

Lifestyle changes

Objectives

Vocabulary	Life-changing events; verb + preposition
Grammar	Present simple; past simple; <i>used to</i> ; subject and object questions
Speaking	Talking about photos; describing a photo
Writing	A social networking message; informal expressions

Vocabulary

Life-changing events

- 1  1.04 Listen and repeat the words. Which events can you see in pictures 1–8? Which can't you see?

1 become rich • 6 change school • drop out of university • 4 get into trouble • go abroad • 8 go for a job interview • 2 have an accident • make new friends • 7 move house • retire • settle down • 3 start your own business • take a gap year • 5 win an award

Not in the pictures: drop out of university, go abroad, make new friends, retire, settle down, take a gap year



- 2 Write the correct words in your notebook.

- 1 My brother moved house / got into trouble from Leeds to London. He dropped out / made new friends quickly.
- 2 A few years ago, Mark retired / got into trouble because he bullied some other students. He changed school / had an accident and he's very different now.
- 3 Lucy settled down / went for a job interview last month and now she's working as a chef. In the future, she wants to retire / start her own business selling cakes.
- 4 I took a gap year / became rich when I finished school. I settled down / went abroad and worked as a volunteer in a school in Africa.

- 3 In your notebook, complete the texts with the correct form of the phrases from exercise 1.

- A Before she goes to university, my sister is going to ⁽¹⁾ *take a gap year*. She is going to work to save up some money and then ⁽²⁾ *go abroad* and travel with a group of friends. She's going to ⁽³⁾ *go for a job interview* this week for a position of a shop assistant.
- B When I was 13, my family and I ⁽⁴⁾ *moved house* and went to live in a different city. I had to change school, and that was difficult. At first, I didn't know anyone and I sometimes ⁽⁵⁾ *got into trouble* with the teachers, but later I ⁽⁶⁾ *made new friends*. Now, I love my new school.

- 4  1.05 Listen to Ryan, Dylan and Scarlett. Are the sentences true or false?

- 1 When Ryan went abroad it changed him a lot. *true*
- 2 Dylan had an accident that changed his life. *false*
- 3 Scarlett started her own business last year. *false*

- 5  In pairs, talk about a life-changing event.

Students' own answers

When I was eight, my family moved from Sevilla to Granada.

Last year, my parents started a new business.

Reading

An entertainment magazine article

1 Read the article quickly and choose the best title.

- a) Emma Stone – the world’s best actress
b) Emma’s way to stardom
c) Emma Stone – the unhappy childhood of a happy star

Emma Stone is without doubt one of the most talented actors of the new generation. She’s best known for playing charming roles in comedies and for being one of the richest female actors in Hollywood. Emma was born in 1988 in Arizona. She spent her childhood there. Although she had loving parents, she was a very nervous child and often had panic attacks which she couldn’t control. They were probably the result of an accident she had while doing gymnastics at the age of 7. She fell from the **parallel bars** and broke both her arms. Acting helped her **stay calm**. It became her only interest. After completing sixth grade, she asked her parents to home-school her so that she could join the local theatre company. When she was 15, she prepared a presentation for her parents (accompanied by Madonna’s hit *Hollywood*) in order to **persuade** them to move to Los Angeles. While in LA, Emma did not go to school. Instead, she signed up for online courses and took a part-time job in a bakery specialising in **dog treats**.




Luckily, it wasn’t too long before she started appearing in TV shows and film productions. When she was just 19, she played in the hit teen comedy *Superbad* and became more well-known.

Soon afterwards Emma became an international star thanks to her roles in *The Help* and the superhero film *The Amazing Spider-Man*. Only a few years later she was chosen to play a young aspiring actress in the musical *La La Land*. She later said she had been very nervous with the idea of singing in a film, as she had never done it before.

But Emma proved she had real talent and won the ‘Best Actress’ Oscar for her role in the film. ‘I moved here when I was 15 to start auditioning. I knew what it felt like to go on **audition** after audition,’ she said when accepting the award in 2017.

