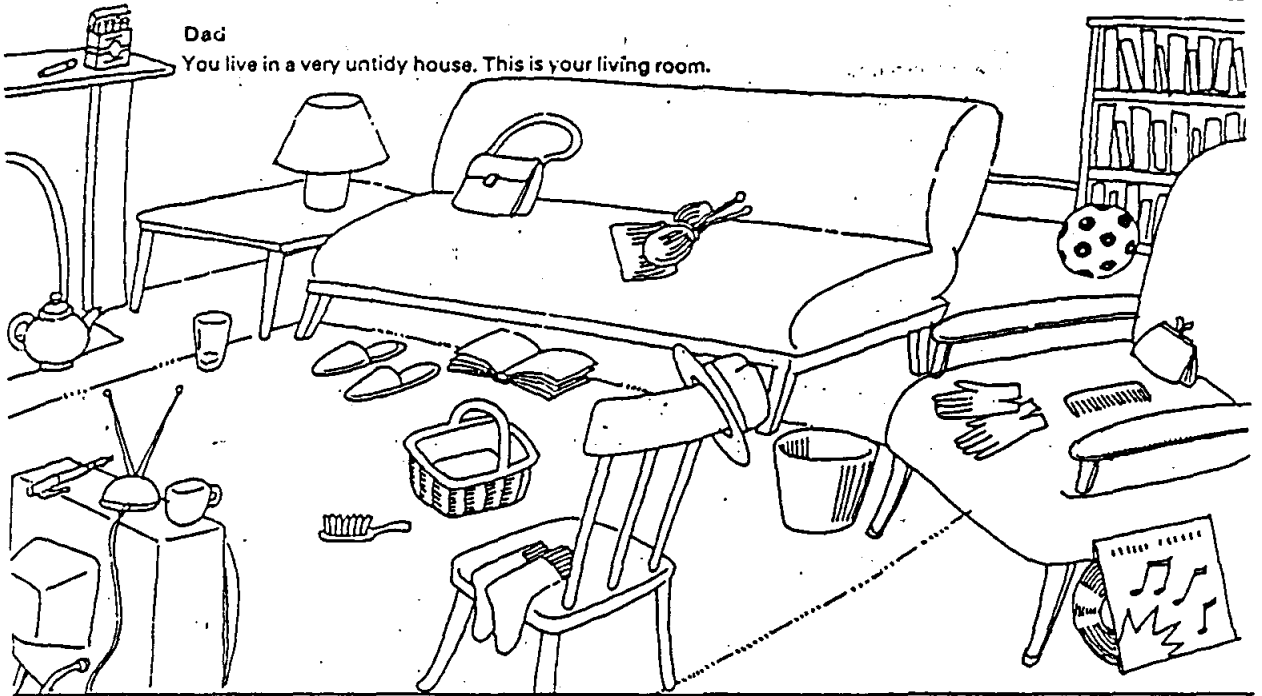


APPENDIX 1

Speaking Activities : Where Are My Glasses ?

Dad
You live in a very untidy house. This is your living room.

