



SPEAK ENGLISH

B1 CONVERSATION - ENGLISH FOR INTERMEDIATE LEARNERS

TONS OF REAL-LIFE DIALOGUES
AND EXERCISES!

Learn
to speak like a
native

B1 CONVERSATION

**ENGLISH FOR INTERMEDIATE LEARNERS:
LEARN TO SPEAK LIKE A NATIVE!**

INTENSIVE BOOK: B1.1 & B1.2

SPEAK ENGLISH

Welcome to the B1 conversation book!

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR



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Elizabeth Noble grew up in the UK, but has since lived in Germany, Japan and Norway. With a Master's degree in Japanese from the University of Edinburgh, Elizabeth now teaches English abroad.

Having studied many different foreign languages, she understands how speaking a new language can feel daunting at first. However, she also knows it is so fun and rewarding, especially when you can surprise people by speaking to them in their own language! Remember that learning a language is not a straight line from zero to fluency. There will be times when you feel like you are picking up new words and grammar with ease, and other times when it all feels a bit of a challenge. Keep going through the challenges and celebrate all your wins.

In this book, you will find lots of different topics and readings to help you learn and speak English with ease. Elizabeth wants to wish you the best of luck!

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Ideas and management

ABOUT SPEAK MORE

Speak More - a vision turned reality....

2018

Founder and CEO of Speak More, Huzan Raad, had a vision; innovative language classes, focused on real life communication.

Initially running her own language cafés, Huzan would invite her friends and colleagues to support each other in developing their Norwegian language skills. The sessions were vibrant, engaging and interactive, moving away from old methodologies used in traditional language classrooms. As word spread about the interactive classes, they became so booked and busy that the cafés asked them to find a new space to learn! The classes became Speak Norsk and the first physical offices opened in 2018 in Oslo, Norway.

2019-2020

After moving into their first physical location, the student population and organisation's success continued to grow! The team began to produce all their own original materials, including textbooks, video lessons and exercises. The personalised support provided to every single student was a key factor in the business success, so much so that they outgrew their location five times in five years!

2020-2022

Speak More continued to embrace innovation throughout COVID-19 lockdowns, launching one-of-a-kind online courses with undeniable success. Across the world, more than 4000 students enrolled in the courses, spreading language learning far and wide! Throughout this time, the teachers continued developing new courses and writing textbooks, each met with substantial success. As more students enrolled, Speak More continued to grow.

2023

More than a dream, but a tangible success, the Speak More team couldn't be more grateful for the thousands of students who made this success possible. Speak More continues to connect with students through in person classes, online classrooms, social media, language cafés and more! Across the world, students are able to embrace on a learning journey with guaranteed success.

THE FUTURE

The future of Speak More is limitless! For now, we're focusing on expanding our language departments, launching our own app, and continually improving our conversation and grammar classes. Accessible to everyone, everywhere, Speak More dreams of interactive, engaging and effective language classes to help you reach fluency in the world's most popular languages.

WE ARE HERE TO HELP YOU!

We have gathered a number of tricks for you that you can use outside of school hours. You will find extra videos for both grammar and conversation on Speak More's social media. You can watch these anytime and from anywhere!



@Speakenglish.more



@Speakenglish.more



Tik Tok

@Speakenglish.more

SOCIALISE AND LEARN!

We have a large network, both on our social media and in real life. Do not be afraid to contact your teacher when you see them to ask them a question. Our teachers love their job, and would be happy to assist you along the way.

IF YOU FIND A TYPO...

Written and edited many times by the native English speakers and English teachers on our team, our books are chock-full of detailed information and exercises to help you on your English-learning journey. While we ensure the quality and accuracy of all of our course material, there are still some things even we miss!

If you notice a typo in any of the course materials, we would very much like to hear your feedback. Email us at info@speakmore.no, and we'll be sure to send you a small gift for your effort along with our thanks!

INTRODUCTION

Hi! Welcome back to our English books, we're so happy you have joined us again to continue your learning.

We recommend you read this book alongside our B1 English grammar book. The books complement each other to give you a comprehensive understanding of both grammar and conversation skills.

B1 English conversation will teach you to talk to other people in more depth. You will learn to describe your emotions in detail and explain the reason why you may feel a certain way. Soon, you will be able to express your opinions and preferences and justify why you hold that perspective. You will learn to talk about your memories and the past, but also how to express dreams and goals for the future!

To help connect with others, you will also learn to discuss all kinds of entertainment. This includes sports, TV, travelling, hobbies, and the news. These topics will help you not only introduce yourself to others, but connect with them in ways that help to build friendships.

We strongly encourage you to practise talking with other people at every chance you get. Speaking and listening is the fastest and most effective way to learn a new language, and you have so much knowledge that you should be putting to use!

We wish you the best of luck in this next chapter of your learning!

Already completed!	Already completed!	You are here! (this book)	Next level	Next level
A1	A2	B1	B2	C1
A1.1	A2.1	B1.1	B2.1	C1.1
English alphabet Helpful phrases Greetings - simple greetings - my name is... - days of the week - months of the year - holidays	Daily habits - hygiene - cleaning - relationships - entertainment - morning routine	Great Britain and English literature - giving reasons - describing experiences and events	Speak like a pro: - multi-word verbs - reporting verbs - linking expressions - slang	A fight amongst friends - expressing feelings - portraying attitudes
Small talk - meeting friends - meeting strangers - agreeing and disagreeing - formal and informal language - emergencies	Health journey - expressing ability and inability - health - diet - boxing class	Tips and tricks of business English - presentation phrases and expressions - emails and social media - expressing obligations	When I grow up... - adding emphasis - describing hopes and regrets	A breakup - emphasising an issue
Numbers, colours and weather - numbers - time - dates - colours - seasons - weather	Hobbies around the world - UK vs US - sports - creative hobbies	Royalty around the world - different royal traditions - talking about special occasions - giving opinions	Feelings can be funky - expressing feelings and emotions	A proposal at work - tentatively expressing an opinion

Who are you? - physical characteristics - emotional characteristics - studying and traveling	Small towns around the world - features, facts, and fascinating info - describing features	Different ages and different trends - expressing preferences - talking about fashion	How can I help? - giving advice with advantages and disadvantages - expressing agreement and disagreement	Step one, step two, step three, step four... - developing a systematic argument
	At the restaurant - arriving - ordering - making a complaint - paying a bill - making requests	You should buy that! - persuasive language - advertising	Vulnerability and the burden of helping others - setting boundaries	A divorce - negotiating - conceding
	Jobs around the world - professions and jobs - rare jobs - hard jobs	Too hot to handle! Summertime - travel and transport - continuing a conversation	How was your vacation? - describing experiences	Ipso facto - by the fact itself - cause and effect
		World's worst nightmares! - describing feelings - sharing pandemic stories	Making suggestions - making suggestions	A breakup continued - empathy - sympathy
		Fantasy worlds - time expressions for the past - entertainment	Extra! Extra! Read all about it - global issues - media and communication	A trip abroad - expressing reservation

A1.2	A2.2	B1.2	B2.2	C1.2
Your body - body parts	Dream honeymoon destinations - honeymoon phrases - vacation activities - transport, travel, and weather	Dreamers - big achievers around the world - talking about people you admire - describing events in the future - time expressions in the future	Did you see them leave? - reporting events - speculating about events in the past, present, future	Conspiracy theories in the past, present, and future - discussing topics with high emotions - making predictions
Television and media - genres - likes and dislikes	Family tree - family traditions - cooking	Survivors! - different survival situations - health and fitness	Crime and punishment - expressing opinions - crime and punishment	Complex subjects - discussing serious topics - careers, academics and interviews
Mary and Madeleine go grocery shopping At the restaurant - making an order	Making comparisons - irregular words - common mistakes	Dating and love languages - talking about dating - expressing feelings and emotions - expressing certainty	Giving advice, agreeing and disagreeing - agreeing and disagreeing with other people - giving advice with advantages and disadvantages	Current affairs and news - global issues - technology and science
Your house and your clothes - rooms in a house - clothes	Health - emergencies - hospitals	New York, New York - travel and tourism	Not-so-common knowledge - popular culture references	Lifestyles - money - lifestyles
	Celebrations - adults vs children	Entertainments - entertainment	The workplace and technology	Books and literature - diction and syntax

	- expressing plans - personality and feelings	- talking about hobbies and leisure activities - technology	- workplace vocabulary - managers - personality types	- reviewing literature
	Asking for and giving directions - lost in London - nouns vs verbs - landed in London - tourist and travel vocabulary	Your favourite TV-shows - stating preferences - giving opinions - news and the media	Who are you, what do you do? - presenting yourself - dating - workplace	"It's fine" - underlying tones - vague language
		Dark or bright future - expressing hope or ambitions - describing events in the future	Education - education around the world	Howdy! Cheerio. - colloquialisms - idiomatic expressions
			English dialects and slang - understanding colloquial English - choosing appropriate language	

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B1.1

CHAPTER 1

Great Britain and English literature

- giving reasons
- describing experiences and events



GREAT BRITAIN AND ENGLISH LITERATURE

The UK is a small country, but there are lots of different traditions, books, and people from the UK that are famous worldwide. In this chapter we will look at tea parties, Paddington Bear and Bonfire night. We will also look at talking about our favourite books and traditions in our own countries.



GIVING REASONS

There are lots of ways to explain why something happens or why you do or think something. Here are some top tips for how to give reasons in English!

1. Using connecting words and conjunctions

The most common of these for giving reasons is “because”. For example, “I like tea because it is warm and tastes nice.” You can use other connecting words to link together a statement and the reasons, like “since” or “as”.

2. Using a phrase that indicates a reason.

There are lots of different phrases that can help us give reasons in English. Here are some examples for you to use throughout this book:

- **In order to** - we use this phrase to describe that the reason we are doing something is so that something else can happen.
Example: I drink coffee in order to wake up in the morning.
- **As a result of** - used in more formal contexts to describe why something happened.
Example: The book was published as a result of the team’s hard work.
- **Due to** - used similarly to “as a result of”.
Example: The party was cancelled due to rain.
- **For this reason or the reason why is...** - you can state that something is a reason by using the word “reason” in the sentence.
Example: The reason why I didn’t come to the party is because it was raining.

DESCRIBING EXPERIENCES AND EVENTS

When you are describing events and experiences at the B1 level, you want to add a bit more information than at the A1-A2 level.

For example, instead of saying:

On Wednesdays, I go to the park to meet my friends. We drink coffee together, and then we talk about our days.

You can add more information, like:

I usually meet with my friends at the park when I have the time on Wednesdays. We like to drink coffee as this is our favourite drink. I enjoy spending time with my friends, especially Hannah, who is my best friend.

In this example, we have **complex sentences** and a **relative clause joined with a relative adverb**. We will cover these in more detail in our B1 grammar textbook.



Complex sentences - a complex sentence is when you join an independent clause (a clause which makes sense on its own) and a dependent clause (a clause which would not make sense on its own) together with a coordinating conjunction (like after, when, while).

Example:

I usually meet my friends at the park (independent clause) + ***when I have time*** (dependent clause (with a coordinating conjunction)) = **Complex sentence: *I usually meet my friends at the park when I have time.***

💡 **Relative clauses** - Relative clauses are a type of clause that adds information to a noun in an independent clause. You join the relative clause with a relative pronoun or adverb like *who* (for people), *which* (animals or objects), or *that* (animals or objects).

*Example: I love Hannah (noun) **who** (relative pronoun) is my best friend (relative clause).*

Exercise 1

**Describe your favourite drink and give reasons why you like it, and when you drink it.
Use some of the tricks above!**

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A GREAT BRITISH TEA PARTY

A common **stereotype** about British people is that they love to drink tea. Some people drink up to 12 cups of tea in one day! Tea drinking can be simple, but afternoon tea and tea parties are traditional events in the UK. Afternoon tea started in the 1800s, when **upper-class** women would meet to have tea, cakes, and sandwiches to **keep them going** until dinner. If you visit the UK today, you can have afternoon tea as a treat in fancy hotels or homes. Tea parties are now social events, where people can get together to celebrate special occasions. In 2022, people had tea parties across the UK to celebrate Queen Elizabeth II's **Diamond Jubilee**. There was even an appearance from Paddington Bear!



PADDINGTON BEAR AND THE QUEEN

Paddington Bear is a **beloved** character from British Children's literature. He is a spectacled bear who arrived in the UK at Paddington Station in London from Peru. In the stories by Micheal Bond, he enjoys marmalade sandwiches and has all sorts of adventures with the family he lives with. Many people in the UK now **associate** the stories of Paddington with stories of **refugees**, and how immigrants have found new lives and **integrated** into British society. In 2022, Paddington had a special role in the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, where he shared a marmalade sandwich with the Queen! Paddington is a very popular character, and if you visit London, you can visit Paddington Station where you will find lots of different souvenirs. Next time you are in London, why not go and see if you can spot his statue in the station?



VOCABULARY LIST

stereotype → a widely held view or belief on something or someone, but that is often oversimplified or fixed

upper-class → someone who is part of a high status social group in the UK

keep them going → expression meaning to have a small amount of something (food, money, etc) to allow a person to function normally until they can get more of that resource

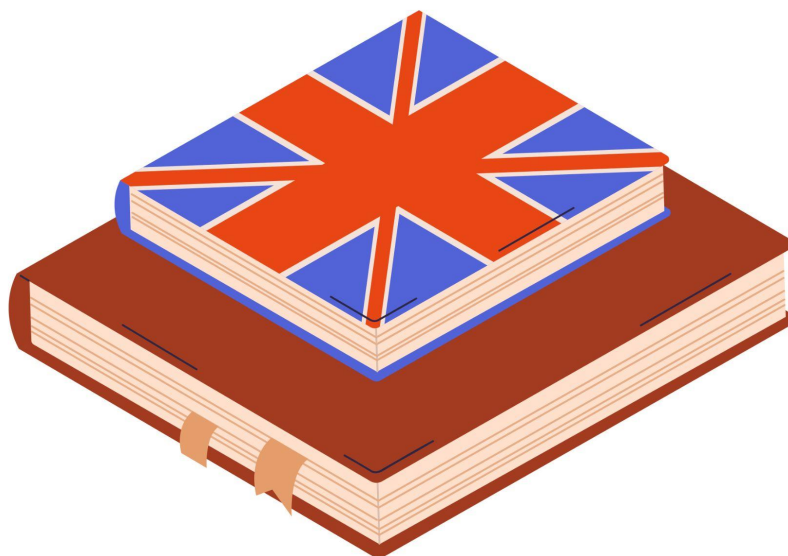
diamond jubilee → a celebration of 70 years of one ruler running a country

beloved → very well-loved person or thing

to associate → connect someone or something with something else in one's mind; **to associate with** means to be involved with someone or something

refugee → someone who has left their home country due to war, disaster, or persecution

integrate → to involve someone equally in a society, its institutions, and its customs



WHAT'S IN A NAME?

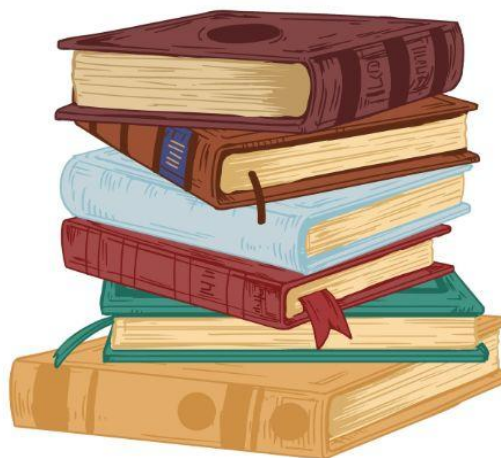
The UK, Great Britain, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland. Which name do we use? When we say the UK, we are referring to all the countries that make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This name includes England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. When we say Great Britain, we mean England, Scotland, and Wales, but not Northern Ireland as that is on a different island. When we use England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland, we mean the individual regions that make up the UK.

🎵 Exercise 2

Listen to the chapter one listening exercise and answer the questions.

1. How many counties are in Ulster?
 - a) 6
 - b) 16
 - c) 7
 - d) 9

2. How many counties are in Northern Ireland?
 - a) 6
 - b) 9
 - c) 12
 - d) 7



3. What group of people are irritated by referring to Northern Ireland as a province?

- a) Unionists
- b) Britons
- c) Welsh
- d) Nationalists



Exercise 3: Discussion

As a group, talk about your favourite children's book. Describe why you liked the book, who your favourite characters were, and why.



Exercise 4: Challenge of the day

On YouTube, why not search for the video of Paddington Bear having tea with the queen and watching it with English subtitles. The name of the video is "Ma'amalade sandwich your Majesty?"



Tip! Practice or practise?

In British and American English, you will often see the word practice written as either "practice" or "practise". In British English, "practise" is the verb, while "practice" is a noun. In American English, "practice" is used for both the noun and the verb. There are a few words like this, defence (GB)/defense (US), so be sure to check which one is American and which one is British. You can use either, as long as you are consistent!

DIALOGUE - BOOK CLUB!

Sarah is a member of her local book club. Every month, they choose a new book to read and discuss together. Tonight, Sarah is meeting with her book club to talk about what they thought of their new book. Read the dialogue below first alone, then with a partner out loud.

Sarah: I'm glad that we could meet up this week. Did everyone manage to finish reading *Pride and prejudice*?

Irene: I finished reading it last night, I couldn't put it down! The characters were really believable, you could feel all their emotions and I kept wondering how and when Miss Bennett would realise she was in love with Mr Darcy.

Hannah: I wasn't so interested in this book. The story felt a little predictable, really. I think we should choose a more modern book next time.

Sarah: I understand why it felt predictable reading it today. However, when Jane Austen wrote *Pride and prejudice*, it wasn't a predictable ending at the time. That type of love story has been copied a lot by other stories. But if you like Hannah, you can choose the next book we read?

Irene: Yes, Hannah, it is your turn to choose this time!





Social context!

Hannah, Sarah, and Irene are all good friends, so Hannah feels **comfortable** saying that she didn't like the book and that she wants to read a more modern book next time. In conversations with friends, it is sometimes better to be direct when you don't like something. However, in the case where your friend has tried to do something nice for you, like getting you a book that you know you don't like, it is better to just say thank you!



What would you do?

In the conversation above, Hannah did not like the book that they had read for book club, so Sarah and Irene suggest that she can choose the next book. Imagine you are Hannah - which book would you choose and why? Discuss in class.

Exercise 5

Write a review of your favourite book. Write about the story, which characters you liked, what you enjoyed about the book, and what you didn't enjoy.

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BRITISH TRADITIONS: BONFIRE NIGHT

One of the most celebrated nights of the year in the UK, particularly in England, is **Bonfire** Night. This tradition has slightly dark roots. In 1605, a group of **conspirators** attempted to blow up the Houses of Parliament to **assassinate** King James I. However, this plot failed and people across London celebrated by lighting bonfires. Today, bonfire night is also known as Guy Fawkes Day, after one of the conspirators who was **arrested**. People still celebrate today by lighting bonfires, setting off fireworks, and eating treats like toffee apples, which are apples dipped in toffee. Children in the UK are also taught this rhyme:

♥ Remember, remember the 5th of November, Gunpowder, treason and plot. We see no reason why gunpowder **treason** should ever be forgotten!



VOCABULARY LIST

bonfire → an outdoor fire lit as part of a celebration or to burn rubbish

conspirator → a person who takes part in a secret plan, usually with negative meanings

assassinate → to kill someone well-known

to arrest → to detain someone, to stop someone and lock them up

treason → a crime against one's country, such as planning to kill the leader, or to remove the government



✨ Exercise 6: Discussion

- What are some of the traditions in your country?
- Who is your favourite character from a book you read as a child?
- Would you like to experience Afternoon Tea? If yes, then why? If no, why not?
- Why is it important to keep traditions going?
- How do you think the traditions in your country have changed, and is it important to adapt traditions?

✨ Exercise 6: Group Exercise

Your dream afternoon tea

In a group, prepare a menu for your ideal afternoon tea. When you present your afternoon tea, remember to explain your reasons for selecting the food and drink. Below is a traditional menu to get you started:

Tea – black tea, either Earl Grey or regular black tea

Cake – Victoria sponge

Finger sandwiches¹ – egg and cress, cucumber

Scones² with jam and cream



¹ A finger sandwich is a small sandwich that someone can eat in two or three mouthfuls.

² A scone is a type of small baked cake made with flour and served with afternoon or cream tea.

✨ Exercise 8: Debate bubble

Sweet or savoury? Which type of food do you prefer? Here are some words to help you discuss this topic.

sickly → an unpleasant flavour that makes someone feel ill or nauseous

delicious → highly pleasant to taste

flavour → a specific type of taste.

texture → the appearance, feeling, or consistency of a substance

sour → having an acidic taste like lemons

spicy → food that is flavoured with spices to give it a strong taste,

sometimes one that feels like your mouth is hot

refreshing → something that is fresh, relieves a certain feeling

bitter → a sharp, pungent taste, the opposite of sweet

sugary → containing a lot of sugar, tasting sweet

fresh → recently made or obtained

gross → very unpleasant



DID YOU KNOW?

In the UK, there is a big debate about the order you make your scone in, particular when you are having cream tea. Cream tea is a form of afternoon tea in the South West of England, where you have a cup of tea with a scone, topped with jam and a thick cream called clotted cream. In Cornwall, they say you should first break the scone in half, then spread one half with jam first, then cream. In Devon, it is the reverse! Which do you think sounds more practical?

✨ Exercise 8: Discussion

What is a traditional event in your own country? Present one of these traditions to your class. You can use the words in the activity above, and some of the phrases and ideas below to help you out!

- What is the tradition called?
- Why do you celebrate it?
- What date do you celebrate this tradition?
- What is your opinion on the tradition? Do you think you should celebrate this tradition, and why?



USEFUL PHRASES FOR PRESENTING

In my country, we celebrate...

I think that this tradition is...

People enjoy this tradition because...

In my opinion, we should/shouldn't celebrate this event because...

CHAPTER 2

Tips and tricks of business English

- presentation phrases and expressions
- emails and social media
- expressing obligations



TIPS AND TRICKS OF BUSINESS ENGLISH

For many people, one of the stressful parts of working life is writing and **delivering** a good presentation in front of their colleagues. People often worry about different things. Am I talking too fast? Am I talking too slow? Is this topic presented in an **accessible** and **engaging** format? What kind of language is **appropriate** in a business presentation? How do I come across as more confident in my **mannerisms**? This chapter is all about helping you to improve your business presentation skills with word lists and exercises, but the most important tip is a common phrase in English - **fake it until you make it!** Even if you don't feel very confident, if you can present yourself confidently, you will inspire confidence in your listeners. Their belief in you will help you to start to feel more confident, and you won't be faking it for long!



EXPRESSING OBLIGATIONS IN ENGLISH

When we are in business situations, we often talk about things that we have to do for our job. To express obligation, we use words like: **must**, **have to** or **need to** highlight that something is obligatory. We can also use these words when we are strongly recommending something to another person.

Examples:

- *You must finish this chapter before you can do the next one.*
- *You have to see this new film, it is brilliant!*
- *I need to read the next two chapters on Tuesday.*

You may also hear command sentences when someone is instructing you, which are covered in more detail in our B1 grammar book. These sentences begin with an **imperative verb**, and are used to give orders and instructions.

Example:

- *Speak English in class!*

🌟 Exercise 1: Group exercise

In small groups or in pairs, tell each other about your job or studies and your obligations in those environments. Try to use sentences with “must”, “have to”, and “need to”.

