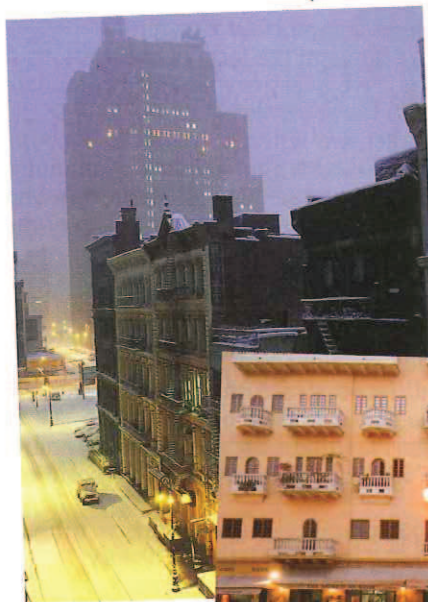


Unit 1 Homes and habits



Julia



Starting off

- With a partner, look at the two pictures and the photo of Julia. Which do you think is her room? Why?
- Listen to Julia, and check your answer.
- Look at the underlined words from the recording. Match 1–6 to the expressions a–f with similar meanings.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 I'm <u>out quite a lot</u> then | a the things I like most |
| 2 it's <u>not a particularly big</u> room | b somebody visits me |
| 3 I've got <u>all my favourite things</u> there | c not in very much |
| 4 but <u>there just isn't any space</u> <u>there</u> | d beginning to improve |
| 5 I'm <u>starting to get better</u> | e rather a small |
| 6 when <u>I have someone round</u> | f it's completely full up |

Listening Part 4

- Read these instructions.

- You will hear a conversation between a girl, Zoe, and a boy, Lucas, about daily habits in different countries.
- Decide if each sentence 1–5 is correct or incorrect.
- If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under A for YES. If it is not correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under B for NO.

Exam advice

- Before you listen, look at the sentences and underline the key words, then:
- think of words and phrases with the same or opposite meanings
- listen for these and similar expressions.

2 Before you listen, look at the underlined part of each sentence 1–5 and think of other expressions that mean the same, or the opposite.

- | | A | B |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | YES | NO |
| 1 Lucas says that <u>everywhere</u> closes early in his town. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Lucas and Zoe agree that taxis are <u>too expensive</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Zoe believes that Lucas's town can be <u>dangerous</u> at night. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Zoe says people in the north of Europe <u>get up earlier</u> than those in the south. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Lucas thinks it is <u>a good idea</u> to sleep for a short time after lunch. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3 Now listen to the conversation and tick (✓) the boxes.

Prepositions of time

▶ page 129 Grammar reference: Prepositions of time

4 Zoe says at six o'clock and in the evening. Spanish-speaking PET candidates often make mistakes with prepositions of time. Circle the correct option in *italics* in sentences 1–5.

- The weather is cold *in* / at night.
- School starts at 8 o'clock *on* / *in* the morning.
- We got there *at* / *on* Friday evening.
- I'll see you *on* / *at* 4 o'clock.
- His birthday is *on* / *in* July.

5 With a partner, put these expressions in the correct columns. Then think of more expressions to add to each column.

... ~~the weekend~~ ... the morning ... summer
 ... April 24 ... 2010 ... the holidays
 ... half past two ... bedtime ... Saturdays

at	in	on
<i>the weekend</i>		

6 Discuss these questions about the recording with your partner. Use expressions from Exercise 4.

- Why do you think different parts of the world often have different daily routines?
- Which of the daily routines you heard about is more like yours? In what ways?
- Which do you think is better? Why?

Grammar

Frequency adverbs; question forms

▶ page 129 Grammar reference: Frequency adverbs

1 Look at these words and sentences from the recording and answer the questions below.

... they often go out after that ...
 ... they don't usually have their main meal ...
 ... there are always lots of people around ...
 ... older people go to bed early most nights ...
 ... the school day is normally about the same ...

- Do frequency adverbs like *often* go before or after the main verb?
- What happens with the verb *be*?
- Where do frequency expressions like *most nights* go?