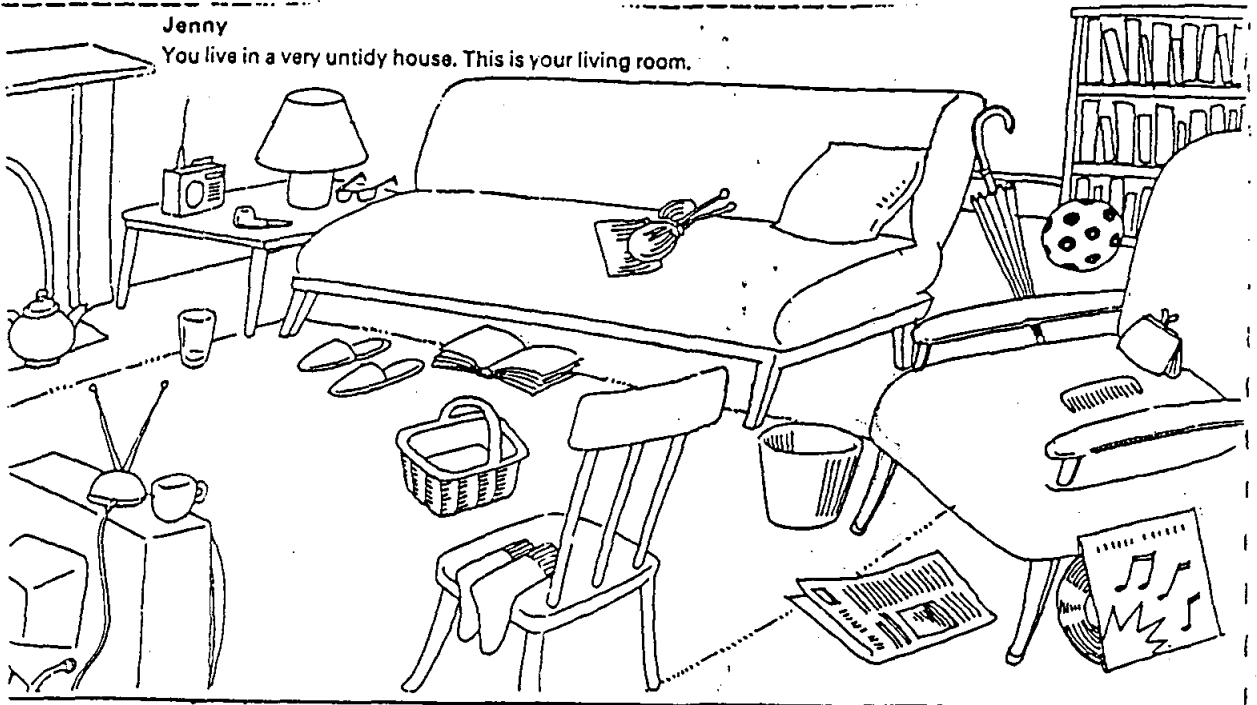


You have lost these things:

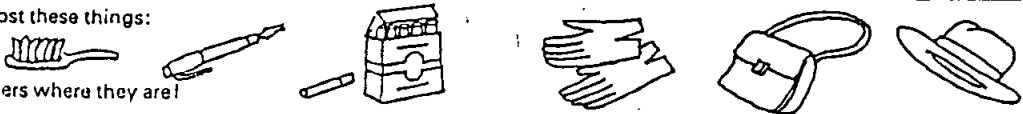


Ask the others where they are!

Jenny
You live in a very untidy house. This is your living room.



You have lost these things:



Ask the others where they are!

APPENDIX 2

Video Report Tasks

Before you watch

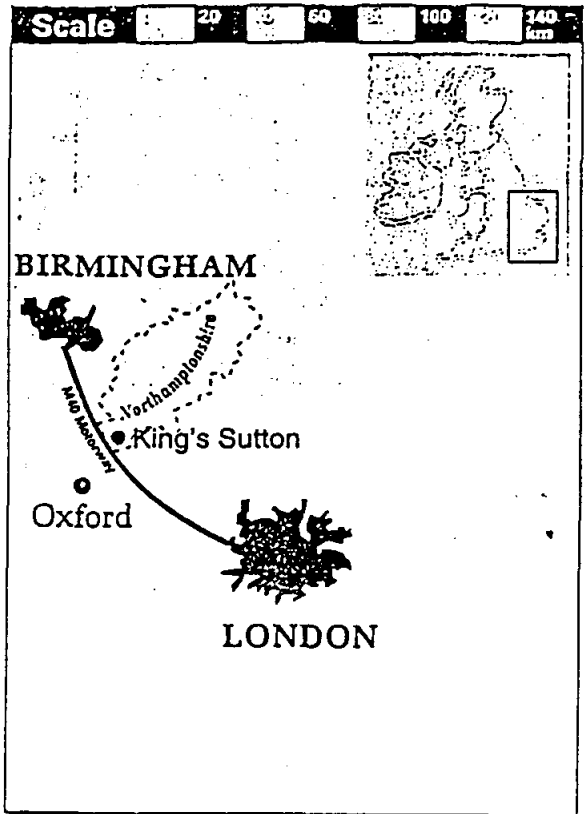
Do you live in the city or in the country?
 What is the difference between city life and village life in your country?
 What are the advantages of living in a small community?
 What are the disadvantages?

