

# unit 7

# living spaces

## vocabulary and speaking

### talking points

- 1 What does your home or room say about you, and how could you make it reflect your personality even more?
- 2 Tell your partner about the first house you can remember living in as a child. Describe the colours, any special objects that were there, and any sounds, smells, etc. that you associate with it.
- 3 In what ways does climate affect the way people build houses? What other factors can affect architecture?

1 What do the words in each group have in common? How do they differ?

- 1 guest/lodger/tenant/squatter
- 2 inner city/outskirts/suburb
- 3 landlord or landlady/landowner/proprietor/manager
- 4 villa/terraced house/semi-detached house/bedsit/cottage

2 Who would you expect to find in these places and what would they be doing?

cell darkroom workshop waiting room greenhouse  
staffroom canteen hostel fitting room ward

3 a Which of these words would you use for décor that is really

- 1 beautiful 2 attractive
- 3 unattractive 4 extremely ugly?

elegant tasteless stylish repulsive ghastly classy  
gorgeous tasteful tacky grotesque exquisite hideous

b Are there any things in your house which you would use these words to describe?

4 a Look at the three rooms. What are the main differences between them? What is each room used for? What sort of person do you think lives there? Which style do you prefer? Why?

1



2



3



b Now choose one of the rooms and describe it in more detail to your partner.

**reading** reading for specific information

- 1** In the town where you live, are there any buildings that have been converted into something else? What did they use to be like? What are they like now? Do you prefer them as they were or as they are now?
  
- 2**
  - a** Look quickly at text A and without reading in detail decide in which part – the main text or the details in italics – you are likely to find these.
    - 1 telephone numbers
    - 2 a description of the rooms
    - 3 prices of rooms
    - 4 the history of the hotel
    - 5 quotes from hotel staff
    - 6 the exact location of the hotel
    - 7 the nearest well-known places
    - 8 guests' reactions to the hotel  - b** Now read the introduction and A–E more carefully and check your answers.  
- 3**
  - a** Choose three of the texts A–E and underline two facts about the hotel in each. Then write six short questions, beginning *In which hotel ...*, as in the example, for your partner to answer. Put your questions in jumbled order.
  - b** After answering your partner's questions, check the answers in pairs.

**EXAMPLE** *In which hotel ...*  
*are all the rooms different?* D  
*can guests get married?* A

  
- 4** Answer these questions about each hotel.
  - 1 Why might the angel fish be *staring curiously* (text A line 5)? Explain the use of the phrase *inner space* (line 16).
  - 2 What do you think the *extra body in the picture* (text B line 31) is? Explain the following words: *untimely* (line 25), *B&B* (line 26), *dodge* (line 28), *encounter* (line 30).
  - 3 Find all the expressions in text C that mean 'place where people are imprisoned'. Which two expressions mean 'in prison'? What do you notice about the sound of the word *clang*? What do we call this kind of word?
  - 4 Find two expressions in text D that mean 'must be booked some time before arrival'.
  - 5 Explain the meaning of *reaches new heights* (line 70) and *peckish* (line 73) in text E.  
- 5**
  - If you could stay in a room named after any actor, which would you choose? What would you expect to find in it?
  - What features do you think the jungle, grotto and French rooms in text D have?
  - There is often background music in hotels. What kinds, and what particular songs, would be most suitable for each of hotels A–E? What pictures might you see on the walls of each one? Can you think of any other features that could be added?

# Checking in at the weirdest hotels in America

**An underwater  
hotel, a haunted  
house – America  
offers some crazy  
places to spend a  
night.**

**Helen Foster picks  
some of the best.**



### A ► THE UNDERWATER HOTEL

JULES'S UNDERSEA LODGE, KEY LARGO, FLORIDA

When you wake up in the morning at Jules's, the first thing you're likely to see when you look through your metre-wide round window is an angel fish staring curiously back at you.

Named after Jules Verne, author of *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*, this former research laboratory is reached by diving 10 metres down into the Emerald Lagoon off Key Largo. Entering through an opening beneath the structure, guests arrive in the world's only underwater hotel, where their air-conditioned rooms are equipped with TV, video and stereo sound system. They also find a 'well-stocked kitchen', complete with refrigerator and microwave, and a chef will dive down to the hotel and prepare and serve a gourmet dinner.

The Lodge is available for underwater weddings, and exclusive use can be arranged for couples who want to be the only lovers in the world spending the night alone in inner space – a pretty romantic thought!