2 Put the words in brackets in the correct position in these sentences.

- I listen to music on the radio. (occasionally)
I occasionally listen to music on the radio.
- I check my email. (every two hours)
- I'm late for school. (never)
- I write letters to friends. (sometimes)
- I don't have lunch at home. (always)
- I'm sleepy in the morning. (almost every day)
- I go out on Monday nights. (hardly ever)
- I stay in bed late. (most weekends)

3 How true are sentences 1–8 for you? Rewrite those that are not true, using different frequency adverbs and expressions.

I rarely listen to music on the radio.

I listen to music on the radio nearly all the time.

- 4 Work in groups. Ask about these activities and answer using frequency adverbs plus the correct preposition of time.

arrive at school or work get home
get up in the morning go to bed
have breakfast have dinner have lunch

'When do you get up?'

'I always get up at 7.30 in the morning.'

- 5 Ask a partner questions about the following, beginning *Do you ever* or *How often do you ...*. Use expressions like *every day*, *once a week* and *twice a month* in your answers.

chat online cook a meal go dancing
read a magazine send text messages tidy your room

'Do you ever chat online?'

'Yes, I chat online every evening.'

'How often do you send text messages?'

'I send one every half hour!'

- 6 Now do the same with activities 1-3.



Reading Part 5

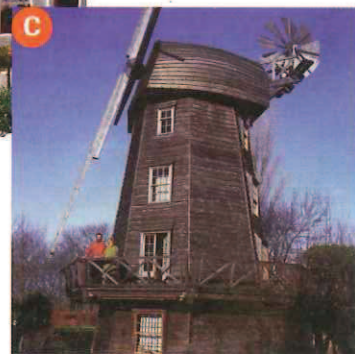
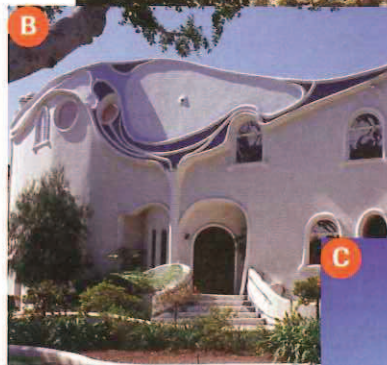
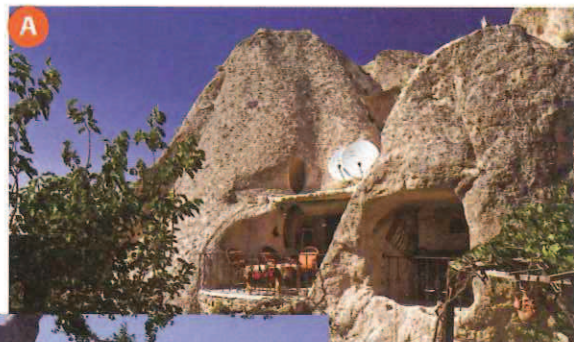
- 1 Work in small groups and answer these questions.

- In what ways are the homes in the pictures different from ordinary homes?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in each?
- Which would you like to live in? Why?

- 2 Quickly read the text at the top of page 11, without filling in the gaps, and answer these questions.

- What kind of text (e.g. *story*, *article*) is it?
- What is the text about?
- Which of the pictures on the right shows this building?
- Which parts of it are the *sails* and the *balcony*?
- Which **five** of the points below are in the text?

- 1 The family built a windmill and they now live in it.
- 2 The Wraysbury windmill is four centuries old.
- 3 The windmill has the same kind of rooms as a house.
- 4 Living in a windmill is different from living in a house.
- 5 There are sometimes fires in the windmill.
- 6 The windmill has a fire exit.
- 7 The windmill will make its own power.
- 8 They used material from abroad to build the windmill.





Glynn & Debbie Larcombe

Teenager Charlie Larcombe lives in an amazing home: a wooden windmill. His parents built the windmill in the pretty English village of Wraysbury, basing their design (1) *on* a 400-year-old mill in the same area.

Inside, there are five levels. The (2) floor is the largest, containing the living room, dining room and kitchen. Upstairs, the first and second floors have bedrooms, a tiny office and the bathroom. The Larcombes use the (3) floor for storing things, and the fourth, at the top of the mill, is the part that looks

(4) a boat and holds the sails.

Living in a windmill brings a (5) changes to normal life. The family found the shape of their new home a little strange at first. All the rooms are round, so there are no (6), and the ceilings seem quite small compared to the floors.

It has central heating and it's very cosy, but fire is a danger (7) it is made of wood. There is a water system in each ceiling, so if there is a fire, the people inside can flood every level (8) seconds. Also, the balcony around the outside of the mill provides an escape route from the upper floors.

