

OXFORD

English File

Intermediate Plus

Student Book

fifth
edition



Christina Latham-Koenig Clive Oxenden
Kate Chomacki

OXFORD
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 **How to use your Classroom Presentation Tool**

Christina Latham-Koenig Clive Oxenden
Kate Chomacki

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Reading & Listening

Reading using paragraph headings to understand the main points

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Revise and Check p.66

Revise and Check 5&6 

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English File talks to... 
Simon Callow, Actor


The Conversation 
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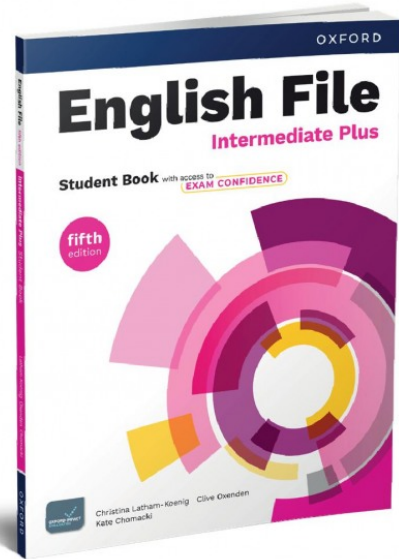
Revise and Check 9&10 

Welcome to English File

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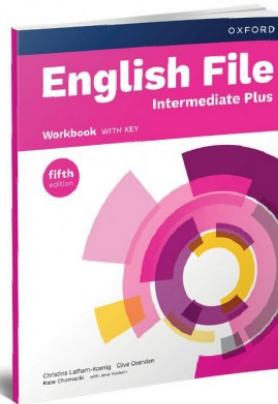
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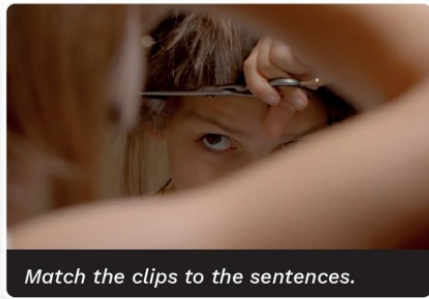
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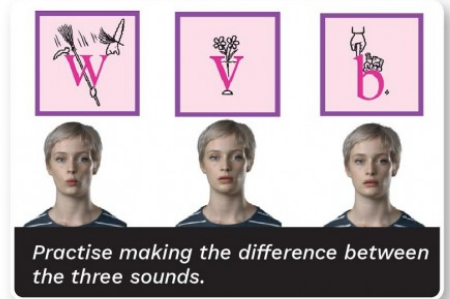
Match the clips to the sentences.

Grammar practice



Try to remember the circled things you saw.

Vocabulary practice



Practise making the difference between the three sounds.

Pronunciation

Skills development



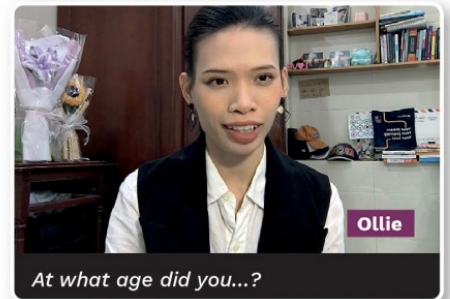
Food waste and recycling

Dramas



Fascinating colour facts

Documentaries



At what age did you...?

Vox pops

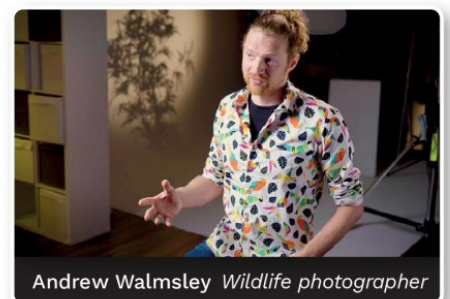
English File talks to...

Each Colloquial English lesson features an exclusive interview with an expert in their field and a group conversation.

These videos expose students to authentic, unscripted English with a focus on elements of natural language.



Joa Studholme Colour curator



Andrew Walmsley Wildlife photographer

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“Forgive your enemies, but never forget their names.”

John F Kennedy, US President

1 VOCABULARY names



- a Look at the photos of four well-known people. Do you know what they are famous for and where they are from?
- b Read texts 1–4 and match them to the photos. With a partner, work out the meaning of the **bold** words and phrases.

- When he was already a successful author, he decided he wanted to find out whether people bought his books because he was truly talented, or mainly because of his name, so he released some novels under the **pseudonym** Richard Bachman. One of them, called *Thinner*, only sold 28,000 copies. However, when the author’s **real name** was revealed, it then sold ten times more.
- Her **maiden name** was Adams, but since her marriage to a famous footballer, she has always used her **married name**. When she was a singer, she and the other members of her band were all given **nicknames** – hers was Posh. Her children have quite unusual names, for example, her eldest son Brooklyn **was named after** the district in New York.
- When he was born, he was given the names Robert Nesta, but he **was** always **called Bob for short**. However, some sources state that he was actually called Nesta Robert, but when he was young, a Jamaican passport official reversed his **first** and **middle names** because Nesta sounded like a girl’s name.
- She is not only a very successful singer, but also an artist and a poet. However, she is a very private person, which may be one of the reasons why she decided to use her **initials**, which **stand for** Polly Jean, and not her **full name** when she performed in her first band and later as a solo artist.