Fluent chat bubble

- Hey you! How's the new job going?
- It's so tough, but you know what they say; fake it until you make it!
- Hang in there!

VOCABULARY LIST

fake it until you make it → a phrase meaning to act as though you feel confident, even if you do not, until you feel more confident

to deliver → to bring and hand over goods; to provide something that was expected, such as results or work

accessible → able to enter or reach; a person who is approachable, friendly, that you can talk to

engaging → something that is interesting, attractive, or holds someone's attention

appropriate → proper, suitable, a correct way of doing things

mannerism → a way of behaving or speaking that is a habit of that person



PRESENTATION TIPS AND TRICKS

Presenting to your classmates and teacher is a great way to build your confidence when presenting in English. All presentations have a similar structure. First, you introduce your topic and what you will say about it. Second, you have the main body of the presentation where you explain your points and arguments on your topic. Finally, you have the conclusion, when you state your main points again, and ask if there are any questions. Sticking to a good structure will make it easier to present in English, because you will have a plan of where you are going in your talk.

When presenting in English, here are some tips to help you feel more confident:

1. **Notecards!** Plan what you are going to say, and write out the main points on small cards, along with any words you find difficult.
2. **Don't write a full script!** Try not to read from a script, if you do and lose your place, you might find it difficult to keep speaking. The notecards will be enough to give you confidence that you remember what you want to say.
3. **Practice makes perfect!** Practise what you are going to say alone, with a friend, even with your classmates. The more times that you speak the presentation out loud, the more confident you will be.



HELPFUL PRESENTATION PHRASES

Below are some words and phrases that can help you give your presentation a good **structure**. If you don't know any of the words here, remember to look them up before you use them!

Starting your presentation:

- Today, I will be talking about...
- Today, I will be discussing/presenting/introducing...

Structuring your presentation:

- Firstly... secondly... thirdly... finally...

Adding information:

- Additionally...
- Moreover...
- Building on this idea...

Ending your presentation:

- I would like to end the presentation by summarising the following points...
- To conclude...
- To sum up...
- Thank you for your attention.
- Are there any questions?
- I look forward to your comments and questions.

Exercise 2

Using some of the phrases above, write a short presentation on a topic of your choice to give to your classmates. Try to vary your language and remember to speak confidently and clearly.

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✨ Exercise 3: Discussion

- What is the most difficult thing about presenting in a different language?
- What have been your worst and best experiences of presenting at work or in class in front of others?
- Do you get nervous before presentations and why?
- What advice would you give to someone who is anxious about presenting?



EMAILS IN ENGLISH

Emails are an important part of business English, as you need to write a lot of different types like **cold emails**, sending information to your colleagues, or requesting something from your boss. However, there are some **essential** tricks and tips that are useful to remember. Firstly, it is important that your email has a clear subject. If your subject line is too long, or too vague, the **recipient** may not understand why you are emailing. Secondly, how you **address** the person you are emailing can also be difficult to address. One of the safest forms of address is to write Dear, and then the name of the person you are emailing. If you know them well, then it is appropriate to use their first name, if not, use their title (Mr, Ms, Miss, Mx, Dr., Prof.) and their last name. If you do not know the name of the person you are emailing, you can use the name of the company. Although in the past “Dear sir or madam” was an appropriate email greeting, today it is **frowned upon** in some cultures.

The final email tip is to keep your emails **concise** and to the point. If the issue you are explaining is **complex**, or you are worried about the answer to a question that you have asked, often people **over-explain** the subject. However, for the reader, too much information can lead to the recipient **switching off**, not finishing reading, or replying needing **clarification**. However, if you can keep your email simple, lay out the problem or question concisely, and be brief in your explanations, you might find you get a more positive response.



VOCABULARY LIST

cold email → sending an email to someone you do not know

essential → necessary, important, crucial, key

recipient → the person receiving something

address → a particular place; a talk to a group of people; speak to someone or a group of people; writing the name of the recipient of a letter or an email

to frown upon → to disapprove, look down on

concise → giving information in a clear, effective, and short manner

complex → complicated; being made up of different, connected parts

over-explain → to give an excessive amount of information when explaining a topic

switching off → to stop paying attention to someone

clarification(n) to clarify something (v) → making something less confusing and clearer to someone



Phrases you might see in a professional email (to your boss, people you don't know very well)

Dear Mr. Smith,

I hope that you are well.

I am emailing to ask...

I am writing to....

I look forward to hearing from you.

I trust this email finds you well.

Yours sincerely, (formal)

With best wishes,

Thank you for your time.

Could you please let me know if...

 Phrases you might see in conversational emails (between your friends, colleagues you are close with, people you know very well)

Hi Sarah,	Can I ask if...	Thanks a lot!
Hello Hannah,	Could you do me a favour?	Cheers,
Hi there Thomas,	Are you coming to the party?	Thanks,
How are things going?	Have you seen the new...	See you soon,
Did you see...	Can you help me with...	Talk to you later,

 Did you know?

In British English, one of the common pitfalls people face is whether to end an email with "Regards, name". In some cultures, this is a perfectly acceptable email sign-off, however, if you are writing in the UK, it is better not to use "Regards, name", as it can imply that you are annoyed with the person.

 Exercise 4: Discussion

- What do you think is the most difficult thing about emailing someone you don't know?
- Are we too formal in emails today?

Exercise 5

Fill in the gaps in the text below, using the words listed here. Each word is only used once!

Vocabulary: sending, correctly, check, friendly, colleagues, many, need, polite, attachment, annoyed.

When writing an email at work, it is very important to your email carefully before you send it to your boss or your Check that you have spelt names and that you have only sent the email to the people who to read it. People get emails during the day, and they might be if they spend time reading an email they didn't need to read. Always be and in your emails, even if they are short. If you are someone an, remember to attach it!

Exercise 6: Email your boss!

Imagine that you are booking your summer holiday. Email your boss to ask if you can have two weeks from July 24th to August 6th. Here are some useful phrases to help you write your email!

Starting your email

Dear...,

Making the request

Could I please request...

Could you let me know if...

Adding information

I plan to leave on...

I would be back at work on the...

Ending your email

With best wishes,

With kind regards,

Best wishes,

Thank you and best wishes,

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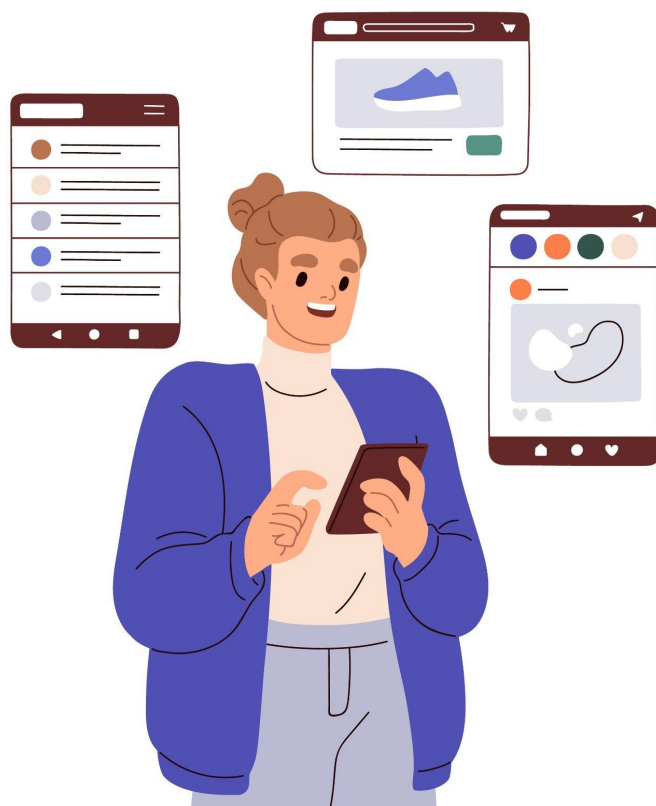
✨ Exercise 7: Discussion

Discuss with your classmates how you would write an email to someone complaining about your experience at a restaurant. Do we still need to be polite when we are writing an email of complaint?

BE WARY OF YOUR SOCIAL MEDIA!

Social media is something that we all use in our daily life. But did you know that your employer can search for your social media even if you don't have them as a friend on Facebook or follow them on Twitter?

When you are working or applying to jobs, a good rule is to set your social media profiles to private, or if you use social media for your work, keep your content professional. Don't use derogatory or insulting language on the Internet, and make sure that you practise the following rule: if you wouldn't say it to someone face-to-face, don't say it online!



Exercise 8

Listen to the chapter two listening exercise and answer the questions.

1. What primary type of social media is on TikTok?

- a) photos
- b) poet
- c) short-films
- d) messaging

2. Where is TikTok's parent company from?

- a) Indonesia
- b) India
- c) Japan
- d) China

3. List some of TikTok's negative qualities.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

Exercise 9: Language café

Practise English with your friends, classmates, or colleagues.

- Do you use social media? If so, which platforms?
- Do you think social media is helpful or harmful? Why?
- In what ways is social media moulding modern society?

VOCABULARY LIST

post → to put something on the internet

opinion → view or judgement on a topic

to message → to send someone a message on social media

humanity → collective word for human beings

technology → machinery, equipment, and in conversations, objects like phones or laptops

revolution → a dramatic or wide-reaching set of changes in society

smartphone → a phone that does many of the functions that a computer can do

connection → linking a form of technology to the internet

communication → sharing information in written or spoken form

internet → a global network for sharing information and communications

news → newly received or noteworthy information on current events

blog → a regularly updated written website

network → a group or system of interconnected people or things





CHAPTER 3

Royalty around the world

- different royal traditions
- talking about special occasions
- giving opinions



ROYALTY AROUND THE WORLD

From Queen Elizabeth II and now King Charles III, to the Emperor of Japan and the monarchs of Thailand, monarchies have been a form of governance across the world for much of recorded history. Although monarchies are a traditional form of governance, today they are often controversial subjects. In many societies, there are now discussions over whether the remaining monarchies should be abolished. In this chapter, we will be discussing the topic of monarchies and royalty globally, from the trends and fashions of the monarchy, to royal celebrations, to debating whether we should still have kings, queens, and emperors today.





TIPS AND TRICKS

The sentence construction of “From... to” is a useful way of introducing a topic which contains a broad range of objects, subtopics, or people. For example, celebrity is a word which describes famous people, but there are lots of different people categorised as celebrities for different things. So if you were introducing celebrity as a topic, you could start with “From Kim Kardashian to Barack Obama, celebrities are people who influence many others across the globe.” This construction shows that the topic is broad, so why not try using it in your presentations to classmates?

GIVING YOUR OPINION IN ENGLISH

We have lots of different words and phrases to help you express your opinion in English. The simplest way to say your opinion is to use the construction below:

I think that + clause

At the B1 level, it is good to also use the techniques for giving reasons you learnt in Chapter 1 and add a reason. For example:

I think that + clause, because + reason

Below are some different words and phrases for expressing your opinion or responding to someone else's opinion.

Starting your opinion

- In my opinion...
- I think that...
- I believe that...
- I feel that...
- Personally speaking...

Agreeing or disagreeing with another person's opinion

- I agree with/disagree with...
- I can see what you mean (but...)
- I can understand your point of view (but...)

Extra phrases

- Why do you think that...
- I am **neutral** (you neither agree nor disagree) on this topic.
- I can see both sides.

WHAT NOT TO WEAR

Different royal fashion rules across the world

When you join a royal family, there are lots of rules on the clothes you have to wear. If you see photographs of Kate Middleton or Megan Markle now, and compare these pictures to photographs from before they were married, they look very different. There are royal protocols on what royal family members can and can't wear in the UK, and there are a lot of them. For starters, women in the royal family are instructed that they should carry their handbag or purse in their left hands when they are out in public. This is because they need to be able to wave to the public or shake hands with their right hands. If they are wearing a dress or a skirt, the length of the skirt should be around knee-length, or under 10 cm above the knee. Wearing jeans is allowed, but only at casual events, and if you paint your nails as a royal woman, you can't paint them in bright colours!



The late Queen Elizabeth II also tended to wear hats or cover her hair when she was in public. She decided to keep her hair covered as she grew up in the 1920s and 1930s, when it was traditional that women wore hats or kept their hair covered. Styles were more conservative, and the Royal Family continues to dress more conservatively today. Men tend to wear suits on public occasions, women often wear dresses, and they do not tend to wear lower cut tops. When Queen Elizabeth II was still alive, any wedding dresses planned for a royal wedding must meet with her approval. The Queen also had a nifty trick to avoid embarrassment when wearing skirts. Her dressmakers would sew small weights into the hem of her dresses or skirts so that they would not be caught in the wind.



The British royal family has strict rules on clothing, but there are other countries where there are traditions or rules on what members should and should not wear. In Japan, on very special occasions like weddings, the Emperor's New Year's broadcast, and coming-of-age ceremonies, the Emperor wears a formal black suit, while royal women like the Empress wear long, short-sleeved ball-gowns called robe Décolleté. On other formal occasions, the Emperor often wears a morning coat, while women wear more conservative long-sleeved long dresses.



VOCABULARY LIST

monarch → a head of state, typically a king, queen, or emperor who has inherited their role

monarchy → a type of government with a monarch as its head

governance → rule, control

controversial → likely to cause public disagreement

to govern → conduct the policy, actions, and affairs of a people, organisation, or state, with authority

protocol → official procedures and sets of rules that govern affairs of state; a set of rules or codes of behaviour that people follow in official circumstances

to instruct → tell or order someone to do something; to teach someone how to do something

embarrassment → a feeling of shame, awkwardness, or self-consciousness

dressmaker → a person whose job is making clothes

to sew → join, repair, or fasten something by making stitches with a needle and thread or a machine

to be caught in → to become unexpectedly involved in an unpleasant situation, to be unexpectedly taken up by something

Exercise 1: Discussion

- In what situations do you think we should have rules on clothing and what is appropriate to wear?
- Is modesty important when wearing clothing, and why?
- Do you think that it is important for members of the royal family to dress conservatively, and why?
- Have you ever met a member of a royal family? If you have, what was it like? If you haven't, would you like to and why?
- Have you ever had an embarrassing experience with clothes? What happened?

Exercise 2

Listen to the chapter three listening exercise and answer the questions.

1. The princess discussed above is from what country?
 - a) Nigeria
 - b) Norway
 - c) Nicaragua
 - d) Netherlands
2. In what business does the princess work in?
 - a) Pharmacology
 - b) Acupuncture
 - c) Anaesthesiology
 - d) Alternative medicine

3. What international title does the princess formally hold?

- a) Royal Highness
- b) None
- c) Highness
- d) Duchess

4. Describe why she has received criticism.

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DID YOU KNOW?

In lots of different countries, the colour purple used to only be worn by members of the royal family because purple dye was very expensive!

Power up your vocabulary!

A good way to improve your English is being able to describe different types of colours, not just say whether something is purple, red, blue, green, or yellow. Below are some different colours and words that are useful when describing the colour of an object. See how many you can use in your classes!

yellow: lemon, amber, sunshine yellow

green: teal, emerald, grass green, leaf green

blue: navy, sky blue, indigo, turquoise

purple: lilac, lavender, mauve, violet

pink: salmon pink, hot pink, barbie pink, fuschia.

red: scarlett, crimson, wine, ruby.

orange: peach, carrot, apricot, coral.

You can add words like **pale**, **light**, **bright**, or **dark**, to describe the colour you are talking about in more detail!



Why do we say “the late”?

In the text above, Queen Elizabeth II is described as the “the late” Queen. When we are talking about someone who has died recently, and their death is well known, we often describe that person as “the late” and then their name because it is more polite than saying “the dead queen”.



Exercise 3: Individual exercise

Talk about an event in your life when you had to wear a particular outfit. It could be a traditional or national dress, a school uniform, or even clothing worn for a wedding. How did you feel about wearing these clothes?



Exercise 4: Group exercise

Divide into two groups. In your groups, discuss the following question: Should we wear suits to work? Remember to give your reasons why you agree with or disagree with this question!

ROYAL CELEBRATIONS

Royal birthdays, weddings, and even funerals, are events which often affect the lives of ordinary people. Road closures, days off work, wall-to-wall television coverage of the event, and also the costs of these events are intense topics of conversation and debate in the public sphere. On the one hand, royal events are occasions where people are given the day off as a public holiday. For the wedding of Kate Middleton and Prince William, a public holiday was declared for the majority of working people across the UK. This declaration also meant that schools and public offices were closed, so children and adults alike had the day off and could watch the wedding on TV. Even for people who didn't watch the wedding, the day off was a good thing!

On the other hand, in the UK, there are many concerns surrounding the cost to the general public of holding large scale celebrations for royal events. Queen Elizabeth II's funeral in 2022 started many discussions on how much money from taxes would be used to fund the funeral and its broadcast. Many felt that using public funds when the UK was struggling with economic uncertainty was inappropriate as the Queen and the Royal Family have access to a large amount of private wealth.



VOCABULARY LIST

coverage → the extent to which something deals with or covers a particular topic or object; the treatment of an issue by the media

intense → of extreme force or strength; having or showing strong emotions; (of an action) highly concentrated

public sphere → the space where individuals can express their opinions in public

closure → the act or process of closing something

to declare → say something in a solemn, serious, or official manner

majority → the greater number

GB **public holiday** → a nationally recognised day when most businesses, schools, and institutions are closed

funeral → a service or ceremony that is held shortly after someone has died where people come together to remember that person's life

to fund → to pay for; to provide with money for a particular purpose

to broadcast → transmit by radio or television, **broadcast (n)** - a radio or television programme or transmission

economic → relating to economics or the economy

uncertainty → something that is uncertain or unknown; the state of being unknown or uncertain

inappropriate → not suitable or proper in the circumstances

private → belonging to or for the use of one person or one group of people only; dealing with matters that are not discussed with others; feelings and thoughts that someone has that they do not tell anyone else

“I NEED CLOSURE”

In the word list above, “closure” is defined as meaning closing something. In the reading, closure means many different roads and buildings were closed down. But in films, TV shows, and conversational English, “closure” also has another meaning. If you had a relationship that ended, and you don’t know why, or it ended badly, people often say “you need closure”. Here, “closure” means letting go of the past, or making sense of and understanding what happened.

Grammar hint: affect versus effect

One of the most common mistakes in English is when we confuse the words affect and effect. Affect is usually a verb, meaning that something is impacting upon someone or something and their actions and reactions. Effect, meanwhile, is mostly used as a noun, describing the results of a change or shift or action. Effect can also be used to describe moods or feelings that have been created as a result of a particular action.

Some examples:

YES: The change in temperature will affect sea levels.

NOT: The change in temperature will effect sea levels.

YES: The change in lighting had a dramatic effect.

NOT: These changes will come into affect in two months.

Exercise 5: Group Exercise

Each student says whether they have ever watched a royal event live on television. If they have, they need to say why and what they thought of it, if they say no, they have to say why not.

Exercise 6: Individual Exercise

Weddings and funerals are not just royal events, they are important rites of passage in most people's lives. Describe to a partner an event that you have been to that was an important rite of passage for you or for someone else. What was special about the event? What memories do you have of this event?



Did you know?

Queen Elizabeth II is known as “Queen Elizabeth the Second”, because there has already been a queen called Elizabeth in British history. Some names, like Elizabeth, Charles, and William, are common choices for names of princes and princesses who later become monarchs. In France, there were 17 kings called Louis before the monarchy was abolished!

Speak English tip - plurals

Usually, adding an “s” to the end of a noun makes it plural, but that’s not always the case. Consider the following singular/plural pairs: goose/geese, foot/feet, sheep/sheep, deer/deer, aircraft/aircraft, and more!

SHOULD COUNTRIES HAVE A MONARCHY?

Today, many countries do not have a king or a queen, but choose their leaders through democratic elections. However, some countries like Spain, Norway, the UK and 14 countries in the Commonwealth, Thailand, and Japan still have a king or a queen alongside their governmental systems. In the case of the UK, the ruling monarch is still the head of state and holds a number of ceremonial responsibilities like opening Parliament or being the head of charities.

Below is a dialogue between two friends who are watching a royal event on television. Robert believes that the monarchy should be abolished, whereas Martin thinks having a monarch is a good thing. Read through the dialogue first alone, and then with a partner.

Robert: I do not see the point of having a king or queen when they do not do anything for ordinary people.

Martin: That’s not strictly true. They are often the heads and supporters of lots of charities, and we got a day off today to watch this wedding, so that can only be a good thing, right?

Robert: Well yes, I’m happy that I have a day off today, but that isn’t a really helpful thing, it’s more of a nice bonus. I know that many members of the royal family support

charities, but they are not involved with the practical running of these charities. Other people do the hard work.

Martin: But having a royal as a figurehead helps to raise awareness of that charity, so people are more likely to donate if they know about it.

Robert: I'm not saying that charities getting more attention is a bad thing. But the royal family is extremely rich, they have a lot of access to private property and wealth. Why do we continue to pay for them out of our taxes, then?

Martin: Honestly, that's a good question. I think probably because they are part of our international image. In 2019-2020, visitors paid nearly £50,000,000 in total to visit the royal residences, and that money goes into our economy.

Robert: I think in that case, we'll have to agree to disagree. I still don't agree with having a monarchy, but at least we have a day off today!

VOCABULARY

democratic → a system that supports

democracy → the process of the public choosing their leaders and government

election → a vote that is held to appoint a person or persons as in charge of a particular group

The Commonwealth → an international association of countries which used to be part of the British Empire

governmental → things that are related to the government (ruling organisation) of a country

abolish → to formally get rid or end a system or institution

strictly → used to indicate that something, like a word or a system of rules, is being used or applied exactly or according to its meaning

charity → an organisation that raises money for people or animals in need of assistance

figurehead → a leader without real power in an organisation

donate → give money or goods to a particular cause; to give blood or part of

SPEAK ENGLISH

the body to help another or do help
conduct research

practical → effective, reasonable

attention → seeing something as
important; noticing someone or
something

extremely → very, to a great degree

property → objects, including houses,
that belong to a particular person, one's
belongings

wealth → having a large amount of
money or valuable possessions

tax (pl. taxes) → a mandatory amount
of money or possessions that must be
given to the state

honestly → truthfully, sincerely; used to
express an opinion you feel strongly
about.

residence → home; official home of a
public figure

in that case → referring to a specific
example or situation

agree to disagree → to end an argument
as you are unable to reach the same
conclusion or a compromise





Did you know?

If you can't agree with someone, saying the phrase "let's agree to disagree" is sometimes a polite way to end the conversation!



Exercise 7: Group exercise

Debate time! Do you agree or disagree with having a royal family?

Divide into two groups. One group will argue for having a royal family, one will argue against. You will have a few minutes to look up reasons to support your arguments together.

Fluent chat bubble

- I was taxed 40% of my income! Can you believe it?
- And it's all going to the monarchy!
- Ridiculous!

CHAPTER 4

Different ages and different trends

- expressing preferences
- talking about fashion



DIFFERENT AGES AND DIFFERENT TRENDS

Today, high street chains, online clothing stores, and social media influencers shape our opinions on which clothes we buy and what we think is in fashion. The history of fashion is also interesting. After the Second World War, there were many changes in fashion, particularly in women's clothing. In this chapter, we will read about some different fashion trends, discuss school uniforms, and explore what dress codes mean!

FASHION THROUGH THE AGES

Below are some examples of different popular women's fashions in Western cultures from the 1950s to the 2010s.



1950

The 1950s

In the 1950s, women's dresses and skirts created a "feminine silhouette" - a small waist, with a large, full skirt, and soft shoulders. In the late 1950s, slimmer styles and less formal dresses and skirts began to appear in high fashion.