*Jules's Undersea Lodge, 51 Shoreland Drive, Key Largo, Florida 33037 (001 305 451 2353). The hotel is a good stopping-off point between Miami and Key West. Cost of rooms starts from \$250–\$350 per person per night; the 'ultimate romantic package' costs \$1050 per night.*

### B ► THE HAUNTED HOTEL

THE MYRTLES PLANTATION, ST FRANCISVILLE, LOUISIANA

THE Myrtles earned the title of 'Most Haunted House in America' in the 1830s, when the owner's mistress poisoned his wife and children. Since then, there have been 12 untimely deaths in this old plantation house-turned-B&B. In spite of its gruesome history, every weekend the six French antique-furnished rooms fill with guests hoping to hear ghostly footsteps, spot shadowy figures or dodge the balls of light that shoot from room to room.

Some people don't realise they've had an encounter until their photos return with an extra body in the picture; others know immediately. 'We lose a lot of guests in the night,' says manager Fern Aldridge. 'Something happens and they pack up and run. We take payment in advance.'

*The Myrtles Plantation, PO Box 1100, St Francisville, Louisiana, 70775 (225 635 6277). Cost \$140–\$180 per room per night in the house or \$90 to stay in the motel-style rooms in the grounds. Both rates include breakfast.*

### C ► THE JAIL HOTEL

THE JAILHOUSE INN, PRESTON, MINNESOTA

FOR 102 years, this Italian-style property housed some unpleasant types as the courthouse and jail of the village of Preston. Now it's a stop for travellers who want to taste life behind bars.

The attraction is the Cellblock, a suite of rooms that used to be the jail's lock-ups. Set in 20 tons of steel and concrete, painted sterile white and with the regulation bars on the door, they offer sleeping space for up to four.

'When the door clangs shut it can get claustrophobic,' says Marc Sather, owner of the hotel. 'But we're good to our prisoners here, we don't lock the bars.' Doing time is also made easier with the hotel's double whirlpool bath.

*The Jailhouse Inn, PO Box 422, 109 Houston Street NW, Preston, Minnesota, 55965 (507 765 2181). A night in the Cellblock costs \$120 per party.*

### D ► THE THEME HOTEL

THE MADONNA INN, SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

FORGET the singer, this Californian institution is named after owners Alex and Phyllis Madonna who, over the last 40 years, have let their fantasies go wild in its 109 rooms. Each is themed, no two are the same – and most are painted a shade of rose named Madonna Pink.

A night in the Caveman room (solid-rock floor, ceiling and walls, leopard-print bed and waterfall shower) requires a reservation at least six months in advance. Most others (jungle, grotto, French room, etc.) need four weeks' notice – but if you can't get a reservation you can still have a Madonna experience, as the amazing restaurant is open to the public.

*The Madonna Inn, 100 Madonna Road, San Luis Obispo, California, 93405 (805 543 3000). The Inn is perfect for drivers travelling between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Room rates start at \$110.*



### E ► THE CINEMA HOTEL

BEST WESTERN MOVIE MANOR MOTOR INN, MONTE VISTA, COLORADO

PAY per view reaches new heights at Movie Manor: it's built in the middle of a drive-in movie theatre. Rooms with huge picture windows give a front-row view of the screen, with sound through wall-mounted speakers. And there's popcorn if you're peckish. Rooms aren't numbered, they're named after actors, with Tom Cruise being the favourite for tired travellers.

*Movie Manor Motor Inn, 28–30 West Highway 160, Monte Vista, Colorado 81144 (719 852 5921). Monte Vista is about halfway between Durango and Pueblo, close to Rio Grande National Park. Rooms cost \$65–\$80 per night. Movies only shown May–September.*

**grammar**

## participle clauses

- 1** Read the explanation then do 1–6 below.

Particularly in written English, we often use present participles instead of adverbial expressions of reason, time, result and contrast.

Feeling tired, we stopped for the night at a hotel.  
(= *As we felt tired ...*)

Before leaving the house, I had a quick look in the mirror. (= *Before I left ...*)

The Irish song scored 180 points, winning the contest. (= ... so it won the contest.)

Despite knowing little Arabic, I managed to communicate. (= *Although I knew ...*)

For each of 1–6, state the meaning (reason, time, result or contrast) and rewrite the sentence using the linking expression in brackets.

**EXAMPLE** We switched on the TV, expecting to see the news headlines. (because)

*Reason.* We switched on the TV because we expected to see the news headlines.