- c Tell a partner about someone you know who...
- has a nickname.
 - is named after a place.
 - is named after a famous person.
 - is called something for short.
 - has a very old-fashioned name.
 - has changed his / her name.

2 PRONUNCIATION

vowel sounds

- a 1.2 Look at the eight sound pictures. What are the words and sounds? Listen and check.

1		Dylan Lily Milo Olivia
2		Felix Freddie Mia Phoebe
3		Adam Ava Sacha Muhammad
4		Florence George Laura Sean
5		Amelia Elliot Emily Ezra
6		Daisy Freya Gabriel Kai
7		Noah Poppy Rose Toby
8		Isaac Ivy Liam Lyra

- b 1.3 Look at the first names in the chart from the list of top 100 UK names. Listen and circle the name which **doesn't** have the sound in the sound picture.
- c With a partner, decide if the names in a are men’s names, women’s names, or both. Write **M**, **W**, or **B** under each name. Are any of them short for another name? Are any of them similar to names in your language? How is the pronunciation different?
- d **C Communication** Middle names quiz
p.108 Do the quiz.

3 READING

- a** With a partner, guess which countries or regions these names are from. Do you think they are first names or surnames?

Yeon Seok Kostyuk López Ramírez
Aarushi Li Abdul Ahad Jones

- b** Read the article and check your answers to **a**. Are the first names from the list male or female?

- c** Read the article again. In which country or countries...?

- 1 does the surname come before the first name
- 2 do people have no surname
- 3 do people have more than one surname
- 4 do people have a middle name connected to their father's name
- 5 do some people stop using the surname they were born with
- 6 are people given names depending on when they were born



- d** What is the naming custom in your country? Has it changed over the years? Do you think it ought to change?

4 LISTENING & SPEAKING



- a** **Video** Watch *Why did they call you that?* and write each person's name under their photo. Would any of them like to change their name?

- b** Watch again and answer the questions for each person.

- 1 Why did their parents choose that name for them?
- 2 Do they have a nickname, or are they called something for short?

- c** Answer the questions in groups.

- What's your first name?
- Why did your parents call you that?
- Do you have a middle name?
- Do you have a nickname, or are you called something for short?
- Do you use your initials or your full name when you sign your name?
- Do you like your name? Why (not)? Would you like to change it? What to?
- Are there any names you don't like at all? Why do you dislike them?
- Do you think it's an advantage or a disadvantage to...?
 - have a very long name
 - have a very unusual name
 - be named after a celebrity

Naming customs around the world

- 1 KOREA** Names in Korea are written with the surname first, and the first name usually has two parts. So, if Yeon Seok has the surname Lee, his name is written Lee Yeon Seok. Two-part first names are never shortened; that is, Lee Yeon Seok will always be called Yeon Seok, not Yeon.
- 2 UKRAINE** Names in several eastern European countries, e.g. Ukraine, Russia, and Bulgaria, and also Ethiopia in Africa, have three parts: a first name, a patronymic (a middle name based on the father's first name), and the father's surname. If Denys Aleksandrovych Kostyuk has two children, his son's name might be Mykhailo Denysovych Kostyuk and his daughter's name might be Svitlana Denysivna Kostyuka (the 'a' at the end of all three names shows that she is female).
- 3 SPANISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES** In most Spanish-speaking countries, people have a first name (sometimes in two parts, e.g. Maria José, Juan Carlos) and two surnames, their father's and their mother's, for example, Maria José López Ramírez. In Spain, traditionally the father's surname goes first, followed by the mother's, but nowadays the order can be reversed. However, both surnames are always used, and on any form people will be asked for their surnames, not their surname.
- 4 INDIA** India has many religions and languages which influence the naming customs. Hindu first names are usually based on the position of the planets at the date and time of birth, but the names are often shortened by family and friends. For example, a brother and sister may have the formal names Aditya and Aarushi, but family and friends may call them Adi and Ashi for short.
- 5 CHINA** Chinese names are made up of three 'characters': a one-character surname followed by a two-character first name, e.g. Li Xiu Ying. A child's official name is used for their birth certificate and for school, but Chinese children often have a different name that is used among friends and classmates.
- 6 AFGHANISTAN** Afghan names traditionally consist of only a first name. Male first names are usually Arabic double names, e.g. Abdul Ahad, and women are generally given Persian names, e.g. Jasmine. Surnames are chosen only when needed. Commonly, this is when people have contact with the Western world. The surname may be related to the indigenous community the person comes from, their place of birth, or their profession, e.g. 'Doctor'. This may result in people within the same family having different surnames.
- 7 THEUK** Since the 15th century, British women have taken their husband's surname when they get married, so when Sophie Jones married Peter Elliot, traditionally she would become Mrs Sophie Elliot. However, 14% of women, especially younger women, now choose to keep their maiden name when they marry. It is also increasingly common for couples to combine their surnames. Depending on their parents' decisions, Sophie's children might have the surname Elliot, or Jones, or Jones-Elliot, or Elliot-Jones.

5 GRAMMAR pronouns

- a** Talk to a partner. Think of two popular brand names in your country for phones, sportswear, and cars. Do you know what country the brands are from, or what the names mean?
- b** Read about how the Kindle got its name. Do you think it's a good name? Why (not)?