The Larcombes used local materials to build the windmill, including pieces from old cottages and farm buildings in the nearby area. The one last (9) is to complete the 8-metre long sails. They hope to use wind energy to create all the (10) the mill needs – and perhaps also enough for ten other houses in the village.

3 Read the text more carefully, and fill in the gaps with these words.

as corners electricity few
ground job like in on third

4 Read the text below, paying no attention to the gaps for the moment. Decide what kind of text it is, what it is about, and its three main points.

Exam advice

- Begin by reading the text to get a general idea of the type of text, its topic and the main points.



We often believe that living in a cave is (0) *C* from the distant past, the days of cavemen and cavewomen, but nowadays a (1) of people are

I am sitting in a cave home in Cappadocia, one of the hottest parts of Turkey, (4) three o'clock on a July afternoon. Outside it reaches 35 degrees almost (5) day, but in

buying cave homes. The climate is changing and temperatures around the world are (2), but inside a cave it remains cool, even (3) summer.

here it is only 18. It never falls much below that, even during the coldest months.

Modern cave homes like this often have a phone, satellite TV and an Internet (6), and they are very comfortable. (7) the bedrooms are very quiet, dark and cool, people love sleeping in them. And, they say, it's easy to make more (8) for yourself. You just dig a bigger room!

- 5 Read the text on page 11 about living in caves again and choose the correct word for each space, A, B, C or D. Use the questions in *italics* to help you.

0 A anything B everything
C something D nothing

1 A little B many
C few D lot

Which word goes before 'of' and a noun?

2 A rising B lifting
C adding D raising

Which verb does not need an object?

3 A about B in
C on D round

Which preposition goes with the seasons?

4 A at B during
C for D by

Which preposition usually goes with exact times?

5 A some B both
C every D another

Which word completes the frequency expression?

6 A bridge B connection
C relation D tie

Which word usually goes with 'Internet'?

7 A So B Since
C Until D Even

Which linking word means 'because' at the beginning of a sentence?

8 A area B floor
C land D space

Which word means 'empty', on and above the ground?

- 6 Discuss these questions in pairs.

- Would you like to live in a cave home? Why (not)?
- Which other unusual places to live do you know of?

Grammar

Present simple and present continuous; state verbs

▶ page 129 Grammar reference: Present simple and present continuous

- 1 Match extracts 1–4 from the text with uses (a–d) of the present simple and present continuous.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1 I am sitting in a cave | a it's always true |
| 2 the climate is changing | b it's happening now |
| 3 it remains cool, even in summer | c it happens regularly |
| 4 it reaches 35 degrees almost every day | d it's in progress |

- 2 Complete the email with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or the present continuous.



Hi David,

I (1) *'m writing / am writing* [write] to you from our holiday home, right next to the sea. I (2) [sit] in my cosy bedroom, which (3) [be] at the back of the building, and I (4) [look] out across the waves to a little island. I (5) [love] this view, and in the evening I sometimes (6) [stay] in to watch the sun go down. Every day I (7) [go] for a long walk along the top of the cliffs. It's late June now, so the weather (8) [get] hotter, but I always (9) [leave] the house early in the morning while that cool wind from out at sea (10) [blow]. I (11) [have] a really good time here, and I (12) [not think] I want to go home!

Bye for now,

Pamela

▶ page 130 Grammar reference: State verbs

Verbs that describe states are not normally used in continuous forms:

We often believe that living in a cave ... ~~not we are often believing~~
inside a cave it remains cool ... ~~not it is remaining~~

- 3 Which of these are state verbs?

belong	change	consist	contain	dream	exist	fill	forget
guess	improve	include	matter	mean	need	own	paint
prefer	relax	remember	seem	suppose	understand		

- 4 Ask your partner questions using state verbs and note down their answers.

Do you belong to a youth club? Do you ever forget important things?

Now work with a different partner. Ask questions about their first partner.

Does she prefer weekdays or weekends? (Answer: She prefers weekends.)

- 5 Make questions using the present simple or the present continuous, adding and changing words where necessary. Then answer the questions in full sentences.

- 1 what / 'state verb' / mean?

What does 'state verb' mean?

State verbs aren't usually used in continuous forms.

