A tradition in decline?

Reading friendships

1 Look at the photo. Then read the article. Which of the following statements best summarizes the difference in the French and American attitudes to friendships?

a. Most Americans have a lot of close friends.
b. Americans are friendly with everyone; the French only with a few people.
c. The French view friendship as something superficial.

2 Read the article again. Choose the correct option (a–c).

1 Which of the following relationships does the author NOT mention?
   a. colleagues
   b. fellow travellers
   c. fellow shoppers

2 Psychologists believe that in modern society … have become weaker.
   a. family relationships
   b. friendships
   c. all relationships

3 According to the article, 25 per cent of Americans don’t have … .
   a. strong family bonds
   b. a strong friendship
   c. any friends at all

4 Americans are known for being … people.
   a. lonely
   b. family-oriented
   c. friendly

5 French people are … about making friends.
   a. careful
   b. worried
   c. relaxed

6 The author thinks that in the West, we ignore the … of friendship.
   a. significance
   b. qualities
   c. security

3 Find nouns in the article which come from these adjectives.

1 true
2 strong
3 warm
4 long
5 deep
Grammar: present tenses: simple, continuous and perfect

4 Look at the article. Find examples of the following:

1. two changing situations (present continuous)
2. three everyday activities (present simple)
3. two recent events with an impact on the present (present perfect simple)
4. one event that started in the past and continues to the present (present perfect continuous)

5 Complete the questions from a survey on friendship. Use present tenses.

1. What person or people (you / spend) most time with recently?
2. (you / consider) this person or people to be close friends?
3. How many really close friends (you / have)?
4. Do you think your friendship circle (still / increase)?
5. (you / make) any new friends in the past month?
6. How long (you / know) your closest friend?
7. How often (you / see) this person?
8. Generally, what qualities (you / look for) in a friend?

Vocabulary: friendships, describing character and phrasal verbs

6 Look at the article again. Find the adjectives that collocate with these words. You may use the adjectives more than once.

1. a(n) __________, __________, __________ friendship
2. a __________ bond
3. a __________, __________ friend
4. a __________ stranger
5. a __________ acquaintance

7 Which word in each group does NOT collocate with the single word next to it? Cross out the word.

1. a mutual friend/respect/student/interest
2. a fellow student/companion/scientist/traveller
3. a close acquaintance/relationship/friend/relative
4. a flat/faithful/travel companion
5. (an) odd/happy/blood couple
6. (an) close/old/passing friend

8 Complete the sentences using the most appropriate adjective. There are two extra adjectives.

considerate dependable energetic good fun laid-back outgoing selfish serious shy unreliable

1. He seems very __________ on the surface, but actually he’s really __________ when you get to know him.
2. She’s not stressed about arrangements for the wedding. She’s very __________ about it all.
3. I do like him, but he’s so __________. He always forgets arrangements or cancels them at the last minute.
4. She’s so __________. I don’t know how she manages to do a full-time job, look after three children and write books at the same time.
5. How could two people be so different? His brother is very __________ – he never says a word, but Simon is the opposite – very __________ and loves to be the centre of attention.
6. She’s such a __________ person. She not only bought a thank you present for us, she got presents for all the children too.

9 Choose the correct option to complete the phrasal verbs.

1. I used to hang out with / around John a lot at college because we were both keen swimmers.
2. I’m meeting with / up with a group of colleagues on Friday. Would you like to join us?
3. I don’t get off / on very well with my new boss. He’s really difficult to work with.
4. Do you want to come across / round to my house and watch the football? It starts at 8 p.m.
5. It’s very important to stand by / with your friends when they are in trouble.
6. Some people are very good at keeping up with / on with their old friends. However, I’ve lost touch with practically all the people I knew at college.
7. Lina and I were friends at school, but when we met recently, we just seemed to pick off / up from where we left off twenty years ago.
1b Young and old

Listening the ageing population

1 Listen to an extract from a radio programme about the ageing population. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 People are not having so many children as in the past.
2 People don’t eat and exercise as healthily as in the past.
3 Older people are not as much at risk from deadly diseases as they were in the past.
4 The average age that anyone in the world can expect to live to is now around eighty.
5 People retire later than they used to in the past.
6 The ageing population has helped to bring families closer together.