1960

The 1960s

The age of the mini skirt! Fashion in the 1960s was less formal and more casual. For women, minidresses and mini skirts were popular, where these garments were much shorter and rebelling against the longer, more modest styles of previous decades. "Flower-power" was also an important style. In the 1960s, many young people joined anti-war, pro-peace, and pro-love movements and protests. "Flower-power" was the style of floral, soft clothing to represent peace and love.



1970

The 1970s

Frayed jeans, fringed clothing, and the maxi dress were all big trends in the 1970s. The maxi dress, a long, loose, flowy dress that was originally produced in the 1960s, but became very popular in the 1970s. Today, in the summer, it is still a popular look! Disco was also a very popular type of fashion. If you have ever seen films like *Saturday Night Fever*, there are lots of outfits with flared trousers, wide collar shirts, and very interesting hairstyles!



1980

The 1980s

Power dressing and punk were two key trends of the 1980s. Punk fashion was fashion with no rules, ripped clothes, leather jackets, safety pins, and studded belts. Power dressing came from more women having professional careers and wanting styles to fit in at work. Suits with large, padded shoulders became very popular!



1990

The 1990s

A popular style in the 1990s was the slip dress - a thin dress with spaghetti straps that was designed to be worn as a dress, although it resembled underclothes of the past. The slip dress is still popular today. Many of the styles popular in the 1970s also came back into fashion in the 1990s.



The 2000s

The 2000s was an era when different styles from different times and different trends were all acceptable. One big change, however, was the rise of fast fashion. Fast fashion was the rise of affordable, high street shops where people could buy clothing resembling expensive designer clothes for a lower price. This change meant that more people were buying more clothes, and styles changed quickly.



The 2010s

The rise of the hipster! Hipster fashion was finding and wearing vintage clothing, or buying clothes which looked vintage, checked shirts, skinny jeans, and sometimes even fake glasses! The idea was to appear different from other people and to stand out from the “mainstream”.

Fluent chat bubble

- I feel like I was born in the wrong decade!
- Same! I want to go back to the 70s and disco all night.
- I prefer the 60s, mini skirts all the way!

VOCABULARY LIST

high street chain → a shop which has multiple different locations in main shopping streets

social media → websites or apps which allow people to form social networks and communicate online

influencer → a person who shapes other's opinions on a particular topic through promoting this topic, particularly online.

fashion → a popular style of clothing, hair, or object

style → design, appearance; the way in which something is done

feminine → appearances or behaviours typically associated with women

silhouette → the outline or shape of an object

waist → the narrow part of the body between the chest and the legs

slim (slimmer) → thin, small

miniskirt → a very short skirt

to rebel → to oppose, to rise up against, to not conform or agree with a particular way of doing things

to protest → to object to something,

protest → the act of protesting

loose → not tight, detachable

flowy → long or hanging loosely

produce → to make, manufacture

flared → an item of clothing where the shape gets wider and wider until it reaches the bottom of the piece of clothing

wide → of more than average width

collar → the part of a shirt, blouse, jacket or coat that is around the neck that either stands upright, or is folded over

punk → a subculture of fashion and music in the 1970s and 1980s

to rip → to pull, to tear, to forcibly take something away from someone

safety pin → a type of pin which can be closed to form a loop which holds two objects together

stud → a large piece of metal used to decorate clothes or objects

professional → relating to one's work, to act appropriately in work

SPEAK ENGLISH

masculine → behaviours and appearances that are associated with men

spaghetti straps → a very thin strap in women's clothing

underclothes → clothing worn close to the skin, usually worn under other clothes

to resemble → to look similar to, to appear like something else

fast fashion → cheap clothing produced in large numbers to resemble new trends

hipster → someone who follows trends and fashions that they feel are not part of mainstream culture

vintage → old styles of clothing from 30 years or more ago

mainstream → attitudes, ideas, fashions, and activities which are common or normal in a society



✨ Exercise 1: Discussion

- What is your favourite style of fashion?
- How do you decide which clothes you buy?
- What kind of clothes do you dislike wearing and why?
- Do you think it's important to be fashionable or to be comfortable?
- What does the reading mean when it talks about clothing as rebelling?

✨ Exercise 2: Discussion

In groups, discuss the pros and cons of fast fashion. Write down your suggestions.

Pros	Cons

🏠 Extra challenge!

You can find lots of videos on social media and the Internet in English describing different fashions through the ages. Why not try watching one to find out about what was in style in a different time period?

EXPRESSING PREFERENCES

When expressing a **preference** in English, we can use a verb that compares two or more alternatives, like “prefer”. We can also use a comparative or superlative adjective, like good - better - best, or bad - worse - worst to highlight which of something you think is better or worse. We can also use an adjective with the words like “more” or “less” similarly.

- I **prefer** A to B.
- I think that A is **better/worse** than B.
- Compared to A, B is **more/less** + adjective.

✨ Exercise 3: Discussion

If you could pick one decade to dress from, which decade would you pick and why? Tell a partner about the reasons you would want to dress in those clothes.

🎵 Exercise 4

Listen to the chapter four listening exercise and answer the questions.

1. What type of music subculture is grunge?
 - a) Alternative rock
 - b) R&B
 - c) Rap
 - d) Pop

2. Where did grunge first appear?
 - a) Oregon
 - b) Washington
 - c) Washington D.C.
 - d) California

3. What city is grunge most associated with?
 - a) Vancouver
 - b) Portland
 - c) Seattle
 - d) Tacoma

4. What was grunge fashion most like of the words below?
 - a) Neon
 - b) Sparkly
 - c) Chic
 - d) Laid back

💡 Power up your vocabulary!

Below is a list of items of clothing in English - without their definitions. Why not look up these words and use some of them when you are trying to describe a new outfit in English!

belt	dress	jeans	ring
blouse	earrings	jumper	shorts
bracelet	fold (v)	knit	scarf
cap	glasses	make-up	swimsuit
cape	glove	necklace	T-shirt
coat	go with (v)	pullover	try on
collar	hat	raincoat	uniform



DIALOGUE - WEAR THE RIGHT SCHOOL UNIFORM!

Natalie and her mother Sarah are discussing Natalie's outfit for school. Natalie wants to wear her new jacket, but Sarah has noticed that it does not comply with the school's dress code.

Sarah: Natalie, I know that you're fashion conscious, but you can't wear that to school.

Natalie: Mum, it's just a jacket. I'll be taking it off in lessons, and I saved up for this, so I should be allowed to wear it.

Sarah: I'm not saying that it doesn't look good on you, but it is bright green, and you are supposed to have a black or navy coat for school, you know this.

Natalie: None of my old coats fit any more, so it doesn't make sense for me to wear one of those.

Sarah: What about the raincoat I bought you in September? That was two months ago, so I know that it still fits!

Natalie: Mum... it's a raincoat. It's not very warm or trendy. I don't want to look like an idiot in front of my friends.

Sarah: It is warm enough if you are wearing your blazer and your school jumper underneath! And I thought you were going to take your jacket off when you get to school anyway, so why is that a problem? Your friends won't laugh!

Natalie: They might, Mum. Come on, please let me wear the new coat, I like it so much better!

Sarah: Rules are rules. Now go and get changed!



VOCABULARY LIST

to notice → become aware of, to spot, to see something and pay attention to it

to comply → to meet or match a specific standard; to act according to a specific request

conscious → to know of something; to be aware, awake

fashion conscious → to pay attention to and care about being in fashion

to take off → to remove clothes; become airborne

to fit → to be the right size and shape

to make sense → a phrase meaning something is justifiable, easy to understand, or is practical

trendy → fashionable, up to date

blazer → a formal jacket often worn as part of a school uniform

underneath → below another object; hidden below something else

rules are rules → a phrase used to encourage someone to do something as it is a rule, even if they do not want to

to get changed → changing clothes

✨ Exercise 5: Discussion

- Why does Natalie not want to wear a raincoat?
- Why does Sarah think the raincoat is a better option for school?
- Who do you agree with in the argument - Sarah or Natalie? Why?



DRESS CODES AT WORK

When you start a new job, it is a good idea to check if your new employer has a dress code. In the workplace, you may see or hear the words: business professional, business casual, smart casual, or casual. Even native speakers of English find these descriptions confusing! Below is a description of what these different types of dress codes mean, and when you should pay attention to them!



Business professional: This is the most formal dress code, and is very traditional. If you see business casual, it is best to wear a suit and tie, or for women a trouser or skirt suit. The suit jacket and bottoms should be from the same set, and you should wear dress shoes.

Business casual: Business casual is more common in workplaces today. Generally, business casual means still wearing suit trousers or skirts, but you do not have to wear a suit jacket and you can wear things like professional dresses or professional shirts and jumpers on the top half.

Smart casual: Smart casual is a little more difficult to understand. Generally, it means that you can wear smart looking jeans, or more casual trousers like chinos, with a nice shirt or blouse, or a nice dress and nice shoes.

Casual: Casual is when clothing like t-shirts and jeans is an acceptable outfit to wear for work, but it is important to remember that clothing like sports jerseys might still be unacceptable. It goes without saying, but wearing clothing with offensive language or symbols is never appropriate in the workplace!

If you are unsure, a good tip is to look at what people are wearing on your first day or at your interview. Other employees will know what kind of clothes are okay, and it could be a good conversation starter!

VOCABULARY LIST

confusing → perplexing, bemusing, something that you don't understand

to pay attention to → take notice of something or someone

formal → suitable for an official or important occasion

casual → relaxed or unconcerned

common → often found, occurring, or present

acceptable → suitable, allowed, tolerated

unacceptable → antonym of acceptable

Talk like a native!

"It goes without saying" is a phrase that we use in English to express that the thing we are talking about is very obvious, or that so many people know about it that you don't have to say it. Usually, we say the opinion or fact that "goes without saying" straight after using this phrase!

✨ Exercise 6: Group discussion

Should we have school uniforms?

School uniforms are often a **contentious** issue in societies. Some argue that school uniforms are a way to **reduce bullying**. Others point out that these uniforms can be expensive for families.

In groups, discuss whether you think school uniforms are a good idea, and say why. If you disagree in your group, discuss each other's opinions and respond to them.

contentious - controversial, likely to cause an argument

to reduce - make less or smaller in amount

bullying - intimidating, coercing, or making someone else feel bad



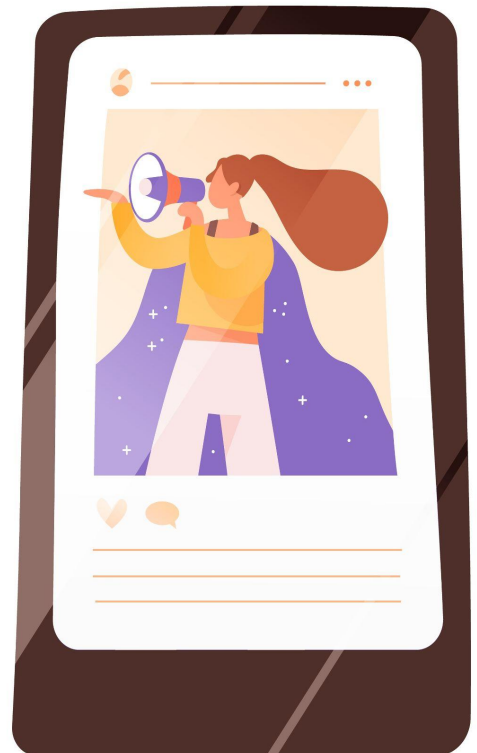
Speak English Tip!

Me or I? When deciding to use either "me" and "I" in a sentence with another subject, imagine the sentence without that other subject. Don't say "Me and John went shopping" because you wouldn't say "Me went shopping." Say "John and I went shopping" because you would say "I went shopping."

CHAPTER 5

You should buy that!

- persuasive language
- advertising



YOU SHOULD BUY THAT!

Advertising is everywhere. Every year, companies spend large amounts of their budgets to attract new customers, market their products, and create catchy slogans which make their products memorable. In this chapter, we'll explore what makes a successful advertising campaign, before we have a go at pitching our own products!

PERSUASIVE LANGUAGE

We use persuasive language in spoken or written English when we are trying to change another person's opinion on a topic, or when we want someone to do something for us. For example, if you want to persuade a friend at work to present a topic to your boss, you might use **compliments**, "You're so good at presenting!" and **softer ways of making requests**, "Could I ask a favour?", "Would it be alright if...?", "If it's not too much trouble..." to persuade someone to do the presentation.

Advertising companies might use **emotive language** - using adjectives and descriptive words to make people feel a certain way about a product. For example, "This warm, soft, beautifully chic coat will suit everyone!" gives an image of a coat that will keep someone warm. Warm can also mean affection or positive feelings towards a person or an object, producing a positive feeling about the coat.

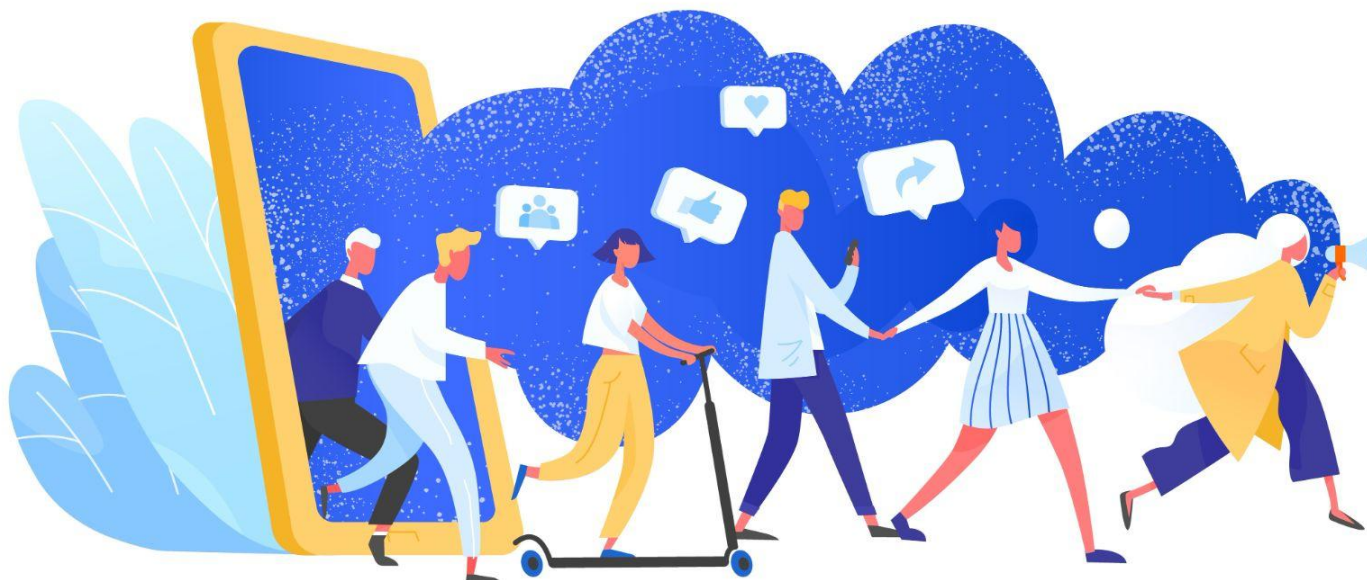


💡 Tips for persuasive language!

- Use adjectives and descriptive words to create positive feelings about what you want to do.
- Use complimentary language about the person's skills - but not too much.
- Phrases like "It would really help me if you could do..." are often used to create a sense of obligation in the other person.

✨ Exercise 1: Persuade your partner!

Imagine that you and your partner have both been asked to make a presentation about your home country for class, but your presentation is on a day when you can't attend class. Persuade your partner to present that day instead!

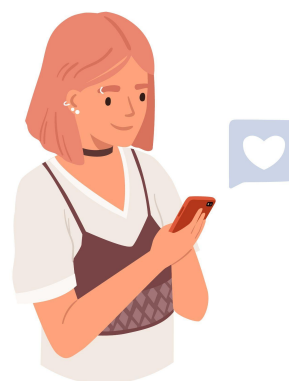


WHAT MAKES A GOOD SLOGAN?

Finding the right slogan for a particular product or brand is crucial to a successful marketing campaign. While different languages can be a barrier for certain brands, many have slogans which are easy to translate, or recognisable across the globe.

So what makes a good slogan? Below are some examples of slogans which have been successful for global brands over the years:

- L'Oréal - "Because you're worth it"
- Nike - "Just do it"
- McDonalds - "I'm lovin' it"
- Red Bull - "Red Bull gives you wings"
- Apple - "Think different"



All of these slogans are short, simple, and easy to remember. While most of them do not mention the product, they stand out or say something about the company. L'Oreal's slogan, for example, appeals to consumers emotionally by suggesting that the consumer is valuable, and it is worth spending money on themselves. McDonald's slogan implies that if you eat their food, you will love it. Apple's slogan is only two words, but implies that if you use Apple products, you will stand out from the crowd. Although drinking Red Bull does not actually give someone wings, it uses a metaphor to describe the energy drink as giving the consumer more energy. By keeping slogans short and concise, people are more likely to remember that company the next time they hear the slogan.

VOCABULARY LIST

advertising → the profession of making objects which sell a particular product or service to a larger group of people

budget → an estimated income or amount of money set aside for an activity or object in a set period of time

to attract → to cause someone to come to a place or participate in an activity, or to buy a product; to gain the attention of someone

consumer → someone who buys goods and services

to market → to promote or advertise

to create → to make, to bring into existence

catchy → something that is easy to remember and appealing

slogan → a short, memorable phrase used by companies to sell products

memorable → easy to remember, something unusual or special

successful → to achieve a goal or an aim

to pitch → to present a product to try and encourage people to buy it

brand → a product made by a specific company under a specific name

crucial → decisive, critical, very important to the completion of a task

campaign → a course of action set out to achieve one's goal

recognisable → able to be identified or recognised

to mention → to refer to something quickly without a long explanation

to appeal to → to attract, to be interesting to a particular group or audience

emotional → related to emotion; to easily show one's feelings; to bring out intense feelings

emotionally → see "*emotional*"

valuable → an object or attribute that is worth a lot

worth → the amount something is valued at, the amount of money a particular object costs; being good enough

to imply → to suggest, to indicate the truth of something indirectly

to stand out from the crowd - to be noticeably different from other people

metaphor → a phrase which describes an object as like something else, or applies a phrase that is not literally the

same as the object, without using the words like or as

to describe → to explain, to give a definition of, to give an account of something in detail

✨ Exercise 2: Discussion

- What do you think makes a good slogan?
- Do you think that advertising using slogans is a good way of advertising, and why?
- Can you come up with more examples of slogans you have heard for other companies?
- Which of these slogans do you think were most effective?

Debate bubble

Apple or Android? Which do you prefer? Below are some words to help you debate this topic.

iPad → a tablet made by Apple

iPhone → a smartphone made by Apple

tablet → a small, flat, portable computer, larger than a smartphone, that is operated by touching the screen

MacBook → a laptop made by Apple

charger → a device used to supply another device with power

update → to make something more modern or up to date

🌟 Exercise 3: Group discussion

Divide into three teams. Each team needs to come up with a list of famous slogans from previous advertising campaigns. The other teams have to guess which companies these slogans have come from. Afterwards, discuss together why you could remember some slogans more easily than others.

📝 Exercise 4: Pick a slogan!

Choose one of the five slogans from above and write a short text on why you think this slogan is particularly effective. Present your ideas to the class.

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🎵 Exercise 5

Listen to the chapter five listening exercise and answer the questions

1. What year did Nike launch their “Just Do It” campaign?
 - a) 1980
 - b) 1981
 - c) 1982
 - d) 1988

2. What was the goal of the “Just Do It” campaign?
 - a) to increase Nike products in professional sports
 - b) to target international sales of Nike products
 - c) to target all Americans to view sneakers as fashionable
 - d) to make Nike more popular for use in extreme sports

3. What characteristic was not taken into consideration for the campaign?
 - a) sexuality
 - b) gender
 - c) age
 - d) physicality

DIALOGUE - WORKING TOWARDS A DEADLINE

Anabella and Sergei work at the same clothing company in the advertising and marketing department. They have to come up with a new campaign to advertise a new range of knitted Christmas jumpers.

Anabella: The designs for the Christmas campaign look like they have the potential to be bestsellers this year.

Sergei: I know, there are lots of different designs and I saw the samples last week, they are really warm and comfortable. Should we have a different campaign for menswear, womenswear, and childrenswear?

Anabella: I mean, if it's for Christmas, then I think we should go with the family setting again and advertise them all together. After all, that worked really well last year when we were marketing the slippers.

Sergei: It did, but I think this year we need more diversity in the families. So maybe showing not just mum, dad, and child, but different types of families.

Anabella: Yes, so we appeal to lots of different markets. I think that the theme could be that all types of families enjoy being warm this season, maybe? So we have different scenes and scenarios where families are enjoying time together, but they are all wearing the same jumper design.

Sergei: That could definitely work.

Anabella: So what kind of slogan can we use for this campaign then? "A jumper for all occasions?"

Sergei: That is a start, but I don't think it's catchy enough. We need something that highlights that these jumpers are wearable for everyone. So how do we show that?

Anabella: We could go with the same structure, but with "A jumper for everyone this holiday season".

Sergei: I like that one better. How about changing it up a bit? "Keeping everyone warm this winter" to me has a nice ring to it.

Anabella: That's the one! I'll talk it over with the others and we can start filming the commercial!

 **Read the dialogue with a partner as an extra challenge!**



VOCABULARY LIST

potential → showing the ability to develop into something or to showing the prospect of being successful in the future

bestseller → a product which sells very well

sample → a small amount of something which represents a larger quantity of that thing

comfortable → physical ease, relaxed, object that is easy and warm or enjoyable to wear

slipper → a comfortable shoe that is worn indoors

diversity → including people from a wide range of genders, classes, races, religions, nationalities equally in a setting; variety

scenario → an outline of a scene or the plot of a book or film; a description of a possible development of events

especially → to single out a particular thing or person; very much, to a large extent

to highlight → to draw attention to a particular thing

wearable → something that is easy to wear

structure → the arrangement of different parts to form a whole thing

change it up → expression meaning to do something differently

to have a ring to it → expression meaning to sound like something

talk it over → to discuss, to talk about something in great detail



Did you know?

In the UK, there is a company called John Lewis, and every year they produce a Christmas TV advert to support a particular charity. These adverts are watched by millions in the UK, and they often make people cry as they are very emotional! Why not look up these adverts online and watch them for yourselves?

✨ Exercise 6: Discussion

Anna and Sergei suggested three slogans in the dialogue.

- A jumper for all occasions.
- A jumper for everyone this holiday season.
- Keeping everyone warm this winter.

With a partner, discuss which slogan you like best and why.



Power up your vocabulary!

Advertising is mostly linked to getting people to consume a product, maybe a TV show, a new book, a type of clothing, or a food item for example. Below is a table of words, without their definitions, related to shopping and advertising. With a partner or on your own, look up the meanings of these words.

Ad (advert)	dear	price
advertising	deposit	reasonable
bargain	exchange	receipt
bill	for sale	reduce (v)
cash	hire	reserve (v)
cheap	inexpensive	return (v)
choose (v)	logo	save (v)
close (v)	luxury	second-hand (v)
closed down	money	spend
credit card	order	target market
damaged	pitch	try on

Exercise 7: Discussion

Divide into groups of three or four people. Together, design a new product that you are going to try and sell to the rest of the class. It could be a food item, a piece of clothing, a new type of pen, anything you like! In the next class, present your idea to the class.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF ADVERTISING

Adverts, advertising, and to advertise are words that we don't just use to describe different products or services people want to sell. We also talk about adverts when we look at texts where an employer is looking for a new job. Have a look at the following short job adverts.