- 2 you / prefer / to get up / early or late?
3 anybody at your house / watch / TV / at the moment?
4 what colour clothes / you / wear / today?
5 which things / in your house / belong / to you?
6 what / you / sometimes / forget / to do / in the morning?

- 6 Think of a close friend. Tell your partner these things about them:

- facts, e.g. *She lives in ..., she belongs to ...*
- things they often do, e.g. *He often plays ...*
- something they're doing over a period of time, e.g. *She's learning Spanish.*
- what you think they're doing right now, e.g. *He's walking home.*

Vocabulary

House and home; countable and uncountable nouns

- ▶ page 130 Grammar reference: Countable and uncountable nouns

- 1 Which of these does your home have?

balcony bathroom bedroom corridor
dining room garage garden hall kitchen
lavatory living room stairs

- 2 With a partner, decide in which room the items in the box would normally be.

armchair bath bell blankets chest of drawers
cooker cupboards cushions dishwasher
fridge microwave mirror pillow sink sofa
taps toilet towels washbasin washing machine

- 3 The words in the box are all countable nouns, but some words in the home are uncountable, e.g. *heating, air-conditioning*. Spanish-speaking PET candidates often make mistakes with these. Choose the correct option in *italics* in this sentence, then check your answer with the extract from the *Cambridge Learner's Dictionary*.

I am looking for new *furniture* / *furnitures* for my bedroom.

furniture noun[U]

objects such as chairs, tables, and beds that you put into a room or building *antique furniture*

Common Learner Error

furniture

Remember you cannot make **furniture** plural. Do not say 'furnitures'.

I want to buy some new furniture for my bedroom.

- 4 Look at the extract again and answer the questions.

- Which symbol tells you the noun is uncountable?
- What do you think the symbol is for a countable noun?

Grammar

A few, a little, many, much, a lot of and lots of; prepositions of place

- ▶ page 130 Grammar reference: A few, a little, many, much, a lot of, lots of

- 1 Study the text with the picture. Then complete the rules and examples on page 14 with *a little, a few, much, many, a lot, a lot of and lots of*.



In the garden we have a lot of flowers of many different colours. At this time of the year it rains a lot and there isn't much sunshine, but summer is different. From June to August we only have a little rain, and for a few months we have lots of sunshine almost every day!

1 For small numbers we use with countable nouns, e.g. There are plates on the table. Three, I think.

2 For small amounts we use with uncountable nouns, e.g. Only sugar in my coffee, please. I don't like it very sweet.

3 We use only with countable nouns, e.g. 'Are there blankets on your bed?' 'No, I don't like to have blankets in summer.'

4 We use only with uncountable nouns in questions and negative sentences, e.g. 'Do you have free time at weekends?' 'No, I don't have free time at all!'

5 We can use with countable and uncountable nouns in any kind of sentence, e.g. We've got food and drinks in the fridge - it's full. If there is no noun, we just use , e.g. He sleeps

2 Fill in the gaps with *a little*, *a few*, *much*, *many*, *a lot* or *a lot of/lots of*. (Sometimes more than one answer is possible.)

- I usually like to put *a little* make-up on, but not *a lot*. Too much looks terrible, I think.
- It doesn't take time to wash those clothes, but it takes hours, usually two or three, to dry them.
- I've got DVDs but I can't buy any more because they cost money.
- Those new light bulbs are very popular. They don't use electricity, so people are buying them.
- I don't use shampoo, just drops. My hair always goes dry if I use
- There isn't space in my bedroom so I don't keep things there.

▶ page 130 Grammar reference: Prepositions of place

3 Spanish-speaking PET candidates often make mistakes with prepositions of place like *in*, *at* and *on*. Circle the correct option in *italics* in each of these sentences.

- You can stay *in* / at my house.
- We're staying *at* / *in* different rooms.
- My bedroom is the best room *of* / *in* my house.
- It's a large room *at* / *on* the second floor.
- I have some photos *in* / *on* the wall.
- Also I have a big window *in* / *on* the left of my bed.

4 Work in pairs. Talk about your apartment or house, describing each room and what is in it. As your partner listens, he or she draws a picture or plan of your home. When you finish, check your partner's diagram. Then change roles.

Speaking Part 1

1 Put the words in 1-5 in the correct order. Then match the questions with answers a-e.

- surname / your / what / is?
What is your surname?