2 1 Look at the expressions from the radio programme, with their definitions. Try to complete the expressions. Then listen to the programme again and check your answers.

1 the birth rate: the number of babies that are born per thousand of the population
2 a baby boom: a sudden increase in the number of babies being born
3 retirement age: the age at which a person stops working
4 a (healthier) lifestyle: a way of living
5 life expectancy: how long on average people live
6 the developed world: countries which are economically and technologically advanced

Grammar past simple and present perfect

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. Use the past simple, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

1 There are a number of reasons. Firstly, the birth rate (decline) over the last twenty years. The second reason is that sixty years ago, there (be) a baby boom.

2 There’s also no doubt that people’s diets (improve): generally we are more knowledgeable about what foods are healthy and unhealthy. So, people have a healthier lifestyle than they (do) in the past.

3 Nowadays, people eat better and they (also / learn) the right way to exercise and keep fit.

4 Lastly, we can’t underestimate the enormous progress that medical science (make) in improving the health of old people. We (not / have) things like flu jabs or pacemakers fifty years ago.

5 These advances (increase) life expectancy to around eighty in the developed world. Fifty years ago it (be) closer to seventy.

6 Also people are working longer: in the last ten years, the retirement age (rise) from around 62 to 67. Not only that, but they (spend) more time looking after elderly parents.
4 Choose the best option to complete the sentences.

1. It’s not just in Britain that people are retiring later. A lot of countries raised / have raised the retirement age. This wasn’t / hasn’t been very popular, as you can imagine.
2. In other countries, like France and Japan, the government encouraged / has been encouraging people to have more children. For example, in France, they have reduced / have been reducing people’s tax if they have more than two children.
3. Some people say that advances in medicine went / have gone too far. They say that it was / has been better when people didn’t live so long.
4. Old people seem younger now. My grandmother had / has had her seventieth birthday a few weeks ago, but she looks about sixty. She has gone / has been going to yoga classes lately too!
5. Emma looked / has been looking after her elderly parents for the last year. She had / has had to take a lot of time off work to be with them.

5 Complete the sentences with an appropriate time expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>all morning</th>
<th>last year</th>
<th>before</th>
<th>since the age of sixteen</th>
<th>in the past</th>
<th>so far</th>
<th>just</th>
<th>yet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. They moved to Canada ________________ to live on a farm.
2. Where have you been ________________? I need your help moving some furniture.
3. Have you had your lunch ________________? I’m just going out to get a sandwich. Would you like to come?
4. Have we met ________________? I’m sure I recognize your face.
5. I’ve been driving ________________.
6. Life was a lot simpler ________________, before we had a house and children.
7. I’m painting the house. I’ve painted three rooms ________________. Just two more rooms to go.
8. Zoe? She’s not here right now. She’s ________________ gone out to get a coffee and some lunch.

6 Pronunciation auxiliary verbs have and has

a. Read the conversations. Underline the auxiliary verbs have and has that you think are stressed. Circle the auxiliary verbs that are not stressed.

1. A: Have you finished using the computer yet? I need to check my emails.
   B: Yes, I have. But the internet connection has been a bit funny.
2. A: Have has your visit to Scotland been? Have you had a good time?
   B: Well, the weather has been terrible, but apart from that, it’s been wonderful.
   A: No, it hasn’t been a very nice summer, but I’m afraid that’s pretty typical.

b. 2 Listen and check your answers to Exercise 6a.