- 1 Seeing the flames, people began to run. (when)
- 2 Breaking through the police barrier, the car disappeared into the distance. (after)
- 3 Being Australian, Ruth is used to travelling very long distances. (so)
- 4 We left the house at 6.30 a.m., arriving at the airport in good time. (so that)
- 5 Karl eventually won the match, in spite of losing the first set. (even though)
- 6 Talking in low voices, the gang planned their next move. (while)

- 2** Read the explanation then do 1–4.

Negative forms use *not* before the participle:

Not wanting to upset her, I said nothing.  
(= *Because I didn't want to ...*)

To stress that one action followed another, we can begin *Having* + past participle.

Having won the 200 metres final, Simone prepared for the 100 metres.

(= *After she had won ...*)

We form the negative like this:

Not having been to the north before, I was surprised how poor it was.

(= *As I hadn't been to ...*)

Rewrite these sentences using a participle.

- 1 Because people don't want to appear rude, they buy things they don't really want.
- 2 As she didn't have any experience, Carrie had to learn the job fast.

- 3 Muldoon didn't see the men in the shadows, so he walked into their trap.

- 4 Despite the fact that our team played well, they lost.

- 3** **a** Read quickly through this text, then use participle clauses to replace the underlined verbs. Remember to make any other necessary changes.
- b** Continue the story, using participle clauses. Describe the arrival of their belongings, what they found when they unpacked, and what they had to do then.



## Moving experiences

I'll never forget that hot summer's day when we moved house. We (1) had got up at 6 a.m. and spent the whole morning packing, but by lunchtime we still had an enormous amount to do. We (2) didn't want to risk any breakages, so we had to wrap up fragile items individually, and carefully (3) place each one in protective containers. I (4) realised that we were running short of time, so I phoned my best friend for help, but she was out. I (5) had told the removal company to come at 2 p.m., and I expected them to appear any time.

As it happened, the traffic was heavy and they turned up half an hour late, so that (6) gave us a little more time, but once they'd started work they quickly moved everything we'd packed into the van. We (7) started to panic a bit and, with the temperature

**4** a Read the explanation then do 1–4.

We can use past participles instead of conditionals with a passive meaning.

Played quietly, music like that is boring. (= *If it is played quietly ...*)

Past participles can also replace adverbial expressions.

Watched by billions, the World Cup Final was a huge success. (= *As it was watched by billions ...*)



rising all the time, we worked even faster. We still had everything from the kitchen to pack, as we (8) had left that until last: we had to eat, after all! Foolishly, we threw everything together into boxes. We (9) didn't bother to wrap them, or keep jars, bottles and packets apart, and we ended up with fresh fruit and vegetables buried under piles of heavy tins. We (10) emptied the fridge and put the contents – butter, yoghurt, fish, meat and milk – straight into a big box, but without anything to keep them cool.

At last we had finished. After the removal people (11) had loaded the last of the boxes into the van, they set off, and we left our house for the very last time. Eight hours later we (12) arrived at our new flat, and waited for our belongings to get there.

Rewrite these sentences using a present or past participle.

- 1 As she was worried about her young son, Mrs Fowler rang the school.
- 2 If these plants are left to grow naturally, they reach tremendous heights.
- 3 I slept for 12 hours because I was exhausted by the long journey.
- 4 If we took the results on their own, they wouldn't prove much.

b A present or past participle at the beginning of the sentence refers to the subject of the main clause. What is wrong with these sentences? How could you improve them?

Washed at 90°C, my boyfriend found his underwear had turned pink.

Covered in thick mayonnaise, I love fresh asparagus.

**5** a Participle clauses are particularly common in the types of text shown below. Say where you would expect to read 1–10, then rephrase the sentences adding linking expressions (including *if*), or relative pronouns, where necessary.

- 1 Made of pure lamb's wool, this garment should be hand washed.
- 2 Dial number before inserting coins.
- 3 Dissolved in water, the tablets act quickly to relieve symptoms.
- 4 Investigating the disappearance of a local businessman, Detective Hamilton uncovers more than he bargains for.
- 5 On hearing the alarm, please leave the building via exit D on the diagram.
- 6 Mixed with a little lemonade, this is the ideal drink for warm summer nights!
- 7 Stirring constantly, bring the sauce to the boil, and serve.
- 8 The Empire State Building, built in 1931, was the tallest building in the world.
- 9 Guests requiring an early breakfast are requested to inform Reception.
- 10 Having inserted a blank cassette, press 'record' on the remote control.

