

## WARM UP

**A** Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and match them with the societies.

a African

b Spanish

c Japanese



**B** Work with the same partner and discuss the following questions.

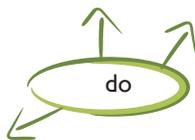
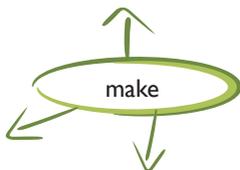
- 1 What do you know about the cultures in the pictures?
- 2 Which culture is similar to yours? Give reasons.

**C** Go to page 128 and do the quiz. Compare the quiz results with your answers in exercise B.

## VOCABULARY collocations: do or make

**A** Look at the words below and complete the word webs.

- |                |                    |           |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| an appointment | time               | your best |
| a profit       | (someone) a favour | progress  |



**B** Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the collocations in Exercise A.

- 1 You lost the game but we all know that you \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 I'm not feeling very well; I need to \_\_\_\_\_ with the doctor.
- 3 He went to prison because he stole a lot of money. The court decided he must \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Jane, could you \_\_\_\_\_? Can you take care of my cat while I'm on holiday?
- 5 It costs a lot of money to start a new business so it can be difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ in the first year.
- 6 Your English is improving a lot. It is nice to see you \_\_\_\_\_.

**C** Match the questions with the answers below.

- 1 What do you do when you are doing your time?
- 2 When do you make an appointment with the doctor?
- 3 Have you made any progress since 2011?
- 4 How do you make a profit from selling cookies?
- 5 Do you believe you do your best when you are teaching young children?
- 6 Hi, James! Can you do me a favour and give me a lift to the mall?

- a Yes, I do. I am trying to give them some clues, so they guess them.
- b I read books and do exercise during my imprisonment.
- c I cook them and then sell them. The ingredients are not that expensive.
- d When I feel sick.
- e Yes, I think I have done it. I feel I have more knowledge about the subject now.
- f Of course, Jenny. Let's go there.

## PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

### DIAMOND BOX

Sentence stress is putting the emphasis on a particular word in a sentence. We usually stress content words, like the main verbs, nouns, and adjectives. The words like articles or auxiliary words are not usually stressed. In a sentence, stressed words are pronounced slightly louder and more slowly than the other words in the sentence.

e.g.

The bold words in the sentence below are stressed. They are the important words in the sentence. The words not in bold are said faster.

Can you **help** me with my **homework** when I get **home**?

**A** Listen to the sentences below and underline the stressed words.

- 1 I've lived in Mexico since I was twelve.
- 2 We always eat roast chicken at Christmas.
- 3 Young people are wearing interesting clothing these days.
- 4 I've never been to the UK before.
- 5 A lot is changing in my country at the moment.
- 6 That was the funniest movie I've ever seen.

**B** Work with a partner. Read the poem below and decide which words are stressed. Then read the poem to your partner and ask them to underline the stressed words.

Student A:

There was a young boy from Peru  
Who didn't know what he could do  
He went into town  
And ran all around  
Then decided to go to the zoo.

Student B:

There once was a lady from Spain  
Who thought that she had a pain  
She looked for a pill  
Because she was ill  
Then called up her best friend called Jane.

**C** Listen to the recording and check your answers in exercise B.

## READING

**A** Work in pairs. Scan the text and match the words below with the definitions.

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 indigenous    | a a baby cow                                 |
| 2 nomadic       | b someone whose husband or wife has died     |
| 3 tribe         | c something you wear on your head            |
| 4 calf          | d native people in a country                 |
| 5 social status | e people who move from one area to another   |
| 6 headpiece     | f a small community in a traditional society |
| 7 widow         | g a period of time with no rain              |
| 8 drought       | h a person's importance in a community       |

### The Himba Tribe

The Himba are indigenous peoples who live in northern Namibia and Angola. They are nomadic and many people believe they are the last nomadic people in the country. The Himba are mostly cattle farmers who measure how rich they are by the number of cows they have. They also grow crops like **maize** which they use to create cornflour. The tribe eats honey, milk, corn and eggs.