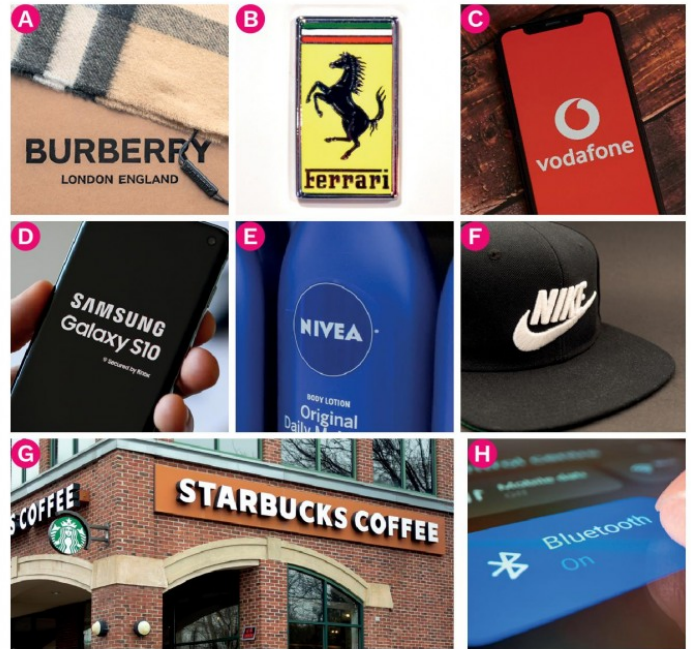
The Kindle eBook reader first appeared in 2007, and since then, millions of **them** have been sold. But how did **it** get its unusual name? Amazon's founder, Jeff Bezos, asked an American designer, Michael Cronan, to think of a name for the new device. Bezos told **him** that **he** didn't want a high-tech name because Amazon's customers loved traditional paper books. Cronan and his wife Karin talked to each other about the warm, comfortable feelings people get from reading. Finally, he chose the word 'kindle', which means 'to light a fire'. Cronan thought that **it** would make people think of the excitement they feel when they are enjoying **their** favourite book. The name was also inspired by a line from the French novelist Victor Hugo: 'to read is to light a fire'.

- c** Read the text again. With a partner, say what the **highlighted** pronouns refer to.
- d** **G Grammar Bank 1A p.140**
- e** **1.6** Listen and change the word order. Change the direct object to *it* or *them*.
- 1) Give me **the book**. Give **it** to me.
 - 2) Give her **the shoes**. Give **them** to her.
- f** Think of a couple you know well (friends or family). Tell your partner about them. Give the information below and anything else you know about them. Try to get all the pronouns right!

appearance children how they met
jobs names personality pets

*I'm going to tell you about my neighbours. **His** name is Mario and **hers** is Sara. **She's** a writer and **he's** an accountant. **They** don't have any children, but **they** have a dog. **Its** name is Beppo...*

6 LISTENING




- a** Look at the brand names in the photos. What do you associate with these brands? How do you think the names are pronounced in English?
- b** **1.7** Listen and check the English pronunciation. Which ones are pronounced differently in your language?
- c** Work in pairs. Which of the brand names, A–H, do you think these are? Don't write the letters yet.
- 1 It means 'three stars' in the local language.
 - 2 It means 'snow white' in Latin.
 - 3 It's a combination of three words.
 - 4 It's named after a character in a book.
 - 5 It's a translation of the name of a Viking king.
 - 6 It's named after a Greek goddess.
 - 7 They are named after the people who started the companies.
- d** **1.8** Now listen to a radio programme about naming and match photos A–H to 1–7 in **c**. Did you guess them correctly?
- e** Listen again and answer the questions.
- 1 What two words does the name Microsoft come from?
 - 2 In what year was the name Samsung chosen?
 - 3 What was Nike's original name?
 - 4 Why did the Starbucks founders want a name beginning St-?
 - 5 What two Viking letters is the Bluetooth symbol made of?
- f** Think of some popular brands from your country. Do you know where the names come from?

7 SPEAKING

- a *Kickstarter.com* is a website that helps people raise money for creative projects, including new product ideas. Read about one product from the website. Do you think it's a good idea? Why (not)?

Home

Start a project
Log in



500 million plastic drinking straws are thrown away every day in the United States. This organic straw is made from seaweed. It feels like plastic, but it's 100% plastic-free. You can eat it – it's delicious, fun, and has zero calories. It lasts up to 24 hours in a drink.

PRE-ORDER NOW

Glossary
seaweed red, green, or brown algae that grows in the sea, or on rocks at the edge of the sea

- b With a partner, look at some possible names for the product in a. Which name do you think is the best? What aspects of the product does it highlight?

Diet straw Eco-straw Lolistraw Seastraw

- c Read about three more products from the website. In small groups, invent a name for each product. Look at the photos and the highlighted words and phrases in the product descriptions, and think about...

- what the product is for.
- why it's special.
- how you want people to feel about the product.
- the sound and length of the name.

Making suggestions

What about...?

How about...?

We could call it...

Accepting suggestions


That's a good idea. Yes, let's call it that.

Rejecting suggestions


I think it's too...

That's not bad, but...

- d Present your names to the rest of the class. Have a class vote to choose the best names.



We make nice things that are good for the planet. We created this amazing lamp for a student competition. It produces warm light from a low energy bulb. The lamp is made from a wine bottle from a local restaurant and oak wood from local trees. The lamp is very easy to take apart and all the parts are entirely recyclable.



