

IN THIS UNIT YOU WILL LEARN HOW TO

- identify words used to communicate with other people
- use *going to* and adverbs of time for future plans
- listen to a discussion about a language project
- give a long talk about a topic
- use collocations
- skim read to understand the main idea in an article
- write a short essay on a topic



LEAD-IN

01 Look at the pictures. Match the ways of learning English in the box with the pictures.

study with a teacher in a classroom
 use a dictionary
 keep a vocabulary notebook
 read newspapers and magazines

talk to people whose first language is English
 listen to songs in English
 watch videos online
 write an email to a friend



02 In pairs, discuss which ways of learning English from Exercise 1 work best for you and why.

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

03 Read the sentences and underline the correct answers.

- 1 Can you phone me when you are free? I need to talk **for / to / by** you.
- 2 When you apply for a job, I think it is best to communicate **to / with / by** email first.
- 3 The weather is a popular topic to discuss **for / about / by** in the UK.
- 4 Your parents are really friendly. Whenever I visit your home, they always chat **about / with / for** me.
- 5 I know enough of the language to hold a conversation **with / for / to** someone.

04 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 What is the main language that | A can help with language learning? |
| 2 Do you prefer to communicate | B about with your friends? |
| 3 How often do you talk | C you speak in your country? |
| 4 What do you usually chat | D to people on the internet? |
| 5 Do you think reading newspapers | E by phone or by email? |

05 In pairs, ask and answer the five questions in Exercise 4.

GRAMMAR: GOING TO FOR FUTURE PLANS

06 Complete the plans using a verb in the box.

learn meet send study video call

- 1 I'm going to _____ my friends at the cinema tonight.
- 2 I'm going to _____ my cousin on the computer this afternoon.
He's moving to Canada next week.
- 3 Whenever I read a newspaper, I say to myself: 'I'm going to _____ five new phrases today'.
- 4 I'm going to _____ in the library this morning.
- 5 I'm going to _____ an email to my English friend at the weekend.

07 In pairs, discuss the plans in Exercise 6 and answer the questions.

- 1 How do we know the writer is talking about future plans?
- 2 Which adverbs of time does the writer use in the sentences?

TIP 07

We use adverbs of time, such as *next week, tomorrow* and *later*, when we know the exact time of the action. We don't need to use them if we are making a general statement about a future plan or the plan is only a possibility. Adverbs of time usually go at the end of the sentence.

08 Read the Grammar box and check your answers to Exercise 6.

Present continuous going to for future plans

We can use present continuous *going to* to:

tell someone about a plan.

person	verb to be	(not) going to	plan
I	am	going to	learn five new phrases.
We	are	not going to	talk about school.

ask someone about a plan.

verb to be	person	going to	plan
Are	you	going to	move to Canada?
Is	he	going to	video call his cousin later?

ask questions with question words.

question word	verb to be	person	going to	plan
What	are	you	going to	do at the weekend?
Where	is	he	going to	go to university?

09 Read the sentences and decide whether they are correct ✓ or incorrect X. Correct the mistakes.

- 1 When I am 18, I going to study in the UK.
- 2 Are you going to come shopping with me later?
- 3 I'm not going to order any food at the restaurant - I'm not hungry.
- 4 She is going buy a new smartphone at the weekend.
- 5 You are going to tell your parents that you got bad results on your science exam?
- 6 Where are you going to watch the football match, at home or at your uncle's house?

10 In pairs, talk about your future plans. Discuss what you are going to do and when.

LISTENING: DISCUSSING A LANGUAGE PROJECT

11 You are going to hear two students, Sofia and Oliver, at an international college discussing what they are going to do for a language project. Read the questions and listen to their conversation. Then, decide whether these sentences are *True* or *False*.

- 1 There are over 200 students in the school who speak more than one language. True / False
- 2 Oliver thinks that they shouldn't only include numbers in the report. True / False
- 3 Oliver can speak more than one language. True / False

TIP 10

In everyday speech, people may pronounce *going to* as *gonna*. Generally, *gonna* is acceptable in informal spoken language **BUT** you should never use *gonna* in formal or written English.

12 Listen again and complete the table with the correct information. Then, answer the question.

Name	Room where they work
Miss Wainwright	1 _____
Miss Smith	2 _____
Mr Black	3 _____

- 4 Where is Sofia going to next?
 A The library.
 B The maths classroom.
 C The cafe.

SPEAKING: A LONGER TALK ABOUT A TOPIC

13 You are going to talk for one to two minutes about a topic. First, read the task and make notes about what you could say.

Describe a language that you are studying, other than your first language. You should say:

- what the language is.
- how well you know the language.
- how long you are going to study the language for.

