LISTENING

Entertainment and you

1 Look at the TV channel logos below and talk with a partner.

1 What kind of programme do you think each channel shows?
2 What kind of TV or radio programmes do you enjoy? Think about:
   • reality shows
   • sport
   • drama
   • cookery shows
   • nature programmes
   • news

2 a 1.1 Listen to four people talking about TV and radio. Which channels does each person watch?

b 1.1 Listen again. Who:
1 only watches TV on the Internet?
2 can’t watch much TV these days?
3 doesn’t like the adverts on TV?
4 enjoys radio more than TV?
5 loved a drama show as a teenager?
6 likes learning about things on TV?
7 watches cookery programmes?

3 Where you live, which is the best TV channel or radio station for:
   • high-quality news?
   • nature programmes?
   • the most popular shows?
   • good dramas?
   • sports programmes?

4 Find the highlighted expressions in the script on p146 and answer the questions.

1 Which group of expressions is used to talk about:
   a habits?  b things you like?  c things you don’t like?
2 Which expressions in box 3 do the speakers use to talk about:
   a current habits?  b past habits?
3 Which expressions can be followed by:
   a a noun?  b an -ing form?  c an infinitive?

VOCABULARY

Habits and preferences

Aiko from Japan

Juan from Argentina

Yasir from Saudi Arabia

Carmen from Spain

1.1 goals

• talk about entertainment media
• talk about habits
• express preferences
LISTENING

WRITING AND SPEAKING

5  a What TV and radio do you like? Write five sentences with expressions from 4.

I’m a big fan of reality TV shows.
I tend to listen to the news on the radio.

b Compare with a partner.
1 Do you like the same types of TV and radio programmes?
2 Have your habits changed much in the last ten years?

Anything good on TV?

LISTENING

1 a Do you watch TV with other people? What happens if you don’t want to watch the same programmes?

b Listen to Paul and Rebecca talking about what’s on TV.

1 What does Rebecca want to do?
2 What does Paul want to do?
3 What are their plans for later?

GRAMMAR

2 Which sentences A–C from the conversation are about:
1 a time up to now?
2 uncompleted activities happening now or around now?
3 things that are always true or happen all the time?

A Present simple
Do you read books?
I read magazines.
I don’t like watching films more than once.

B Present progressive
What are you doing?
I’m trying to read.
I’m not reading anything at the moment.

C Present perfect simple
Have you read it?
We’ve seen it before.
I haven’t looked.

3 a Complete the questions with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 Do you prefer TV, radio, books or the Internet? Why? (prefer)
2 you _______ anything at the moment? What? (read)
3 you _______ anything interesting recently? What? (read)
4 you _______ a TV series at the moment? Which one? (follow)
5 you _______ watching TV from other countries? Give examples. (like)
6 you _______ any important news today? What? (hear)
7 you _______ anything good on TV in the last week? What? (see)

b Listen to check. Write three more questions about media habits for a partner.

PRONUNCIATION

4 a 1.4 The highlighted words are some of the most common pairs of words in English. Listen to how you say them.

1 Do you watch TV in English?
2 Are you reading anything?
3 Have you heard the news recently?
4 Would you like me to record it?
5 Can you pass the remote?

b Practise saying the pairs of words on their own. Then practise asking the questions.

SPEAKING

5 a Ask and answer all the questions in 3a, and the questions you wrote in 3b.

b Tell the class something interesting you found out.
Fact or fiction?

1 a Which of these do you use when you need to get information?
   - the Internet
   - reference books
   - magazines
   - newspapers
   - advertisements
   - encyclopedias

b Which do you tend to trust? Why?

2 Read the article. Match paragraphs 1–4 to subheadings a–d.
   a Can we believe what we read on the Internet?
   b Can we believe what we read on paper?
   c The difficulty of knowing what to believe.
   d A surprise online discovery.

Can you believe what you read?

1 When Mike Scott, a singer, read the page about himself on Wikipedia.com, he noticed several facts were wrong. So he started correcting them online. When he got to the end of the page, he looked up and saw that the information at the top of the page was changing back again. He couldn’t believe his eyes. He wrote about it in his blog and minutes later, he got a message from a complete stranger. The person explained that he was a big fan of Mike Scott and maintained the Mike Scott Wikipedia page. He checked the page regularly and if any facts changed, he immediately changed them back.

2 Today, anyone can write a blog or an article online. Wikipedia, where anyone can post or change an entry, has become a popular way to do research. But is it a good place to get reliable facts? In recent years, many people, like Mike Scott, have found that their online biographies contain inaccurate information. Terry Millstone, a web-based journalist, says, ‘Wikipedia seems like a really great idea but actually it’s quite a dangerous website. People call this the great internet age, but there’s never been a worse time to get accurate information.’ Not everyone agrees with this view. Pete Morley, another journalist, says, ‘People criticise Wikipedia because they’re afraid of it. There’s no other source of information which is so up-to-date and free.’