Work for Go Go Tokyo!

Are you a fan of eating Japanese food? Do you like working with lots of different people and interacting with customers? We are looking for a new waiter who can start as soon as possible. You will have:



- *Flexible hours*
- *Fair pay*
- *Training if you don't have much experience*

If you are interested, drop us an email at careers@go-go-tokyo.co.uk

We are searching for a part-time English teacher

English Eagles are looking for a new part-time English teacher with experience to teach our evening English classes for young children aged 5-9. We are looking for someone with the following qualities:

- *Experience teaching English in a school environment*
- *Experience working with children*
- *Fluency in English at native or near-native level*
- *Flexibility and creativity*



If you are interested in this opening, please see our website www.english-eagles.org for more information, or contact us at careers@english-eagles.org

 Discussion

- What are the differences in these adverts?
- Which job advertisement would you apply to and why?



CHAPTER 6

Too hot to handle! Summertime

- travel and transport
- continuing a conversation



TOO HOT TO HANDLE! SUMMERTIME!

Summer is many people's favourite time of the year. From going on summer holiday with your family, to long days and enjoying BBQs at home, we all have fond memories of summer. Often in the lead up to the summer holidays, people ask each other about where they are going on holiday. Many people today enjoy travelling to hot destinations, especially if they live in colder climates normally. In this chapter, we will read about travelling with your family, travel guides to new destinations, and discuss the pluses and minuses of travelling abroad.

Before we start...



- Describe to a partner what you can see in the picture above.
- What is going on in the different pictures?
- Can you link the pictures together to make a story?

Here are some words and phrases to help you:

swimming pool

cleaning

making the bed

baggage

concierge

check-in

check-out

train journey

travel

A NIGHTMARE AT THE AIRPORT

Last summer, Natalie and her mother Sarah travelled to Greece for their summer holiday. Neither Sarah nor Natalie had ever been to Greece before, but Sarah's friend Anabella had recommended that they stay in Athens, as both Natalie and Sarah like history and learning about ancient cultures. Natalie was very excited to explore the Acropolis and the Pantheon, and to visit some of the beaches in Greece and relax in the sun. Sarah enjoys hiking, so they had also planned a trip to Mount Olympus.

At the airport, however, things began to go wrong. First, Natalie had forgotten her passport, and they had to race back home to find it. Then, when they were in the queue to board their plane, the flight was delayed, and they missed their connection in Frankfurt. Although they were able to get another flight to Athens, when they arrived, their luggage had been left in Frankfurt! They were very disappointed, but thankfully, the next day they got a call that their luggage was in Greece and the hotel arranged for someone to collect their suitcases from the airport. Sarah and Natalie had a great holiday after that!



VOCABULARY LIST

holiday → a period of relaxation and time away from work or school, travelling away from home

BBQ (Barbecue) → Cooking meat, fish, or vegetables outside on a special cooking tool. Also used to describe a gathering where people cook this way

fond → liking something, having affection for something

lead up → to precede or be the cause of something

destination → the place where someone is going or something is being sent

climate → weather conditions over a long period of time in a specific area, region, or world

pluses and minuses → pros and cons, the good and bad points of a thing, positives and negatives

neither → not one nor the other, used to show that two or more alternatives did not happen

to recommend → put forward or suggest a particular thing, person, or place, as suitable for something or a particular role

history → past events, the study of previous events

ancient → very distant past, objects or events that happened a very long time ago

excited → very enthusiastic, looking forward to something a lot

to visit → to go to see a place or a person and spend time there

to relax → become less tense; make something like a rule less strict

to enjoy → to take pleasure in, to like doing a particular activity or thing

hiking - an activity of going for a long walk in the country

to forget → to not remember something, either an object or an event, that one has experienced

to race → to compete with someone to see who is fastest; to move or progress very quickly

to board → to get on a plane, boat, or form of transportation

to delay/to be delayed → to be late, to make someone late or slow

connection → linking to things together; in travel, a flight or form of

SPEAK ENGLISH

transportation that links one destination to another

although → however, even though, but

to arrive → to reach the end of a journey; to happen or come (when talking about a particular event)

luggage → bags which are used to pack or contain one's belongings on a journey

disappointed - sad or upset because someone or something has not ended as you expected; to be let down

thankfully → expressing relief, in a thankful or grateful manner

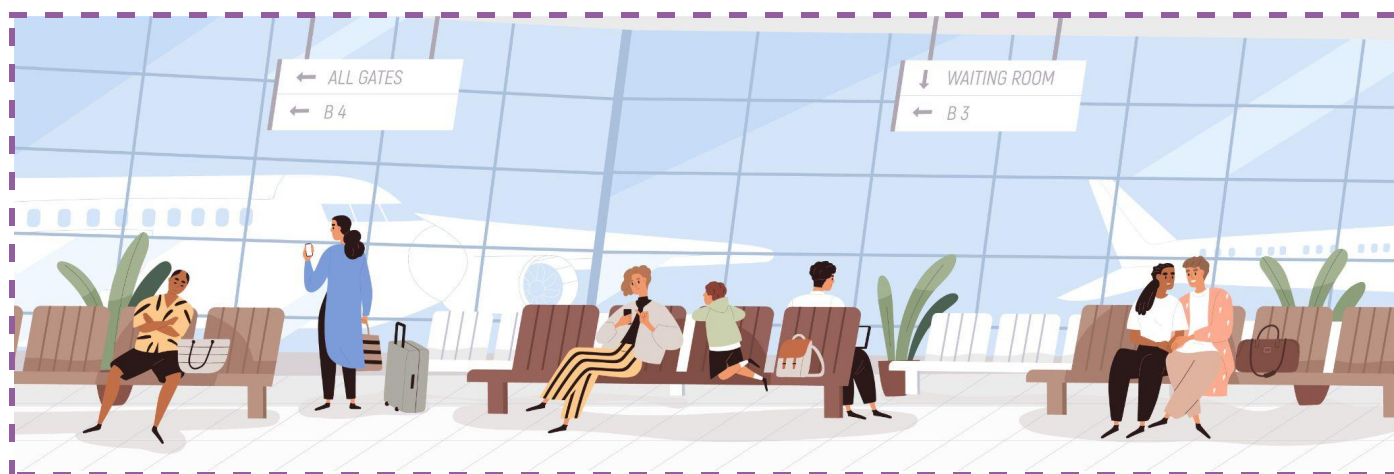
suitcase → a bag with a handle and a closed lid used to pack clothes and belongings for a journey or a move

to arrange for → to organise, to make plans, to put things in an order

to collect → to gather, to bring together; to fetch, to pick up

Fluent chat bubble

- How was the flight?
- A nightmare! A baby was crying the whole time, and they lost our luggage!





Grammar hint: “Neither/nor” or “Either/or” or “both”

It's easy to confuse “neither... nor...”, “either... or...” and “both” in English. We can use all of these constructions in different tenses, and they are useful to help express alternatives in English.

We use “**Neither... nor...**” when we are talking about two or more alternatives, where none of these alternatives occur or happen. We only use neither... nor... with a negative sentence.

We use “**either... or...**” when we are talking about two or more alternatives, when one of these alternatives happens. We often use this construction to give a choice, for example, “you can have **either** ice cream **or** cake.” - you can have one option but not the other.

We use “**both**” when we are talking about two alternatives that happen. For example, “You can have both ice cream and cake” means that the two options can happen at the same time, or at a later point.

We **never** use **neither with or**, or **either with nor**. “Or” is used with a sentence where one option can occur, and nor is used in negative constructions.

Do say: I saw neither the black nor the white dress. ✓

Don't say: I saw neither the black or the white dress. ✗

Do say: Use either the green or the red pen. ✓

Don't say: Use either the green nor the red pen. ✗

Speak English Tip: Neither

The word **neither** can both be singular and plural.

For example, **neither** is singular in the sentence “Neither the boy nor the girl is in trouble.” because both the boy and the girl are singular.

However, **neither** is plural in the sentence “Neither the boys nor the girls are in trouble.” because boys and girls are plural.

Exercise 1: Discussion

- Where would you recommend a friend to go on holiday?
- Why were Sarah and Natalie disappointed when they arrived in Greece?
- Where is your favourite place to go on holiday?
- What would you do if you forgot something you needed when you went on holiday?

Exercise 2: Group discussion

Discuss as a group which places are popular in your country as holiday destinations and what you would recommend for visitors to do there.

Exercise 3: Individual discussion

Think about your worst travel experience, and tell the class what went wrong!

KEEPING THE CONVERSATION GOING!

One of the big challenges when you are speaking in a foreign language is how to keep a conversation going when you are still learning. Although this can be a challenge, it is worth learning and trying as it will really improve your English and conversation skills! Here are some tips for how you can keep a conversation going, and some useful questions and interjections that can keep you talking like a native!

TIPS AND TRICKS:

1. **Ask someone to elaborate or explain something in more detail.** If you don't understand something, or you want to know more about what someone is saying, feel free to ask them questions.
2. **Ask open questions.** In this book, you will notice that our discussion questions are not yes/no questions, we usually ask you to explain why you have or haven't done something. When you are asking someone about whether they like or dislike something, for example, why not ask them why or why not?
3. **Active listening.** When you are listening to someone, pay attention not just to the words that they say, but how they say those words. It can really help you to understand if someone is feeling sad, happy, angry, or upset about the topic you are discussing.

USEFUL PHRASES, QUESTIONS, AND INTERJECTIONS

- I didn't know that, when did you do...?
- Could you explain that a bit more (professional or classroom).
- That's interesting!
- I meant to ask you...
- By the way...
- Someone told me that you liked (x)...
- How do you feel about...

At first, it might feel a little awkward and difficult, especially if you don't understand everything that the other person says. But if you keep practising, then you will soon find your conversations become longer, and you can talk about more complex things easily!

✨ Exercise 4: Keep talking!

Work with a partner and ask them about their weekend. If you are the partner, only answer with one or two words at first. If you are asking the questions, use the tips above to keep the conversation going!

💡 Speak English tip!

Similar to *neither*, **none** can be both singular and plural.

Singular: **None** of the work **is** completed.

Plural: **None** of the cats **are** mine.

DIALOGUE: MAKING REQUESTS

Changing rooms at the hotel

Sarah and Natalie are at the hotel reception in Greece. There is a problem with their hotel room, and they are explaining the issue to the receptionist at the hotel.

Sarah: I'm sorry to bother you, but is it possible for us to change rooms?

Receptionist: Is there a problem with your current room?

Sarah: Unfortunately, our shower has stopped working properly, and we can't use it at all.

Receptionist: I'm sorry to hear that. Is it that the shower is not functioning at all, or is it a problem with the temperature of the water?

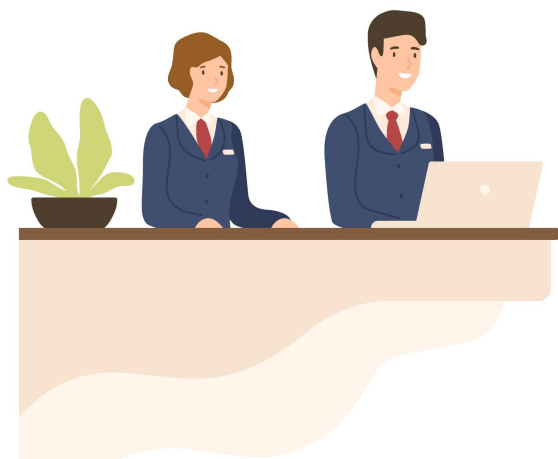
Sarah: It isn't working at all. We've tried washing in the sink and changing the temperature of the shower, but it just won't turn on.

Receptionist: In that case, we will happily move you to another room. Would you prefer a room with a view of the city, or a room that is on a higher floor, so you can look out towards the sea?

Sarah: A view of the city sounds perfect, thank you for your help!

Receptionist: You're welcome, we will have your bags moved to the new room later today. Enjoy your day!

🗣️ Try reading the dialogue with a partner out loud.



VOCABULARY LIST

an issue → a topic for discussion; a problem

sorry to bother you - an expression used when you are asking someone for help and want to apologise for taking their time

to bother → to worry about, to care about, to upset; to take time over something

unfortunately → adverb meaning something or a situation is sad, unlucky, or unfortunate

to function → to work

temperature → the degree of heat an object or climate is

to turn on → to start something like an appliance, or an electrical object

to prefer → to like something better than another thing

a view → to be able to see something; an attractive scenery, usually of a landscape

perfect → the best, as good as something can be, to fulfil all the requirements

Exercise 5

In the dialogue, Sarah says, "I'm sorry to bother you, but is it possible for us to change rooms?".

When making polite requests in English, people will often phrase the question using a phrase like "is it possible" rather than an imperative.

If you were Sarah, and wanted to **demand** that your room be changed, how would you change her sentence? How do you think the receptionist would answer Sarah if Sarah used a command sentence?



Speak English tip: Use of indefinite article

In English, it is important to remember that some words take “a” and some words take “an”. In general, if the word begins with an a, e, i, o, u, then we use “an”. Some examples are: an issue, an eye, an ant, an order, an option.

For words that begin with consonants, in general, we use “a”. Some examples are: a plant, a hotel, a train, a castle, a passport, a view.

Be careful, there are some exceptions to this rule! We say a user, not an user, for example, and an hour, not a hour.

VISIT DUBAI!

A travel guide to the city



Below is a short text advertising Dubai as a travel destination for tourists. Read through the text carefully, and answer the questions below afterwards.

Dubai - the latest hot holiday destination!

Whether you love shopping or relaxing on the beach, Dubai is the luxury destination to travel to this summer. Dubai is a vibrant city in the United Arab Emirates that now has a population of three million people. It is right on the beach, and with temperatures reaching up to 41 °C in August, it is extremely hot, so it is a good idea to visit the beach and cool off in the sea! Although it is a large financial centre, there are still plenty of tourist attractions to enjoy in the city.

What to do in the city?

When in Dubai, why not visit the Burj Khalifa, which is the tallest man-made structure in the world? With 160 floors and spectacular views of the city, you can enjoy a drink with your friends or family while looking out over the city. You can also take a tour out of the city to explore the desert landscape surrounding Dubai. If you prefer shopping, the Dubai Mall, with luxury stores carrying designer labels, and other activities like ice skating and the aquarium. Five minutes walk away, there are even winter sports activities, with the third-largest indoor ski slopes in the world at Ski Dubai!



What to eat?

Dubai has many expensive and luxury restaurants, but it is also worth trying some of the local cuisine. Why not enjoy a *khameer*, a type of flatbread served with syrup and dates, or the national dish of *kabsa*, a dish of baked rice, meat, vegetables and spices. You won't go hungry on your visit!

VOCABULARY LIST

vibrant → lots of energy, bright, exciting

population → the number of inhabitants in a specified place

financial → in relation to finances or money

tourist attraction → a place which visitors to a particular destination want to go and see.

man-made → made by humans

spectacular → beautiful, dramatic, eye-catching

to explore → to find out about, to go to a place to learn about it

desert → a very dry area of land with little or no water

designer label → items that are sold in connection with a famous brand or make

aquarium → a tank containing water and species of fish; a building containing several tanks of fish and different underwater species which people visit

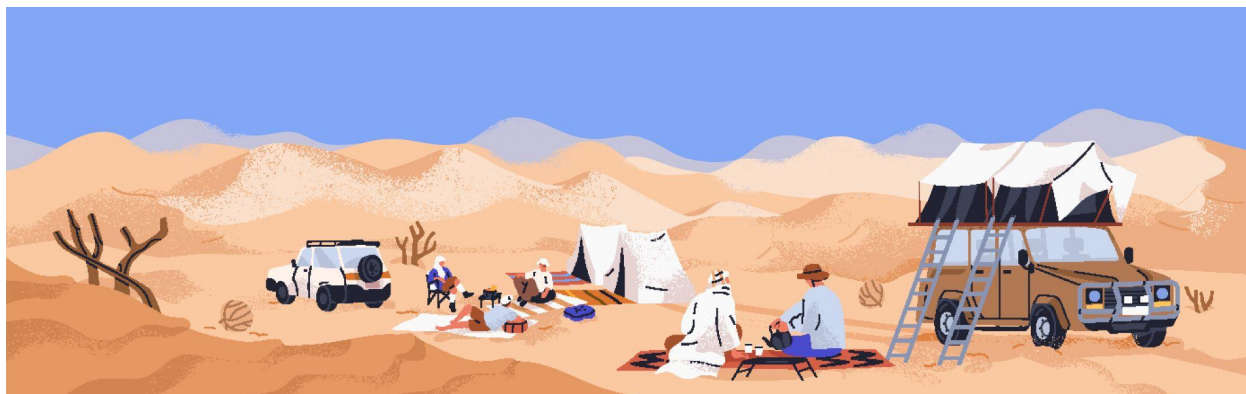
ski slope → a piece of land (natural or man-made) which has a hill where people can ski

local → something related to or in proximity to a particular area or region

cuisine → a style of food or cooking from a particular region, area, or country

Fluent chat bubbles

- Hey, sorry to bother you, but can you send me your khameer recipe?
- Sure, no problem! I'll shoot you a text when I'm home.



✨ Exercise 6: Discussion

- Would you like to visit Dubai, and out of the activities described above which would you like to do on holiday and why?
- Which country is Dubai in?
- What is the climate like in Dubai?
- What does the text mean when it says “you won’t go hungry”?

✨ Exercise 6: Debate bubble!

Tropical paradise or winter wonderland? Do you prefer travelling to very hot or tropical places or very cold and wintry countries? Below are some words to help you discuss the topic.

snow → water that has frozen into small ice pieces called crystals that fall and form a white layer on the ground

icicle → a hanging piece of ice formed when dripping water freezes

freezing → below 0°C

sweltering → uncomfortably hot

beach → a pebbly or sandy shore by the sea

skiing → an activity of crossing over snow with two skis attached to someone’s feet

snowboarding → an activity of moving over snow, often downhill, with a snowboard attached to someone’s feet

palm tree → a type of tree that grows in tropical locations

warmth → the state of being warm

ocean → a very large area of sea, or many seas

crystal clear → completely transparent and see through; easily understood

 Power up your vocabulary!

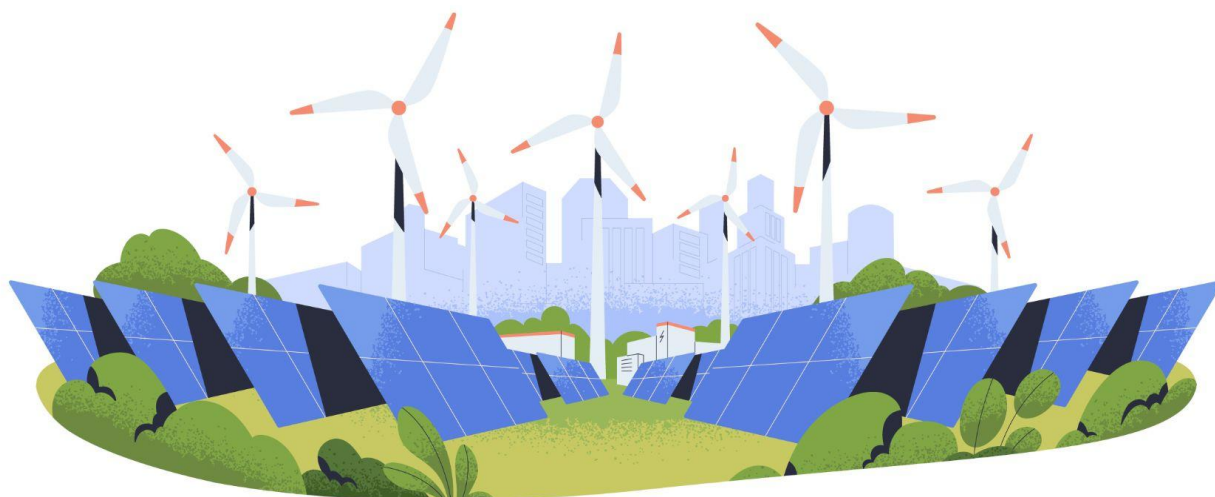
In the table below are a list of words related to travel and going on holiday (without their definitions), that are important to know for B1 English. Look up the meanings of these words and discuss any that you find difficult with a partner.

abroad	cabin	duty-free	immigration	reservation
accommodation	capital city	embassy	left	sightseeing
announcement	to check in	exchange rate	map	signpost
arrival	to check out	facilities	to miss	subway
to arrive	to confirm	fare	nationality	tourist
backpacker	confirmation	foreign	overnight	translate
baggage	currency	guest	pilot	transport
boarding pass	customs	guide	platform	underground
border	delayed	guidebook	public transport	visa
brochure	departure	harbour	reception	waiting room

SHOULD WE GO ABROAD FOR THE HOLIDAYS?

Climate change and the use of **fossil fuels** is a serious topic in politics today. Recently, more and more people have been choosing to holiday in their own countries rather than going abroad for **environmental** reasons. In particular, flying is a controversial topic for many. Those who are choosing not to use air travel argue that flying is too expensive, and that it uses too much **fuel** which pollutes the environment. Others argue that flying is often the only way that they can visit their families when they are on holiday, or that as long as they do not fly **regularly** then it is less **damaging**.





VOCABULARY LIST

climate change → long-term changes in the temperature and weather of a place

fossil fuel → a natural fuel such as oil or gas which comes from animals and plants which died millions of years ago

fuel → a material that can be burned to produce heat or power

environment → the surroundings or conditions that a particular thing is in

environmental → related to a person's surroundings; related to the natural world and the effect humans have on it

pollution → introducing something into an environment which is harmful or causes damage

to pollute → to contaminate, to introduce something harmful

regularly → at set intervals of time; a constant or definite pattern

damaging → having a poor effect on something, causing damage to

🌟 Exercise 7: Group discussion

Should we go abroad on holiday? Divide into two groups, one group will argue for travelling abroad, the other will argue against. Try to use some of the following expressions and topics in your arguments:

Expressions	Topics
I disagree with that point, because...	Cost
I take your point, but...	Environment
I agree with you in principle, but...	Overcrowding
What is your experience of...	Experiencing new cultures
For me, I feel that...	Meeting new people

🎵 Exercise 8

Listen to the chapter six listening exercise and answer the questions.

1. Why is Jonas going to Buenos Aires?
 - a) For holiday
 - b) To work at a new job
 - c) To study abroad
 - d) To get married

2. Where is Jonas' layover?
 - a) London
 - b) Frankfurt
 - c) Berlin
 - d) Paris

3. How did Jonas get from his home to Central Station?
 - a) By tram
 - b) By train
 - c) By bus
 - d) By taxi

4. How long was his flight to Buenos Aires?
 - a) 15 hours
 - b) 13 hours
 - c) Four hours
 - d) 14 hours

5. Did Jonas feel exhausted when he arrived?
 - a) He feels extremely tired
 - b) He is very well rested
 - c) He is too excited to be tired
 - d) He is indifferent

CHAPTER 7

World's worst nightmares!

- describing feelings
- sharing pandemic stories





WORLD'S WORST NIGHTMARES

What would you do if the world shut down tomorrow? After the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic, this question is one that many have had to deal with as borders closed, and different countries implemented different rules to keep people safe and reduce the number of those who were seriously ill from the virus. In this chapter, we will explore how the pandemic affected people and countries and discuss our own experiences.