These are the first snack bars that improve your brainpower. They are high in healthy fats and low in carbohydrates, and are made only from natural ingredients. They come in seven delicious flavours using nuts, fruit, and chocolate; much better for you than snacks with lots of salt, sugar, or caffeine.



This simple building system is for creative people of all ages. You can make almost anything you can think of, in either 2D or 3D, from a picture or a model, to large, complex sculptures, and even furniture. The small magnetic coloured blocks click together easily and are available in a wide range of modern colours. Use it in your workplace, at home, or simply as a fun hobby. Start small, but dream big.

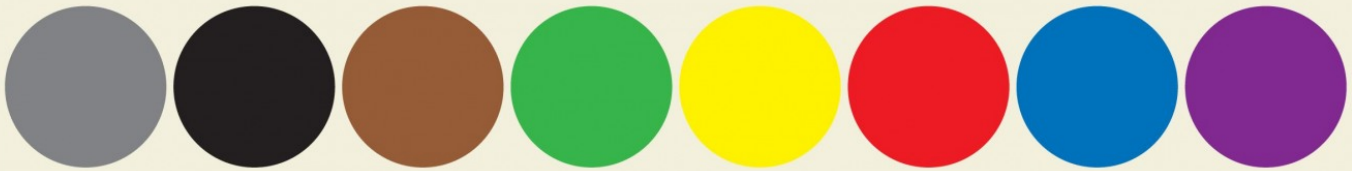
‘The best colour in the whole world is the one that looks good on you.’

Coco Chanel, French fashion designer

The colour test

What kind of person are you?

Look at the eight colours quickly and choose the one you like best. Think about why you like it.



1 VOCABULARY

adjective suffixes

- a Do the colour test.
- b **G Communication** The colour test p.108
Read about the colour you chose.
- c Answer the questions in pairs.
- 1 What colour did you choose in the test? Do you both agree with your results?
 - 2 What colour(s) do you wear most? Do you think they say anything about your personality? Are there any colours you would never wear?

Talking about results

According to the test, I'm...

It says that I'm...

That's quite accurate. / That's definitely me.

That's not me. / That isn't accurate at all.

- d Complete some adjectives from the colour test with the correct ending: **-able, -ate, -ive, -ous, or -ful.**

ambiti_____ success_____

soci_____ sensit_____

passion_____

- e **V Vocabulary Bank** Adjective suffixes
p.160

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

Word stress on adjectives formed with suffixes

When an adjective is formed from a root word and a suffix, the stress is always on a syllable of the root word, and not on the suffix, e.g. *rely* – *reliable*. The stress stays the same when a negative prefix is added, e.g. *unreliable*.

- a **Underline** the stressed syllable in the **bold** adjectives in the questions below.
- 1 Do you think you are a **cre|a|tive** person? Why (not)?
 - 2 Are you very **po|sse|ssive** of anything, e.g. your phone or your laptop? Why don't you like other people using it?
 - 3 Have you ever felt **en|vi|ous** of a brother or sister? Why (not)?
 - 4 Were you a **re|be|llious** child or teenager? What kinds of things did you do?
 - 5 Who is the most **gla|mo|rous** person you know? What makes them like that?
 - 6 What are your most **com|for|ta|ble** clothes? When do you wear them?
 - 7 What kind of **un|heal|thy** food do you really like eating?
 - 8 What do you think is a **sui|ta|ble** present to take if somebody invites you for a meal at their house?
 - 9 What's the most **im|pre|ssive** monument or building you've ever seen? Why did you like it so much?
 - 10 Have you ever been to a very **lu|xu|ri|ous** hotel or restaurant? Where? Was it worth the money?
- b **1.12** Listen to the adjectives and check. Then listen again and repeat them.
- c Work with a partner. **A** ask **B** questions 1–5. Then **B** ask **A** questions 6–10.

3 LISTENING

a What colour do you associate with the following? Why?

calmness happiness luck power safety

b Read some facts about colours. In pairs, discuss which colour from the list could go in each gap.

black blue brown green orange
pink purple red white yellow

There is no such thing as a
5 _____ mammal,
even though it's a perfectly common
colour for birds,
reptiles, fish, and
insects.



Works of art using the colour
1 _____
tend to be more expensive.

The word
2 _____ didn't
describe a specific
colour in English until
the 16th century, when
it was named after
the fruit.

In Imperial
Rome, the colour
3 _____ was
produced with an
extremely expensive
dye made from
thousands of
seashells.

Mosquitoes are
attracted to dark
colours, especially
4 _____.

Van Gogh said
that 6 _____
was the colour of
happiness, and it's the
main colour of many of
his paintings between
1880 and 1890.

The safest
colour for a car
is 7 _____.

Most
diamonds in
their natural
state are
8 _____.

The name for
the colour
9 _____ hasn't
always meant
'dark'.

10 _____
has a calming
effect and reduces
anger and
anxiety.

c **Video** Watch *Fascinating colour facts* and check your answers to **b**. How many of the colours did you guess correctly?

d Watch again. Why are the following mentioned?

- 1 China
- 2 *geoluhread*
- 3 the Roman Emperor
- 4 white and green
- 5 camouflage
- 6 *digitalis*
- 7 snowy weather
- 8 109 grams
- 9 French and Spanish
- 10 prisons and hospitals

e Were the colours you chose in **a** the same as the information in the video? Which of the colour facts did you find most surprising?