Now explain why you are learning this language.

14 In pairs, do the task. Then, ask and answer follow-up questions about the topic.

VOCABULARY AND READING

15 Complete the collocations with the correct verb, A, B or C.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 _____ a conversation | A speak | B do | C hold |
| 2 _____ an advantage | A make | B have | C do |
| 3 _____ your skills | A have | B get | C practise |
| 4 _____ an effort | A make | B give | C take |
| 5 _____ some work | A practise | B do | C hold |
| 6 _____ fun | A get | B begin | C have |
| 7 _____ a language | A get | B hold | C speak |
| 8 _____ someone's advice | A do | B take | C speak |
| 9 _____ time (to do something) | A have | B practise | C do |
| 10 _____ progress | A do | B make | C have |

TIP In some Speaking exams, you will be asked to talk about a topic. The topic is a personal experience. You will be given one minute to prepare your talk and make notes. You can use your notes in the talk to help you.

TIP 15

A collocation is a word or a phrase that sounds natural and correct when it is used with another word or phrase. Collocations are not part of grammar but they make use of grammar. We prefer to say:

Before my holiday, I'm going to have extra English lessons. (NOT: take extra English lessons.)

Can you take care of your brother this afternoon? (NOT: have care) I'm going to have a cup of tea. (NOT: take a cup of tea.)

16 You are going to read an article about a teenager who has a special skill. Skim the article once quickly and answer the questions.

- 1 Who is Richard Doner?
- 2 What is special about him?

**MULTILINGUAL:
WHAT IT IS LIKE TO SPEAK
MANY LANGUAGES**



1 Today, over 50% of the world's total population can speak more than one language. Maybe you are one of these people who can communicate in many languages. However, it may be unlikely that you can speak more than Richard Doner, an American teenager who can hold a conversation in over 20 languages.

2 Richard lives in New York. It is a city where there are people from hundreds of different countries. There are around 180 languages spoken in New York schools. This is why Richard believes that New York is the perfect city for him. 'I can discuss many different topics with people from all over the world and I don't even need to travel to another country,' Richard says.

3 Can he see a disadvantage? 'You can never rest. You have to continuously practise and put in lots of effort all the time to be able to remember the languages. I believe that, if your brain doesn't do any work, you can forget what you know. I don't have time to speak all of my languages every day, so if I want to get better, if I want to make progress, the important thing is that I speak each one as often as I can. If I don't, I start to forget the phrases and words that I know'.

4 He also believes that when you learn a language, you don't only learn words or phrases. 'A language helps you begin to learn more about the people and their cultures – their ideas, their food, what is important to them and so on'.

5 Richard is very popular all over the world. There are lots of videos online of him practising his skills in a wide range of languages, such as Arabic, Mandarin, German and even Swahili – a language that is common in West Africa.

6 The most important thing for Richard is to have fun when he learns a language. Learning is easier if you can make it interesting for yourself, he explains. 'Also, take your time – you have to learn at a speed that works for you'. I don't think many would disagree with him!

17 Read the first three paragraphs again and underline the correct words to summarise the main ideas.

- 1 Richard Doner is very special because he can speak **more / less / most** languages than **more / most of / most** people.
- 2 Richard is very lucky as he has **many / any / lots of** opportunities to practise his language skills.
- 3 Richard practises speaking each language **all the time / regularly / every day** to improve.

TIP 17

Most paragraphs have one main idea. This helps the reader to understand what the writer wants to say. When you read a paragraph, it is a good idea to think about what the main idea is and try to summarise it in fewer words.

18 Now, read paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 in Exercise 16 again and summarise the main ideas in one sentence.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

READING: SENTENCE COMPLETION

19 Read Paragraph 2 from the article in Exercise 16 again.

Richard lives in New York. It is a city where there are people from hundreds of different countries. There are around 180 languages spoken in New York schools. This is why Richard believes that New York is the perfect city for him. 'I can discuss many different topics with people from all over the world and I don't even need to travel to another country,' says Richard.

20 Read some sentences about the article in Exercise 16. Then, complete the sentences using **NO MORE THAN THREE** words.

1 In New York City, you can find people from a large number of _____ . (Paragraph 1)

Question sentence:

In New York City, you can find people from a large number of _____ .

Article sentence:

It is a city where there are people from hundreds of different countries.