1 Put these words into the columns.

crowds farm community spirit
 horses agriculture good facilities
 friendly cinema quiet traffic jams
 peaceful commuter village
 communications noise good
 pollution Industrial motorway

CITY LIFE	COUNTRY LIFE

This video report is about King's Sutton, a small village in Northamptonshire.



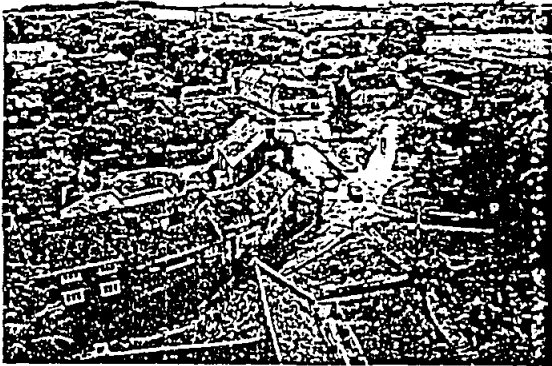
2 Fill in the gaps using words from the box.

bakery complaints affect
 housing estate self-sufficient newcomers

- The village used to be _____. People grew all their own food and lived without help from others.
- People used to buy their bread from the _____.
- They have built a new _____ on the edge of the village.
- The population of the village has doubled, but most of the _____ do not work in the village.
- The new motorway passes very close to the village.
 How does it _____ life there?
- They have received a lot of _____ from the residents about noise from the motorway.



While you watch



Try to fill in the gaps with numbers and dates from the box.

- 7 2 40
- 1915 1.000 1992
- 1945 three or four hundred

- 1 King's Sutton is about _____ from Birmingham.
- 2 Many of the houses in the centre of the village are _____ years old.
- 3 At the beginning of this century about _____ people lived in the village.
- 4 Nowadays only about _____ % of the population work in agriculture.
- 5 Elsie Merry's father came to the bakery in _____.
- 6 The bakery closed _____ years ago.
- 7 The population of the village has doubled since _____.
- 8 A new motorway between London and Birmingham was completed in _____.

▶ Watch the whole video and check your answers.



SECTION ONE

(to Michael: ... at the local shops.)

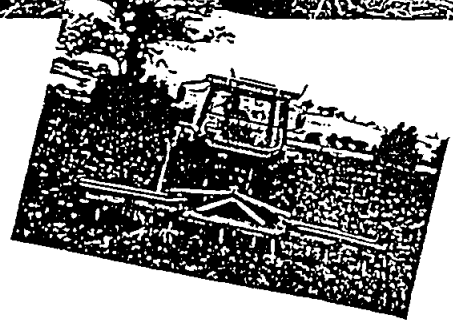
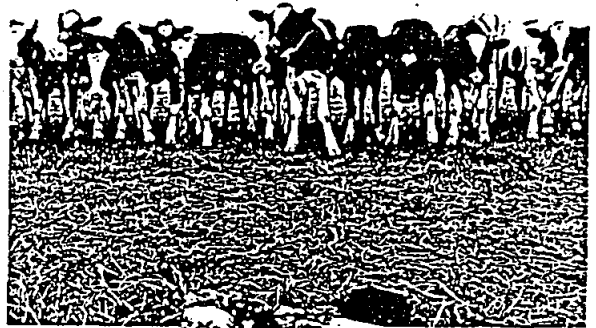
FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

Fill in the gaps using verbs from the box. Put the verbs into the correct tense.

- do be travel need happen
- change live work (x2) can

But life here _____ a lot and most of the changes _____ during this century.
 King's Sutton used _____ a farming community.
 At the beginning of this century about a thousand people _____ in the village and most of them _____ on farms in the area. But nowadays machinery _____ the work of horses and men, and only seven percent of the population _____ in agriculture.
 In the past the villagers rarely _____ outside the village. They _____ buy almost everything they _____ at the local shops.

▶ Watch and check your answers.