4 SPEAKING & WRITING

describing a room

a You're going to describe your favourite room in your house to a partner. Think about these things.

- why it's your favourite room
- the colours of the walls and accessories, e.g. curtains, blinds, cushions, carpets
- the furniture that's in the room, e.g. sofa, armchairs, etc.
- any paintings or posters
- what you can see from the window
- anything else in the room

b Now take turns to describe your rooms. While you listen to your partner, ask questions to help you imagine what their room is like.

c **Writing Bank** 1 p.118 Write a description of your favourite room.

5 GRAMMAR adjectives



a Look at some more colour facts. What do you think the missing words are?

- 1 White tigers are _____ less common than ordinary tigers.
- 2 Insurance for a red car can be a _____ more expensive than for a white car.
- 3 Black tulips are often more expensive than pink _____.

b 1.13 Listen and check.

c Grammar Bank 1B p.141

d Talk to a partner. Choose three topics or questions from each section.

COMPARE THEM!

- 1 restaurant food and home-made food
- 2 being an only child and having lots of brothers and sisters
- 3 people from the north and south of your country
- 4 walking or running outdoors and going to the gym
- 5 studying in the morning and studying at night
- 6 going on holiday abroad and going on holiday in your country

I think restaurant food is better than my home-made food because I'm not a very good cook, but it's much more expensive and it sometimes isn't as healthy.

EXTREMES!

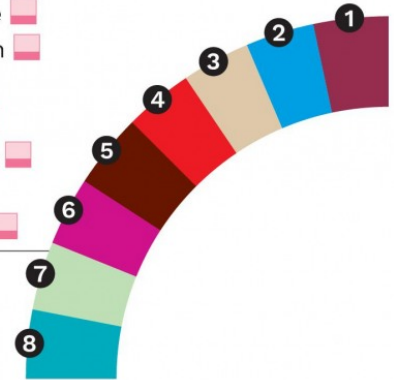
- 1 What is film you've ever seen? (sad) Did you cry?
- 2 Which sportsperson do you think is role model? (positive) Why do you think so?
- 3 Which is tourist attraction in your town or area? (popular) Which do you think is ? (good)
- 4 What's the place you've ever been to? (far) Why did you go there?
- 5 Who is person you know? (generous) Why do you think so?
- 6 Which subject did you find at school? (boring) Why didn't you like it?

I think the saddest film I've ever seen is Brokeback Mountain. I've seen it twice and I cried both times.

6 READING

a Look at the colour chart and match the numbered colours to the words or phrases in the list.

- beige
- bright blue
- dark brown
- fuchsia
- maroon
- pale green
- scarlet
- turquoise



b Read the advertisement for *House of Colour* and look at the four pairs of photos. How do the people look different in the second photos? Would you like to visit a colour consultant? Why (not)?

HOUSE of COLOUR




At House of Colour, we celebrate what makes each individual different – no one is quite like you, and that's a beautiful thing!

For over 40 years, our expertly trained Style and Colour Consultants have helped people of all backgrounds, ethnicities, shapes, sizes, and genders identify the colours and style profiles unique to them.




My true colours

By Cecily King

1

I first read about colour analysis some years ago and really liked the idea of finding out in a more scientific way what colours really suited me best. Apparently, the idea started in Hollywood, where an artist called Robert Dorr observed how actors could look wonderful one day, but tired and older the next day, and he realized it was because of the effect of the colour they were wearing on their skin. Anyway, then I forgot about it until a friend told me that she had tried it with a company called House of Colour, and it really worked. So, I googled it and found a consultant quite near where I lived, and I booked an appointment.

2

I didn't really know what to expect. I only knew that the colour shades were divided into seasons – spring, summer, etc. – and that the consultant would tell me which season I was. When I arrived at her house, I was shown into a room a bit like a hairdresser's salon. I had to put on a white gown and cover my hair with a piece of white material, and then I sat down in front of a mirror. The consultant had a collection of square pieces of material in hundreds of different shades of colours. She put them round my neck one by one and asked me to decide which ones suited me best, and then told me what she thought and why. This went on for quite a long time, maybe half an hour, and in the end, she said she had reached a decision.

3

She told me that I was mainly a 'winter person'. She advised me to go for colours with blue in them, for example, purple, green, and dark red; she called these 'jewel colours'. She said I should avoid colours with yellow in them, like orange, and wear white rather than cream. She also told me to avoid pastel colours, like light green or pale blue. It was interesting because, in general, the colours she said suited me were colours that I would normally choose. There were a few exceptions, for example, she said I would really suit fuchsia, which is a colour I don't like at all – I never wear pink. The other thing she said was that the only colour that suits everybody, regardless of what season they are, is red.

4

A bit. I had a couple of orange dresses which I stopped wearing, and now I think twice before I buy anything in pastel colours, though I do sometimes buy things in light blue. But I haven't started wearing anything in bright pink, and don't think I ever will!

- c Now read about Cecily's experience with House of Colour. Match a heading to each paragraph (there are two you don't need).

Has it influenced the way I dress?

Was it good value for money?

What did I find out?

What was it like?

Why did I go?

Would I recommend it?

- d Read the article again. Choose a, b, or c.

