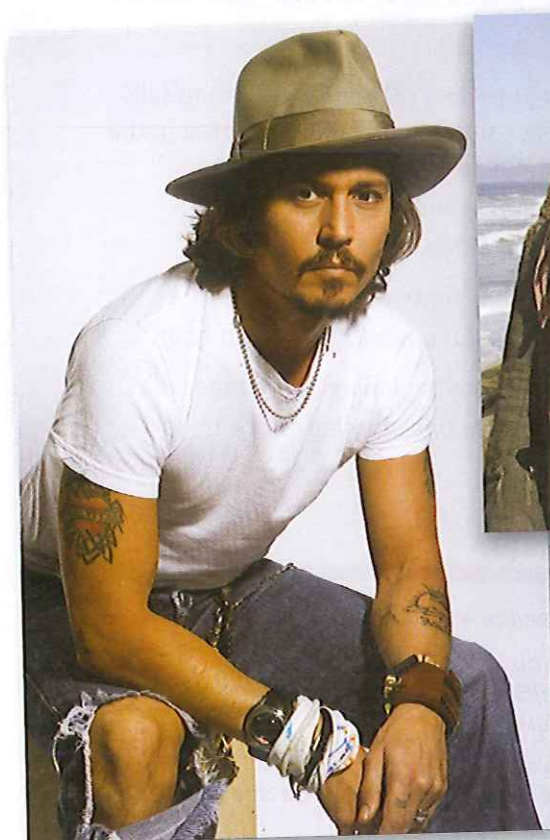
- 4 Find the mistakes and rewrite the sentences correctly.

Ex: I didn't use like my piano teacher. I didn't use to like my piano teacher.

- Did you use play football in school? \_\_\_\_\_
- She didn't to get good grades. \_\_\_\_\_
- Where you use to live? \_\_\_\_\_
- I used like my job more than I do now. \_\_\_\_\_
- My parents didn't use have a computer. \_\_\_\_\_



## Communication | make a simple informal presentation



**5 Pair Work** Discuss. What do you know about Johnny Depp?

**6a** 1.31 Listen to a show called *Biography Break*. What is the importance of the information below?

Kentucky	20 times	age 12	21 <i>Jump Street</i>	age 16
hobbies	houses	age 20	Nicholas Cage	

**b Pair Work** Use the information in the box to take turns telling about Johnny Depp's life.

*Johnny Depp was born in Kentucky.*

**7 Pair Work** You're going to make a short presentation about your partner. Ask your partner questions about the topics below. Take notes for your presentation.

place of birth	childhood	education	successes in life
relationships	career	hobbies	language-learning history

*What was your childhood like?*

**8 Group Work** Make your presentation to your group or class.

*James was born in Honolulu. His family moved to . . .*



## Unit 5 Reference

### should, can, have to

#### should, can

Form: modal verb + base form

+	I/You He/She/It We/They	should can	wait.
-	I/You He/She/It We/They	shouldn't can't	smoke.
?	Should/ Shouldn't Can/Can't	I/you/he/ she/it/we/they	go?

Use *should(n't)* when you think something is a good/bad idea.

*You **should** arrive early for a job interview.*

*You **shouldn't** stay up late before an important exam.*

Use *can('t)* when something is possible/impossible.

*I **can't** unlock the door with this key.*

#### have to

Form: modal verb + base form

+	I/You/ We/They	have to	work.
	He/She/It	has to	
-	I/You/ We/They	don't have to	come.
	He/She/It	doesn't have to	
?	Do	I/you/we/they have to	leave?
	Does	he/she/it have to	

Use *have to* when something is necessary and there is no choice.

*I **have to** get up early tomorrow, because my train leaves at 7.*

Use *don't have to* when something is not necessary and there is a choice.

*You **don't have to** go to the party.*

### Present perfect with for and since

Use the present perfect with *for* and *since* to talk about actions or states of being that started in the past and continue to now.

*I've lived in this country for six years.*

*I **haven't seen** Maria since last summer.*

Use *for* to give the length of the time.

*for three years, for a week, for half an hour*

Use *since* to give the beginning of the time.

*since 1996, since this morning, since 10:30*

### used to

Form: *used to* + base form

+	I/You He/She We/They	used to	play the piano.
-	I/You He/She We/They	didn't use to	do any exercise.
?	Did	I/you he/she we/they	use to live there?

*Used to* refers to regular activities and states of being in the past that don't happen now.

*Tina **used to** play the violin, but now she doesn't.*

*I **didn't use to** like goat cheese, but now I love it.*

### Unit Vocabulary

#### Life activities

retire	have children
get a job	get engaged/married
graduate	get a place of your own
learn to drive	earn a good salary

#### Friendship

lose touch	get in touch
old friend	get along well (with someone)
colleague	go out (with someone)

#### Good and bad habits

get exercise	be a heavy smoker
eat junk food	be mentally active
think positively	go to bed very late
eat healthy food	