SECTION TWO

(to Michael: ... not by bicycle, but by car and train.)

THE VILLAGE BAKERY



1 Are these sentences true or false?

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) The baker still makes bread for the whole village. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Elsie Merry was born in the village. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Elsie's father came to the bakery in 1915. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) The bakery opened in 1902. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) They got up at 5 o'clock every morning and at 3 o'clock on Sunday. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

➤ Watch and correct the false ones.

2 ➤ Watch and answer these questions.

- a) Many of the shops in King's Sutton have closed. Why is this strange?

- b) Where do the newcomers live?

- c) Where do the villagers work and do their shopping?



The General Stores in King's Sutton closed down in 1990

SECTION THREE

(to Woman: ... we wanted to be in a village.)

WHAT DO THE RESIDENTS THINK OF KING'S SUTTON?

1 Who says these things? ➤ As you watch, write the numbers in the boxes.



- The only thing I don't like is that everyone knows your business.
- It's friendly. It has good facilities, good communications.
- Quite a bit goes on, so it's quite interesting. And it's reasonably peaceful.
- I like it living here better than anywhere else, really.

2 Can you remember anything else that they said?

FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

3 Do these people think that life would be better if they lived in a town? ➤ As you watch, tick the correct boxes.

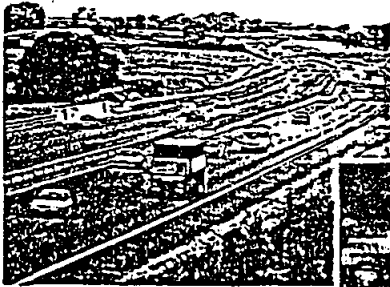
- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No |  | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No |  | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

4 Can you remember any of the reasons they gave?
➤ Watch again.

SECTION FOUR

(to the end)

THE MOTORWAY



Fill in the gaps in Peter Tombs' answers using words from the box.

noise traffic jams village pollution
commute residents comfortable electricity

Peter: Well, there's a lot of complaint about the _____ and _____ from the motorway. But it does improve communications for those who use cars for travel. And a lot of them work in London, so they can _____ quite easily down there now, providing there are no _____.

Michael: So, is life in King's Sutton better than it was in the past or worse?

Peter: It's better in the sense that we have gas, water, _____ and main drainage, so life for most people is more _____. The _____ has doubled in size, but the trouble is that most of the new _____ don't work in the village, so they are commuters. So we've lost a lot of the community spirit which used to exist.

➤ Watch and check.

Review

1 How has King's Sutton changed? Look at the sentences in the first column and then write sentences about King's Sutton as it is now in the second column.



IN THE PAST ...

- 1 This was the whole village. ➤
- 2 At the beginning of this century, 1000 people lived here.
- 3 King's Sutton used to be a farming community. Most of the people worked on farms in the area.
- 4 Villagers rarely travelled outside the village. They could buy almost everything they needed at local shops.
- 5 The baker used to bake bread for the whole village.
- 6 There was no mains gas, water or electricity, so life was not very comfortable.
- 7 There was a very strong community spirit.

NOW ...

- 1) Now the village is much bigger.
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____

2 What do you think?

Does King's Sutton seem a nice place to live?
How has rural life changed in your country in the last 100 years?
Is life better now than it was in the past?



APPENDIX 3

Lyrics of "I Believe I Can Fly"

Kelly R.

Non Album Tracks

I Believe I Can Fly

I _____ to think that I _____ not go on
And life was _____ but an _____ song
But now I know the _____ of _____ love
I'm _____ on the _____ arms

Chorus

If I can see it, then I can do it
If I _____ believe it, there's _____ to it
I believe I can _____
I believe I can _____ the sky
I think _____ it _____ night and _____
_____ my _____ and fly _____
I believe I can _____
I see me _____ through that _____ door
I believe I can fly
I believe I can fly
I believe I can fly

See I was on the _____ of _____
Sometimes _____ it can _____ so loud
There are _____ in life I must _____
But _____ I know it _____ inside of me

Chorus

APPENDIX 4

Reading Passage “Animal Communication”

Animal communication

Can animals talk? We know that parrots and some other birds can imitate sounds. Alex, an African Grey parrot who lives in Boston, can say eighty different things. However, most scientists believe that parrots cannot understand language.