- 1 What most influenced Cecily to do colour analysis was ____.
 - a seeing an advert for House of Colour
 - b realizing that there was a consultant nearby
 - c hearing about a friend's experience
- 2 The experience itself ____.
 - a was shorter than she had expected
 - b took place at a hairdresser's salon
 - c involved making a lot of choices
- 3 The consultant's advice ____.
 - a coincided with what Cecily already thought
 - b didn't give her clear guidelines about colour
 - c was not at all what she wanted to hear

- e Having read about the experience, how do you feel now about trying colour analysis?

7 SPEAKING

Talk to a partner.

- 1 Are there any colours you never wear? Why?
- 2 What colours or kinds of colours do you normally choose for these things? Why?
_____ a winter coat gym clothes
nightwear smart shoes a bag
a phone case a suitcase
- 3 Do you know anyone who...?
 - wears very colourful clothes
 - never wears colourful clothes
 - dyes their hair an unusual colour
 - wears one colour most of the time
 - often wears things which don't go together, in your opinion
- 4 What are they like?



1 THE INTERVIEW

Lead-in

Video Watch the lead-in to *An interview with Joa Studholme*. What did you learn about her? What do you think she is going to talk about in the interview?

Part 1

a **Video** Watch Part 1 of the interview. Then, with a partner, choose a, b, or c.

- Joa is _____.
 - her original first name
 - a nickname
 - a name she invented
- Her job involves _____.
 - naming colours
 - creating colours
 - creating and naming colours
- She ____ to invent colours.
 - works on her own
 - works in the kitchen
 - uses scientific methods
- She was ____ at Farrow & Ball who invented unusual names for colours.
 - the first person
 - the only person
 - one of the people
- The colour name she likes best was named after _____.
 - her daughter's cheeks
 - an area of south-west England
 - a spider's web

b Watch again and check.



Part 2

a **Video** Watch Part 2. Then complete Joa Studholme's advice.

When choosing colours for a room, you should think about the l_____, the a_____, and your st_____.

b Watch again and focus on what she says about decorating specific rooms. Then add one more adjective from the list for each room she mentions.

bright crazy darker relaxing wacky

kitchen	living room	bathroom	bedroom	guest room
light 1 _____	intimate 2 _____	flattering soft 3 _____	individual calm and serene 4 _____	weird 5 _____



Part 3

a **Video** Watch Part 3. What does Joa Studholme say about...?

- painting a small dark room
- the colour green
- the colour grey
- the colour purple
- her bedroom

b Compare with a partner. Then watch again and check.

Reading on screen

In pairs, look at some words which were explained during the video. Can you remember what they mean?

home-grown pigment ceiling
joinery flamboyant wallpaper

Looking at language

Discourse markers

Joa Studholme uses discourse markers a lot, especially 'actually', to indicate what kind of thing she is going to say next.

Video Watch some extracts from the interview. Complete the missing discourse markers.

- 1 I am _____ Farrow & Ball home-grown, inasmuch as I arrived to work there with a huge passion for colour, but really no expertise as such.
- 2 One, _____, which is called Nancy's Blushes, which is named after my daughter's little pink cheeks when she was a small child.
- 3 I think if you have a small space, and _____ a small dark space, the worst thing you can do is to paint it white.
- 4 Um, _____, many people tell me that they don't like green...

Reacting to the interview

Talk to a partner.

- How would you describe Joa Studholme? What did you think of Joa's rooms? Is there any one thing she talked about that you particularly remember?
- Look at some more Farrow & Ball paint names. What colours do you think they are? Would you be influenced by the name when choosing a colour?

Arsenic Biscuit Bone Mouse's Back
Pigeon Romesco Sugared Almond

-ish

When a colour is a mixture of two, we often add *-ish* to the first colour, e.g. *reddish brown*, *blueish green*.

- Are any of the rooms in your home painted as Joa Studholme suggests? Are any painted completely differently?
- After watching this interview, are there colour changes you would like to make to your home?

2 THE CONVERSATION



How important are the names of brands? Do they have an influence on whether people buy a product?

- a Look at some brand logos. Do you know what products they are associated with and what nationality they are?



- b **Video** Watch the conversation. Tick (✓) the three brand names in a that they mention. Were you correct about these products and where they are from?
- c Watch again. Match two things they say to each of the brand names they mention.
- 1 ___ But erm yeah, I think they call it that to kind of connote that kind of stylishness or elegance...
 - 2 ___ Like, it doesn't scream luxury.
 - 3 ___ ...it sounds Belgian, like, as if they know what to do with chocolate...
 - 4 ___ And sometimes the name works well with the, the logo.
 - 5 ___ ...the very first time I saw that name, I thought, 'sounds interesting'.
 - 6 ___ It's an Indian company.
- d **Video** Watch three extracts and notice how the speakers use *kind of*, *sort of*, and *like* to give themselves time to think.

Giving yourself time to think

- 1 **Tim** But I think they created this name, nothing to do with anyone, erm, to **kind of** create interest.
 - 2 **Anindhita** And I'd be **sort of** willing to pay a little bit more for a brand name that sounds a lot more fancy.
 - 3 **Syinat** Because we have certain associations with, **like**, maybe Italy or France...
- e Now, in groups of three, have a conversation about the question in a.

2A

Start packing!

G present tenses

V packing

P /s/, /z/, and /ɪz/

When you get back from a trip, make a note of what you didn't wear. This will avoid packing it unnecessarily next time.