Generally, the women and girls in the community do tasks like carrying water, cooking, collecting wood for the fire and making **handicrafts** like baskets and jewellery. The men are responsible for looking after the **cattle** and have meetings with other local tribesmen.

The Himba are also unique because of their clothing and hairstyles. The Himba wear traditional clothing designed for the hot climate where they live. They normally wear a piece of clothing that is like a skirt and made from the skin of a calf. These days, the Himba are making their clothing out of modern materials. They sometimes wear **sandals** made from car tires. The Himba are famous for covering their bodies in **ochre**. Ochre is a red powder which comes from rocks. The Himba create a paint from the ochre and put it on their bodies to protect their skin.

Hairstyles are very significant to the Himba. Their hairstyles are signs of age and social status. Boys generally wear one plait on the top of their head and girls wear two **plaits**. Girls' hairstyles change after they are 12 or 13 years old and when they have been married for more than one year, or they have had a baby, they begin to wear a special headpiece. Married men wear a special cap and widowed men remove the cap.

The Himba have survived many difficult times in their history, including wars and droughts. The Himba have fought to protect their culture and traditions. They are still living on their lands today and are continuing to practice their religion.

**B** Read the text and match the pictures below with the words in bold.



**C** Complete the following sentences according to the text.

- \_\_\_\_\_ who live in northern Namibia and Angola are called the Himba.
- The food items of the Himba tribe are \_\_\_\_\_.
- The richness of the Himba is measured by \_\_\_\_\_ they have.
- Their \_\_\_\_\_ make the Himba unique.
- In the Himba tribe, it is usual for married men to wear \_\_\_\_\_.

**D** Read the text again and answer the questions below.

- How do the Himba measure how rich they are?
- What are Himba women responsible for?
- What are Himba men responsible for?
- What do the Himba usually wear?
- How is their clothing different now to in the past?
- Why do the Himba put ochre on their skin?
- What changes for Himba girls after they turn 12 or 13 years old?
- When do Himba men change their hairstyles?

## GRAMMAR

**Tense Review: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect**

**A** Read the following sentences and correct the mistakes.

- Italian people eats a lot of pasta.
- Many people wearing jeans these days.
- Traditions has become more important to many people recently.
- They doesn't live in Africa.
- Their culture hasn't change a lot.
- The country gets richer at the moment.
- The community have lived there for more than 60 000 years.
- Their lifestyle is become less nomadic.

**B** Create questions using the prompts below.

- What / people / usually / eat / your country?  
**What do people usually eat in your country?**
- What / people / normally / wear / your country?
- What / people / wear / these days?
- What / change / your country / recently?
- Traditions / change / in your family / you were young?

**C** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise B.

- A: What do people usually eat in your country?  
B: People usually eat a lot of fruit and vegetables in my country.

**GRAMMAR REFERENCE CHEST p. 98-99**

## SPEAKING

**A** <sup>1.31</sup> Work in pairs. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions below.

- What is the dialogue about?
- What should you do when you visit someone in their home?
- What do they give you to wear in the house?

**B** Work with the same partner. Student A goes to page 128 and student B goes to page 133 and do the role play activity.

**C** Work with the same partner and talk about your culture.

## WARM UP

**A** Work in pairs. Look at the different houses below and discuss the following questions.

- 1 Where do you think these houses are?
- 2 Can you live in one of these houses?
- 3 Which one is your favourite? Why?



**B** <sup>1.47</sup> Look at the pictures again. Listen to Jack's story and decide which one is Jack's house.

## VOCABULARY *compound nouns: noun + noun*

### DIAMOND BOX

Compound nouns are created by joining two words together. There are mainly three types of compound nouns: joined, separated and hyphenated.

e.g.