DESCRIBING FEELINGS IN ENGLISH

When we are describing feelings in English, we can use lots of different structures and vocabulary to say how we are feeling.

- **I feel + adjective** - This is a simple construction that you will have used previously in English conversations.

For example:

- *I feel happy.*

- *I feel sad.*
 - *I feel angry.*
 - *I feel annoyed.*
- **I feel like + phrase** - In this construction, you can use a phrase that describes your emotions or feelings, without directly saying what that emotion or feeling is. This is often used when you are emphasising your feelings.

For example:

- *I feel like a broken record.* - You are annoyed that you are repeating yourself.
- *I felt like I could burst.* - You are feeling a particular emotion strongly, like happiness, excitement, or anger.

I feel like I am going to cry. - Here, you are expressing an action, like crying, that is the result of an emotion like sadness, happiness, or anger.

- **Adjective + preposition:** There is a more detailed explanation of this construction in our B1 grammar book, but we can also use “adjective + preposition” to describe our feelings in relation to a particular event or person.

For example:

- *I am so excited about the party.* - We use “**about**” when we are describing our feelings and emotions related to a particular event or object.
- *We are so excited for you to travel next month.* - We use “**for**” when we are talking about our emotions and feelings related to another person.

✨ Exercise 1: Talk it out

With a partner, talk about a time in your life when you were really proud of something. Use some of the techniques described above.

COVID-19 AND KEEPING YOUR DISTANCE

In December 2019, reports appeared in China of a new type of virus in the city of Wuhan. The virus was identified as a type of coronavirus, similar to viruses that cause colds, but this type of coronavirus made people seriously ill. Although the city went into **lockdown**, covid quickly spread in China, then to South Korea, Japan, and other Asian countries. In January 2020, cases were confirmed in Europe and North America, and by March, many countries began shutting their borders to non-residents or **citizens** and **implementing** lockdowns. People were **restricted** from travelling, going to non-essential shops, meeting friends and family, going to work, and even from leaving their houses.

One of the key phrases created during the pandemic was “social distancing”. Many countries argued that **to reduce** the spread of the **virus**, people must remain **distant** from each other, usually 1 metre or more, to try and stop infections spreading in public places. In some countries, governments tried to use **humour** to help the public follow these measures. In Berlin, signs on bus stops declared that you must stay 1.5 m, or 3 **corgis** apart! In Canada, news reports reminded people that 2 m meant staying roughly one **caribou** apart from each other! People were also asked in many countries to wear masks in indoor spaces, and to wash their hands and use hand sanitiser frequently. Many people took a covid **vaccine**, and over time, people went back to their normal lives.

VOCABULARY LIST

to implement → to put something into effect, to carry out a plan

disaster → a sudden and major accident, a large-scale natural or unnatural event which causes large amounts of damage and disruption

nightmare → a bad dream; a very unpleasant experience

to cope → to deal with something difficult, to handle

lockdown → confining people to a particular place as a security measure

citizen → a person who is officially recognised as being part of a particular country, either by being born there or by taking citizenship later in life

to restrict → to limit, to control, to confine

to remain → to be left over; continue to be there after others have left, to stay a part of something

to distance → to make someone or something stay or move a long way away from others

infection → being sick, or having a virus in the body or in a thing, like a computer

to spread → to extend, to disperse, to move out from a starting point to other places

humour → being amusing; one's mood

to remind → to make someone remember something

corgi → a type of small dog

caribou - a large type of reindeer in North America

frequently → regularly, often

threat → something that is likely to cause harm to someone or something; a statement of intending to harm something or someone

to confirm → establish the truth of something

concern → anxiety, worry, a matter of interest

vaccine → a substance to protect someone against a particular illness

💡 Humour or humor?

One of the big difficulties when spelling words in English is which spelling to use. Words like humour and colour in British, Canadian, and Australian English are often spelt with “our” at the end, whereas in US English, they are spelt with “or” at the end, missing out the “u”. Both versions are correct, but remember to be consistent and stick to one system in your writing!

✨ Exercise 2: Discussion

- What was your experience of the Covid-19 pandemic?
- Did you have to travel during the pandemic and if you did, how did you find it? If you did not, what did you miss about travelling?
- What did you do when you were in lockdown in your country?

✨ Exercise 3: Group discussion

Which measures do you think were most effective in stopping the spread of Covid-19? Discuss this question as a group, and remember to share your own experiences of the pandemic.



Exercise 4

Write an email to a friend in another country, describing how the situation was in your country during Covid-19.

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BREATHE DEEPLY!

The main concern during the pandemic was that too many people would become seriously ill and that hospitals would not be able to treat everyone. Therefore, many countries introduced measures asking people to stay at home and only interact with the people who they lived with. However, this resulted in another problem. Many people who lived alone became extremely lonely, and a number of people experienced mental health problems like anxiety and depression.

Anxiety is the feeling that you are worried about something, or that you are fearful of certain situations because you believe that something bad will happen. It is a normal emotion, but it is one that can get out of control until you experience anxious feelings every day that stop you enjoying activities, or prevent you from going to work or school. Depression is when you have a consistent low mood for weeks or months, and can also prevent you from working or interacting with others. Thankfully, today we understand these illnesses a lot more than we did, and there are lots of medications, therapies, and activities that can help us when we feel depressed or anxious.

If you ever feel anxious, one thing that can help is to take long, slow, deep breaths. Why not try it now? Breathe in for five seconds, then breathe out for five seconds. Repeat this type of breathing several times, and see how it makes you feel.



Exercise 5: Discussion

- Think back to a time that you were stressed or anxious about something. How did it feel, and what did you do to calm down?
- What would you say to a friend who was struggling with their mood?

Challenge for the day!

Many governments and news agencies released reports and videos explaining new measures and guidelines on the pandemic for how to behave during the Covid-19 pandemic. Find one of these videos online for an English-speaking country, and watch it in English with English subtitles. When you are next in class, describe to your classmates what the video was about and the measures that that country had.

DIALOGUE - WORKING FROM HOME

Robert and Thomas are work colleagues, but they are now doing all of their meetings online.

Robert: Hello? Thomas, can you hear me?

Thomas: Robert, I think your microphone is muted, so I can see your lips moving, but there's no sound. Can you turn your microphone on?

Robert searches for the sound settings on the online meeting platform, then tries again.

Robert: Is that better now?

Thomas: I can hear you, although the sound is a little patchy. We'll see how the meeting goes, I can always email you the information if the internet or the connection drops out. How is working from home?

Robert: It is not exactly the easiest set up. We have a separate study in our house but the kids are also home from school so at the moment it is chaos. I'm trying to balance helping them with their schoolwork and meeting my own deadlines. How is your situation?

Thomas: It's quite similar here, really. My oldest is supposed to take her exams this year, but it's difficult to learn online or just using textbooks without the teacher in the classroom with her to help. It doesn't help either that the teachers are not used to working online with their students, there isn't much structure. I wish they were better prepared for this, or they could find a way for the kids to still be in school.

Robert: You can't blame the teachers for not wanting to be in the classroom. Ordinary colds spread so quickly in normal times, imagine what it would be like if children were in classrooms now with Covid. The entire school would be infected so quickly.

Thomas: I know, I'm just frustrated. It's impossible sometimes to juggle being a Dad and working at the same time. I really hope that this doesn't last for too long.

Robert: I do too, I just want to get back to normal and be able to work in the office again. Speaking of, should we start with discussing...

Thomas' screen goes blank, and he sees a pop-up saying "connection lost".

Thomas: I guess I'm going to have to put the information in an email then...

VOCABULARY

patchy → inconsistent; only happening in small areas

to drop out → to abandon a course or team; to stop doing something; to lose internet connection or mobile signal

set up → the organisation or arrangement of something

chaos → complete confusion or disorder

impossible → very difficult to deal with; unable to do, exist, or be

speaking of... → to re-introduce a topic that has already been mentioned



 Exercise 6

Write an email from Thomas to Robert explaining what the meeting was about.

Robert is the same level as Thomas in the company, so the email can be more conversational. Include the following information:

The project deadline has been extended to Friday, April 10th.

Robert needs to write a description of the new product that is around 2 pages.

Ask about how Robert is feeling with the pandemic and if he needs any help.

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 Exercise 7

Listen to the chapter seven listening exercise and answer the questions

1. What occupation was in high demand?
 - a) engineers
 - b) doctors
 - c) teachers
 - d) nurses

2. What household item were people stocking up on?
 - a) paper towels
 - b) toilet paper
 - c) towels
 - d) blankets

3. What garment were people encouraged to wear in public?
 - a) scarfs
 - b) hats
 - c) masks
 - d) jackets

4. How did people be social?
 - a) face-to-face
 - b) at grocery stores
 - c) at work
 - d) using technology

☕ LANGUAGE CAFÉ - COVID-19

Everyone has a pandemic story to tell. Although it can be a difficult or sad topic, being able to talk about your experiences even if they might be a bit upsetting is a key language skill. If you have time and want to practise the topics from this chapter, grab some friends and a cup of tea or coffee and discuss covid-19. Here are some questions and vocabulary, some of which you have learned in this chapter, to get the conversation started!

- How did the pandemic affect your life personally?
- What are your thoughts on how various governments handled the pandemic?
- What did you have to do during the pandemic?
- How did the restrictions in your country compare to others?
- What are you looking forward to doing now that the restrictions have lifted?

lockdown
restrictions
quarantine
vaccine
immunity

distribution
remote
pandemic
epidemic
virus

illness, sickness
infection
isolation



CHAPTER 8

Fantasy worlds

- time expressions for the past
- entertainment



FANTASY WORLDS

From Harry Potter, to the houses Stark and Lannister, to Frodo Baggins and the ring of power, fantasy fiction, films, games, and TV Shows have become commonplace in our entertainment. Shows like Game of Thrones, though gory, were global phenomena with millions tuning in every week to see who would take the iron throne, and what the dragons were up to! In this chapter, we will explore what makes a good fantasy world, and have a go at creating our own!



TIME EXPRESSIONS IN THE PAST

Fantasy stories are often set in the past, so here are some helpful time expressions for when you are describing past events:

Yesterday

The day before that

Last week

Last month

In the past I...

Last year...

Two years ago...

Recently

Previously

♥ **Grammar reminder! The present perfect tense, the past simple tense, and the past continuous tense.**

You will have covered the present perfect tense in our B1 grammar book in more detail, and the past simple and past continuous tenses in A2, but it is always good to have a reminder of when we use these tenses!

Present perfect - used for events that have started in the past, but are still ongoing in the present.

To form the present perfect: **subject + have/has + past participle.**

Example: I have known Mary for ten years now.

Past simple - used to describe events in the past that have finished.

To form the past simple: **add the ending -ed to the end of the verb** (watch out for exceptions and spelling changes!).

Example: Hannah watched TV last night.

Past continuous - used to describe an event in the past that was ongoing.

To form the past continuous - **subject + was/were + main word in present participle.**

Example: I was walking to the bookshop.

✨ Exercise 1: Discussion

In pairs, describe an event in the past where you had to do something difficult, using some of the time expressions above.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD FANTASY WORLD?

The majority of people do not believe in dragons, magical lands, or creatures from another world. However, the genre of **fantasy** is now very popular amongst children and adults alike. Films like the Lord of the Rings and the Hobbit, which were based on the books of J.R.R. Tolkien, generated vast amounts of income and also tourism to New Zealand where the films were made. Today you can still find memes and GIFs of Gandalf the wizard shouting, “You shall not pass!” on social media and the Internet. Stories like those set in Middle Earth **captured** many people’s imagination.

But what makes a good fantasy world? If you google that question, you will find a number of websites and suggestions for creating a **believable setting**, characters, language, world-building, and magic. World-building is when you create the setting that your characters live in and where the story takes place. Magic is the ability to do things in the fantasy world without using physical strength, but by using **unknown** forces.



Most importantly, a good fantasy world still has people and things we can **recognise** or understand. Often, writers describe food, characters struggling with difficult things like being homesick, and how their **characters** succeed even when things are difficult. The next time you watch a fantasy show, or read a novel set in a different world, concentrate on the **characters**, their personalities, and their **struggles**. You may find you **have more in common** with a hobbit than you think!

VOCABULARY LIST

fantasy → genre involving magic and adventure

phenomenon (pl. **phenomena**) → a remarkable or unexpected thing; an event or situation which occurs

to tune in → to turn on and watch or listen to a TV or radio programme

amongst → shared by; situated in the middle of a group of things

to generate → to produce, create, make

to capture → to take into one's possession; to absorb or record something accurately; to hold someone's attention

imagination → the action of forming new ideas, the part of the mind that creates or forms new ideas that are not based on someone's senses

believable → convincing, realistic

character → a person in a story or a film; someone's personality

setting → the place in which a story or real events take place

unknown → not known, unfamiliar

personality → the combination of characteristics that make up someone's character

to struggle → to find something difficult; to try to escape some form of restraints, to attempt to do something and find it difficult

to have something in common → to share an experience, an interest, a characteristic, or something with another

Exercise 2: Discussion

- What is your favourite genre (type of literature or film) to read and why?
- Do you enjoy fantasy fiction and why?
- Why do you think people enjoy fantasy worlds?
- What do you think makes a good story?

Exercise 3

Listen to the chapter eight listening exercise and answer the questions.

1. What is the girl's name?
 - a) Alice
 - b) Abigail
 - c) Amy
 - d) Alexa
2. What colour rabbit does she see?
 - a) Brown
 - b) Spotter
 - c) Black
 - d) White
3. What is the rabbit wearing?
 - a) A trenchcoat and a wristwatch
 - b) A raincoat and a pocket watch
 - c) A waistcoat and a wristwatch
 - d) A waistcoat and a pocket watch

4. What message is written on the bottle?

- a) "Break me."
- b) "Drink me."
- c) "Don't drink me."
- d) "Try me."



Did you know?

When Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone was published in the United States, they changed the name of the book to Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone.



Talk like a native!

You will often find in books that they will say some words are more commonly used in American English or in British English. Shop and store are examples of these types of words. In general, store is said to be used in American English, and shop is used in British English. However, today, you will find that most people will use both words interchangeably.



✨ Exercise 4: Presentation time!

Present your favourite book to the class. Remember to include the following points in your presentation:

- What is the book about?
- Who is the author and when was the book written?
- Why do you like the book and who is your favourite character?
- Who would you recommend this book to?

💡 Helpful hint - *shocking* and *shockingly*

Look at the short dialogue below:

Sarah: I thought that last scene was shocking - I could not finish the show after that!

Hannah: I know! I don't think I could watch it again after that shock!

Here, the word shocking is an adjective that describes unpleasant surprises. But in conversational English, you can use the word shocking to describe how poorly something went to your friends. For example, if you felt that an exam or a work project went badly, you could say:

"That was shocking.", or "That test was shockingly bad."

However, you would not use this in a professional setting.

 **Test yourself!**

Imagine you had a presentation in class that did not go very well. Write a short text message to a friend describing what happened, using the word “shocking”. Think about how you would describe the same event in a professional setting.



Exercise 5

It's time to get creative! Create a short story, aimed at children, set in a fantasy world. Present your story ideas in the class and ask others for advice on what to include in your fantasy world.

[illegible]

 LANGUAGE CHECK

Let's assess your progress!

1. Do you feel confident stating your opinion and expressing your preferences?

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2. Write down five words you don't understand and look up their meanings.

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3. Write down five words you understand very well and write down their meanings.

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B1.2

CHAPTER 9

Dreamers - big achievers around the world

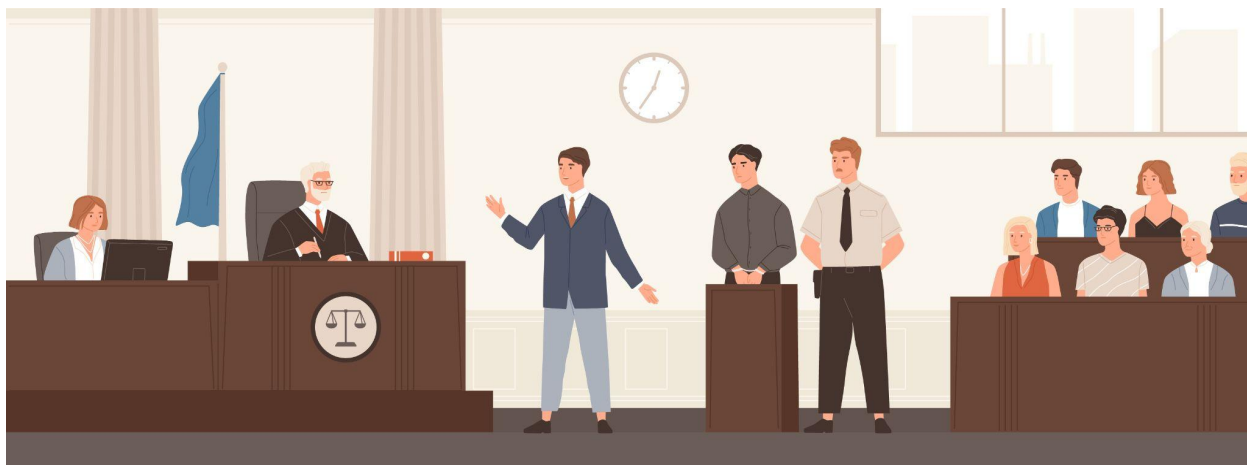
- talking about people you admire
- describing events in the future
- time expressions in the future



DREAMERS - BIG ACHIEVERS AROUND THE WORLD

One of the first things children are asked in school is, “what do you want to be when you grow up?”. From a young age, we are encouraged to have dreams and goals that we can achieve later in life. As adults, we read about people who have achieved great things, or who have influenced others through their work and life. In this chapter, we will talk about different types of dreamers, how we can encourage others, and discuss our personal goals.

BEFORE WE START...



Describe with a partner what is going on in this picture.

- Who can you see in the picture?
- Where do you think they are?
- What is the person sitting behind the computer doing?
- Who is the man sitting behind the table wearing handcuffs?

Here are some words to help you describe the scene:

court-room

court reporter

police officer

jury

witness

criminal

judge

flag

♥ Grammar reminder! Talking about the future

When we are talking about our dreams, we usually describe our plans in the future tense. You will cover these tenses in more detail in our B1 grammar book, but here is a quick reminder of how to form the future simple and the future perfect tenses.

Future simple: talking about events that haven't happened yet.

How to form: subject + will **or** subject + "to be + going to" + base verb.

Example: I will make a cup of tea or I am going to make a cup of tea.

Future perfect: talking about events which will be completed at some point between now and the future.

How to form: subject + will have + past participle.

Example: I will have made a plan for the trip by the time we go on it!

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS FOR DESCRIBING FUTURE EVENTS

Tomorrow...

The day after tomorrow...

Next week/month/year....

In (number) weeks/months/year time...

At some point in the future...

In the future...

In a week/month/year...

On (specific time)...

This morning/week/month/year...

✨ Exercise 1: Discussion

In pairs, talk about your plans for a trip you have always wanted to go on. Use some of the time expressions above to help you out!

DREAMING BIG!

Many people know the famous speech given by Martin Luther King Jr., "I have a dream". Martin Luther King Jr. talked about the importance of dreaming and working towards a future in the United States where racial **segregation** would no longer be a problem in society. Through the efforts of many **activists** like Martin Luther King Jr., during the 1960s many laws and policies changed in the USA to make society more equal. Although there are still many issues with **racism**, Martin Luther King Jr. was an important figure who **inspired** many people to create change.



Below are some more modern examples of people who have achieved big dreams in the world.

Malala Yousafzai

Malala Yousafzai is a **campaigner** for women's education worldwide. As a young teenager, she wrote blogs arguing that girls should be allowed to go to school, and was attacked for her writing. She survived and went on to complete her education at Oxford University. Today, she is a public speaker, author, and **advocate** for women's rights in the world.

David Attenborough

David Attenborough is a scientist and a broadcaster who has made many programmes introducing people to the many species of plants and animals that we share the planet with. Today he also campaigns for using less natural resources, working to limit climate change, and using **renewable energy**. He has also written many books on the **natural world** and what we can do to help **preserve** our planet.



Tabei Junko

Tabei Junko was a Japanese mountain climber and author. In 1975, she was the first woman to climb Mount Everest, the tallest mountain on the planet. She was also the first woman to climb all of the seven summits - climbing the highest mountain on each continent. In 2011, she also organised trips for schoolchildren in Japan who had experienced the March 2011 Earthquake to climb Mt. Fuji. She died in 2016.

Barack Obama

Barack Obama is a former American President, and in 2008 was elected as the first African-American President of the United States. During his **time in office**, he campaigned and worked for new healthcare plans in the United States, and worked for the **legalisation** of same-sex marriage in the United States in 2015. Today, he has published three books on his life, and before he became president, he worked as a civil rights **attorney** in Chicago.



VOCABULARY LIST

racism → prejudice, discrimination, treating someone differently based on the colour of their skin or their nationality

activist → someone who works for social or political change

segregation → dividing or setting someone apart from others

to inspire → to create a (positive) feeling in someone else; to encourage others to do something

advocate (n) → a person who publicly supports a political cause; a person who works for the interests of another person or group of people

to advocate for → to publicly support a particular cause

renewable energy → power or energy which comes from a source that is not used up when it is used

natural world → the plants, animals, and all things that exist in the world that were not created by humans

to preserve → maintain something in its original state

time in office → the time in which someone holds a job or position of authority

legalisation → the action that makes a previously illegal thing legal

to publish → to prepare and issue a book, journal, piece of music, etc. for public use

civil rights → the rights of citizens to political and social freedoms

attorney → a person or lawyer employed to act for another person or business

✨ Exercise 2: Discussion

- Who do you think in the reading above is the biggest dreamer and why?
- Who do you admire in the reading above and why?
- Who were your childhood heroes and why?
- What makes someone an inspirational person?

Grammar hint - *its* versus *it's*

A common mistake that native and non-native speakers of English make when they are writing is to mix up when we use “its”, and when we use “it’s” with an apostrophe. We use “its”, it is a possessive word, meaning that something belongs to “it”, like “his” or “hers”. We use “it’s” when we have shortened “it is”.

Do say:

It’s very cold out today. 

The dog needed help with its ball. 

Don’t say:

Its very cold out today. 

The dog needed help with it’s ball. 

Exercise 3: Group discussion

What makes someone a hero? Many people have someone who they consider a personal hero. As a group, discuss together what qualities you think someone should have to be a hero.

✨ Exercise 4: Presentation time!

Tell the class about someone who inspires you. It can be a celebrity, a friend, a family member, or even a teacher! Below are some useful words and phrases to help you express your opinion.

“They inspire me because they are...”

amazing
intelligent
hard-working

approachable
persevering
impressive

special

Transitions:

first off

further

in addition





Did you know?

Today there are lots of posters, advertisements, notebooks, and books which have “inspirational quotes” on them. These are sayings or phrases that encourage people to work hard, not to worry, or to feel good about themselves. Below are some examples:

- You can do it!
- You’ve got this!
- You’re amazing!
- Believe in yourself!

Social context check: you can use inspirational quotes and phrases when you are trying to encourage a friend, but it is better not to use them in professional contexts unless you are talking to a colleague you are close to.

🎵 Exercise 5

Listen to the chapter nine listening exercise and answer the questions.