#### common errors

*Having died, the plants had not been watered.*

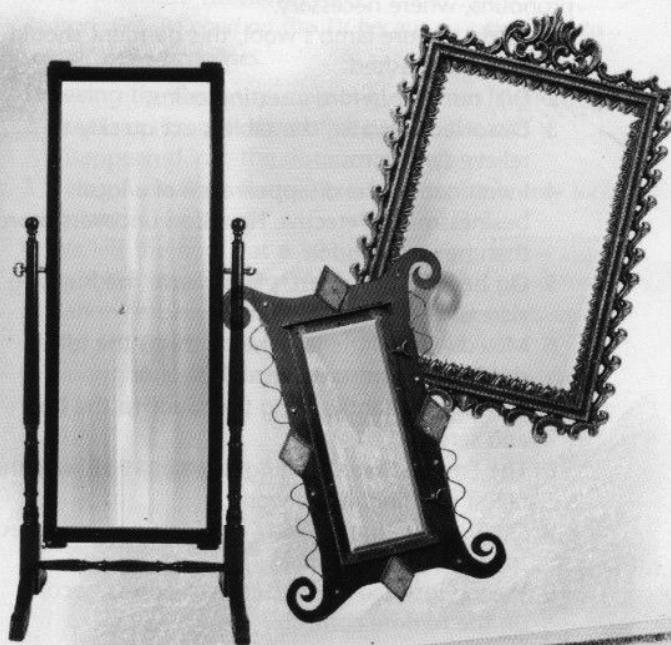
What is wrong with this sentence? Why?

b Why are participles so common in short texts like those above?

## listening three-way matching

- 1 Listen to this introduction to a talk about Feng Shui. Decide whether each of 1–14 has a positive (+) or a negative (–) effect, according to the speaker.

1 straight lines	.....
2 cleanliness	.....
3 tidiness	.....
4 the bed facing a wall	.....
5 the bed facing a door	.....
6 windows always closed	.....
7 mirrors	.....
8 lighting above the bed	.....
9 the colour green	.....
10 small rocks	.....
11 wearing shoes indoors	.....
12 leaving plugs in plugholes	.....
13 live fish	.....
14 flowers in a vase	.....



## EXAM FOCUS

### paper 4 part 4 three-way matching

In three-way matching you read a series of statements which you match to two main speakers, deciding who expresses each opinion, or whether they agree. There may also be a presenter or interviewer who introduces the conversation.

- The two main speakers will be a man and a woman, so you will always know who is speaking.
- Use the 30 second pause before the conversation starts to familiarise yourself with the questions.
- Listen out for both stated and non-stated agreement and disagreement.
- The questions will be in the same order as the text.
- As you have to listen to two people's opinions, use the second listening to check your answers carefully.

- 2 You will hear two people, Fay and Milo, talking about Feng Shui. For questions 1–6, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree. Write F for Fay, M for Milo or B for Both, where they agree.

- 1 Most people say they feel better after using Feng Shui. 1
- 2 The effect of real Feng Shui is obvious straightaway. 2
- 3 There is no need to prove the existence of *chi*. 3
- 4 In Europe, we don't know enough about the philosophy of Feng Shui. 4
- 5 The football match story makes a useful point. 5
- 6 Feng Shui hasn't been discredited by the football match story. 6

## speaking emphasising

- 1** a Look at these examples and underline the emphasising expressions.

- 1 'Surely the point is that people's lives are being improved by their belief in something they can't actually see but can definitely feel ...'
- 2 'It certainly doesn't do anyone any harm, after all. It doesn't even need to cost anything.'
- 3 ... if people really believe that Feng Shui will help them, it almost certainly will ...
- 4 '... the vast majority *do* report definite improvements.'
- 5 'It's not only the colour that matters, but also the lighting.'

- b Underline the emphasising expressions in these negative statements.

- 1 We've no time left at all.
- 2 There has been no improvement whatsoever.
- 3 The noise doesn't bother me in the least.
- 4 Her opinion hasn't changed in the slightest.

Can you think of any other ways of emphasising a negative point?

- 2**  Choose four of the following statements to discuss with a partner. Try to use emphatic forms to help to get your point across.

Children should not be allowed to own mobile phones.

Society is becoming more materialistic.

The car is the curse of the 21st century.

Left-handed people should be made to write with their right hand.

Higher education should be free to everyone.