7 Dictation old and young

1. I think my parents’ generation ________________
   ________________.
2. My parents ________________, but they both ________________, so now they can relax and enjoy themselves.
3. They’ve said ________________
   and that they don’t ________________.
4. Considering that my husband and I ________________,
   ________________.
1c A dynamic society

Listening a study project in Vietnam

1 4 Listen to an interview with a student who recently returned from a study trip to Vietnam. Which statement (a–c) best summarizes her views about the different generations in Vietnamese society?
   a There is a deep cultural divide between the old and the young generations.
   b All generations are confused by the changes taking place.
   c The generations see things differently, but they all respect each other.

2 4 Listen to the interview again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?
   1 Both the presenter and Lauren went on study trips as part of their university courses.
   2 Vietnam is in a period of great economic and social change.
   3 Lauren had the opportunity to meet a lot of ordinary Vietnamese citizens.
   4 The older generation has suffered to reach where they are now.
   5 Younger people are very aware of their country’s struggles in the past.
   6 Older Vietnamese people think it’s very important to teach the young about the country’s history.
   7 Lauren felt that the different generations in the family couldn’t understand each other.
   8 The older generation is increasingly ignored by younger people.

3 Look at the phrases in bold from the interview. Choose the correct definition (a–c).
   1 We were really lucky to get to experience that first-hand …
      a for ourselves
      b for the first time
      c something no one else has ever experienced
   2 We got to meet …
      a had the opportunity to meet
      b were obliged to meet
      c met by chance
   3 They take this new wealth for granted …
      a are suspicious of it
      b are grateful for it
      c assume it should be like this
   4 They don’t know which way to turn …
      a the rules
      b what to do
      c where to drive
   5 The generation in the middle bridges the gap …
      a creates a space between two things
      b joins two sides
      c crosses from one side to another
   6 The 30-somethings …
      a the 1930s
      b a group of 30 objects
      c people in their 30s

4 Pronunciation word stress: -ic and -tion/-sion

a 5 Listen to these words from the interview. Underline the stressed syllable in each word. What pronunciation rule can you make about words that end in -ic and -tion?
   1 dynamic 4 generation
   2 fantastic 5 restriction
   3 economics 6 tradition
   Rule: _________________________________

b 6 Practise saying these words, putting the stress on the correct syllable. Then listen and check.
   specific impression
   italics relation
   terrific interruption
   scientific transformation
   characteristic comprehension
1d What have you been up to?

Real life meeting people

1 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. Some sentences do not need a preposition.
1 How’s everything going ________?  
2 I’ve been studying ________ my law exams.  
3 You’re looking ________ very well.  
4 Being self-employed obviously suits ________ you.  
5 Georgia was asking ________ you the other day.  
6 Please give ________ her my best wishes.  
7 How is your daughter getting ________ at university?  
8 Say hello to her ________ me.  
9 I’m ________ a bit of a hurry.  
10 Good luck ________ the new job.

2 Grammar extra present perfect: simple and continuous

a Look at the verbs in bold in the sentences (1–4). Are they in the present perfect simple (PPS) or present perfect continuous (PPC) form?
1 He’s moved to New York for his job. ________  
2 What have you been doing since I last saw you? ________  
3 I haven’t seen Hannah for ages. ________  
4 She’s been preparing for her law exams. ________

b Look at the sentences in Exercise 2a again. Answer the questions.
1 Which tense emphasizes how someone has spent their time recently? ________  
2 Which tense emphasizes a present result? ________

3 Read the conversation. Choose the correct options to complete the conversation.
Ben: Hi Sam. ________  
Sam: Hi Ben. ________  
Ben: OK. Could I have your phone number again? I’ve ________ it.
Sam: Sure. It’s 07945 699636.

4 7 Listen to the conversation in Exercise 3. Complete the phrases (a–g).

5 Pronunciation word boundaries

a 8 Listen to the expressions spoken at speed. Complete the expressions.
1 How ________?  
2 , thanks. ________  
3 You ________. ________  
4 It ________. ________ to work.  
5 Sorry, ________. ________

b Practise saying the expressions in Exercise 5a in the same way.

6 Listen and respond meeting people you know

9 Listen to comments where someone meets a friend by chance in the street. Respond with your own words. Then compare your response with the model answer that follows.