3 So, is it a better idea to place our trust in what we read in magazines, newspapers and books? There have been a number of scandals in the publishing world over the years, but one of the most extreme was the story of Stephen Glass. At only 25, he was a celebrated journalist working for the highly respected US political magazine, The New Republic. All that ended in May 1998 when it was discovered that one of Glass’s biggest articles was a fake. Later, it was found that Glass had made up facts in 27 of the 41 articles he wrote for the magazine.

4 So, how do we know what to believe? Words have always had the power to influence people and, rightly or wrongly, we tend to trust the printed word. But with the rise of the Internet, that trust is at greater risk than ever.

VOCABULARY

Talking about facts and information

1 Read the article again and answer the questions.
   1 What did Mike Scott’s fan do? Why?
   2 What does Terry Millstone think about Wikipedia? Why?
   3 What did Stephen Glass do?
   4 Do you agree with Terry Millstone or Pete Morley?
   5 What do you think the writer’s opinion is? Why?

Find words and expressions in the article with these meanings:

1 (adj) which can be trusted or believed = r_______
2 (adj) not completely correct or exact = i_______
3 (adj) correct, exact = a_______
4 (noun) reports about shocking things that people have done = s_______
5 (noun) something which seems real but isn’t = a f_______
6 (multi-word verb) invented = m_______
7 (verb) believe = t_______
8 (noun) belief = t_______
5  a Complete the questions with words and expressions from 4.
   1. How often do you think information in advertisements or magazines is ______?
   2. Would you buy a designer T-shirt or DVD which was ______?
   3. Do you ______ what politicians say? Why? Why not?
   4. Have there been any ______ about famous people in your country recently?
   5. Do you think it’s more important for newspapers to be entertaining or ______ and ______?
   6. Have you ever ______ something ______ on your CV?

b Ask and answer the questions in groups.

It’s a good way to …

1  a You can use place, way, time, idea with these adjectives to evaluate and recommend things. Which adjectives are they used with in the article?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>But, is it a ______ place to get reliable facts?</th>
<th>good</th>
<th>bad</th>
<th>popular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wikipedia has become a ______ way to do research.</td>
<td>different</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There’s never been a ______ time to get accurate information.</td>
<td>great</td>
<td>terrible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it a ______ idea to place our trust in what we read in magazines, newspapers and books?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b Look at quite and really in this sentence and answer the questions.

Wikipedia seems like a really great idea, but actually it’s quite a dangerous website.

1. Which makes the meaning a lot stronger?
2. Which goes before a/an? Which goes after a/an?

3  a Complete these sentences with your own ideas to give recommendations.

1. … is a good idea. 3. … is an easy way to … 5. … is a popular place to …
2. … is a terrible idea. 4. … is a safe place to … 6. … is a great way to …

b Choose two or three sentences from 3a. Add quite or really.

Checking facts in more than one place is quite a good idea.

c Compare your ideas. Ask questions to find out more information.

4  a Think of recommendations for these things.

• websites  • computers  • eating out
• physical exercise  • finding information  • doing homework

b Talk together. What do you think about each other’s ideas?

That new Korean restaurant is a really popular place.

That’s true. The best time to go is early evening, before the rush, and it’s quite a good idea to book early.
1.3 Target activity

Describe a book or a TV show

**1.3 goals**
- express preferences
- evaluate ideas
- describe a book or TV show

**TASK LISTENING**

1. **Look at the books and TV shows. What do you think they’re about?**

2. **Listen to four people talking about them.**

   1. Were your ideas about the books and TV shows correct?
   2. Did the people like what they read or watched? Why? Why not?

3. **Would you like to read these books or see the TV shows? Why? Why not?**

**TASK VOCABULARY**

Describing books and TV shows

- book
- amazing
- interesting
- Gabriel García Márquez
- his life
- Martin Sheen
- boring
- Márquez’s own life
- have all these problems
- how to cook great meals

1. It’s by someone called __________.
2. It’s quite a well-known __________.
3. It’s about this family who ________.
4. People say it’s ________.
5. I found it ________.
6. It’s based on ________.
7. It has ________ in it.
8. It looks at ________.
9. It’s a really ________.
10. Basically, it shows you ________.

*It’s by someone called Gabriel García Márquez.*

**b** Look at the highlighted expressions. Which can you use to talk about:

1. a TV show?  
2. a book?  
3. both?

**TASK**

4. **You’re going to describe a book or TV show. Choose something you’ve read or seen.**

   Then think about the language you need to:
   - describe books or TV shows  *It’s by someone called ...*
   - express preferences  *I’m really into ...*
   - evaluate things you’ve seen or read  *It’s a really popular ...*

5. **In groups, tell each other about the books or TV shows. Which would you most like to read or see?**

6. **Make a class list of recommended reading and viewing.**
Across cultures | Intercultural experiences

1. Have you lived, worked or travelled outside your region or country? Talk together.
   1. Was it an easy or difficult experience? Why?
   2. Did you notice any differences from your culture? What?

2. Listen to Federico talking about an experience he had in Egypt. How did he feel during the day? How about at the end of the day?