Robert Powell, UK actor

1 VOCABULARY packing

- a** What type of holiday is a 'city break'? If you could go on one this month, where would you most like to go to?
- b** Imagine you're going on the city break in **a**. You can only take hand luggage. Which of the things in the photo would you pack? Number them 1–5 in order of importance, and then compare with a partner.



c **V** Vocabulary Bank Packing p.161





- d** **Video** Watch the video. Then take turns to remember the 12 things the woman packed.
- e** Now imagine you're going on a beach holiday. Make a list of the ten things you would definitely pack. Then compare your list with a partner. What differences are there?

2 PRONUNCIATION /s/, /z/, and /ɪz/

- a** **Video** The letter s is pronounced in one of two ways. Watch the video. Focus on the mouth position and practise making the difference between the two sounds.
- b** What sound do the **pink** letters have in these words? Write five words in each column.

batteries cards flip-flops passport pyjamas
razor sunscreen swimsuit toothpaste visa

- c** **Video** Watch and check. Practise saying the words. In what position is s never pronounced /z/?
- d** **2.4** Look at two words which have both sounds. Which letters are pronounced /s/? Which letters are pronounced /z/? Listen and check.
slippers scissors
- e** **Circle** the words where the final -es is pronounced /ɪz/.

beaches brushes cases clothes
headphones magazines shoes sunglasses

- f** **2.5** Listen and check. Practise saying the words. When is -es pronounced /ɪz/?

3 LISTENING

- a Have you ever forgotten to pack something really important when you went on holiday (e.g. a document)? What was it? What did you do?
- b Read the introduction to an article. What do you think are the top three things that British travellers most often forget to pack?

British people spend millions of pounds replacing forgotten holiday items

By TRAVEL REPORTER

41% of people forget to pack at least one essential item when they go on holiday, according to a survey of British travellers. In total, almost 15 million important holiday items are left behind each year, and travellers spend £118 million buying these things again once they reach their destination.



- c **2.6** Listen to the top ten items in reverse order, and write them down. Did you guess the top three correctly?
- d You're going to listen to a travel journalist giving advice about how to pack. In pairs, try to predict what the missing words are in tips 1–8.
- 1 Don't pack _____.
 - 2 Keep some space in your suitcase for _____.
 - 3 Pack in the right _____.
 - 4 Make sure your _____ arrive looking good.
 - 5 Keep your _____ and _____ together.
 - 6 Use _____ bags.
 - 7 Think about airport _____.
 - 8 Buy a travel _____.
- e **2.7** Listen and complete the tips. Did you predict any of them correctly?
- f **2.8** Now listen to all the journalist's advice and answer the questions.
- 1 What should you do with one third of the clothes you were planning to pack?
 - 2 What kinds of things might you want to buy on holiday?
 - 3 Where should you pack the clothes you're planning to wear on the first day of your holiday?
 - 4 How should you pack a) T-shirts, b) shirts?
 - 5 Where should you put your chargers and adaptors?
 - 6 What should you pack inside your shoes?
 - 7 What should you pack at the top of your hand luggage?
 - 8 Why is it important to also print out documents that you have on your phone?
- g Do you already do any of these things? Which tip do you think is the most useful?

4 SPEAKING

- a Read the questionnaire and think about your answers.

How good are you at preparing for a holiday?

Planning

- How much research do you do before you decide where to go, where to stay, and how to travel? What websites do you use?
- How far in advance do you book flights and accommodation? If you're travelling by plane, do you check your luggage allowance and the size of your carry-on luggage?
- Do you usually ask people to look after your house (or pet, plants, etc.) while you're away? Do you try to leave the house clean and tidy before you go?
- If you're travelling by car, do you always get your car serviced before you leave? Do you plan the route in advance, or do you just depend on the GPS?

Packing

- When do you start packing? Do you make a list of what to pack?
- Do you usually pack too much or too little? Have you ever had to pay for excess baggage?
- Have you ever packed anything fragile which was broken when you arrived? How well had you packed it?
- Where do you normally put important travel documents?

Leaving

- How early do you like to arrive at the airport or station? Have you ever missed a flight, train, or bus?
- Have you ever realized at the last moment that one of your travel documents was out of date? What did you do?
- How far in advance do you normally check in for a flight? Do you always check in online?

- b Answer the questions with a partner. Ask for more information and give examples. Which of you is better prepared for a holiday?

I don't do much research. I usually ask friends to recommend somewhere to go. Then I book a cheap flight and a room on Airbnb.

5 GRAMMAR present tenses

- a Caroline's going on holiday to Ibiza. Circle the correct verb form to complete her messages to her friends. Tick (✓) if both forms are possible.

Just arrived at the airport. ¹I wear / I'm wearing a sun hat and flip-flops and ²I look like / I'm looking like a typical tourist. Ibiza, here I come! 08:58 ✓

Oh no! I can't find my passport! My flight ³boards / is boarding at 11.00... 30 minutes from now... 10:30 ✓



Great news. Just found it under the seat! ⁴I have / I'm having a Frappuccino to celebrate! 10:35 ✓

- b Compare with a partner. Explain why you think each form is correct.
- c **Grammar Bank 2A** p.142
- d **Communication** Caroline's holiday plans **A** p.109 **B** p.114 Ask and answer questions to complete a holiday calendar.
- e Make questions with the present simple or present continuous. Then ask and answer with a partner.