- spell / you / it / how / do?
- live / where / you / do?
- do / what / do / you?
- English / do / studying / enjoy / you?

a In Torre del Mar. It's a town on the coast near Málaga, in Spain.

b López.

c Yes, a lot. I studied it at school and now I have lessons at work with the other people there.

d It's L-Ó-P-E-Z.

e I'm a secretary. I work in an insurance company.

2 Complete the tables with prepositions from a-e above.

...	school	...	a town	...	the coast
...	work	...	a country	...	a hill
...	home	...	a company	...	an island

3 Work in pairs. Look at answers a-e in Exercise 1 and answer questions 1-3.

- What details does the candidate give about where she lives?
- What extra information does the candidate offer about her job?
- What extra information does the candidate give about her English?



Speaking tip

When you answer the personal questions in Speaking Part 1, it is important to give **extra information** so that you can show how much English you know. The questions are about you so you already know the answers!

- 4 Answers 1–6 below give basic information in response to questions 3–5 in Exercise 1. Add more details to each one using at least two phrases from the box. Check your answers with your partner.

but I need it for my degree in the country
and American music because it's easier
to earn a little money I love listening to English
~~I'm in the third year~~ so I have to study it
but I only work at the weekends
but I prefer Portuguese It's a small town
~~of secondary school~~ in the north of Spain

- 1 I'm a student. *I'm in the third year of secondary school.*
- 2 I live in Ampuero.
- 3 Yes, I like English,
- 4 Not much,
- 5 I work in my uncle's shop,
- 6 English is great!



- 5 Look at answers 1–4 and add extra information about yourself to make them as complete as possible. Compare your answers with a partner.

- 1 I live in
- 2 I'm a student.
- 3 I work in a
- 4 I like English a lot because

Spelling and sounds

- 6 Look at the letters in bold in words 1–3 and choose the correct pronunciation, a or b.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 friend | a /frend/ | b /fri'end/ |
| 2 believe | a /br'li:v/ | b /br'lev/ |
| 3 pie | a /pie/ | b /pai/ |

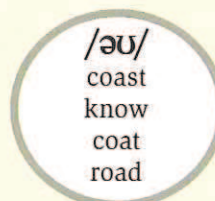
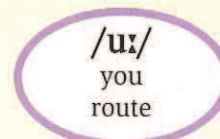
- 4 Listen to check your answers. Listen again and practise saying the words correctly.

Pronunciation tip

In English, notice how two or more letters can combine to make different single sounds.

For example, *ie* can represent the sounds /e/ (*friend*), /i:/ (*believe*) or /aɪ/ (*pie*). Other common two-letter combinations are *ou*, *ow* and *oa*.

- 7 Look at the four sounds. Underline the letters in the words that have that sound.



What sounds are represented by the letters *ou*, *ow* and *oa*?

- 8 5 Listen and practise saying the words in each group correctly.

- 9 Ask another student the questions in Exercise 1. Your partner should answer about himself or herself, trying to make the response as complete as possible and being careful to use the correct prepositions.

- 10 Read the dialogue on page 16 based on Speaking Part 1 questions. Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets and prepositions of place and time.

John: Maria, where (1) *do you come* (you / come) from?

Maria: I'm from Vari. It's a small town (2) Greece, near Athens.

John: And (3) (you / work) or (4) (you / be) a student?

Maria: I'm a student, (5) a secondary school (6) the town.

John: What subjects (7) (you / study)?

Maria: All the usual ones like maths and history, but this month we (8) (study) modern music, too. It's really interesting.

John: What (9) (you / enjoy) doing in your free time?

Maria: Well, I (10) (like) listening to music (11) home, (12) my room. And I sometimes (13) (go out) with friends (14) the evenings, or (15) weekends.



- Here are some sentences about family life.
- For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, **using no more than three words**.

- 1 There aren't many days when all my family do the same thing.
There are only *a few* days when all my family do the same thing.
- 2 Right now, my mum and dad are out having a meal somewhere.
My parents home right now because they're having a meal somewhere.
- 3 My elder sister Emily is at the swimming pool at the moment.
At the moment, my elder sister Emily a swim.
- 4 She nearly always goes out somewhere during the evening.
She hardly stays in during the evening.
- 5 My brother James doesn't spend much time here in summer.
In summer, my brother James only spends time here.
- 6 He usually prefers to be by the sea with his friends.
He usually prefers to be seaside with his friends.

