Unit 1  Homes and habits

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

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

Listening  Part 4
1 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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lucas says that everywhere closes early in his town.</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lucas and Zoe agree that taxis are too expensive.</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Zoe believes that Lucas’s town can be dangerous at night.</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Zoe says people in the north of Europe get up earlier than those in the south.</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lucas thinks it is a good idea to sleep for a short time after lunch.</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now listen to the conversation and tick (√) the boxes.

Grammar
Frequency adverbs; question forms
page 129 Grammar reference: Frequency adverbs

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 ...

1. Do frequency adverbs like often go before or after the main verb?
2. What happens with the verb be?
3. Where do frequency expressions like most nights go?

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

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

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?'
'Very often, every half hour.'

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 flies 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.
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 on a 400-year-old mill in the same area.

Inside, there are five levels. The largest, containing the living room, dining room and kitchen, is on the third floor, while the second floor has bedrooms, a tiny office and the bathroom. The Larcombes use the ground floor for storing things, and the fourth, at the top of the mill, is the part that looks like a boat and holds the sails.

Living in a windmill brings a change 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 corners, and the ceilings seem quite small compared to the floors.

It has central heating and it’s very cozy, but fire is a danger. 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 in 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 is to complete the 8-metre long sails. They hope to use wind energy to create all the mill needs – and perhaps also enough for ten other houses in the village.

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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 from the distant past, the days of cavemen and cavewomen, but nowadays a of people are buying cave homes. The climate is changing and temperatures around the world are, but inside a cave it remains cool, even summer.

I am sitting in a cave home in Cappadocia, one of the hottest parts of Turkey, three o'clock on a July afternoon. Outside it reaches 35 degrees almost day, but in 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, and they are very comfortable. the bedrooms are very quiet, dark and cool, people love sleeping in them. And, they say, it's easy to make more 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>A anything</th>
<th>B everything</th>
<th>C something</th>
<th>D nothing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A little</td>
<td>B many</td>
<td>C few</td>
<td>D lot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which word goes before ‘of’ and a noun?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>A rising</th>
<th>B lifting</th>
<th>C adding</th>
<th>D raising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Which verb does not need an object?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>A about</th>
<th>B in</th>
<th>C on</th>
<th>D round</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Which preposition goes with the seasons?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>A at</th>
<th>B during</th>
<th>C for</th>
<th>D by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Which preposition usually goes with exact times?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>A some</th>
<th>B both</th>
<th>C every</th>
<th>D another</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Which word completes the frequency expression?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6</th>
<th>A bridge</th>
<th>B connection</th>
<th>C relation</th>
<th>D tie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Which word usually goes with ‘Internet’?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>A So</th>
<th>B Since</th>
<th>C Until</th>
<th>D Even</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8</th>
<th>A area</th>
<th>B floor</th>
<th>C land</th>
<th>D space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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 off?

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>I am sitting in a cave</th>
<th>a it’s always true</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>the climate is changing</td>
<td>b it’s happening now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>it remains cool, even in summer</td>
<td>c it happens regularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>it reaches 35 degrees almost every day</td>
<td>d it’s in progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Hi David,


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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>belong</th>
<th>change</th>
<th>consist</th>
<th>contain</th>
<th>dream</th>
<th>exist</th>
<th>fill</th>
<th>forget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guess</td>
<td>improve</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>matter</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>own</td>
<td>paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>relax</td>
<td>remember</td>
<td>seem</td>
<td>suppose</td>
<td>understand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.)

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?

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

Which of these does your home have?

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

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>furniture</th>
<th>noun [U]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>objects such as chairs, tables, and beds that you put into a room or building antique furniture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Common Learner Error

furniture

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

I want to buy some new furniture for my bedroom.

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

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!
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.)

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

Page 130 Grammar reference: Prepositions of place

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.

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

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**

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

1. surname / your / what / is?
   *What is your surname?*

2. spill / you / it / how / do?
3. live / where / you / do?
4. do / what / do / you?
5. 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.

Complete the tables with prepositions from a–e above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>school</th>
<th>work</th>
<th>a town</th>
<th>the coast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a country</td>
<td>a hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>an island</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. What details does the candidate give about where she lives?
2. What extra information does the candidate offer about her job?
3. 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 Ampuro.
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 _____________________________.

6 Look at the letters in bold in words 1–3 and choose the correct pronunciation, a or b.
1 friend a /frend/ b /frɛnd/
2 believe a /bɪˈliːv/ b /brɪˈlev/
3 pie a /paɪ/ b /pɛɪ/

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 /iː/ (friend), /ɪ/ (believe) or /ai/ (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.

/æʊ/
- coast
- know
- coat
- road

/əʊ/
- town
- crowd
- found
- mountain
- now

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

8 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) near Athens.
John: And (3) (you / work) or (4) (you / be) a student?
Maria: I'm a student, (5) a secondary school (6) in 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.

1 Listen to the recording and check your answers.
2 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
b) present tenses

2.5

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.)

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

• 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 are 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 is at 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 by the sea with his friends.

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

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

3 Correct the errors.

1 We don't eat always in the dining room.

2 Hello, I call to ask if you want to go out somewhere tonight.
3 Why do you stand here in the rain at this time of night?
4 Do you sleep ever all morning?
5 I'm never believing anything my brother tells me.
6 I every day make my own bed.
7 How do you often have a bath?
8 I get normally home at about half past five.

Vocabulary

4 Complete the crossword with words from Unit 1.

Across
1 where we keep food cool
4 have something
6 to or in a higher part of a house
7 comfortable and warm
8 where we wash the dishes
9 thick warm cover for a bed
10 hole in the side of a mountain
11 where people keep their car
12 room that leads to other rooms

Down
1 level of a building
2 stay the same
3 where water comes from
5 put things in the right place
7 what we use to make meals
8 seat for two or more people
9 it rings at the door