Word Check

parallel bars – poręcz gimnastyczne
stay calm – zachować spokój
dog treats – przysmaki dla psa
audition – przesłuchanie
persuade – przekonać
stardom – sława

2  1.06 Read and listen. In your notebook, complete the sentences with one or two words.

- 1 Emma Stone suffered from *panic attacks* when she was a child.
- 2 Emma studied at home because she wanted to have more time for *acting / theatre classes*.
- 3 When Emma moved to LA, she *worked* part-time in a bakery.
- 4 *Superbad* is a comedy for *teenagers*.
- 5 In *La La Land* Emma stars as a *young actress* who wants to be successful.

3 Choose the correct answer and write it in your notebook.

- 1 The text is ...
 - a an extract from the autobiography of a celebrity.
 - b** an article from a popular magazine.
 - c a story based on real-life events.
- 2 The author wrote the text ...
 - a** to give the readers some interesting information about a famous actress.
 - b to encourage the readers to watch Emma Stone’s new film.
 - c to explain how Emma Stone became famous.

i All Clear Facts

In 2017, Emma earned 26 million dollars, which made her the richest actress at just 28.

4 Work in pairs and answer the questions. *Students’ own answers*

- 1 Is it easy for young people to make a career in acting? Why? / Why not?
- 2 Should children be allowed to appear in TV talent shows? Why? / Why not?
- 3 Is it right for parents to let their children star in films instead of going to school?

Present simple

Affirmative	He / She works
Negative	I don't work
Interrogative	Do they work ... ?

Grammar Practice p110 >>>

- 1 Write complete questions in your notebook. Use the present simple.

how often / you / go dancing?

How often do you go dancing?

- what time / you / usually / go to sleep?
What time do you usually go to sleep?
- you / ever / go cycling?
Do you ever go cycling?
- you / usually / have a good time / with your friends?
Do you usually have a good time with your friends?
- how often / you / get angry?
How often do you get angry?
- how often / you / go swimming?
How often do you go swimming?

- 2 Ask and answer the questions in exercise 1. Then share your answers with the class. *Students' own answers*

Milena often goes dancing. She usually goes on Saturdays with her friends.

Past simple

Regular verbs	
Affirmative	I changed
Negative	You didn't change
Interrogative	Did he / she / it change?
Irregular verbs	
Affirmative	You made
Negative	We / You / They didn't make
Interrogative	Did I make?

Grammar Practice p110 >>>

- 3 Write the past simple form of verbs 1–12 in your notebook.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 see <i>saw</i> | 7 eat <i>ate</i> |
| 2 walk <i>walked</i> | 8 sing <i>sang</i> |
| 3 listen <i>listened</i> | 9 write <i>wrote</i> |
| 4 ride <i>rode</i> | 10 go <i>went</i> |
| 5 dance <i>danced</i> | 11 fly <i>flew</i> |
| 6 meet <i>met</i> | 12 watch <i>watched</i> |

- 4 In your notebook, complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple.

DID YOU KNOW ...?

- ★ Penelope Cruz ⁽¹⁾ *was* (be) born in Spain in 1974.
- ★ When she was younger she ⁽²⁾ *wanted* (want) to be a ballet dancer, and she ⁽³⁾ *studied* (study) ballet. Then she ⁽⁴⁾ *decided* (decide) to become an actor.
- ★ She ⁽⁵⁾ *became* (become) famous at the age of 17 when she ⁽⁶⁾ *made* (make) her first film.
- ★ She ⁽⁷⁾ *won* (win) an Oscar for Best Supporting Actress in 2008.
- ★ She ⁽⁸⁾ *started* (start) going out with actor Javier Bardem and they ⁽⁹⁾ *got* (get) married in 2010.
- ★ She ⁽¹⁰⁾ *had* (have) her second child, Luna, in 2013.



used to

Affirmative	I used to play
Negative	You didn't use to play
Interrogative	Did we / you / they use to play?

Grammar Practice p110 >>>

i All Clear Rules

We use *used to* to talk about past habits and states that are different from now. We cannot use *used to* to talk about single finished actions in the past.

- 5 In your notebook, complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use *used to + verb* or the correct form of the present simple.