Holidays

- / you / prefer summer holidays or winter holidays? Why?
- Which places / you / think about going to for your next holiday?
- Why / you / want to go there?

Weekends

- What / you / usually do at the weekend?
- What / you / do this weekend?

Today

- What time / this class / finish? Where / you / go after class today?
- What / you / do / this evening? Where / you / have dinner?

6 READING

- a Are there any things that you do on holiday that you don't usually do in normal life? Think about the things below.

activities daily routine food and drink
shopping spending money

I don't usually do much exercise, but when I'm on holiday, I go for a lot of walks, and if I'm at the beach, I swim every day.

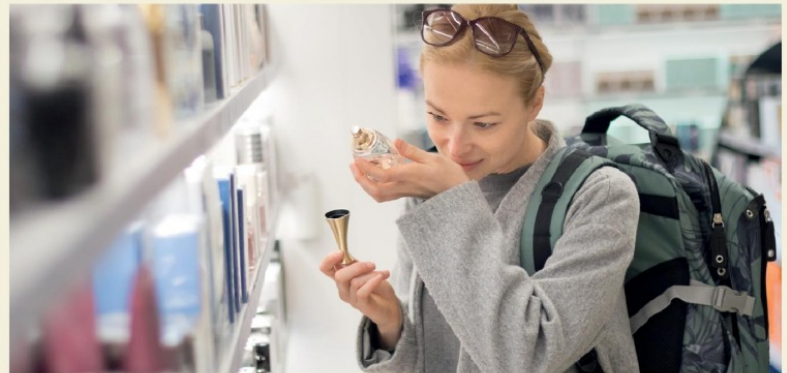
- b Read the article once. Does it mention any of the things you answered in a?

We only do them on holiday

We all have them. Strange little rituals that have become an important part of any holiday, and if you don't do them, it somehow doesn't feel quite right...

Go on an airport shopping spree

This could be because you like a bargain. It could also be because you get to the airport and realize that you packed at the last minute and ¹□. Whatever the reason, the hour before your flight is usually spent buying more travel adaptors, sweets, another pair of headphones, and unnecessary clothes and perfume.



Pay too much for hotel extras

You never eat macadamia nuts at home. But when you find them in a little jar beside the minibar, you have to eat them. Whether it's a tiny but ridiculously expensive tub of Pringles, or an overpriced and mediocre cocktail at the bar, you don't seem to have a problem paying far too much for little extras at your hotel. It may be because you're tired after the journey, or just because you're on holiday, but suddenly ²□.

Steal things (sort of)

Of course you don't take bathrobes or towels, but after being charged so much for those macadamia nuts, you try to get your revenge on the hotel by taking little things – espresso capsules, shampoo, shower gel...sometimes even a sewing kit, that ³□.

Talk to strangers

On holiday, suddenly everyone wants to make new friends. How many times have you started talking to the people at the next table at a restaurant in your town? Probably never. But walk into a beachside taverna, and ⁴

Change your eating habits

Your normal breakfast routine goes completely out the window. Goodbye cornflakes, hello smoked salmon, eggs, toast, and a big slice of cake from the hotel buffet. You're also thrilled when you find strange and exciting foods at the local supermarket and you want to try them all, even though ⁵



Sleep in the afternoon

Maybe it's because the shops have closed. Maybe ⁶ . Maybe it's all that breakfast. Whatever the reason, afternoon naps only become a fixture twice a year: at Christmas and on holiday.

Buy pointless postcards and other rubbish

There must be millions of postcards out there that people buy and never send. They're a great reminder of your holiday, but when you get home, you put them in a shoebox under the bed and never look at them again. You also have the urge to buy cheap souvenirs from street stalls. 'A fridge magnet of the Eiffel Tower? A solar-powered Japanese sumo-wrestler figure?' 'Yes, sure, ⁷ ...'

Visit obscure museums

Can you imagine your partner suggesting a Saturday afternoon trip to the local ethnographical museum to see a wonderful new ceramics exhibition? Definitely not. But on a city break, suddenly the most obscure cultural attractions develop a magnetic pull. 'Darling, the guidebook says it's one of Hungary's six best museums, so ⁸ ...'

c Read the article again. Complete it with phrases A–H.

- A I'll take three
- B it's too much sun
- C you don't seem to care about prices
- D we absolutely must go
- E you aren't as prepared as you should be
- F you aren't normally adventurous at home
- G you'll never ever use
- H you're suddenly super-social

d Look at the highlighted phrases. With a partner, try to explain what they mean in your own words.

e Talk to a partner. Do you ever do any of these things on holiday? Give examples and reasons why you do them.

7 SPEAKING

a Look at the pairs of holiday options in the box. On your own, decide which one you prefer in each pair, and think of reasons why.

Would you rather...or...?

have one long holiday	several short holidays
have a holiday abroad	in your own country
travel north	south
go somewhere you've been before	somewhere new
go on holiday with family	with friends
stay in one place	travel around
stay in a hotel	rent a house or flat
have an active holiday	a relaxing holiday
see interesting monuments and museums	interesting wildlife and scenery
go somewhere where there are good shops	somewhere where there is good food

b Now compare in small groups. Explain your reasons. Do you all like the same kind of holiday?

Expressing preferences

I'd rather have one long holiday.

I'd prefer to have several short holidays.

8 WRITING holiday messages

W Writing Bank 2 p.119 Write a series of messages to friends.