1 joined: bathroom

2 separated: post office

3 hyphenated: mother-in-law

**A** Work in pairs and match the words to create compound nouns.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1 brain | a bug   |
| 2 count | b lash  |
| 3 eye   | c storm |
| 4 green | d shell |
| 5 lady  | e down  |
| 6 sea   | f house |

**B** Match the compound nouns with their definitions.

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1 brainstorm | a a building that has glass / plastic walls and roof and that is used for growing plants |
| 2 count-down | b a small flying insect that has a round red back with black spots                       |
| 3 eyelash    | c a sudden clever plan or idea   |
| 4 greenhouse | d short hairs that grow along the edges of the eye                                       |
| 5 ladybug    | e the act of counting backwards to zero  |
| 6 seashell   | f the hard, empty covering of a small sea animal   |

**C** Complete the sentences below with the correct compound nouns from Exercise A.

- 1 I saw a beautiful red and black \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.
- 2 The biggest problem with the environment is the \_\_\_\_\_ effect.
- 3 I think we need new ideas for this project, let's get together and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 In the morning, I put on my make-up. I always put mascara on my \_\_\_\_\_ and lipstick on my lips.
- 5 I love walking along the beach and collecting \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Just before midnight on New Year's Eve, there is always a \_\_\_\_\_ to the New Year.

## READING

**A** Look at the pictures of Bajau people and discuss the following questions.

- 1 Where do you think the Bajau people are from?
- 2 What do you think their lifestyle is like?



**B Scan the text and match the titles with the correct paragraphs.**

- 1 What is their life like now?
- 2 Who are the Bajau people?
- 3 Why do the Bajau live in 'ocean villages'?

a \_\_\_\_\_

The Bajau people are communities who live around Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The Bajau are very interesting because of their unique **way of life**. In general, they live in the ocean and very rarely walk on land. They travel around on small wooden boats with their immediate family and they come together with their extended family to live in 'ocean villages'. Their villages are a collection of houses built on **sticks** in the ocean. Many people call them "sea gypsies" because they are nomadic, and move around a lot.

b \_\_\_\_\_

Most Bajau people believe they **originally** lived on the land and worked for a king. They believe that the king's daughter **went missing** and the Bajau were told to go and find her. Although they looked everywhere for her, they could not find her. They were scared to return to the king without his daughter and so they decided to continue their nomadic lifestyle on the ocean.

c \_\_\_\_\_

Many people describe the Bajau as friendly, peaceful and **hospitable** people. They continue to live around Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines and usually survive by **trading** and fishing. Because of their nomadic lifestyle, many Bajau are not educated and are quite poor.

**C Read the text about the Bajau people and answer the questions below.**

- 1 Where do the Bajau people live?
- 2 Why are their houses different?
- 3 Why do the Bajau people believe they live in the ocean?
- 4 What are the Bajau people like?

**D Look at the bold words in the text and match them to the definitions.**

- 1 welcoming
- 2 lifestyle
- 3 at the beginning
- 4 disappear
- 5 buying and selling products
- 6 thin pieces of wood

**E Work with a partner. Discuss the following statements and tell your partner if you agree with them or not. Give reasons.**

- 1 Living with an extended family is interesting.
- 2 The nomadic lifestyle is better than living in a city.
- 3 I can survive on an isolated island.

**GRAMMAR** subject / object questions

**A Read the following sentences and answer the questions.**

- A Who knows Mr. Palmer in this town?  
B Who does Mr. Palmer know in this town?

- 1 What is the difference between the sentences above?
- 2 Which question asks the object, and which one asks the subject of the sentence?

**B Match the questions with their answers.**

- a to my mother  
b cake and ice-cream  
c Nancy  
d a white dress  
e in Georgia  
f a traffic accident

- 1 Who loves Jessie at school?
- 2 What are they going to serve in the wedding?
- 3 What happened on the street?
- 4 Where do you live?
- 5 Who did you give that gift to?
- 6 What do you want to wear tonight?

**C Make subject or object questions using the underlined words in the sentences.**

- 1 Edison invented the light bulb.
- 2 I invited her to the party.
- 3 I need a larger car.
- 4 I think a mosquito bit my arm.
- 5 They can play the piano well.
- 6 Thomas invited us to his party.