In the 1960s scientists in America tried to teach chimpanzees to talk. They soon realized that the animals did not have the right kind of vocal organs. In 1966 scientists started teaching American Sign Language (ASL) to a one-year-old chimp called Washoe. ASL is used by deaf people, and uses signs instead of sounds. Four years later Washoe knew 132 words. Most importantly, she and other chimps could put signs together to communicate ideas, like 'want food' and 'time drink'. One even worked out how to put 'dirty ...' in front of people's names when she was angry with them.

In 1972 Dr Francine Patterson started working with a baby gorilla, called Koko. Koko eventually learned about 1600 different words. Dr Patterson used to teach Koko sign language with children's picture books. Koko's favourite story was *The Three Kittens*, and she used to look at it when she was on her own and sign to herself. Every year Koko had a birthday party. When Dr Patterson asked her what a birthday was, Koko signed, 'Eat - drink - (get) old'. One year she signed to Koko, 'What presents do you want for your birthday?' Koko signed back, 'Cat'.

Dr Patterson bought her a toy cat, but Koko became very angry. Six months later a friend turned up with some kittens. Koko wanted one. She signed, 'Love that'. She picked out a kitten without a tail. She even chose the kitten's name, Ball. She looked after Ball like a baby, and spent hours cleaning him and playing games. Ball was a very aggressive little cat, and often bit Koko, but she never struck the kitten back.

The next December a car ran Ball over. Koko was very distressed. Later, when somebody signed, 'What happened to your cat?', Koko replied, 'Sleep Ball'. Dr Patterson tried hard to find Koko another kitten. Koko wanted one without a tail. At last she found a tailless kitten and handed him over to Koko. She kissed him and held him in her arms. 'Baby', she signed.

GV-J4-U1-Phrasal with to be etc.-U. 3 GVS

a Word search

Find words which mean:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 copy | 5 by herself |
| 2 the parts of the body | 6 the past tense of <i>bite</i> |
| 3 people use to speak with | 7 very unhappy |
| 4 a young cat | 8 without a tail |
| | 9 attacking without a reason |

b Comprehension

Ask and answer these questions.

- How many words were there in Alex's vocabulary? / Washoe's vocabulary? / Koko's vocabulary?
- Why couldn't they teach chimpanzees to talk?
- What does ASL mean?
- How did Washoe communicate ideas?
- When did Dr Patterson begin working with Koko?
- What was Koko's favourite story?
- What present did Koko want?
- Did she like the toy cat?
- Which kitten did Koko pick out?
- Who chose the kitten's name?
- Who looked after the kitten?
- What happened to Ball?
- How did Koko feel?

c Two-word verbs

- Find these verbs in the text and underline them. put together / work out / look at / turn up / pick out / look after / strike back / run over / hand over
- How many of these two-word verbs are separated by other words? What are the other words?

d Meanings

go on (in Unit 2) means *continue*.

What do the two-word verbs in the Koko text mean?

Write them next to the definitions below.

find the answer to; think of; realize	_____
arrive; come	_____
choose, select	_____
take care of	_____
drive over	_____
join together parts to make a whole	_____
retaliate; harm someone because they have harmed you	_____
give (something) to someone	_____
watch	_____

Notice that the two-word verbs sound more informal than *retaliate*, *select*, *realize*, or *arrive*.

e Exercise

Complete the spaces in these sentences with two-word verbs from this unit. Be careful! Use the correct tense!

- We waited, but she didn't _____ until 6.30.
- Gorillas _____ their young for several years.
- He hit me, and so I _____ him _____.
- It's very difficult. I can't _____ the answer _____.
- The police showed him hundreds of photographs and asked him to _____ the criminals _____.
- It was their first home together. They smiled when the previous owner _____ the keys.
- He makes model aeroplanes. He spends hours _____ the parts _____.
- It was terrible. The dog ran across the road. I couldn't stop and I _____ it _____.

f Learner diary

Look at the Grammar summary for Unit 4.