Our lifestyles have changed a lot thanks to mobile phones. People ⁽¹⁾ *used to look for* (look for) information in reference books, but now they ⁽²⁾ *use* (use) the internet. They ⁽³⁾ *used to write* (write) letters and communication ⁽⁴⁾ *used to take* (take) days or weeks, but now they ⁽⁵⁾ *use* (use) social media and communication ⁽⁶⁾ *is* (be) instant. Ten years ago, people ⁽⁷⁾ *didn't use to have* (not have) smartphones, but now most people ⁽⁸⁾ *have* (have) them. It's true that communication ⁽⁹⁾ *is* (be) easier and faster now, but before we ⁽¹⁰⁾ *used to spend* (spend) more time talking face-to-face.

- 6 In your notebook, complete the sentences about Chris using *used to* or *didn't use to* + verb.

Before, Chris ...	Now, Chris ...
lived in a small flat.	lives in a big house.
1 had a small room with a view of a car park.	has a big room with a view of the sea.
2 met his friends in the shopping mall.	meets his friends at the beach.
3 spent all his free time playing computer games.	spends all his free time surfing.

He used to live in a small flat.

He didn't use to live in a big house.

- He *used to have* a small room with a view of a car park.
He *didn't use to have* a big room with a view of the sea.
- He *didn't use to meet* his friends at the beach.
He *used to meet* his friends in the shopping mall.
- He *didn't use to spend* all his free time surfing, but he *used to spend* all his free time playing computer games.

- 7 In your notebook, complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple, past simple or *used to* + verb.

- A What sort of films *did* you *use to watch* when you were a child?
- B I *used to watch* (watch) a lot of adventure films.
- A When *did* you *move* (move) to London?
B I *moved* (move) last year. I *used to live / lived* (live) in Manchester before that.
 - A Where *did* you *use to go* (go) on holiday when you were a child?
B We *used to go* (go) to Devon in England every year. I *enjoyed / used to enjoy* (enjoy) it a lot.
 - A *Did* you *use to read* (read) a lot when you were a child?
B Yes, I *used to read* (read) lots of books! I still *read* (read) a lot now. I usually *read* (read) at night before I go to sleep.

- 8 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the question. *Students' own answers*

What has changed in your life during the past five years?

I *used to go* on holiday with my parents, but last year I went on holiday with my friends.

Subject and object questions

Subject questions

What helped Emma stay calm?
Acting helped her stay calm.

Who moved with Emma to LA?
Her parents moved with her.

Object questions

What did Emma sell in a bakery?
She sold **dog treats**.

Who did she play in *La La Land*?
She played a **young aspiring actress**.

Grammar Practice p110

- 9 Read the questions and answers. Which one is a subject question and which is an object question?

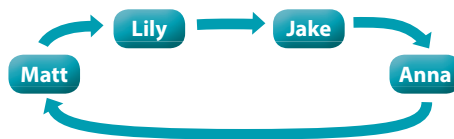
1 What did you do yesterday?

I went to the cinema. *object question*

2 What happened at the cinema?

I couldn't get in because I arrived too late.
subject question

- 10 Look at the diagram. Match questions 1–4 with answers a–d in your notebook.



- Who did Matt write to? **c** a) Lily wrote to him.
- Who wrote to Matt? **b** b) Anna wrote to him.
- Who did Jake write to? **d** c) He wrote to Lily.
- Who wrote to Jake? **a** d) He wrote to Anna.

- 11 In your notebook, write subject or object questions with *who* or *what* using the information in bold.

Cervantes wrote Don Quijote.

Who wrote Don Quijote?

1 Cervantes wrote **Don Quijote**.

What did Cervantes write?

2 Emma Stone played **Mia Dolan** in *La La Land*.

Who did Emma Stone play in La La Land?

3 **Emma Stone** played Mia Dolan in *La La Land*.

Who played Mia Dolan in La La Land?

4 The Chinese built **the Great Wall**.

What did the Chinese build?

5 **The Chinese** built the Great Wall.

Who built the Great Wall?