**GRAMMAR REFERENCE CHEST** p. 99-100

**WRITING**

**DIAMOND BOX**

A paragraph usually has the following parts:  
1 topic sentence (main idea)  
2 supporting ideas  
3 concluding sentence

**A Read the sample text below and underline the topic sentence ( the main idea) in the text.**

Amish people are traditional people who are known for having a simple lifestyle. Amish people dress in plain clothes and do not often use modern technology. Although food is very important in Amish people's lives, it is also very simple. Overall, Amish people have a quiet and basic way of life.

**B Work in pairs. Put the following sentences in a logical order to make a paragraph.**

- 1 Bushmen are members of a hunter-gatherer society.
- 2 Generally, they have a lifestyle that is not changed much.
- 3 They are the oldest inhabitants of southern Africa.
- 4 They gather herbs to make medication and plants as a food source.

**C Write a short paragraph about your society using the same structure as the text in Exercise A.**

## WARM UP

**A** Look at the pictures below and answer the following questions.



- 1 What do you know about the traditions in the pictures?
- 2 Do you think they are interesting? Why?
- 3 Do you have similar traditions in your culture? If yes, what are they?

## VOCABULARY negative prefixes

### DIAMOND BOX

A prefix is used at the beginning of a word to change its meaning. For example, 'un-' means not; 'mis-' means wrong; 'dis-' means not and opposite of; 'im-', 'il-' and 'non-' also mean not and opposite of.

**A** Match the words below with the negative prefix.

- |        |            |
|--------|------------|
| 1 dis- | a profit   |
| 2 il-  | b regular  |
| 3 im-  | c happy    |
| 4 ir-  | d loyal    |
| 5 un-  | e literate |
| 6 non- | f moral    |

**B** Match the words in exercises A to their definitions.

- 1 not being done for money
- 2 not ethically good or right
- 3 not knowing how to read or write
- 4 not normal or usual
- 5 not satisfied; upset
- 6 showing lack of trust, faith, or support

**C** Complete the definitions with the words in Exercise A.

- 1 A \_\_\_\_\_ person is someone who you cannot trust.
- 2 If you are \_\_\_\_\_ with your boyfriend, call him and talk about your problems.
- 3 UNESCO is a \_\_\_\_\_ organisation. They are not trying to make any money.
- 4 An \_\_\_\_\_ person is someone who cannot read or write.
- 5 Stealing is illegal and \_\_\_\_\_ in all societies.
- 6 James works an \_\_\_\_\_ work schedule at a restaurant.

**D** Work with your partner, can you think of other adjectives that can take the negative prefixes below?

- 1 dis- dishonest
- 2 il-
- 3 im-
- 4 ir-
- 5 un-
- 6 non-

## GRAMMAR indirect questions

**A** Change the following direct questions to indirect questions.

- 1 When does the class start?  
I was wondering when the class starts.
- 2 Is he ok?
- 3 Can you call me back?
- 4 Have you ever been to the UK?
- 5 Does she usually play football on the weekends?
- 6 Where are you going?
- 7 Where is the nearest bank?
- 8 Do you prefer flying or taking the train?

**B** Read the indirect questions below and correct the mistakes.

- 1 Do you know when does his train arrive?  
Do you know when the train arrives?
- 2 Do you have any idea where the manager?
- 3 I was wonder if we could close the window?
- 4 I'd like to know you want to come to dinner.
- 5 Could you tell me why the meeting hasn't start yet?
- 6 Would it be possible change the time of the meeting?
- 7 Is there chance we could meet on Saturday?

**C** Work in pairs. Ask and answer them with your partner. Remember that there is more than one possible answer.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE CHEST p. 100-101

## SPEAKING

**A** Listen to the short dialogue below and discuss the following questions with your partner.

- 1 What is the dialogue about?
- 2 Are there big differences between the east and the west cultures?
- 3 What is the role of women in eastern culture?

**B** Put the phrases in the box under the correct column and compare your answers with your friends' answers.

family-centric relationships – individual relationships – travelling – vacations – priority of family over professional life for woman – collaboration – self – time-oriented – people-oriented – self-assertion - deference

eastern culture	western culture	both cultures

**C** Work with a partner. Brainstorm the cultural differences between the east and the west. Add one more characteristics to the columns in exercise B.