Start a learner diary where you can make notes about multi-word verbs.

- Note the meanings.
- Write example sentences.
- Note whether the verb is separable or not.
- Make two sets of notes. You can note multi-word verbs with the same verb (e.g. *look at*, *look after*, *look for*, *look into*), and multi-word verbs with the same particle (e.g. *pick out*, *work out*, *go out with*, *look out*).

g Discussion

What are your feelings when you look at these pictures?



APPENDIX 5

Discussion Activities “What Articles Do I Take ?”



What Articles Do I Take?

articles: things

Read

You are a political prisoner who has been sentenced to spend the remainder of your life on an uninhabited island in the Pacific Ocean (you are 28 years old). The island is 4000 miles from any land, and the chances of escaping are extremely small because of strong ocean currents. Fortunately, the island (2000 sq. mi.) has a very moderate climate; temperatures never go below 65 degrees F. in the winter or above 85 degrees F. in the summer. The rainfall on the island is moderate also, about 75 inches spread evenly throughout the year. As a result, there is lush vegetation and diverse animal life; therefore, food is no problem.

Aside from this, your government has allowed you to take 12 items to the island, and has said that it will provide you with a portable solar generator if you want to take electrical devices. The only restrictions are that you may not select a person of the opposite sex to accompany you, and you may not take a means of transportation to the island (boat, airplane, etc.).

sentenced: punished by a court

remainder: rest

currents: fast-moving waters

lush: abundant

diverse: varied

devices: appliances

means of: way of

Consider

1. Here are some possible articles to take with you:

a compass	scissors	a radio
an article of clothing	a gun/ammunition	a TV
a telescope	a mirror	a rope
a comb/brush	an axe	a book
a frying pan	a tape recorder	a fishing pole
soap (lifetime supply)	an army knife	a horse
a typewriter	a stove	pencils (lifetime supply)
a deck of cards	a refrigerator	paper (lifetime supply)
a hammer/nails	matches (lifetime supply)	toothbrush/toothpaste (lifetime supply)
a thermometer	a microscope	a ball
antiseptic (lifetime supply)	a large cooking pot	candles (lifetime supply)
a lamp (or other source of light)	cigarettes (lifetime supply)	a net
sunglasses	alcoholic drinks (lifetime supply)	a barometer

2. Remember that you might be able to make many items from the natural resources on the island. For example, you might be able to make an axe from a sharp rock and a stick. Nonetheless, a steel axe might be more reliable and useful.
3. Remember that you are not limited to the list.
4. At least one article you choose *must not* be on the list!

Decide and Write

Article 1: _____

Reason chosen: _____

Article 2: _____

Reason chosen: _____

Article 3: _____

Reason chosen: _____

Article 4: _____

Reason chosen: _____

Article 5: _____

Reason chosen: _____

Article 6: _____

Reason chosen: _____

Article 7: _____

Reason chosen: _____

Article 8: _____

Reason chosen: _____

Article 9: _____

Reason chosen: _____

Article 10: _____

Reason chosen: _____

Article 11: _____

Reason chosen: _____

Article 12: _____

Reason chosen: _____

Discuss

Verbally compare your decisions with those of the classmates in your discussion group. Explain and defend your opinions. Listen carefully to your classmates' opinions, but do not be afraid to disagree with those opinions. Try to reach a group consensus on the best solution to the problem. One person in the group should write down the group's decision.

Extend

1. If you had a choice of remaining on the island and living or trying to leave the island with a 25% chance of escape, which would you choose?
2. Imagine that you have been on the island for 25 years with no contact with the outside world. Suddenly you are saved. What are the first three questions you would ask about the world?

3. What would you miss the most (rank)? _____ magazines, _____ books, _____ tapes, _____ newspapers, _____ TV, _____ movies, _____ radio, _____ telephones.