- 5 Write an email to an English-speaking friend about your own family life.

- 11 6 Listen to the recording and check your answers.

- 12 Work with a different partner. Ask the questions in Exercise 10. Your partner gives true answers with extra information.

Writing Part 1

- 1 Circle the correct option in *italics*.

- 1 We always have a party at my house *in* / *on* / *at* December 31st.
- 2 In winter, there's only *a few* / *a little* / *a lot* sunlight in this room.
- 3 It's ten o'clock at night and I *wait* / *waiting* / *'m waiting* for my friend to phone me.
- 4 I occasionally do some of my homework *at* / *on* / *in* school.
- 5 I don't *rarely* / *often* / *sometimes* watch television.

- 2 What do the sentences in Exercise 1 test? Match sentences 1–5 with grammar points a–e below.

- a frequency adverbs ☒ 5
- b present tenses ☐
- c prepositions of time ☐
- d quantifiers like *a few*, *a little*, etc. ☐
- e prepositions of place ☐

- 3 Study the second sentence in questions 1–6 opposite. Which grammar point a–e does each of 1–6 test? (One grammar point is not tested.)

1 d

- 4 Now do the Writing Part 1 exam task in the yellow box.

Unit 1

Vocabulary and grammar review

Grammar

1 Complete the email with *at*, *in* or *on* in each gap.

Hi everybody,

Well, here I am (1) *in* New Zealand, staying with a very friendly family (2) the town of Westport. It's quite a big house and my bedroom is (3) the second floor. I like it because there are lots of cupboards to put my things (4) and the bed is much bigger than the one (5) my room (6) home!

(7) the evenings and (8) weekends, the family sometimes take me out, though often we just stay (9) and watch TV. I usually go to bed quite early (10) night, and get up (11) about 7.30 (12) the morning.

I'm enjoying myself a lot here, but I'm looking forward to being home again (13) August 15th.

2 Circle the correct option in *italics* in sentences 1-8.

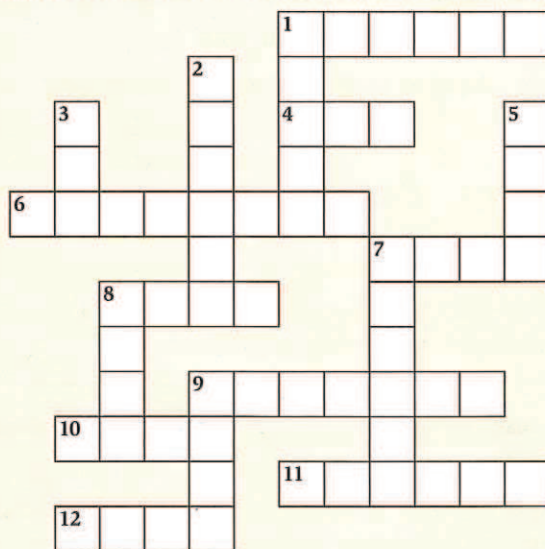
- I have a big family and there's always a lot of *housework* / *houseworks* to do.
- Can you lend me *a few* / *a little* money until Friday?
- It's very dark and cold here in winter so I don't go out *a lot* / *a lot of*.
- The living room is very big but there's only *a little* / *a few* furniture in it.
- These days, Max spends a lot of *time* / *times* in his room.
- I haven't got *much* / *many* work to do so I'll go out soon.
- Paula isn't very well, but I think she can eat *a few* / *a little* food now.
- My parents sometimes invite *a little* / *a few* people to have dinner with us.

3 Correct the errors.

- We don't eat always in the dining room.
We don't always eat in the dining room.
- Hello, I call to ask if you want to go out somewhere tonight.
- Why do you stand here in the rain at this time of night?
- Do you sleep ever all morning?
- I'm never believing anything my brother tells me.
- I every day make my own bed.
- How do you often have a bath?
- I get normally home at about half past five.

Vocabulary

4 Complete the crossword with words from Unit 1.



Across

- where we keep food cool
- have something
- to or in a higher part of a house
- comfortable and warm
- where we wash the dishes
- thick warm cover for a bed
- hole in the side of a mountain
- where people keep their car
- room that leads to other rooms

Down

- level of a building
- stay the same
- where water comes from
- put things in the right place
- what we use to make meals
- seat for two or more people
- it rings at the door