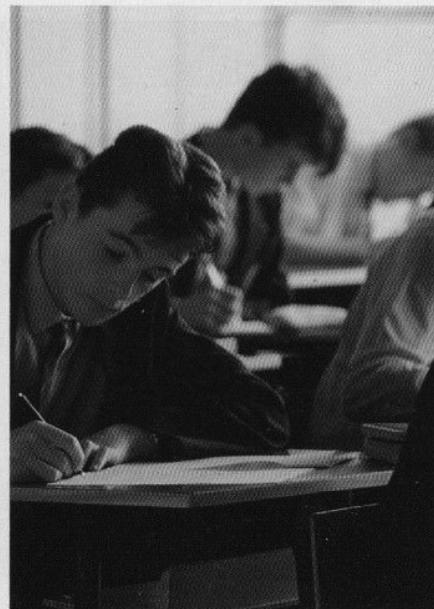
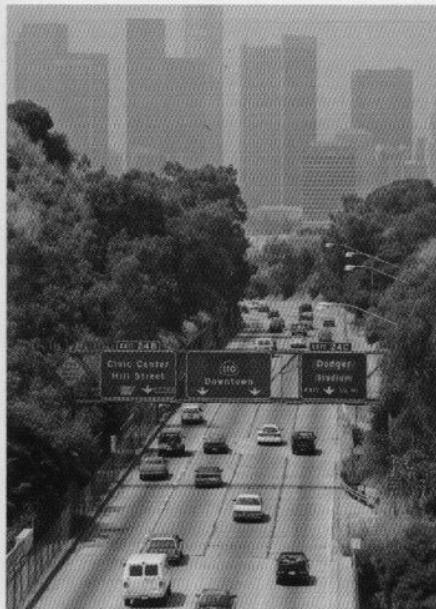
Cities are more important than the countryside.

Unemployed people should be supported by their families.

Exams are not a fair method of assessment.

Smoking should be banned in all public places.

Women are better drivers than men.



**vocabulary****phrasal verbs**

- 1** Read the text and discuss the difference in meaning between the pairs of phrasal verbs in 1–8 below. Remember that the particle may help you to work out the meaning.

Last Saturday I'd decided to **stay in** because I'd **been up** late the night before at a friend's house. Unfortunately she didn't have room to **put me up** for the night, and I **wasn't back** until after two. Anyway, I didn't **stay up** very long on Saturday night as I was really tired. I'd been planning to **sleep in** late on Sunday morning as well, but got woken up quite early by a friend who wanted to **pop in** for a chat. As I was **letting her in** at the front door, we heard a really loud banging sound from the back of the house. My first thought was that the dog had been **shut out** all night and was trying to **get in**, but then we realised the sound was coming from the cupboard under the stairs. Well, it turned out that somebody had **broken into** the house while I was asleep and had **got shut in** by accident! I must have **slept through** the sound of him trying to **get out**. We called the police, who came and **let him out**, and I heard later that he'd been **locked up** for a number of break-ins in the neighbourhood. If my friend hadn't dropped round, who knows how long he might have been in there for!

- 1 To **stay in** and to **stay up**.
- 2 To **let ... in** and to **let ... out**.
- 3 To **break into** and **get out**.
- 4 To **be up** and to **be back**.
- 5 To **put ... up** and to **lock ... up**.
- 6 To **sleep in** and to **sleep through**.
- 7 To **shut ... in** and to **shut ... out**.
- 8 To **pop in** and to **get in**.

- 2** Use these phrasal verbs to say what needs doing to the room in the picture below.

clean up clear out tidy up clear away throw out

- 3** The meaning of **round** is the same in all four of these sentences. Explain what it is.

- 1 I'll be **round** soon.
- 2 We had friends **round** for dinner.
- 3 Drop **round** any time you like.
- 4 He called **round** earlier.

In which of 1–4 could other particles be used with a similar meaning?

- 4** Complete the replies to these comments with a phrasal verb from 1, 2 or 3.

- 1 'I hear you had burglars last night.'  
'Yes, they ..... through an open window.'
- 2 'Look at this place! There are things everywhere!'  
'Don't worry, I'll ..... it ..... at the weekend.'
- 3 'I haven't got anywhere to stay.'  
'Don't worry, we'll ..... you ..... for the night.'
- 4 'Isn't your brother up yet?'  
'No, he likes to ..... on Sunday mornings.'
- 5 'So what time will you pick up the children?'  
'I'll ..... at about 8, if you'll be in then.'
- 6 'Why didn't you come to the club last night?'  
'I did but it was too busy and the doorman wouldn't ..... me .....



## suffixes

## 1 For each word in the box:

- 1 underline the suffix
- 2 explain the meaning of the word
- 3 define the meaning or use (e.g. *verb from noun*) of the suffix
- 4 give at least two more examples with that suffix.