4. Write a paragraph describing the three books you would take to the island with you. Explain with specific examples.

APPENDIX 6

List of Vocabulary about "Nature"

Nature (A)

WORDS FOR PRODUCTION

Word Form Chart

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
amphibian		amphibious aquatic	
avalanche			
clearing			
ditch			
eeriness		eerie	eerily
fierceness		fierce	fiercely
hermit			
jeopardy	jeopardize		
ledge			
mist		misty	
predator		predatory	
prey	prey (on/upon) pursue	pursuing pursued	
remoteness		remote	remotely
scavenger	roam scavenge stalk	roaming	
		stalking	

Definitions and Examples

1. amphibian [an animal, machine, vehicle, etc. which can live or function both on land and in water]
Frogs are amphibians.
The enemy attacked with a large amphibious force which landed on the beach and then entered the town.
2. aquatic [growing, living in, or taking place in or on water]
Water skiing is a popular aquatic sport in the United States.
3. avalanche [a large mass of snow, ice, earth, rock, or other material falling in swift motion down a mountainside or over a cliff]
When it has snowed heavily in the mountains there is danger that avalanches will occur.
(figurative)
I was hit with such an avalanche of work this week that I could not handle it all.
4. clearing [an area of land cleared of wood and brush]
We set up our tent in a small clearing in the woods.
5. ditch [a long, narrow hole dug in the earth, usually for defense, drainage, or irrigation]
The men dug a ditch to carry the rainwater away from the cabin.
6. eerie [frightening because of strangeness or gloominess]
The eeriness of that noise bothers me, I have never heard anything like it.
The children were frightened by the eerie darkness in the old, abandoned house.
A strange light glowed eerily in the northern sky.
7. fierce [violently hostile in temperament or nature]
The fierceness of the storm knocked down power lines, leaving many homes without electricity.
Their fierce attack left a large number of casualties on both sides.
A mother cat in the wild will fiercely protect her offspring.
8. hermit [one who retires from society and lives alone]
We saw an old hermit who lives in a cave in the mountains, but he ran away when he saw us.
9. jeopardy [exposure to or closeness to death, loss, or injury; danger]
Her decision to climb that mountain alone has placed her life in jeopardy.
Bad weather will jeopardize our plans to reach our destination by Tuesday.

10. ledge [a narrow, flat surface or shelf, especially one that extends out from a wall of rock]
The bird was sitting on a narrow ledge, halfway up the side of the cliff.
I have several plants on my outside window ledge.
 11. mist [water in the form of particles floating or falling in the atmosphere, at or near the surface of the earth and approaching the form of rain]
It was not really raining, but only misting as we waited for the bus.
It is often misty and foggy near the lake in the early morning.
 12. predator [an animal that lives by killing and consuming animals]
The lion is a good example of a predator.
 13. prey (on/upon) [to hunt, seize, and eat]
Predators usually prey on smaller, weaker animals.
The tiger hunted for two days before finding some suitable prey.
 14. pursue [to follow in order to overtake, capture, kill, or defeat]
Predators often pursue their prey for a long time before they are able to catch it.
When she shot her rifle at the pursuing wolves, they ran away.
The pursued rabbit had no hope of escape from the fox.
 15. remote [far removed in space, time, or relation]
The remoteness of that area makes emergency medical service there rather slow.
He wants to live in a remote forested area, where there are no telephones or mail delivery.
I am remotely related to that woman: her grandfather was my grandmother's nephew.
 16. roam [to go from place to place without purpose or direction]
Wild horses still roam the mountainous regions of the western portion of the United States.
Roaming groups of thieves make that section of the country dangerous to travel in.
 17. scavenger [an animal that feeds on waste]
The desert scavengers will leave only the bones of that dead cow by morning.
Some animals were scavenging in our trash can last night, the trash is scattered all over the place.
 18. stalk [to pursue prey quietly and carefully]
The cat silently stalked the feeding birds, hoping to catch one.
The stalking hunters hid in the tall grass and watched their prey.
-

Exercises

A. Write T if the sentence is true and F if it is false.

- ___ 1. Cats are amphibians.
- ___ 2. Skiers fear avalanches.
- ___ 3. Predators are usually weaker than their prey.
- ___ 4. Hermits usually enjoy living in the city.
- ___ 5. People want to be in jeopardy.
- ___ 6. Aquatic plants can be seen in the ocean.
- ___ 7. People tend to be afraid of eerie phenomena.
- ___ 8. A predator often stalks its prey.
- ___ 9. Mist most often occurs on sunny days.
- ___ 10. Hermits usually live in remote areas.
- ___ 11. A narrow ledge is a safe place to walk.
- ___ 12. A ditch is a high area of land.