Answer: different countries

- 2 If Richard wants to talk with people from different countries, it isn't necessary to travel _____ . (Paragraph 2)
- 3 To remember languages, Richard makes sure his brain does _____ . (Paragraph 3)
- 4 If you know a language, you can start to understand about the people and _____ . (Paragraph 4)
- 5 Swahili is a popular language in _____ . (Paragraph 5)
- 6 When he learns a language, it is absolutely necessary for Richard to _____ . (Paragraph 6)

TIP 20

In some exam questions, you will be asked to complete a sentence using no more than three words. You need to paraphrase the original sentence from the article and write only the set number of words. Remember you will lose marks for writing more than the specified number of words.

WRITING: SHORT ESSAY ON A TOPIC

21 In pairs or small groups, discuss the questions.

- 1 What type of information do you find in a dictionary?
- 2 Do you prefer to use a paper dictionary or a dictionary on the internet? Why?

22 In your pairs or groups, read the essay question. Then, make notes about how you could answer the question.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of using an online dictionary in a language class?

Example: It is easy and quick to look up a word that you don't know.

23 Read the names of four parts of an essay. Organise the parts in the correct order.

- A Paragraph (disadvantages)
- B Conclusion
- C Introduction
- D Paragraph (advantages)

24 Read a student's essay answering the question in Exercise 22. Don't worry about the gaps for now.

Many students use an online dictionary to help them learn a language when they study in class. In this essay, I **1** _____ discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this.

Firstly, if a student doesn't **2** _____ the meaning of a word or phrase, they can find it quickly and easily with an online dictionary. The teacher can continue with the class and doesn't need to stop and answer questions all the time.

Furthermore, a paper dictionary is sometimes too heavy and students don't like to carry one in their bags.

On the other hand, when a student is not very confident, or if they are afraid of **3** _____ a mistake, they might start to use their dictionary in the wrong way. If they stop to **4** _____ every word or phrase they do not know, they won't **5** _____ their language skills enough and they won't improve.

Additionally, it is very difficult for a teacher to check that the students are **6** _____ their computers to look **7** _____ a word and not just playing online games. If they do not focus on the class, they won't **8** _____ any progress.

To sum up, an online dictionary is often useful for students. **However**, in my opinion, students should only go online when the teacher says to do so. If not, they won't learn for themselves.

25 Read the student's essay in Exercise 24 again and choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 A am going | B going to | C am going to |
| 2 A see | B know | C think |
| 3 A having | B doing | C making |
| 4 A look | B see | C check |
| 5 A practise | B try | C speak |
| 6 A using | B use | C used |
| 7 A up | B at | C to |
| 8 A do | B make | C have |

26 Now, look at the words in bold in the essay that the student uses to organise ideas. Complete the table using the words or phrases in bold.

In the essay, decide which words or phrases introduce:

The main idea of a paragraph at the start of the essay	1 _____
Extra information about an idea	2 _____
	3 _____
A new, different idea	4 _____
	5 _____
The conclusion	6 _____

27 Use the information from this unit to write an essay about a topic. The topic of your essay is:

What are the advantages and disadvantages of taking English lessons with classmates from the same country?

In your essay, you should include:

- a clear introduction and conclusion, and main paragraphs discussing the topic.
- words and phrases to organise ideas.
- advantages and disadvantages.

You should write 220–250 words.

MODEL ANSWER

Many students are interested in learning English. Some students can go to English speaking countries and learn with other students from all over the world. Most students though study in their own country and have to learn with people who have the same first language as they do. I would like to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this.

Firstly, if a student doesn't know the meaning of a word or understand the teacher they can ask one of their classmates for help. Secondly, the teacher will understand what problems the class have with learning English and be able to help them with the things that they find most difficult.

On the other hand, if a student is shy or just lazy they can speak their own language in the lesson all of the time and not communicate in English. If they ask their friends for help too often, they won't improve their skills.

To sum up, it can be helpful for students if they can get help from friends who speak the same language as they do. If the whole class speaks the same first language, he or she can help them with difficult grammar and vocabulary. However, if a student is in a class where everybody has the same first language they have to be very motivated to be successful.



**GO FURTHER
ONLINE**

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

01 Complete the sentences using a preposition or adverb. Not all sentences need a preposition or adverb.

- 1 I usually communicate _____ email with my lecturer at university.
- 2 If you are having a difficult time, it is best to talk _____ someone.
- 3 You must be able to hold a conversation _____ someone to pass the exam.
- 4 You can't take the course, unless you speak _____ English really well.
- 5 Have you got any free time? I want to have a chat _____ something.
- 6 You can go to the careers office to have a chat _____ someone about jobs.
- 7 Do you want to discuss _____ a topic for the project?