Notice that some suffixes have more than one meaning.

**EXAMPLE** 1 *mouthful* 2 *how much food or drink you can put in your mouth* 3 *the amount contained* 4 *spoonful, handful*

<b>mouthful</b>	plumber	legalise	ripen	tallish	washable
simplify	delightful	homeless	hyphenate	wealthy	
guitarist	diversity	refusal	trainee	bravery	wastage
technophobe	exploration	pesticide	judgement		
adulthood	heroic	capitalism	engineer	upwards	

- 2 a What adjectives ending in *-al* correspond to these nouns?  
nose mouth eye mind ear
- b What adverbial forms correspond to these adjectives?  
fast hard difficult silly friendly cowardly
- c How do these changes affect vowel pronunciation?  
able → ability drama → dramatic  
hostile → hostility confer → conference
- d What happens to word stress in these changes?  
elastic → elasticity photograph → photographer

## word formation

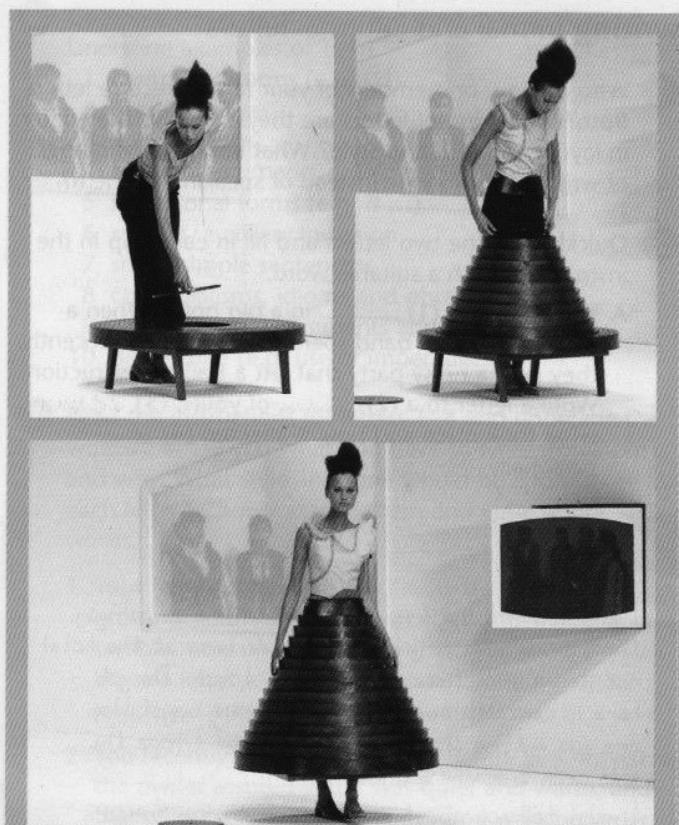
- 1 What do you think the picture shows? Quickly read the text, without filling in any of the gaps, to find out if you were right.

- 2 a Complete spaces 1–10 with words formed from the words in capitals at the end of those lines. For each one, decide:
- what part of speech it is
  - which words can be formed from that stem
  - whether it is positive/negative (adjective), singular/plural (noun or verb), or what tense it is (verb).

All the correct answers have suffixes, and 9 has two suffixes.

- b Check that your completed text makes sense.

- 3 What do you think of Chalayan and Topen's ideas?



## chair wear

Top fashion designers Hussein Chalayan and Paul Topen have recently come up with something quite (1)..... : furniture that is ready to wear, and ready to take away. Their latest (2)....., consisting of a coffee table and four chairs, was displayed in Avignon during its City of Culture (3)....., following its appearance in London Fashion Week.	DESIGN
The pieces, according to Chalayan, enable (4)..... to take their environment with them, and this is very much a feature of the (5)..... approach for which he is internationally famous. The chair covers are removed and quickly transformed, with the (6)..... of a little Velcro, into four quite different dresses. Equally (7)..... is the way the chair legs are used. These fold up, creating a set of suitcases with wooden handles. The table, also made of wood, just needs a quick pull to bring about its instant (8)..... into a skirt made of 20 rings, with the four legs forming the hem. Part of the (9)..... of this collection, undoubtedly, is the fact that the furniture does actually work. To prove it, the models sat on the chairs – without a single (10)..... .	REMARK
	COLLECT
	CELEBRATE
	WEAR
	FUNCTION
	ASSIST
	INVENT
	CONVERT
	ORIGIN
	BREAK