1. Where was Sophia Christina Amoruso born?
 - a) Sacramento
 - b) San Francisco
 - c) Los Angeles
 - d) San Diego

2. What fashion company was started by Sophia Christina Amoruso?

- a) H&M
- b) Nasty Gal
- c) Zara
- d) Asos

3. In what year was the fashion brand founded?

- a) 2010
- b) 2012
- c) 2016
- d) 2006

4. What happened to the fashion brand?

- a) It was an international success.
- b) It was sold to a larger corporation.
- c) It went bankrupt.
- d) It became a department store.

ACHIEVE YOUR AMBITIONS!

There is lots of advice out there on how to achieve your goals and dreams in life. But what do you think you need to do to move along in life and reach your potential?

Read through the advice from people below on how they believe you can achieve your ambitions. Which of these do you agree with? Which of these do you disagree with?

Sarah: I am a firm believer in writing your goals down somewhere that you will see every day. It helps me to see what I am working towards when you have a bad day at work or school.

Anabella: I find that visualising my dreams and goals and how I will feel when I achieve these is really motivating. It's nice to imagine what I will be able to do when I have reached my goals and can travel all over the world!

Robert: For me, it is useful to make a five-year plan. In my current plan, I have my goal written at the top, which is to have moved into a management position at my company. I also write out what I need to do to achieve this goal, like taking leadership courses, earning promotions, and completing the projects I am working on. That way, I can see that my goal is achievable if I work for it.

David: I talk to others about my dreams and goals in life. Often, if I am trying to achieve something difficult, it is easy to become demotivated and sometimes, I need help and encouragement from my friends and family. If you have others who believe in you, it's much easier to believe in yourself!

Hamid: The most important thing for me is not only to sit and plan or talk about your dreams. The most important step is the moment when you start to actually work towards your dream. Sometimes, if people think their dream is too big or too difficult, they won't try to achieve it. But if you try your best, and you ask for help when you need it, you will be able to reach your goals!



💡 Talk like a native!

When we talk about dreams, goals, and aspirations, we often use words like achieve, realise, attain, and reach interchangeably. Why not try to use more than one of these words when talking about your own dreams?

✨ Exercise 6: Discuss your goal

As a class, discuss the opinions and advice given above on reaching your goals in life. Come up with a list of advice you would give to someone whose goal is to learn to speak a foreign language fluently in the next 10 years.

✨ Exercise 7: Present your five-year plan!

Follow Robert's advice and make your own five-year plan to achieve a dream of your own. Present your ideas to the class.



💡 Grammar hint - wish sentences

We cover this in more detail in our B1 grammar book, but when we are talking about our dreams and hopes for the future, we sometimes use the verb “wish”, especially if our hope or dream is unlikely.

Wish sentence formation: subject + **wish** + clause

Note: sometimes we write or say “wish that” in more formal situations, or if we are talking about something that we wish had been different.

Example: I wish I could fly **or** I wish that I could fly.

🏔️ Challenge of the day!

Try keeping a journal in English. Write at least one sentence each day about how you’re feeling. Try to write about your dreams for the future as well!





CHAPTER 10

Survivors!

- different survival situations
- health and fitness

SURVIVORS!

From stories of people who have recovered from illnesses, to films about people who live through earthquakes or hurricanes, people like to hear about others who have survived difficult periods in life. In this chapter, we will look at survival stories and talk about looking after our health to help us survive day to day life.

THE ROPE SNAPPED!

Mountain climbers often have experiences where their equipment breaks, or they are caught in bad weather, or they have to get out of life-threatening situations. One story is of two climbers who were working in the mountains in the north of Canada. These mountains are very **remote**, and it can take weeks before food and **supplies** arrive to people working in the area.

These two climbers were **geologists** who were there to study the rocks in the region. One day, they were climbing in a deep gap between two rock cliffs. Suddenly, the rope that they were secured to **snapped!** The climber who was **furthest** down quickly put his hands out to stop himself from **falling** down to the bottom of the gap, which was 70 m below. The climber above him did the same, but the first climber was so **scared** that he couldn't move. The climber below him realised that his friend was **frozen**, and decided **to instruct** him on how to slowly climb up the walls of the two **cliffs**. Step by step, they were able to climb their way to **safety** and make it back to their camp.



VOCABULARY LIST

remote → situated far away from main centres of populations, distant

supply (supplies) → a stock of resources or things that are available for use

geologist → a scientist who studies the solids, liquids, and gases which make up planets like the earth, particularly rocks

cliff → a steep rock face

to snap → to break suddenly and completely

furthest → at or over the greatest distance from something

to fall → to move from a higher to lower level rapidly and without control; to lose one's balance and collapse

scared → frightened; fearful

frozen → very cold, covered with ice

to instruct → tell someone how to do something, particularly in formal or professional contexts

safety → a state or place protected from harm or threats



 Exercise 1

Listen to the chapter ten listening exercise and answer the questions.

1. In what US state did Aron Lee Ralston get trapped while climbing?
 - a) Colorado
 - b) Nevada
 - c) Utah
 - d) Arizona

2. What is Ralston's profession?
 - a) Electrical engineer
 - b) Mechanical engineer
 - c) Mining engineer
 - d) Chemist

3. How many days was he stuck?
 - a) 4
 - b) 5
 - c) 3
 - d) 7

4. How did he escape?
 - a) A rescue team came.
 - b) He cut off his own arm.
 - c) He did not survive.
 - d) He was found by another climber.

Helpful hint - Freeze!

In the reading above, there is the sentence “he was frozen”. Although the word frozen means “very cold” or “covered with ice”, native speakers also use frozen to describe someone who can’t move, or stops moving very suddenly due to surprise or fright. Freezing someone out can also mean ignoring or isolating someone when you do not want to work with or hang out with them anymore. You may see the phrase “frozen with fear” in stories, or have heard someone shout “freeze!” in police dramas. Some examples using the word frozen are written below.

What does the word frozen mean in these contexts?

- It’s been snowing for two weeks now, the lake has frozen solid!
- She is freezing me out of this group.
- Freeze!
- She froze when she saw the bear in the cabin.

Exercise 2: Discussion

- What would you have done in the climbers’ situation?
- Can you think of a time where you were so frightened you froze? What did you do to calm down or get out of that situation?
- What would you say to someone to get them to move when they are frightened in a situation?

DISASTER FILMS!

Although we don't want to be in a disaster, many people love to watch disaster films and every year, new films come out which are often about earthquakes, hurricanes, and other different types of disaster!

✨ Exercise 3: Discussion

Why do you think people like disaster films so much? Talk about the reasons why with a partner.



LOOK AFTER YOUR HEALTH!

Surviving might not just be about serious events in life. It can also mean getting through a difficult situation in your everyday life, or looking after your mental and physical health. Read through the speech bubbles below where each person talks about how they survive the day:

Sarah: For me, I need to have a set routine to survive the day. I find that if I don't write down things I get stressed and find it difficult to remember everything I need to do. So I have a diary.

Robert: I find that it is important for me to go for a walk everyday. I spend a lot of time sitting at my desk and writing on a computer and that gives me a headache. If I go for a walk everyday, then I get some time out in nature and it is good for me too!

Hamid: I spend my evenings cooking, and I really enjoy making lots of different dishes. In particular, I am conscious about eating a variety of different fruits, vegetables, and types of carbohydrates like pasta and bread so that I stay full and can survive the day! In the long term, cooking everyday is good for my body and my mind.

Hannah: Running is something that is good for both my mental and physical health. I try to run three times a week for at least 30 minutes, and usually I listen to a podcast or music and it helps me feel relaxed and full of energy for the day ahead. So for me, part of surviving the day means having time to move and run around to give myself enough energy.

Exercise 4: Discussion

Which of the people above do you agree with the most? What is most important to you for “surviving the day”?

✨ Exercise 5: Group discussion

Divide into two groups and discuss the following question:

- How important is mental and physical health in helping us survive illnesses or in difficult situations?

Here are some words to help you explain your opinion:

jogging	yoga	gym
exercise	cycling	swimming
keep fit	walking	mindfulness
stress	recommended	doctors
depressed	couch to 5k	check-up
mood	running	breathing exercises

Exercise 6

Think about a difficult situation in your own life that you have survived. Write a short text about what happened and how you overcame it.

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SPEAK ENGLISH

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CHAPTER 11

Dating and love languages

- talking about dating
- expressing feelings and emotion
- expressing certainty



DATING AND LOVE LANGUAGES

Dating in your non-native language can be difficult to navigate! How do you know when someone likes you? What should you do on a first date? What is ghosting?

In this chapter, we will discuss how technology and social media have changed dating, what are some of the best and worst first date experiences, and common issues and stereotypes that native and non-native speakers struggle to understand. We hope that this chapter will give you some tools to get through the world of dating in English in the 21st century!

BEFORE WE START...



Describe the picture above to a partner.

- What is going on in the picture?
- Who is playing with the dog?
- What day of the week do you think this scene is set in?

Here are some words to help you describe the scene:

BBQ	happy	playing
picnic	husband	windy
weekend	wife	
sunny	frisbee	

SWIPE LEFT, SWIPE RIGHT!

When you are dating someone new, one of the questions people often ask is “How did you two meet?” In books, rom-coms, and TV shows, people often have a “meet-cute”, where two people meet in funny, cute, or unusual circumstances and fall in love. Maybe they meet because they bump into each other in the street and one of them drops their coffee or books, and the other helps them pick up their things. In real life, meet-cutes do happen, but more and more people are using social media and dating apps to meet online.

Tinder is one of the more famous apps. Tinder was created and launched in 2012 and today it is one of the most popular dating apps online. Users of the app can upload photos, personal information, and likes and dislikes to their public profile, and can see other people’s profiles. If they like the look of someone, they “swipe right” to see if they can match and begin chatting, and if they don’t, they can “swipe left” to move on to the next profile.

Although a stereotype of Tinder is that it does not lead to long-term relationships, there are success stories! Some couples who meet on Tinder go on to get married, so technology can help lonely hearts find love!

VOCABULARY LIST

rom-com → an abbreviation of the film genre “romantic comedy”

circumstance → a fact or condition of a particular event

to bump into → meet someone by chance; to accidentally walk into a person or an object

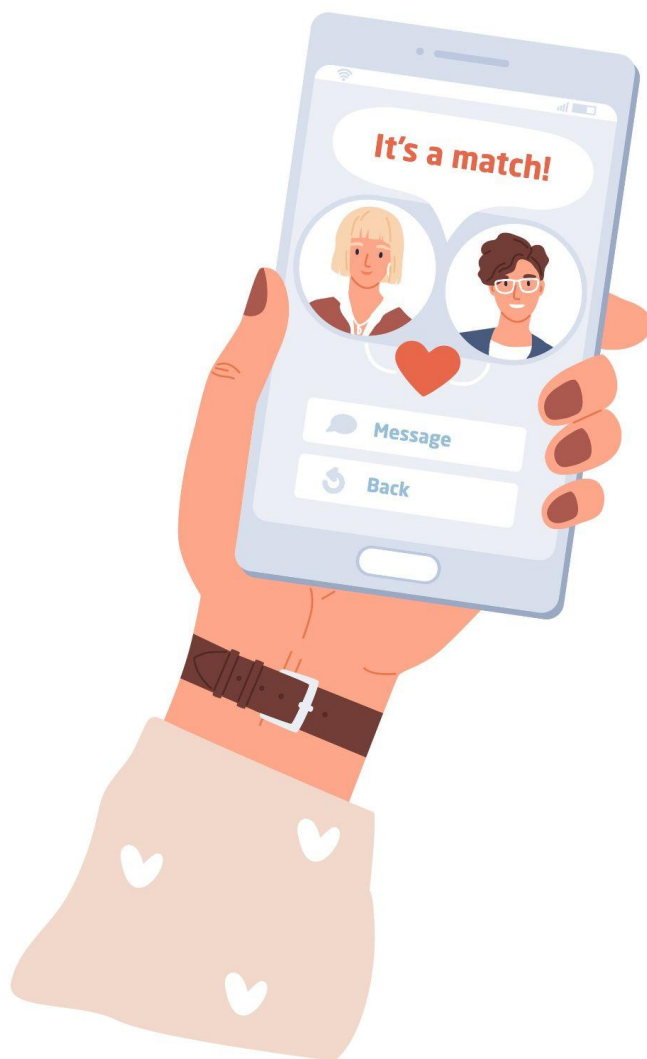
to match → to correspond to something else, to be the same as, to be equal to something else in quality

to match with someone (colloquial) → when two people using Tinder both swipe right on each other and can now talk to each other

to chat → talk in a friendly or informal way

long-term → relating to a long period of time

lonely heart → someone who is looking for a romantic partner online or by putting an advert in a newspaper



✨ Exercise 1: Discussion

- Do you think that dating apps can lead to long term relationships? If yes, why? If no, why not?
- What interests, hobbies, and personality traits would you look for in a person you are thinking about dating?
- Would you ever use Tinder and why?

✨ Exercise 2: Presentation time!

People often put their interests, hobbies, likes and dislikes in their dating profiles. What would you want people who haven't met you to know about you?

Present your hobbies and interests to the class, explaining why you would want to meet others based on these hobbies. Here are some helpful words and phrases to help you present:

I spend my time doing...

climbing

art galleries

I enjoy doing...

dancing

hanging out

In my spare time, I...

cooking

sports

I am into...

gaming

travel

I'm interested in...

walking

photography/taking

photographs

Extra challenge!

In our B1 grammar book, we look at how you can use “would” to describe actions that you would do habitually in the past.

Subject + would + verb + clause

Example: I would knit every Saturday when I was studying at university.

Why not try describing a hobby that you used to in the past using “would”? Use the space below to write down your answer!

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Exercise 3

Listen to the chapter eleven listening exercise and answer the questions.

Discuss how Raya is different from Tinder.

Which app would you rather be on, and why?

GHOSTING

How do you tell someone you have been on a date with that you don't want to see them again? It is better to be honest and tell someone the truth. But sometimes, people will just stop talking to the other person without saying why. This phenomenon is called "ghosting". People sometimes believe that by ghosting someone, they are being kinder as they do not have to explain why they do not want to see them again. But it might not be the nicest thing to do!

✨ Exercise 4: Discussion

- Have you ever ghosted or been ghosted by someone, and how would it make you feel if you were?
- Is there ever a good reason to ghost someone else?



WHERE IS A GOOD PLACE TO HAVE A FIRST DATE?

First dates can make people very nervous, even when you have known the person for a long time before you start dating. What kind of activities are good ideas for a first date? Should you go to a restaurant, watch a film at the cinema, have a coffee in a café? Maybe you want to try a more active first date, like ice-skating, going for a walk together, or maybe even something like rock climbing? Below, some people give their advice and recommendations on where they would like to go on a first date. Read through these in small groups, or on your own.

Sarah: My ideal first date is going to a coffee shop and having a warm drink together. On the first date, you want to get to know the person. If you go on a date in a cinema, then you don't get the chance to talk together and it can feel very awkward. Dinner on the first date for me also feels more stressful, a cute little café has a more relaxed atmosphere.

Hannah: I am quite an active person, so for me if someone asked me on a first date that was just sitting and eating, I would feel bored quite quickly. If I already know the person, going for a hike, ice-skating, or rock climbing would be my choices of activity.

Hamid: I think that dinner with someone is an ideal way to get to know them better. You can learn a lot about someone over a nice meal, and if the date goes badly then at least you've been fed!

Stewart: I might be a bit boring, but my ideal first date is having dinner first, then going to see a film or a play, something that we can talk about afterwards. I find that watching something together means that I learn more about their opinions, what they like, what they don't like, and that helps me figure out if I want to go on a second date!

✨ Exercise 5: Discussion

Which of these people do you agree with on the best place for a first date? What would your ideal first date be? Discuss your opinions together in your group or with a partner. Below is a list of places to help you.

bookshop/bookstore

museum

theatre

café

market

sports centre

cinema

restaurant

shopping centre

climbing gym

park

stadium

gallery

theme park

ice rink



Centre versus center

Some words, like centre, or theatre, are written differently in American English than in British English. Both are correct, but remember when you are writing to use one or the other, not both!

SOCIAL CONTEXT- SPLITTING THE BILL

Below are two short conversations, one between Thomas and Emily on a first date, and between Robert and Thomas the next day.

Thomas: Shall I get the bill?

Emily: Oh thank you! That's so kind of you.

Robert: So how was the date?

Thomas: She was really nice, but when I asked her if we should get the bill, she assumed I was paying.

Robert: Oh. Was that a problem?

Thomas: Well, I would have of course offered to pay, but I think that she should have offered to split the bill or pay herself.

VOCABULARY LIST

to assume → to think something is the case without proof

split the bill → each person pays for their portion of an activity or meal

In this scenario, Thomas asked "Shall we get the bill?". Sometimes, people assume that the person who asks for the bill is the person paying for the meal. But they might just be asking for the bill!



Exercise 6: Discussion

- How do you decide who pays on the first date? Discuss this question as a class.

BEST AND WORST FIRST DATE EXPERIENCES

What is your best and worst case scenario on a first date? There are lots of dating horror stories, where you meet the person and they look completely different, they feed you something you are allergic to, or you have nothing in common and end up running away! But there are also stories of falling in love at first sight. We asked the people below what their best and worst first date experiences were.

"I once had a first date where the man showed up wearing a clown costume. It turned out he was a teacher and that his school had a fancy dress day for the children. I'm terrified of clowns!"



"The woman I was meeting came into the restaurant with her mother, sister, and best friend. My date didn't talk to me until her mother had asked me a list of questions about my job, if I want children, and did I think March was a good time of year to have a wedding. We did not have a second date!"

"My date took me to a really nice Chinese restaurant, and we went to see a film afterwards, where he found he had bought cinema tickets for the next day by accident! He bought me extra pop-corn to make up for it, and we have been dating seven months now."

"I got to the restaurant and realised that she had used someone else's photo on her dating profile. She looked very different in real life!"

"My date insisted that he pay for my taxi home and brought me a little cactus plant to the restaurant because I mentioned I collect them. We had a great first date, and we're going out again on Saturday."

"He stole my wallet!"

 **Which of these first dates sounds the worst to you, and why?**



Talk like a native!

You will often hear people mix up the words "brought" and "bought" when they are speaking. These words sound very similar, but they mean different things. "Brought" is the past tense of the verb "bring", and "bought" is the past tense of the word "buy".

QUESTIONS YOU CAN ASK ON A FIRST DATE

- Do you have a big family?
- Where did you grow up?
- What do you like to do in your spare time?
- What is your favourite film of all time?
- If you had to choose one TV series to watch for the rest of your life, which one would you choose?
- Where is your favourite place to visit or go on holiday?



Expressing certainty

Will there be a second date? In the world of dating, we sometimes need to express how certain, or how likely, we think something is.

For example, if we are 100% certain that there will be a second date, we can say this in several ways.

- I'm **sure** there will be a second date.
- I'm **certain** that there will be a second date.
- There **will** be a second date.
- I'm **positive** there will be a second date.

If we are not 100% certain, but think that there will be a second date, we can say:

- I **think** that there will be a second date.
- I am **pretty sure** that there will be a second date.
- I am **fairly confident** that there will be a second date.

If we are uncertain if there will be a second date, we can say:

- I'm **not sure** if there will be a second date.
- I'm **uncertain** if there will be a second date.
- I **don't know** if there will be a second date.

💎 Exercise 7

Pick one of the first date experiences you have read above, and say how certain you are about a second date and why!

✨ Exercise 8: Speed dating!

Speed dating is an event held for single people who want to meet someone new. Everyone sits down, and you have a short amount of time to talk to one person and ask them questions before you move onto the next person! Let's try doing this activity in class!

TALKING ABOUT FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS

You have already learned how to describe basic feelings and emotions, like happy, sad, angry, hungry, cold, hot, or tired. But at B1, we want to be able to use more complex and varied adjectives to describe our emotions, so we can use **synonyms** of our basic feelings and emotions. For example, you might want to show a friend that you are very happy about your exam results, so you could say, "I'm ecstatic!". You will learn more about how to use different adjectives to express stronger or weaker opinions and emotions at higher levels of English, but for now, we have some helpful synonyms of different adjectives to describe your mood, and some new emotions as well!



VOCABULARY LIST

angry → cross, annoyed (a little bit angry), irritated (a little bit angry), furious (very angry), grumpy (a little bit angry)

anxious → nervous, worried

bored → feeling like there is nothing to do, uninterested

cold → freezing (very cold), (🇬🇧) baltic (very cold), chilly (a little cold), cool (a little cold)

depressed → very unhappy for a long period of time, down.

eager → being keen, willing to do an activity

embarrassed → ashamed, uncomfortable

frightened → scared, scary, horror

guilty → the feeling that you have done something wrong

happy → pleased, glad, cheerful, joyful, ecstatic (very happy)

hungry → starved (very hungry), ravenous (very hungry), (🇬🇧) peckish (a little hungry)

hot → boiling (very hot), warm (a little bit hot), lukewarm (not very hot), scorching (very hot)

sad → unhappy, down, (very sad) depressed

stressed → very anxious about something, the feeling that you have too much to do

tired → sleepy, drowsy, fatigued



THE FIVE LOVE LANGUAGES

When we are in love, we all have different ways of showing the people we care about how we feel. One theory is that there are five general categories, or languages, which define how people express their feelings of love. Gary Chapman wrote a book called “The Five Love Languages: How to express heartfelt commitment to your mate” which explained these categories. In the book, the five languages are:

- words of affirmation
- gift giving
- acts of service
- physical touch
- quality time

Words of affirmation is when we show we love someone by telling them how we feel in words, or giving your partner support verbally. Gift giving is expressing affection by giving your partner gifts or things that show them you are thinking of them. Acts of service are doing things for your partner to show them that you are supporting them. Physical touch is expressing your feelings by doing things like holding your partner’s hand, giving them a hug, or giving them a kiss to show them how you feel. Finally, quality time is spending time with your partner that is meaningful.

Many people believe in the love languages, and sometimes in a relationship, think it is helpful to explain to their partner the ways in which they like to experience love or express their feelings. So even if your love language is spending quality time with your partner, if their love language is acts of service, cooking them a nice meal shows them that you care about them. If they then sit and eat that meal with you, then they are listening to your love language as well!

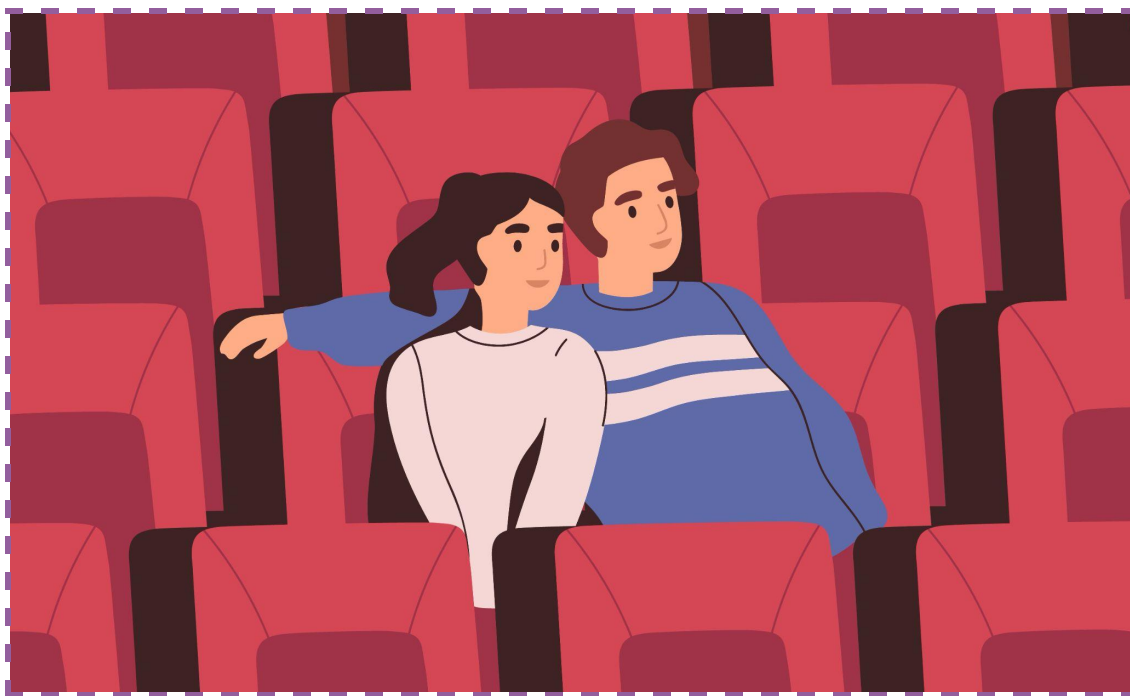
🌟 Exercise 10: Discussion

- What would you say is your love language?
- How do you show the people you love, either romantically or not, how you feel about them?
- Why is it important to show others how you feel about them?
- Do you believe that love languages exist? If you do, why? If you don't, why not?