02 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1 I'm going to study | A to songs in English. |
| 2 I'm going to talk | B with a teacher in a classroom. |
| 3 I'm going to use | C newspapers and magazines. |
| 4 I'm going to listen | D to people whose first language is English. |
| 5 I'm going to keep | E emails to my friends. |
| 6 I'm going to watch | F a vocabulary notebook. |
| 7 I'm going to read | G online videos. |
| 8 I'm going to write | H a dictionary. |

03 Complete the sentences and questions using the positive, negative or question form of *going to* for future plans and the verbs in brackets.

- 0 I'm going to buy (+ / buy) a paper dictionary as I can't use an online dictionary in class.
- 1 _____ (– / worry) about my English test tomorrow. It is only a practice exam.
- 2 _____ (? / you / learn) some French before your holiday in Paris?
- 3 _____ (+ / try) my hardest to improve my vocabulary over the next few weeks.
- 4 _____ (? / you / meet) them outside the library?
- 5 _____ (– / she / live) in campus accommodation when she goes to university.

04 Write questions using *going to* for future plans and the words below.

0 what / going to / do / after lunch / ?

What are you going to do after lunch?

I'm going to cycle home and do my English homework.

1 who / going to / do / language project with / ?

Probably Peter, but if he already has someone to work with, I'm going to ask Aaron.

2 where / going to / buy / a dictionary from / ?

There is a big book store near my house. I'm going to go there.

3 how / going to / improve / your language skills / ?

Practise, practise, and more practise.

4 when / going to / tell / teacher you want to move up to a higher class / ?

I don't know. Maybe I should do it after the next lesson.

5 why / not going to / go to university next year / ?

I am going to work for my father's company instead.

05 Complete the conversation using the words in the box.

time advantage skills advice effort progress fun work

Susan My brother says he won't be able to pass his English exam, so he's not going to make an 1 _____.

George Well, that's not a surprise. He never does any 2 _____.

Susan I tried to give him some 3 _____, but he didn't take it. He only wants to have 4 _____, he doesn't care about studying.

George I did, too. I told him that it takes a long 5 _____ to learn a language, and it's hard work.

Susan He watches films in English and does look up what the actors are saying on the internet.

George That's a good start. He should also practise his speaking 6 _____ as well as listening.

Susan Exactly. It's more difficult to make any 7 _____ if you don't speak.

George He also has a big 8 _____ because your dad is an English teacher! Maybe you can encourage him to try more.

06 Complete the paraphrased sentences of the conversation in Exercise 5. Write ONE and THREE words only.

1 Susan's brother isn't going to study because he believes he is going to fail _____.

2 He didn't want to take Susan's _____.

3 Susan's brother isn't interested in his studies and he would much rather _____.

4 George told Susan's brother that it takes a lot of effort to learn a language, and it happens over a _____.

5 George thinks that without practising your speaking skills, it is more difficult to _____.

6 The biggest advantage that Susan's brother has is that their father teaches _____.

07 Complete the table using the second part of the collocations in the box.

a mistake dinner a difference a noise an exam
somebody laugh a test a picture a guess a walk

make	take

08 Read the sentences and underline the correct answer.

- 1 It is a beautiful day. I am going to take / am taking / am going to make a walk.
- 2 Lucinda is upset. She thinks she took / made / makes many mistakes in the exam.
- 3 Robert is so funny. He really makes / takes / is making me laugh.
- 4 I always make / am taking / take lots of photos when I go sightseeing on holiday.
- 5 What really makes / is making / made a difference to your language skills is if you don't worry about doing / taking / making mistakes.

09 Rearrange the linking words and phrases in the correct place in the paragraph.

I'm going to talk about a project I did at college. **1 To sum up**, it was a language project, and I worked with my friend, Peter. We had to find out how many people in college speak more than one language and, **2 firstly**, what their level of English is. I like doing this sort of project, so was happy to work hard. **3 However**, Peter is also a very good student, so we helped each other a lot, and it was quite easy in the end. **4 Furthermore**, we didn't get any good advice from Miss Smith in the college office. She didn't want to do anything for us at first. Then she gave us the information from last year, not this year, and then she couldn't find the correct information herself! **5 Additionally**, she didn't help us at all.

- 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____
4 _____ 5 _____

10 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

have (x2) discuss hold communicate try

- 1 I don't know what university to apply for. My father and I _____ a chat about it tomorrow.
- 2 Come in, Alison. We _____ to decide what to have for dinner, maybe you can help us.
- 3 Look, we _____ this last week - I don't want to have a party for my birthday.
- 4 I don't know anyone who _____ by letter anymore. I only ever send emails.
- 5 Our English teacher always tells us _____ more conversations with each other after class, so we can practise our skills more.
- 6 I _____ a chat with my mum about what language course to take.



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