1 Hi. What a nice surprise! How are you?  
I’m fine, thanks. Good to see you.
1e News from home

Writing an informal email

1 Complete the email to a friend who is working abroad. Use the sentences and phrases (a–g).
   a So keep your fingers crossed for me.
   b All the best,
   c How are you?
   d Anyway, do send me your news when you get a moment to write.
   e So, what’s been happening here?
   f I’m sorry I haven’t written sooner.
   g Dear Esther

2 Look at the verb get in these sentences. Write a synonym for get in each sentence.
   1 I’m sorry. I don’t get what you’re saying. Why do I have to wait? ___________.
   2 Can you get off the phone? I’m trying to work. ___________.
   3 I got this jacket for £20 in the sales. ___________.
   4 Call me when you get to the station. ___________.
   5 We had to get a taxi because there were no buses. ___________.
   6 It was a bad cold. It took me two weeks to get over it. ___________.
   7 They got first prize in the dancing competition. ___________.
   8 Could you get the map from the car so that we can plan our route? ___________.

3 Rewrite this informal email.
   1 First write the verbs in the correct tense.
   2 Then see how many verbs you can replace with get.

4 Word focus get

2 Look at the verb get in bold in the email in Exercise 1, either on its own or as part of a phrasal verb. Match the uses of get with a word with these similar meanings.

be become have manage obtain
received
Wordbuilding forming adjectives

1 Complete the table. Form adjectives from these nouns and verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ambition</th>
<th>adventure</th>
<th>care</th>
<th>child</th>
<th>confidence</th>
<th>consider</th>
<th>control</th>
<th>decision</th>
<th>depend</th>
<th>emotion</th>
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<th>help</th>
<th>humour</th>
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<th>succeed</th>
<th>support</th>
<th>tradition</th>
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<td>respectful</td>
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2 Complete the interview about a family. Use adjectives from Exercise 1.

Are you a close family?
Yes, we are. We all have our own lives and careers so we are not on each other, but we remain very close.

Why do you think that is?
We were brought up in a very loving and environment. Our parents taught us to look after each other.

Is there a clear head of the family?
It’s quite a family in many ways. On the face of it, my father is the head of the family, but actually my mother is really in charge. She’s very calm and and never loses her temper.

And do you all share a particular family characteristic?
I’m afraid we’re all quite people: we all want to be in charge and to manage everything.

Is there someone in the family you admire especially?
My uncle, who’s an inventor. He’s very with his hands. He can fix anything. He’s also very . He tells some really funny stories. I feel very to have someone like him in my life.

Has your family influenced your own path in life?
Yes. My father has been very in his business. He built it up from nothing. And I think that has made us all to succeed as well. My sister wants to be a film actor; my brother wants to be a top lawyer.

Learning skills extending your vocabulary

3 You can extend your vocabulary by making word families. Look at the word decide. How many words can you think of that are related to it? Complete the words and expressions.

- different parts of speech: decision (noun), decisive (adjective), (adverb)
- collocations: make a decision, a decision
- opposites: indecision, (adjective)
- synonyms: make up your mind, come to a (adjective)

4 Now write a word family for another word. Choose two from the list.

fortune immigration influence obey respect support

Check!

5 Do the quiz. Choose the correct option. All the answers appear in Student’s Book Unit 1.

1 Orang-utans are unusual in that they like to:
   a spend time with other animals.
   b share their food.
   c live independently.

2 Mutual respect is the respect that:
   a two people have for each other.
   b a person feels for their colleagues.
   c an old person gets from younger people.

3 In which sentence(s) is the action finished?
   a I’ve just read the new Elena Ferrante novel.
   b I’ve just been reading the new Elena Ferrante novel.
   c I read the new Elena Ferrante novel when it first came out.

4 The adjective from the noun rebel is:
   a rebellful, b rebelliant, c rebellious.

5 An expression for saying things are always busy for you is:
   a busy like always.
   b busy as ever.
   c busy in everything.