🏠 Challenge for the day

Find a romcom or romantic TV show that you enjoy watching in English.

Watch the film or show with English subtitles, and see how much of the story you can follow. When you are next in class, tell your classmates about which film you chose and why. What did you enjoy about the film? What was difficult to understand?



CHAPTER 12

New York, New York

- travel and tourism



NEW YORK, NEW YORK!

New York has the nickname of the city that never sleeps, probably because there is so much to do in the city. Every year, millions of tourists visit New York, with 66.6 million people going there in 2019! In this chapter, we shall explore what there is to see and do in New York, some of its famous people, and top tips for what to see and do in the city!

Before we start...

- Have you ever been to New York? If you have, what did you think of the city?
- If you haven't, what do you know about New York?
- Which famous sit-com about six friends was set in New York?
- Which singer sang the words, "Start spreading the news, I'm leaving today", in their song New York, New York?



Did you know?

New York was originally called "New Amsterdam", because it was home of Dutch settlers in the 1600s. In 1664, the British took over the city and called it "New York", and that is the name we still use today!



THE BIG APPLE

New York is the biggest city by population in the United States. Over 8 million people live in the city, so it is very crowded and there is not a lot of space. New York has several nicknames, like the Big Apple. No one knows why it is called the Big Apple. Some people believe it is because there was a famous woman called Eve who worked in the city, but this is a myth. However, the name became popular in the 1900s, especially in the 1970s, and today people continue to call New York the Big Apple, even if they do not know why. New York is also called the “melting pot”, as there are people from all over the world who live and work in the city, and there are over 800 languages that are spoken there! There are lots of different neighbourhoods which celebrate this diversity. In New York, you can walk around Chinatowns and enjoy delicious Chinese food, or you can visit Little Italy, where Italian-Americans settled. There are also lots of Caribbean and East-Asian communities who live, work, and celebrate their cultures in the city. Although it is in the United States, New York is a diverse and exciting city, and visitors can usually find an area that reminds them of their home country!

VOCABULARY LIST

crowded → busy, cramped, tightly packed

myth → a widely held but false or untrue belief

neighbourhood → a district or community in a town or city



✨ Exercise 1: Discussion

- Why do you think New York might be called the Big Apple?
- What nickname would you give to your hometown?
- Which of the districts in New York would you like to visit most and why?
- When you are travelling to a new place, do you like to experience completely new cultures, or do you like to find something that reminds you of home?

✨ Exercise 2: Debate bubble!

With a partner, discuss which you prefer, living in a big city or in a small town in the countryside.

HELPFUL VOCABULARY LIST

quaint → old-fashioned, attractively unusual

busy → full of activity

crowded → a space full of people, packed

convenient → situated with easy access to other places and things

quiet → making little or no noise

noisy → making or full of a lot of noise, loud

inconvenient → causing trouble, antonym of convenient

THE BEST PLACES TO VISIT IN NEW YORK

New York is a very crowded city, but there are lots of different tourist attractions that people are excited to visit when they go to the city. Below are some top recommendations from recent visitors to New York. Read through these recommendations in small groups, and discuss together which of these places you would most like to visit.

Lizzie: I loved exploring Central Park with my friends when I visited New York last summer. I didn't think that you would find such a large park in New York because it's a big city, but I was really surprised. The park has lots of different lakes and ponds, and it is full of trees and paths you can take around the park. I almost forgot I was in the city and thought I was out exploring nature. It is the perfect place to sit with your friends and have a picnic after a long day seeing other sights in New York.



Rachel: I thought the Empire State Building was amazing, and I'm scared of heights! We went up to the 102nd floor where there is a viewing platform. From the platform, you can look out and get a view of the whole city below you. It is worth coming to see the

building at night as well, when they light up the top in different colours. There's also an interesting museum where you can learn about how they built such a tall building in 1930, and how they finished it so quickly!

Thomas: You have to visit the Statue of Liberty - it's iconic! I didn't know before I visited that the statue was built in the 1800s, and it is a lot taller than it looks in films! You have to take a ferry to get there, but it is worth it to see such a famous landmark. There is also a museum on Ellis Island which is near the island the Statue of Liberty is on, and that is definitely an important history of immigration to the United States.

Marc: The Trailer Park Lounge is a very kitschy bar, but the drinks are amazing. They sell great burgers as well and that's something I always like after a long day exploring. I would definitely recommend going for a walk on The High Line, an old railway track which has been turned into gardens, art spaces, and a park. It's a really cool experience!

VOCABULARY LIST

platform → a raised surface that people can stand on to look at things; the area where people wait for or take a train from

ferry → a boat for taking people or goods short distances

landmark → a famous place

kitschy → objects or an atmosphere filled with objects that are very bright

and some would dislike, garish but in a good way

railway → a train line, the tracks that trains run on

track → a rough path or road; a continuous line of rails for a train to run on

Exercise 3

Which of these places do you want to visit in New York and why?

USEFUL PHRASES WHEN SIGHT-SEEING

- When does the museum/gallery/restaurant open?
- Where is the tourist information centre?
- Is this attraction suitable for children?
- Do I need to buy my tickets online?
- Is there a guided tour?
- What would you recommend we do in the city?
- Where can I find the toilets/restaurant/gift shop/exit?
- How do I get to the gallery/museum/Statue of Liberty?

Exercise 4

Recommend the best places in your city.

If you had a good friend who was travelling to your hometown, or a nearby city, what are the places that you would recommend that they should definitely go and see?

How would you change your recommendations if it was your boss who was travelling there on a business trip?

Exercise 5: Roleplay time!

Together with a classmate, role play that you are recommending different sights, restaurants, or landmarks that they should visit in your hometown.

 Exercise 6

Listen to the chapter twelve listening exercise and answer the questions.

1. How is Buenos Aires different from Stockholm?
 - a) It is very similar.
 - b) It is hotter.
 - c) It has more rain.
 - d) It is snowy.

2. What does Jonas do on the weekends?
 - a) walks around city centre
 - b) goes to tango clubs to drink with his friends
 - c) eat food and look at street art
 - d) walk along the promenade and take tango classes

3. What language is Jonas starting to learn?
 - a) Spanish
 - b) Portuguese
 - c) Swedish
 - d) Catalan

4. Describe Palermo.
 - a) dark
 - b) unspirited
 - c) vibrant
 - d) colourless

Challenge for the day!

Write a restaurant review online in English.

Did you know?

Humans of New York is a photography project by a photographer called Brandon Stanton in 2010. Stanton photographs a **New-Yorker** (someone who lives in New York and usually was born there), and asks them a question about their lives.

Exercise 7

Take a picture of a friend or family member and ask them one of the questions from the list below. In the next class, present their answers in English to your classmates.

- What is your favourite thing to do in your hometown?
- What was your childhood like?
- Who has inspired you in your life?
- Where do you want to be in ten years time?

CHAPTER 13

Entertainment

- talking about hobbies and leisure activities
- technology



ENTERTAINMENT

Today, entertainment is easier than ever to access. If you do not want to go out at night, you can stay in and watch shows or films on streaming services like Netflix, you can watch videos on YouTube, or play games online or on a console. There are lots of traditional hobbies that are becoming popular again today, like knitting, crochet, and baking. In this chapter, we will talk about our favourite TV shows, hobbies, and ways to relax. We will also see how people like to relax when they go for a night out with their friends!

Before we start...

In pairs, discuss together what you did at the weekend. Talk about the different activities, what you enjoyed doing, and what you spent your free time on.



THE POWER OF NETFLIX!

Now when we turn on the TV, we often don't watch what is on live TV. Today, we can choose from lots of different streaming services. A streaming service is a website or app that you can pay a monthly or annual fee for and then watch any number of TV series or films whenever you want. There are also free catch up TV services that do the same, where you can watch TV shows that were on live TV previously.

Netflix was the most popular service when it started online, but now there are many different services that provide lots of different shows and types of films. On Disney Plus, for example, you can watch all the Disney films and documentaries from National Geographic. Some streaming services also produce their own shows, like Amazon Prime with their latest show, the Rings of Power. We even now have new words and phrases in English based on these services. If someone asks you to come over for "netflix and chill", for example, they are often inviting you to their place romantically!

Sometimes, there are downsides to Netflix and other streaming platforms. You often find that programmes or films are moved to other platforms, meaning that you pay more to watch your favourite shows as you pay for more than one platform. Also, there are times when if you have more than one person using your Netflix account, you might not be able to watch it as someone else is using it. There are also problems with when you travel, because the content you can watch on platforms like Amazon Prime or Netflix depends on which country you are in. Luckily, in the EU and EEA, this rule doesn't apply!

VOCABULARY LIST

streaming service → a service that allows someone to watch films and TV shows over the internet without needing to download these

to depend on → to be decided by something outside of one's control

virtually → nearly, almost; by means of virtual reality techniques

to spend time with → to accompany someone, to hang out with someone

platform → in this context, the same meaning as a streaming service

to be available → able to be used, at someone's disposal; free to do something

✨ Exercise 1: Discussion

- Which streaming services do you use and why?
- If you don't use streaming services, why not?
- Why do you think people enjoy having lots of different shows available to them at once?
- How do you think services like Netflix have changed how we watch films and TV shows?



Did you know?

Although it is a noun, many people also use the word *netflix* as a verb when they are speaking with friends. For example, although the full sentence would be, "Shall we watch Netflix and chill?" Many people just say, "Shall we Netflix and chill?"

Another word that is a noun but that we use as a verb now is *Google*. When we want to look something up on the internet, we say, "I'll google it", but we don't say, "I will look that up using Google."

✨ Exercise 2: Discussion

Over the years, Netflix and other streaming services have become more expensive. As a group, discuss the following question:

Are streaming services too expensive?

Remember to give your opinions and reasons why you agree or disagree with the question above.

📝 Exercise 3: Power up your vocabulary!

Lots of our entertainment today relies on technology for it to work, so it is helpful to understand different technology related words. Below is a list of common technology items. Look up some of the items associated with these words, and write them down.

Computers

TVs

Apps

Smartphones

The Internet

Exercise 4: Talking about technology

How has technology changed in your lifetime?



YOUTUBERS

YouTube is a popular online video platform, where people, companies, and even movie producers can upload their videos for anyone to watch and enjoy. Today, lots of people are now making money from producing and uploading these videos, or by streaming live to the channel so people can see their live reactions. These people are known as “YouTubers”. A YouTuber can also mean someone who is an online influencer, or online personality who is popular for uploading videos of their daily lives. Other YouTubers produce videos on things like food, engineering, singing, or makeup tutorials.

This activity has become a career for some people - some YouTubers make over \$30,000,000 in revenue from their videos a year! Not everyone makes that much money from making their videos, but they enjoy producing their content, and some YouTubers say that it is a way that they have made friends or found their independence. Some people say that YouTubers do not have proper jobs, meaning that it is not a traditional form of employment. There are also arguments that it is not a stable form of employment because the amount of revenue you can make depends on how popular or on-trend your content is. But others say that it is the same as producing TV Shows which people watch and enjoy. Either way, YouTubers and their videos continue to be a popular form of entertainment today!



VOCABULARY LIST

to upload → transferring files or data from one computer to another, or from a computer to an online storage facility

engineering → a branch of science concerned with building, creating, and using engines, machines, and structures

makeup → cosmetics applied to one's face, can also be written as *make up*

revenue → income, especially of an organisation

stable → firmly fixed, unlikely to move, remaining in the same state without getting worse.

on-trend → very fashionable

✨ Exercise 5: Discussion

- Why do you think YouTube channels and YouTubers are a popular form of entertainment?
- What kind of YouTube videos would you enjoy watching?

💡 Speak English Tip: *make-up, makeup, or make up?*

In English, the word *makeup* can be written as *make-up* or *makeup*, as long as you are consistent. However, there is a difference between the word *makeup*, and the two words *make up*. To *make up* can mean to put on *makeup*, but more commonly it means to put something together, to invent a story, or to become friends again after an argument.

Extra challenge!

Find a YouTube video or channel in English on a subject that interests you.

Try watching it with English subtitles and see how much you can understand. When you are next in class, explain which channel you watched and what you thought about it.

KNIT AND NATTER

When you think of knitting, what image comes to mind? Perhaps you think of an old grandma knitting wool socks that are itchy. It wasn't seen as cool, or popular to sit and knit. However, during the pandemic, there were many people who started knitting to pass the time. Many said that knitting helped them relax, and they liked being able to wear something that they had made. In 2020, yarn shops and people who ran knitting classes reported that they had seen a large increase in their sales of wool and knitting needles, and more and more people signing up for classes. There are even celebrities who enjoy knitting when they are working.

Now that in most countries we no longer have restrictions, many people are continuing to knit. There are groups called "knit and natter" groups, where people can go and sit and knit together. Although traditionally people thought that only women could or should knit, today there are more and more men picking up needles as well!



VOCABULARY LIST

to knit → to make something by weaving, interlocking, or tying together wool or yarn using knitting needles

to come to mind → to have a thought or idea occur to someone

to pass the time → to do something enjoyable to use a period of time

yarn → a spun thread used for knitting, weaving, or sewing

knitting needle → a long, thin rod used in a pair to knit something

to sign up → to enrol in something, to commit to a form of employment

to natter → (conversational) to talk casually, to chat

to pick up → to live or move something; to collect something or someone from a place



Do say, don't say

Natter is a word that you can use to describe talking to a friend, or when you are asking a friend if they want to talk to you. However, it is not a word you usually use in professional settings.

Do say (to a friend or in conversational settings):

To ask someone for a talk: *Fancy a natter?*

Describing a conversation with a friend: *We had a good natter.*

Don't say (to your boss):

Can we have a natter about the project?

You can say:

Could we have a chat about the project?

Exercise 6: Presentation time!

Present to the class your favourite hobby. Include the following information:

- When did you start doing this hobby?
- What do you enjoy about this hobby?
- Does it cost a lot of money to do your hobby?
- Why would you recommend your hobby to your classmates?

SPORTS!

Exercise 7

Listen to the chapter thirteen listening exercise and answer the questions.

1. What sport did Roger Federer play?
 - a) table tennis
 - b) tennis
 - c) football
 - d) rowing
2. When did he retire?
 - a) September 2021
 - b) September 2020
 - c) November 2022
 - d) September 2022

3. Describe his children.

- a) He has four kids, two sets of twin boys.
- b) He has two kids, twin boys.
- c) He has four kids, twin boys and twin girls.
- d) He has four kids, twin girls and two other boys.

4. How many titles has he won?

- a) 130
- b) 103
- c) 113
- d) 143

5. What is his legacy?

- a) honourable
- b) infamous
- c) unimportant
- d) corrupt



☕ LANGUAGE CAFÉ

One of the most popular topics in English when you talk about entertainment is talking about sport. Practise with your friends, colleagues, or classmates over a cup of tea or coffee and talk about what you think is the best sport.

- What's your favourite sport? Why?
- What sports do you dislike? Why?
- Who are the greatest athletes of all time? Why?

football

basketball

baseball

sportsmanship

training

talent

athletics

game, match

fitness

strength

speed

club

team

tennis

trophy

gymnastics

swimming

golfing

🏔️ Challenge for the day

Do you have a favourite sport? Try learning some of the terms in English, like "goal," "offside," or "pitch."





CHAPTER 14

Your favourite TV-shows

- stating preferences
- news and the media
- giving opinions

YOUR FAVOURITE TV SHOWS

A great way to get to know other people is to ask them about their favourite TV shows. In earlier chapters, we have talked about different entertainments and hobbies, and when we talk about fantasy worlds. In this chapter, we will learn about the ways we can talk about our favourite shows, read a dialogue between two friends about the latest episode of their favourite series, and learn about what a spoiler alert is!

Before we start...

- Work together in pairs and ask each other the following questions.
- Do you watch a lot of TV, and why?
- Do you prefer watching TV or watching films?



Grammar hint: stating preferences and giving opinions

We have already learned in this course to give our opinions using the construction

I think that + clause, because + reason.

We have also learned to state our preferences by using sentences like “I prefer a over b.”, or by using comparative and superlative adjectives. It is a good idea to revise these topics before we look at the exercises in this section.

Synonym of “prefer” for stating preferences in conversations

Go for - we often say “go for” when we are talking about something that we prefer or would choose, but we don’t have to say what the alternative is as it is usually clear from the context.

Example: Do you prefer books or films?

I usually go for a movie.

WHY DO WE WATCH TV SHOWS?

Television as we know it, watching moving pictures on a screen, was invented by a Scottish Engineer called John Logie Baird in 1924. Today, we have lots of different types of TV shows, from daily news broadcasts, documentaries, and nature programmes, to sitcoms, soap operas, and sci-fi and fantasy series. Most people own a device which they can watch TV on, and many public places like bars, waiting rooms, and airports or train stations have televisions playing in the background. But why do people enjoy watching TV?

People watch different kinds of TV shows for different reasons. Some people watch TV because they want to learn about world events, the natural world, or about historical events. Watching documentaries or the news means that they can learn in a more accessible format for them than reading a book. Other people find watching TV shows relaxing, and watch these shows to forget about or switch off from work and other stresses in their life. Others watch TV as a way of spending time with their family or friends. Often, with popular shows like Squid Game, Game of Thrones, or Bridgerton, millions of people globally watched and discussed the shows with their friends.



VOCABULARY LIST

sitcom → a situation comedy, where a group of characters experiences a series of comedic situations

soap opera → a television or radio show about the daily lives and events of a group of fictional characters

device → a thing that is made or adapted for a particular purpose

background → the circumstances or situation underlying a particular event; a less important or conspicuous function; the part of a picture or scene that is furthest from view. *Con conversationally* - something that is going on, often

unnoticed at the same time as the main event

to be exposed to → *con conversationally*, being introduced to or shown something. Can be used in positive or negative contexts

conversation starter → a topic or question that is used to begin a conversation with someone

recommendation → a suggestion of the best course of action or suggesting something that someone can do or enjoy

Grammar hint: they're, there, and their

Native English speakers and non-native speakers often get confused about which “there” they should use when they are writing. Although they sound the same when speaking, they mean different things in practice.

“**They’re**” is an abbreviation of “**they are**”.

“**There**” is an adverb that refers to the location of an object, or indicates a fact or the existence of an object.

“**Their**” is a possessive word that is used to indicate that an object belongs to either a group of people or to one person when either the object or the person has already been mentioned.

Do write:

- Their bags are over there by the pot plant. ✓
- They’re waiting for the next bus. ✓
- There is a new show on TV tonight. ✓

Don’t write:

- There bags are over their by the pot plant. ✗
- Their waiting for the next bus. ✗
- They’re is a new show on TV tonight. ✗

✨ Exercise 1: Discussion

- Why do you watch TV?
- Why do you think people enjoy watching soap operas?
- What is your favourite type of TV show and why?
- How often do you watch TV when you are home?
- Do you watch programmes in English or other languages? If you do, why? If you don't, why not?

📝 Exercise 2: Workout time!

Below is a short text with some of the words missing. Read through the text, and fill in the gaps with the missing vocabulary from the words in the list above the text. If you don't understand the words, you can look them up online or ask your teacher to explain their meaning. Check with your teacher to make sure you have the right answers!

Vocabulary: broadcast, reminded of, characters, time, continue, genre, popular, relate to, situations, famous, experience, feeling

*Note: **Popular** is used twice.*

Sit-coms are a popular of television today. One of the most sitcoms was the show *Friends* which was originallyin the 1990s. *Friends* was so because people felt that they could the as they experienced similar in their own lives. Although *Friends* ended in 2005, people to watch the show today, as it is very nostalgic for people. Nostalgia is the of longing or missing a particular or event in someone's life or a time before their lifetime that they

wanted to When people watch *Friends*, they are a happy time or the first time they saw the show!

HOW TO ASK ABOUT SOMEONE'S FAVOURITE TELEVISION SHOW

As we read in the introduction and the reading, talking about your favourite TV shows is a good way to start a conversation in English. It is also a good way to practise expressing your opinions, preferences, and describing past events or experiences. Below are a list of questions you might hear when talking about TV and your favourite shows.

- What kind of TV shows do you enjoy?
- When do you watch TV?
- How often do you watch TV?
- What is your favourite TV show, and what is your least favourite?
- What was your favourite episode of that TV show?
- What shows are suitable for different occasions?

Power up your vocabulary!

Below is a list of different genres of TV shows to help you describe your favourite shows. Look up the definitions of words that you don't know.

romcom	legal drama	reality TV
fantasy	documentary	murder mystery
drama	comedy	cooking show
news	game show	panel show
sitcom	medical drama	soap Opera
sci-fi	historical drama	stand-up comedy
cartoons	talk show	

Exercise 3

Listen to the chapter fourteen listening exercise and answer the questions.

1. In what year was the most viewed television broadcast aired?
 - a) 2014
 - b) 2013
 - c) 2021
 - d) 2015

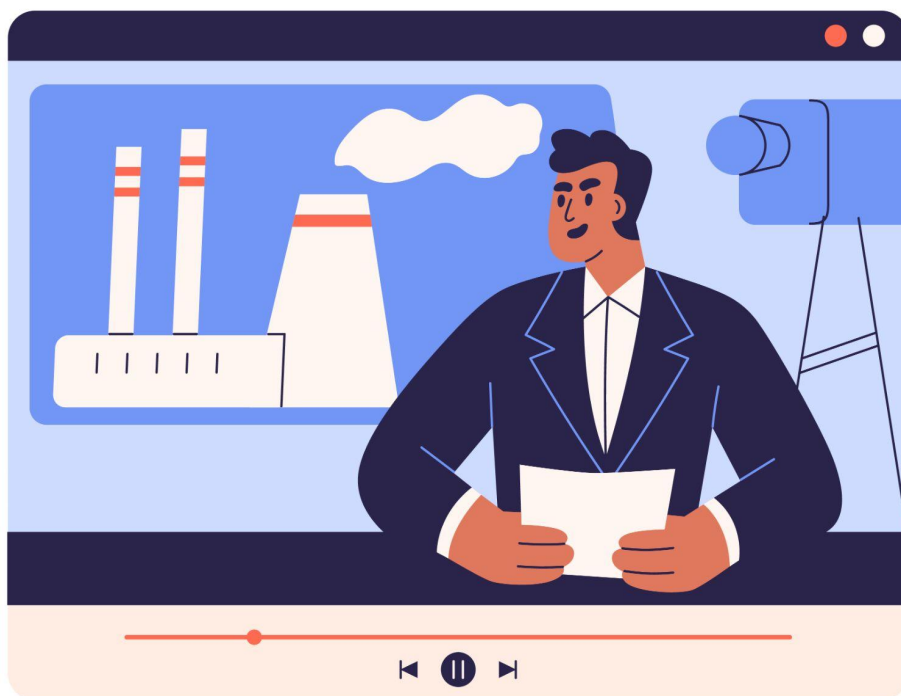
2. What team won the event?
 - a) Seattle Seahawks
 - b) New York Giants
 - c) New England Patriots
 - d) New York Jets

3. What type of broadcast was it?
 - a) movie premiere
 - b) sports
 - c) concert
 - d) election results

4. Who performed at the event?
 - a) Miley Cyrus
 - b) Katy Perry
 - c) Lady Gaga
 - d) Rihanna

FAKE NEWS!