3. Listen again and discuss these questions.
   1. Who did Federico go out for the day with?
   2. What language did they speak?
   3. What happened at lunchtime?
   4. What was the problem for Federico?
   5. Why was Manu upset?
   6. What do you think caused the problem between them?

4. Listen to Federico talking about how he felt six months later. What cultural difference does he talk about?

5. Which sentences, A, B or C, are about:
   1. a present situation?
   2. a past situation?
   3. a process of change?

| A | I found it quite difficult at first. I wasn’t used to spending so much time in big groups. |
| B | After living in Egypt for six months or so, I began to understand what had happened. I slowly got used to being with a lot of people. |
| C | Now I’m OK with it. I’m used to it now. |

6. a. Think about changes in your life or the life of someone you know. Write five sentences with the highlighted expressions in 5. Think about:
   - moving abroad
   - visiting another country
   - moving to a different area
   - learning a language

   I found it quite difficult when I first went into advertising.

   b. Compare your sentences with a partner. Are your experiences similar?

7. a. Think about these aspects of culture where you come from:
   - eating habits
   - greetings
   - personal space
   - showing emotions
   - family life
   - hospitality
   - work–life balance
   - sense of humour

   Think about relationships between:
   - older and younger people
   - men and women
   - employers and employees

   Which aspects of culture do you think:
   1. visitors can begin to understand quite quickly?
   2. take longer to get used to?
   3. you can only understand when you know the culture very well?

   b. Talk together. Do you have the same or different opinions?
1 How do you make decisions about:
   • where to go on holiday?
   • which books to read?
   • which TV shows to watch?

2 Look at the cover of *The Book Of The World*.
   1 What do you think you’d find in the book?
   2 What information do you think it gives about places?
   3 Who do you think might buy it?

3 a Read two online reviews of the book and check your ideas.
   b The site uses a five-star rating system. How many stars do you think each reviewer gave the book? Check your ideas on p118.

4 Find the adjectives which go with these adverbs in the reviews.
   absolutely amazing / ______
   especially ______ / ______
   completely ______ / ______
   really ______ / ______

5 Look at the *which* clauses in the second review.
   1 When is *which* used to:
      a add extra information?
      b say what the writer feels or thinks?
   2 Find one more of each type of *which* clause in the first review.
   3 Where do you put the comma (,) when you use *which* clauses like these?

6 a Write four sentences recommending one or two books. Try and use the language from 4 and 5.
   *It’s an absolutely amazing book. The recipes are really easy to follow, which means you can cook lots of dishes straight away.*

   b Look at your sentences together. Would you like to read the books your partner recommended?

7 a Write a short book review for a website.
   1 Choose a book to write about.
   2 Think of positive and/or negative things to say about the book.

   b Read some other students’ reviews. Which book would you most like to read?
Look again

Review

GRAMMAR Talking about the present

1 a Look at the game and complete the questions.

2 Have you seen any good films recently?

Extension

SPELLING AND SOUNDS /f/

3 a Listen and underline the letters in these words which make a /f/ sound.

-official different afford off stuff film
-often after yourself surf telephone pharmacy photograph laugh cough enough

b Find words in 3a to match spelling patterns 1–4 and think of another example for each pattern.

1 f, particularly after l or r and before t.
2 ff after short vowels.
3 gh in these patterns: ough, augh
4 ph in some words.

c Spellcheck. In pairs, take turns to choose ten words and test your partner’s spelling.

NOTICE and

4 a Look at the expressions with and. Which add emphasis? Which are verb + and + verb?

1 … so I can fast forward through all the ads and then watch the shows over and over. (Juan)
2 I try and follow the news. (Aiko)
3 It has hundreds of names and people and it just goes on and on. (Carmen)
4 I don’t know how you can read books again and again. ()
5 Come and see the view from here. It’s incredible.

b Complete sentences 1–5 with your own ideas. Then compare with a partner.

1 When I watched … I laughed and laughed.
2 I saw … and it went on and on.
3 There are lots and lots of … on TV these days.
4 … has got better and better.
5 Recently I went and saw … It was …

VOCABULARY Habits and preferences

2 a Make questions to find someone who:

1 used to play the same games as you as a child.
2 tends to go to bed at the same time as you.
3 can’t stand the music you like.
4 hardly ever reads the same books as you.
5 prefers different websites from you.
6 is a big fan of a TV programme you love.

b Ask four or five people your questions. Who is similar to you? Who isn’t?

Self-assessment

Can you do these things in English? Circle a number on each line. 1 = I can’t do this, 5 = I can do this well.

- talk about entertainment media 1 2 3 4 5
- talk about habits 1 2 3 4 5
- express preferences 1 2 3 4 5
- talk about information media 1 2 3 4 5
- evaluate ideas 1 2 3 4 5
- make recommendations 1 2 3 4 5
- describe a book or TV show 1 2 3 4 5
- write a book review for a website 1 2 3 4 5

* For Wordcards, reference and saving your work → e-Portfolio
* For more practice → Self-study Pack, Unit 1