- 12 Ask and answer the questions in pairs. Then write two extra questions of your own in your notebook. *Students' own answers*

1 Who did you speak to yesterday?

2 Who texted you last night?

Vocabulary

Verb + preposition

1  1.07 Listen and repeat the words. How do you say them in your language? *Students' own answers*

agree about • agree with • argue about • argue with • depend on • dream about • listen to • look forward to • participate in • talk to • wait for • worry about

2 Write the correct prepositions in your notebook. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.


- 1 What music do you like listening **to** / **with**?
- 2 What do you dream **for** / **about** doing in the future?
- 3 Do you usually agree **to** / **with** your friends?
- 4 Which things do you argue **about** / **for**?
- 5 Do you and your best friend agree **about** / **to** everything?
- 6 Do you often participate **with** / **in** activities in class?



3 Write the correct words in your notebook.

- 1 I'm at the café. I'm **waiting for** / **looking forward to** a friend.
- 2 My brother and I have different opinions about everything. I often **argue with** / **argue about** him.
- 3 Who's on the phone? Who are you **talking to** / **participating in**?
- 4 Pete is a nervous person. He **depends on** / **worries about** absolutely everything.

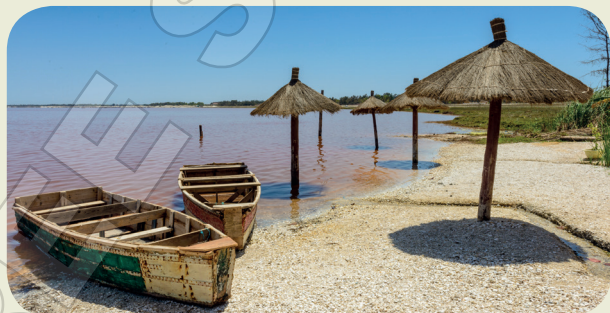
Listening

4  1.08 Look at the pictures and listen to the interview with Aminata.

- 1 Where does Aminata live now?
She lives in Córdoba.
- 2 Where did she use to live?
She used to live in Dakar in Senegal.

5 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 When did Aminata move countries?
Three years ago
- 2 How did she feel about the move?
(Really) excited
- 3 Were her first experiences good or bad?
Bad
- 4 What did Aminata start with her friends?
A diversity club
- 5 What does she like about her new life?
Her school and her independence



Speaking

Talking about photos / Describing a photo

1



Listen to the dialogue. Where did Katie go on her school trip? *To Venice (in Italy)*

Model Dialogue



Thomas

Hey, Katie. Can I see your photos?

Cool. Where was it taken?

When was it taken?

Who are you with in the photo?

And who's that on the right?

You all look very happy.

Wow! There are some amazing buildings in the background. It looks like a beautiful city.

Katie



Hi! Yes, sure. Look. This photo is of **our school trip**.

It was taken **in Venice**. Look. **I'm in the middle and I'm holding some flowers**.

Two years ago.

I'm with some school friends. That's **Daniela** on the left.

That's **Ed**.

Yes, we're having a great time!

It is!

2

Listen again and repeat the dialogue. *Students' own answers*

Speaking Task



1 Talk about a photo

Choose a picture below or use one of your own.



2 Prepare a dialogue

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in **blue**.

3 Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogue.

Can I see your photos?

Yes, sure. Look. This photo is of my mum's birthday party.

Useful Language Describing a photo

This is a **photo** of our school trip to Italy.

Where / When was it taken?

I'm in the **middle**. That's Daniela **on the left**.

Who's that **on the right**?

There are some amazing buildings **in the background / foreground**.

You **all** look very happy.

It **looks like** a beautiful city.

A social networking message

1  1.10 Read the Model Text and listen. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What things are new in Molly's life?
She started a new school, she's making new friends, she's in a volleyball club and she's learning the guitar.
- 2 What questions does Molly ask Amaya?
She asks what is new with her, what she has been doing and about her family.
- 3 Where did Molly go at the weekend?
She went to a party.

Model Text

Hi, Molly! How's your new school? Is it better than here?

Missing you!

Comment – Share – Like

Amaya – 11.20

It's great! When I started last month, I was worried about changing schools, but it was OK.

I'm making lots of new friends. On Saturday, I went to a brilliant party with them.