B. Answer each question with a word from the word form chart on page 64.

- 1. What is eaten by an animal?
- 2. What may a snowstorm cause?
- 3. What may be outside a window?
- 4. Who lives alone?
- 5. What is similar to light rain?
- 6. Where could you build a house in a forest?
- 7. What can water flow through?
- 8. What is a frog?
- 9. What kind of animals eat the remains of a dead animal?
- 10. What do predators do to their prey? (two answers)
- 11. How can you describe a lion? (two adjectives)

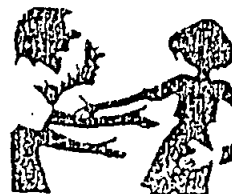
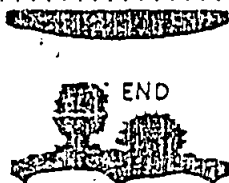
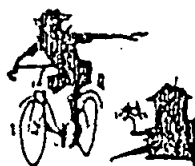
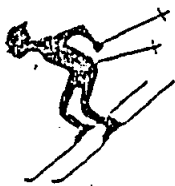
C. Circle the word that is least related in meaning.

- 1. hermit person amphibian
- 2. fierce strange eerie
- 3. endanger pursue jeopardize
- 4. rain ditch mist
- 5. roam hunt prey on
- 6. follow pursue scavenge
- 7. aquatic fierce strong
- 8. distant eerie remote

APPENDIX 7

Speaking Activities “Sports”

SPORTS



APPENDIX 8

Lyrics of "Sun"

Song

SUN

Sun I call her

Cause we in summer

Sun I love her

Cause I from the night

* Sun me tender

..... my life in a way

That I so bad

Just a sun in the

With the look in her eyes

Sun she's like s where I drink and make love

And the over her

Make me nothing is

Back to *

But one day sun direction

And she me alone in the shade

APPENDIX 9

Opera Synopsis "Death in Paris"

DRAMA

1. Read the opera synopsis
Then close your book
and see how much you
can remember!
2. What do you think
will happen in the -
third act? Work in groups
and finish the synopsis.



DEATH IN PARIS

*An Opera in Three Acts
by Zoltan Grunjacina*

SYNOPSIS

ACT ONE

Anna, a beautiful 18-year-old girl, works in a shop in the old town of Coroda, in Central Moldavia. Her parents are dead; her lover, Boris, is in prison for revolutionary activities; her employer is very unkind to her. She dreams of a happier life. One day a royal procession passes in the street. The Grand Duke sees Anna and falls in love with her. He sends for her; when she goes to the palace he tells her that she must become his mistress. If not, Boris will die. Anna agrees. Boris is released from prison; in a letter Anna tells him that she can never see him again. Boris leaves Moldavia.

ACT TWO

Three years have passed. Anna and the Duke are in Paris. The Duke is dying - he has only six months to live - but the doctors have not told him. Only Anna knows the truth.

One day, Anna is walking in the Tuileries when a man stops her. It is Boris. He tells her that he is now a famous artist, rich and successful. He is married to a Frenchwoman, Yvette; but in his heart he still loves Anna. 'Come away with me', he says. Anna refuses, and Boris says that he will do something terrible. At this moment, Yvette joins them. Boris tells Yvette that Anna is his cousin from Moldavia, but Yvette does not believe him.

ACT THREE

Anna and ...

APPENDIX 10

List of Idioms

I D I O M S

1. The child left his toys all over the floor.
2. The teacher must keep control in class
3. Martin drank too much booze at the party last night.
That's why he was hangover this morning.
4. I like to pick up the tab when I go out with friends.
= to treat
5. He likes to play his radio full blast
= with volume up
6. I bitch a lot about parking problem at Tunjungan Plaza
= complain about
7. I have seen a lousy movie recently
= bad , boring
8. My little brother hates to turn in early.
= go to bed