In recent years, fake news has become a problem in the media and online. Fake news refers to stories, theories, or information that is presented as news, but is factually incorrect or false. It is often spread over the Internet and social media, and is often presented in a very convincing way, so a lot of people will believe it and tell others about this news. Sometimes, politicians, conspiracy theorists, and other groups might accuse someone or a type of news media as “fake news” to try and discredit the information or news that they are sharing. During the COVID-19 pandemic, fake news was a real problem, as people shared lots of misinformation or factually incorrect information about medicines, vaccines, and about wearing masks to protect others. These types of fake news made it difficult for the authorities to communicate information accurately to the general public.



Luckily, there are some tips and tricks you can use to spot when a news story isn't true.

- **Look up the source** → you can google the website and look at whether it writes stories on lots of different topics, or many articles about just the one news story. If the story is not well written, it is more likely to be fake news.
- **Look up the story** → search the story in Google or another search engine to check if the information is available from other trusted news sources. If you can find the story elsewhere, it is more likely to be true.

Think about what emotions the article is trying to make you feel. Articles with headlines in all capitals, or that are written to make you angry, then think about why they are trying to make you feel that way. Remember, if it doesn't seem right, do some more research before you share the article. Better safe than sorry!



Exercise 4

Can you think of any other ways to tell if something is fake news? What would you say to a friend who was repeating news that you thought was fake?

VOCABULARY LIST

factually → in relation to fact

false - incorrect, not true

convincing → capable of causing someone to believe something is true or fact

misinformation → false or inaccurate information, often deliberately meant to mislead someone

conspiracy theorist → someone who believes in a conspiracy theory. A

conspiracy theory is a belief that a secret organisation is influential and responsible for a particular event.

accurately → exactly, to do something in a way that is correct

better safe than sorry → idiom meaning to be cautious and careful to avoid an unpleasant circumstance



Do say/ don't say

One thing that people often mix up when they are speaking English is “then” and “than”, as they sound very similar. “Then” is used to indicate “time”, “than” is used to express a comparison between something.

Do say:

- I was younger back then. ✓
- I am younger than my brother. ✓
- Shall we leave at 5:30 then? ✓
- The grass is greener here than in the north. ✓

Don't say:

- I was younger back than. ✗
- I am younger then my brother. ✗
- Shall we leave at 5:30 than? ✗
- The grass is greener here then in the north. ✗

DID YOU WATCH THE FINALE LAST NIGHT?

Natalie is talking with her friend Emily at school. They both enjoy the same TV show and are talking at school about the show. Read the dialogue below first alone, and then out loud with a friend.

Natalie: Did you watch the last episode last night, then?

Emily: Yes - I stayed up to finish the series because I needed to know what happened!

Natalie: What did you think then?

Emily: I loved it! I was rooting for those two characters to get together and they finally did! All the costumes and the scenery was amazing as well.

Natalie: I enjoyed it too, but I'm not sure if I will watch the next series. I feel like the show is becoming too predictable. I mean, it was obvious they were going to end up together after everything they've been through. We know who Lady Whistledown is now as well, so the sense of mystery is gone.

Emily: Are you kidding? I can't wait for the next series. My favourite character is Lady Whistledown, and they were not who I thought they would be. I can't wait to see how they hide their identity next!



✨ Exercise 6: Group chat

As a group, discuss the following question:

- Do we watch too much television these days?

💡 Spoiler alert!

A common phrase in English now is “spoiler alert” or “no spoilers please!” A spoiler is a description or the revealing of a key plot twist, change in character, or the ending of a show that lessens the surprise of the show or film for someone else. So if you see an article in English with phrases like “spoilers ahead” or “spoilers below”, beware! You might find out something you don’t want to!

📝 Exercise 7

Write a short review of a TV show that you have recently watched. Include information like what you enjoyed, what you didn’t enjoy, the basic plot (without spoilers), your favourite character, and the special effects, costumes, or anything else you liked.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Extra challenge!

In the next class, present your review to your classmates and discuss each other's opinions on different shows.

TIPS FOR LEARNING ENGLISH USING TV SHOWS:

- Pick a genre of TV show that you are interested in in your native language - you are more likely to enjoy it and keep watching.
- Use English subtitles! If you use subtitles in English, you can read the words at the same time and look up words that you have missed.
- Keep it short! Choose a TV show with shorter episodes, or children's TV that uses simpler English. If you watch something shorter, you will not be as tired.

☕ LANGUAGE CAFÉ

- Practise your English conversation skills with your friends, colleagues, or classmates and discuss the topic of news.
- What news sources do you trust? Why?
- Talk about an article you read recently. What was the story? How did it make you feel?

global

politics

wildlife

local

science

environment

journalist

recent

climate

celebrity

gossip

finance

🏠 Challenge of the day

Find an online newspaper and try reading one article a week, or even daily!



CHAPTER 15

Dark or bright future

- expressing hope or ambitions
- describing events in the future



A DARK OR BRIGHT FUTURE?

There are lots of things that people are concerned about for the future of our planet, like climate change, wars, changes in government, and changes in technology. But there are also things that people look forward to in their personal futures, like new jobs, children, moving or travelling abroad, or even retirement! The readings and exercises in this chapter will help you express your own thoughts on the future, and discuss with each other big events in the world like climate change or government elections.

Expressing hopes and ambitions

Earlier in this book we talked about dreams and using wish sentences to express things we want to happen in the future. We will use those skills in this chapter as well, but here, it is important to understand the difference between **hopes** and **ambitions**.

Hope - a hope refers to a thing that you want to happen or wish for. You can also use hope to talk about something that you don't want to happen.

Examples: I hope that it doesn't rain tomorrow.

I hope that I will pass my exams.

Ambition - ambition refers to a thing that you want to happen and are actively working towards, similar to a goal.

Example: I want to become a doctor, so I am studying medicine at university.

Useful phrases for talking about hopes and ambitions

I hope that... I wish... I want to... My dream is... My greatest ambition is...

In the future, I will...

✨ Exercise 1: Group discussion

In pairs, ask each other the following two questions:

- What do you hope will happen in the future and why?
- What is your ambition in your job or studies, and why?

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SAVING THE PLANET

Climate change and global warming are issues that many people globally are very concerned about. In the last 150 years, temperatures in the world have been increasing more rapidly thanks to humans' activities in the world. As the climate changes, extreme weather events like heat waves, cold snaps, storms, typhoons, and hurricanes are becoming more and more frequent. Global warming means that ice caps are melting, which is causing sea levels to rise and leading to flooding and potentially parts of countries disappearing underwater.

So what can we do to help limit the effects of climate change? Today, lots of people around the world take part in protests and events to lobby governments and large companies to take action on climate change. Others try to recycle, or use less electricity than previously. Although alone, these actions might not seem very effective, collective action and pressure on governments to make changes are an important way that we can combat climate change and help save our planet!



VOCABULARY LIST

extreme → reaching a high or highest degree; very great

heat wave → a prolonged period of very hot weather

cold snap → a brief period of very cold weather

typhoon → a tropical storm in the Pacific Ocean

hurricane → a tropical storm in the Caribbean

rapidly → very quick, at a great rate

previously → at an earlier time, before

action → the fact or process of doing something, typically to achieve an aim

effective → successful in producing a desired or intended result

collective → done by people acting as a group

to combat → to take action to reduce or prevent something bad or undesirable

to save → to keep safe or rescue something or someone from harm or danger



✨ **Exercise 2: Discussion**

- How do you feel when you think about climate change?
- What do you think we can do to reduce our environmental impact?
- What do you think about protests against climate change?
- What do you think about recycling?

✨ **Exercise 3: Debate time!**

One of the big discussions in the news recently is how we can produce greener energy. Fossil fuels are a finite resource - meaning they can only be used once and then they are gone. Many people are concerned that they pollute the environment and will run out soon. However, people are concerned about some new renewable forms of energy like wind and solar power, arguing that they are more expensive and make the environment look less appealing.

Divide into two groups. One group will research the disadvantages and problems with using renewable energies. The other group will research the advantages and benefits of using renewable energies. The two groups will then debate the advantages and disadvantages of renewable energies.

 Exercise 4

You hear that your local government is planning to open a new power plant using coal rather than renewable energy sources. Write an email to your local government saying why you disagree with this policy.

Below are some helpful words and phrases to help you explain.

I have heard that...

I am against this proposal because...

Further,...

In addition, ...

I disagree with this course of action.

I hope you will reconsider.

I look forward to hearing from you.

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🎵 Exercise 5

Listen to the chapter fifteen listening exercise and answer the questions.

1. What is the title of the book discussed above?
 - a) 1985
 - b) 1983
 - c) 1984
 - d) 1994

Discuss your thoughts on George Orwell's focus on the negative effects of authoritarianism, widespread surveillance, and coercive social regimentation of individuals and behaviours.

💡 Extra tip - useful conjunctions in English

Conjunctions are words that link words, phrases, and sentences together, like "and", "but", or "or". At B1 level, you want to be able to use a wider variety of conjunctions. Below is a list of useful conjunctions with their meanings. See how many you can use in your English conversations!

although - however, but, in spite of, even though

in order to - doing something to achieve something else

after - during the period of time following an event

while - used to refer to something that is happening at the same time as something else

whether - expressing a doubt or a choice between alternatives

if - in the event that, introducing a conditional clause

VOTE AND MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD!

Many countries decide their governments through voting and elections. However, in many countries, not everyone decides to participate in these elections even though they have the right to vote. In countries like Brazil, voting is mandatory, so elections have high voter turnout as those who do not vote face fines and even more serious consequences. In other countries like the UK, 67.7% of people who are eligible to vote voted in the last general election.



Exercise 6

Do you think it's important to vote? Why?

✨ Exercise 7: Political campaigns

Politicians and other people who are running for office often spend a lot of money on campaigns and advertising their message. Like the advertising slogans, these campaigns often have a catchy phrase, like Obama's campaign message "Yes we can" to get people's attention. Often, politicians will write a manifesto - a statement of the things that they will do if they gain power. Some examples of promises that politicians make are:

- Protecting the planet
- Lower taxes for people
- Better access to healthcare
- Better schools and universities for people
- Gender equality
- Free university or lowering of university fees

In small groups, imagine you are running a political campaign. What issues are important to you? Write a manifesto explaining to the others in the class what you would do if you were in charge.



WHAT DO YOU WANT TO DO IN THE FUTURE?

People talk about their plans for the future at different times in their life. Some common questions and phrases you might hear when you are discussing this topic with a child or young person are:

- What do you want to be when you grow up?
- When I grow up, I'm going to be...(with older children and young people)
- What are you planning to study at university?
- Which universities are you applying to?
- Do you want to go to university?

When discussing the future as adults and in interviews, common questions are:

- Where do you see yourself in five years?
- What are your aspirations for development in this company?
- When are you planning to retire?

People often discuss the future when talking to their friends, or when you are in a relationship with someone. Common questions are:

- Do you want to get married in the future?
- Are you planning on buying a house?
- Do you want to have children in the future?

🌟 Exercise 8: Group chat

In small groups, pick two or three of the questions from the list above. Discuss each other's answers in your group.

💎 Exercise 9

If you were a politician, what would you want to change for the future?

☕ LANGUAGE CAFÉ

Discuss your university experiences with friends, classmates, or colleagues who are happy to practise English with you. Here are some questions to start the conversation!

What did you study in university? Or what would you want to study? Why?

Where did you go to university? Or where would you want to study? Why?

major

lecture

class

lecture

graduation

minor

campus

professor

degree

bachelor's

master's

doctorate

faculty

academic

institution

scholarship

student

Exercise 10: Workout time!

Read through the following text. Fill in the gaps with the words in the list at the top of the reading.

Vocabulary: practise, prepare, overseas, think, anxious, relax, expected, generous, passed, achieve, most, learning, phrases, international, answering, receive, beginning, results, revised

Yesterday I took my exam for B1 English and I that it went better than I
I all of the topics in B1 to for my exam in December, and my friends
were very with their time so that I could for my speaking exams. On the
day of the exam, I felt very, but I had worked hard and when I was the
questions I remembered of the words and that we had learned in
class. I will my in February, so for now I can and I don't have to
revise anymore. If I have my exams, I will be applying for a new job, and
classes in B2 level English. I really want to keep so that I can my dream
of working for an company and travel

✨ Exercise 11: Debate bubble

Would you prefer to study in Europe or in the United States? Here are some words to help you discuss which one you would prefer to do.

expensive → costing a lot of money

cheap → not costing a lot of money, antonym of expensive

time difference → the difference in standard time between two different places

distance → the length of space between two different points

drinking age → the minimum age that it is legal to buy alcohol at

experience → an event or occurrence that leaves an impression on someone

travel opportunities → the chance to travel to or visit other places

✨ Exercise 12

Presentation time!

Pick one of the topics from this book that you have enjoyed learning about. Prepare a ten to fifteen minute presentation on that topic, and present it to your classmates in your final class!

 LANGUAGE CHECK

Let's assess your progress!

1. How confident do you feel talking about events in the past?

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2. What about expressing your thoughts on the future?

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3. What concepts are you struggling with?

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4. What are you excited to learn?

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KEY TO EXERCISES

Chapter 1

Exercise 2

1. A
2. B
3. D

Chapter 2

Exercise 5

When writing an email at work, it is very important to **check** your email carefully before you send it to your boss or your **colleagues**. Check that you have spelt names and that you have only sent the email to the people who **need** to read it. People get **many** emails during the day, and they might be **annoyed** if they spend time reading an email they didn't need to read. Always be **polite** and **friendly** in your emails, even if they are short. If you are **sending** someone an **attachment**, remember to attach it!

Exercise 8

1. C
2. D

Chapter 3

Exercise 2

1. B
2. D
3. B

Chapter 4

Exercise 4

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. d

Chapter 5

Exercise 5

1. D
2. C
3. A

Chapter 6

Exercise 8

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. C

Chapter 7

Exercise 7

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. D

Chapter 8

Exercise 3

1. A
2. D
3. D
4. B

Chapter 9

Exercise 5

1. D
2. B
3. D
4. C

Chapter 10

Exercise 1

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. B

Chapter 12

Exercise 6

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C

Chapter 13

Exercise 7

1. B
2. D
3. C

4. B
5. A

Chapter 14

Exercise 2

Sit-coms are a popular **genre** of television today. One of the most **popular** sitcoms was the show *Friends* which was originally **broadcast** in the 1990s. *Friends* was so **popular** because people felt that they could **relate to** the **characters** as they experienced similar **situations** in their own lives. Although *Friends* ended in 2005, people **continue** to watch the show today, as it is very nostalgic for people. Nostalgia is the **feeling** of longing or missing a particular **time** or event in someone's life or a time before their lifetime that they wanted to **experience**. When people watch *Friends*, they are **reminded of** a happy time or the first time they saw the show!

Exercise 3

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. B

Chapter 15

Exercise 5

1. C

Exercise 10

Yesterday I took my exam for B1 English and I **think** that it went better than I **expected**. I **revised** all of the topics in B1 to **prepare** for my exam in December, and my friends were very **generous** with their time so that I could **practise** for my speaking exams. On the day of the exam, I felt very **anxious**, **but** I had worked hard and when I was **answering** the questions I remembered **most** of the words and **phrases** that we had learned in class. I will **receive** my **results** in February, so for now I can **relax**, **and** I don't have to revise any more. If I have **passed** my exams, I will be applying for a new job, and **beginning** classes in B2 level English. I really want to keep **learning** so that I can **achieve** my dream of working for an **international** company and travel **overseas**!

Listening Exercises

Chapter 1

🎵 Exercise 2

"Northern Ireland is not typically referred to as a province, region, country, or anything else. Although it is not without issues, many pundits favour the name "province." It can irritate some people, especially nationalists who believe that the traditional province of Ulster, which includes six of Northern Ireland's nine counties, is the legitimate use of the term "province."

Chapter 2

🎵 Exercise 8

"One of the 2020s most popular platforms for social media is TikTok, a Chinese-owned short-film hosting service. Despite its popularity, TikTok is not without its shortcomings. TikTok has come under fire for its addictive qualities and other psychological impacts, as well as for issues with unsuitable content, false information, censorship and moderation, and user privacy."

Chapter 3

🎵 Exercise 2

"Princess Märtha Louise of Norway is a practising alternative therapist and private businesswoman. She lost the title "Royal Highness" as part of her transition into a private working life in 2002; the lesser title "Highness" is sometimes used informally abroad, but she does not possess a title in Norway. She has received criticism for her clairvoyant claims and for commercially abusing her constitutional status of "princess" in Norway. The royal court stated in 2019 that she will no longer use the term princess in her

clairvoyant business endeavours. She gave up her remaining royal responsibilities in 2022, so she may focus on alternative medicine."

Chapter 4

🎵 Exercise 4

"Grunge, often known as the Seattle sound, is an alternative rock subculture that first appeared in the middle of the 1980s in Washington, a state in the American Pacific Northwest, mainly in Seattle and neighbouring areas. Heavy metal and punk rock are combined in grunge, although punk's structure and pace are absent. The "mundane everyday style" of clothing that grunge bands in Washington favoured was what was known as wearing the same clothes at home and on stage. This "slacker style" or "slouch appearance" from the Pacific Northwest stood in stark contrast to the "wild" mohawks, leather jackets, and chains worn by punks."

Chapter 5

🎵 Exercise 5

"Nike defined the concept of "Just Do It" as being both "universal and extremely personal" when the "Just Do It" campaign was first introduced in 1988. Targeting all Americans, regardless of their age, gender, or level of physical fitness, was one of the campaign's goals, and Nike's main goal was to have consumers view sneakers as a fashion statement, which led to Nike items being worn for reasons other than fitness."

Chapter 6

🎵 Exercise 9

Jonas is travelling from Stockholm to Buenos Aires to study abroad for a semester. He has to travel a long way to get to his future apartment. From his house in

Stockholm, he has to walk six minutes to get to a tram stop. He takes the tram for eight stops to Central Station, where he transfers to the Airport Express. The Airport Express arrives at the airport 45 minutes later. He goes through airport security and gets on his first flight to Frankfurt, where he has a three-hour layover. His next flight is the longest leg on his journey, nearly 14 hours. His journey isn't done just yet! He still has an hour drive from the airport in Buenos Aires to his new apartment. When he arrives, he feels like he should be tired, but he isn't because of all the excitement.

Chapter 7

🎵 Exercise 7

In March 2020, most of the world went into lockdown. Countries closed their borders, people were encouraged to stay home and wear masks in public, and the planet descended into an unfamiliar chaos. Hospitals lacked adequate beds, and nurses were in high demand. People hoarded nonperishable foods, and toilet paper aisles were emptied. Communication technology became vital to social survival.

Chapter 8

🎵 Exercise 3

"In Alice's Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll, a young girl named Alice is sitting aimlessly by a riverbank when she notices a White Rabbit complaining about being late while wearing a pocket watch and a waistcoat. The startled Alice follows him into a rabbit hole, which leads to a long fall and a safe landing. She discovers a key to a small door that leads to a garden inside a room with a table. While she tries to figure out how to squeeze through the entrance, she finds a bottle with the message 'Drink me.'"

Chapter 9

🎵 Exercise 5

"Sometimes dreamers fall from grace after initial success. Sophia Christina Amoruso is an American entrepreneur. Amoruso was born in San Diego, California, and shortly after high school graduation she moved to San Francisco. Women's fashion company Nasty Gal was started by Amoruso in 2006, and in 2012, Inc. Magazine named it one of 'the fastest growing companies.' She was recognized by Forbes as one of the richest self-made women in the world in 2016. But Nasty Gal declared bankruptcy."

Chapter 10

🎵 Exercise 1

"American mountaineer Aron Lee Ralston, mechanical engineer and motivational speaker, managed to survive a canyoneering accident by amputating a portion of his right arm. He dislodged a boulder on April 26, 2003, while soloing down Bluejohn Canyon in southeast Utah, and it pinned his right wrist to the edge of the canyon wall. He was unable to escape the canyon for five days and had to break his forearm in order to amputate it with a dull pocket knife. He then had to rappel down a 65-foot drop and travel seven miles to safety."

Chapter 11

🎵 Exercise 3

"For celebrities, sports, socialites, and social media influencers who can maintain a sizable Instagram following and a corresponding wave of 'likes,' Raya is a private, premium dating app. Launched in 2015, the elite dating app has a members-only policy that mandates waiting for acceptance before users can start matching. The Raya app makes a privacy promise and forbids users from taking screenshots of chats."

Chapter 12

🎵 Exercise 6

Let's check in with Jonas in Buenos Aires! Jonas is thriving in his new city. He enjoys that it contrasts cold and snowy Stockholm to a T. Buenos Aires is hot and humid. Jonas spends his weekends walking along the promenade and attending tango classes. He adores the eclectic and vibrant neighbourhood of Palermo, with impressive street art, and the delicious food. His new friends have been imparting some Spanish knowledge to him as well.

Chapter 13

🎵 Exercise 7

Roger Federer is the former No. 1 tennis player in the world. He is originally from Basel, Switzerland. In his career, he won a total of 103 titles. He retired from professional tennis in September of 2022. He has four children; he has twin girls and twin boys. He is a philanthropic and revered character, so much, so he even became the first living person to ever be celebrated on Swiss coins.

Chapter 14

🎵 Exercise 3

"It may surprise you that the most watched television broadcast of all time was Super Bowl XLIX, which aired on February 1st, 2015. Approximately 114,442,000 viewers tuned in to NBC to watch the New England Patriots defeat the Seattle Seahawks. The game took place in Glendale, Arizona. Katy Perry headlined the half-time show."

Chapter 15

🎵 Exercise 5

"The dystopian social science fiction book Nineteen Eighty-Four, better known as 1984, was written by the English author George Orwell. Its main themes are on the negative effects of authoritarianism, widespread surveillance, and coercive social regimentation of

individuals and behaviours. The authoritarian state in the book was modelled after Nazi Germany and Stalinist Russia by democratic socialist Orwell. In a broader sense, the book explores how truth and facts function in society and how they can be manipulated."

SPEAK **ENGLISH**

The more you learn, the more you want to! This book is designed to deepen your existing knowledge of English, so that you can have more interesting and exciting conversations. You will be able to connect

with friends by talking about both your interests, and about theirs! We hope you enjoy our carefully curated exercises, topics and activities, designed to make the process of learning English as engaging as we can!

B1 CONVERSATION - ENGLISH FOR INTERMEDIATE LEARNERS

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- How to explain and justify your feelings, opinions, and ideas
- How to discuss your memories and the past
- How to express your goals and dreams for the future
- Expand your vocabulary surrounding entertainment, TV, sports, travel, and the news!
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