**D** Work with the same partner and discuss the following questions.

- 1 Is your culture part of the eastern culture or the western culture?
- 2 Which culture is more attractive for you? Why?



## LISTENING

**A** Look at the pictures below and answer the following question.



1 Where do you think they are from?

**B** <sup>1.6</sup> Listen to the conversation between Maria and Angelo and check your predictions.

**C** Listen to the conversation again and put a tick near the ones you hear.

- 1 South America
- 2 South Africa
- 3 Brazil
- 4 Canada
- 5 Italy
- 6 Turkey
- 7 Russia
- 8 the USA

**D** Work with a partner and mark the sentences below as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Brazilians are very welcoming people.
- 2 Brazilians don't really like parties.
- 3 Italian culture is similar to Brazilian culture.
- 4 Maria doesn't want to go to Italy.
- 5 American culture is similar to Brazilian culture.
- 6 Americans dance as much as Brazilians.

**E** Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions.

- 1 Do you think the culture of Brazil is similar to your culture? Why? / Why not?
- 2 Is Italian culture similar to your culture? Why? / Why not?

## PRONUNCIATION sounds b / p

**A** <sup>1.7</sup> Listen to the recording and underline the correct words in italics.

- 1 My dad works on a *big/pig* farm.
- 2 There are so many *bees/peas*.
- 3 Could you give me that *back/pack*?
- 4 It was really *boring/pouring* yesterday.
- 5 You need to be careful or it will *crumble/crumple*.
- 6 Did you see a yellow *cab/cap*?

**B** Look at the table below. Choose one of the words and say it to your partner. Ask your partner if the word is from column A or column B.

A	B
cap	cab
pack	back
pin	bin
pouring	boring
peas	bees
crumple	crumble

## READING

**A** Work with your partner and make predictions about the questions below.

- 1 What is the most populated city in the world?
- 2 What do you think is the population of;
  - a Mexico City, Mexico?
  - b New York, USA?
  - c Seoul, South Korea?

**B** Scan the text about the most crowded cities in the world and check your predictions in Exercise A.

### Most Crowded Cities in the World

As the global population continues to rise, the biggest cities in the world are becoming more and more crowded. Many people think of New York City as one of the biggest, most bustling cities in the world. You might be surprised to learn that it only comes in at number 7 on the list of the most crowded cities. With a population of around 22 million people, it is definitely a lively metropolis, but it doesn't come close to some other cities. Mexico City comes a little closer, at number 4. Its population is almost 23.5 million. The surprising thing about Mexico City is that 60 years ago its population was only about 3 million.

However, when we talk about the most crowded cities in the world, we cannot ignore the biggest cities in Asia. Guangzhou in China is the third most crowded city in the world and has a population of 24.2 million people. Seoul, the biggest city in South Korea, and the second most crowded city in the world has a population of 24.4 million. For every 1 square kilometre in Seoul, there are 17,288 people. You might think this is pretty crowded, but wait until you hear about Tokyo! Tokyo is the capital city of Japan and its population is around 34 million. Can you imagine living in a city with 34 million people?

The population of the world is growing every day. Human beings are remarkable creatures who are adapting to these huge changes and the most crowded cities in the world are signs of our ability to change.

**C** Read the text and define what the numbers below refer to.

- a 7 – the rank of New York City on the list of the most crowded cities.
- b 4 –
- c 23.5 –
- d 60 –
- e 3 –
- f 24.2 –
- g 17,288 –
- h 24.4 –
- i 34 –

**D** Read the text again and answer the questions below.

- 1 What is surprising about Mexico City?
- 2 Where are the biggest cities in the world?
- 3 How many people live in one square kilometre in Seoul?
- 4 Why are human beings so amazing?
- 5 What do the most crowded cities in the world symbolise?

**E** Discuss the following questions with your partner.

- 1 What is the population of your city?
- 2 Is your city as crowded as Tokyo?
- 3 Do you want to live in a crowded city like Seoul?
- 4 What is your favourite city in the world?
- 5 What is the population of your favourite city?
- 6 Do you think it is crowded or not?