I'm really enjoying school. I like my history teacher and my Spanish teacher is great! What else is new? I'm in the volleyball club and it's great fun. I used to hate sports, but volleyball is different. I'm learning the guitar too.

What's new with you? What have you been up to? How is your family? I can't wait to hear from you. Bye for now!

By the way, here's a photo I took at the party!



Comment – Share – Like

Molly – 12.43

2 Look at the All Clear Tips. Translate the expressions into your language. Then find examples in the Model Text.

Students' own answers

All Clear Tips

Informal expressions

Hi Molly!

How are you doing? / How are things?

What's new? / What's new with you?

What have you been up to?

Write soon! / I can't wait to hear all your news!

Love, / Lots of love, / Bye for now!

3 Look at the All Clear Tips again. In your notebook, match the informal expressions with formal expressions 1–4.

Dear Molly,

Hi Molly!

- 1 How are you?
How are you doing? / How are things? / What's new? / What's new with you?
- 2 What have you done recently?
What have you been up to?
- 3 I am looking forward to hearing all your news.
Write soon! / I can't wait to hear all your news!
- 4 Yours sincerely,
Love, / Lots of love, / Bye for now!

Writing Task

1 Plan

Make notes to write a social networking message about recent events and changes in your life and include:

Beginning: *greet your friend, describe some changes in your life and something you did at the weekend*

Middle: *describe more changes and/or some recent events*

Ending: *ask your friend for their news, say goodbye*

2 Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1: Beginning

Paragraph 2: Middle

Paragraph 3: Ending

3 Check

- present simple, past simple, *used to*, subject and object questions
- life-changing events, verb + prepositions
- informal expressions



FAMOUS JOURNEYS

The German *Luftwaffe*

WORLD WAR II EVACUEES

When Britain declared war on Germany in 1939, many women and children moved to the countryside. The British government ordered the evacuation to protect children from the bombs of Germany's air force, the *Luftwaffe*. This evacuation was the biggest movement of people in British history.

TAKING THE TRAIN

Hundreds of thousands of children left their homes in cities and went by train to stay in small towns and villages in the countryside. The children often went with their teachers and wore the name of their destination on a sign around their neck. When they arrived in the towns or villages, they went to live with local families and they went to school there. It was a journey that dramatically changed the lives of all the children.



COUNTRY LIFE

Many of the children used to live in cities and the evacuation gave them their first experience of rural life. They played in the woods, talked to the local people and learnt about life in the countryside. Some evacuees had very happy times with their host families and made new friends, but some didn't settle down and were very homesick. In fact, the bombing didn't begin until nearly a year later and some children returned home. When the bombing did begin, the children were evacuated again. About 3.5 million people experienced evacuation during the Second World War.



Young evacuees on a station platform

1



Read and listen. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Who ordered the evacuation in 1939?
The British government
- 2 How did the children travel?
By train
- 3 Who often travelled with them on their journey?
Their teachers
- 4 What did the children learn?
They learned about life in the countryside

2

Read the information and answer the questions. *Students' own answers*

My Culture

During World War II millions of Poles, including families with children, were forced to leave their homes so that Germans could move into them. This was all part of the Nazi plan to germanise parts of western and northern Poland. These people lost all they had and were usually transported in awful conditions.

- 1 How similar/different was the situation facing Polish families and children to that of British children evacuated during the war?
- 2 Which of these refer to the life of Polish children and which to the life of British children during the war?

food rationing going to local schools having to learn German
separation from one's parents feeling homesick hard work fear of air raids

3

Write a paragraph about a film or book whose action takes place during the Second World War. Include the following:

the title / main actors / what the story is about / why you liked/didn't like it *Students' own answers*

Unit 1 Grammar Reference

Present simple

- Czasu *present simple* używamy, gdy mówimy o czynnościach wykonywanych stale lub regularnie, a także o nawykach i przyzwyczajeniach.

I often read fashion blogs.

She sends emails to her boyfriend.

We don't speak Russian.

Do you want to go to France? Yes, I do.

- Opisuując czynności w tym czasie, niejednokrotnie stosujemy przysłówki częstotliwości (*adverbs of frequency*).