## WARM UP

**A** Work in pairs and answer the following questions.

- How many words are there in the English language?  
a 500,000      b 1 million      c 2 million
- Which language has influenced English the most?  
a Greek      b German      c Latin
- Which word has a Latin origin?  
a circle      b market      c fest

**B**  Listen to the recording and check your answers in exercise A.

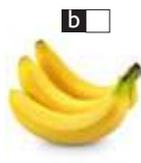
## VOCABULARY *foreign language words in English*

**A** Look at the pictures below and match the words with the pictures.

- |           |          |          |          |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 gallery | 2 banana | 3 zebra  | 4 safari |
| 5 vanilla | 6 jungle | 7 pyjama | 8 silk   |



a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h

**B** All the words in exercise A come from different languages. Work in pairs and make a guess which language they come from.

Language/Country of origin

Word

Italian  
African  
Arabic  
Spanish  
Indian  
Chinese

**C**  Listen and check your answers in exercise B.

**D** Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions.

- What are the borrowed words in your language? (Find at least three words)
- What are their origins?

## REAL LIFE

*Starting and ending a conversation (small talk)*

### DIAMOND BOX

Small talk is an important skill in English. We use small talk to make polite conversation at work, parties, on transport, etc.

**A** Read the sample dialogue below and underline the phrases for starting and ending the conversation.

- A: Hi! I haven't seen you in ages.  
B: Yes, it's been a really long time.  
A: What have you been doing?  
B: I've been working a lot. And I just moved house.  
A: It sounds like you're pretty busy.  
B: Yes, very. Well, nice to see you again.  
A: You too. I better get going.

**B** Look at the phrases below. Do we use them to start or end a conversation?

- I haven't seen you in ages. **starting**
- I better be going.
- Did you have a good trip?
- See you soon.
- How was your weekend?
- It's been a long time.
- Let's get down to business.
- I should get to work.

**C** Look at the phrases in exercise B again and match them with the possible situations below.

- a seeing an old friend      b on a business trip  
c arriving at the office      d at a party

- I haven't seen you in ages. **seeing an old friend**
- I better be going.
- Did you have a good trip?
- See you soon.
- How was your weekend?
- It's been a long time.
- Let's get down to business.
- I should get to work.

**GRAMMAR REFERENCE CHEST p. 101-102**

## SPEAKING

**A**  Listen to the dialogue below and underline the starting and ending phrases.

- A: Hi, I haven't seen you in ages!  
B: I know. How have you been?  
A: Great. Aside from the weather of course.  
B: Yes, it's terrible at the moment and it's only October.  
A: I know; it will be a cold winter this year.  
B: Yes, I think so. Anyway, I better be going.  
A: Ok, see you soon.

**B** Go to **page 128** and choose a role play card. Role play a short conversation with your partner.

**C** Decide on 2 small talk topics with your partner, then role play the conversations. Remember to use the phrases for starting and ending small talk conversations.



## LISTENING

## DIAMOND BOX

small talk: a short, polite and informal conversation about unimportant topics

**A** Work with your partner and brainstorm 3-4 topics for small talk.

e.g.  
the weather

**B** Listen to the dialogues and find their small talk topics.

a dialogue 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
b dialogue 2: \_\_\_\_\_

**C** Listen to the dialogues again and complete the following sentences.

- 1 I met an old \_\_\_\_\_ who has just moved back to town.
- 2 She's started her own clothing \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I went to \_\_\_\_\_, cleaned the house, things like that.
- 4 I'm really \_\_\_\_\_ to be here.
- 5 If you arrive much later than \_\_\_\_\_ am you can get stuck in traffic.
- 6 The \_\_\_\_\_ is great and the room is really spacious.

**D** Listen to the dialogues again and fill in the gaps with Jane, Troy, Adel or Leyla.

- 1 Troy's friend has recently moved back to the city.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ did not have an interesting weekend.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ did chores on the weekend.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ thinks the traffic can be bad in the mornings.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ is staying in a big room.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ would suggest other people stay at the same hotel.

**E** Work in pairs. Answer the following questions.

- 1 How was the weekend of Jane?
- 2 How was the trip of Leyla?