I hardly ever go to the cinema.

Lucy often asks interesting questions.

Present continuous

- Czasu *present continuous* używamy, gdy mówimy o czynnościach trwających w chwili wypowiedzi.

Karen is playing the piano right now.

Are you doing your homework or listening to music?

Past simple

- Czasu *past simple* używamy, aby opisać zakończone czynności i sytuacje z przeszłości.

I played tennis yesterday.

They didn't cycle to school last week.

Did he buy a computer game? Yes, he did. (Czy on kupił grę? Tak.)

used to

- Konstrukcji *used to* + czasownik w formie podstawowej używamy, aby opisać sytuacje i nawyki z przeszłości, a więc czynności, które wykonywaliśmy kiedyś, ale teraz już ich nie wykonujemy.

Mark used to walk to school, but now he takes the bus.

(Mark kiedyś chodził do szkoły pieszo, ale teraz jeździ autobusem.)

Affirmative

I / You / He / She / It / We / They **used to** play in a band.

Negative

I / You / He / She / It / We / They **didn't use to** play in a band.

Interrogative

Did you use to play in a band?
Did they use to listen to rock music?

Short answers (+ / -)

Yes, I **did**.
No, they **didn't**.

Subject and object questions

Subject questions

Who went to the cinema yesterday?

Joe went to the cinema yesterday.

Object questions

What did Joe do yesterday?

He went to the cinema.

- Jeśli pytamy o podmiot zdania, nie używamy czasownika posiłkowego.

Who made the cake? Jenny made the cake.

- Jeśli pytamy o dopełnienie czasownika, używamy czasownika posiłkowego *do / does* lub *did*.

What did Jenny make? She made a cake.

Unit 1 Progress Check

Vocabulary Life-changing events

1 In your notebook, match 1–5 with a–e to make sentences.

- 1 Dan and Mandy moved **c**
- 2 They decided to start **a**
- 3 Mike made **d**
- 4 Kathy said that she wanted to take **b**
- 5 They got **e**

- a) their own business.
- b) a gap year before university.
- c) house last year.
- d) new friends after he changed school.
- e) into trouble with the police.

Verb + preposition

2 In your notebook, complete the expressions with the correct prepositions.

- 1 agree **with** someone
- 2 talk **about** something
- 3 look forward **to** something
- 4 depend **on** someone
- 5 participate **in** something


Grammar Present and past simple

3 Write the correct words in your notebook.

- 1 I **move / moved** to France three years ago.
- 2 I love cycling. I usually **go / went** twice a week.
- 3 Last weekend, I **go / went** shopping, but I **don't buy / didn't buy** anything.

6 Write the correct words in your notebook.

Nick ⁽¹⁾ **wins / won** the lottery last month and now his life ⁽²⁾ **is / was** very different. Before, he ⁽³⁾ **gets up / used to get up** early, but now he usually ⁽⁴⁾ **gets up / got up** very late – yesterday he ⁽⁵⁾ **gets up / got up** at 12 o'clock! In his old life, he ⁽⁶⁾ **works / used to work** very hard, but he ⁽⁷⁾ **doesn't work / didn't work** now. To get to work he ⁽⁸⁾ **takes / used to take** the bus, but last Saturday he ⁽⁹⁾ **buys / bought** a new car and now he ⁽¹⁰⁾ **travels / travelled** by car. Nick ⁽¹¹⁾ **didn't use to have / didn't have** much money and he ⁽¹²⁾ **isn't / wasn't** very happy, but now it's a different story!

7  Listen and check your answers.

- 4 What **do / did** you usually do at weekends?
- 5 **Did / Does** Alan **get / got** married last week?

used to

4 In your notebook, match 1–5 with a–e to make sentences.

- 1 I used to have long hair, but **b**
 - 2 Paul didn't use to like football, **a**
 - 3 I used to be single, **e**
 - 4 Peter used to live in London, **c**
 - 5 We often go cycling and running **d**
- a) but he's a Manchester United fan now.
 - b) I got it cut 2 years ago and now it's short.
 - c) but at the moment he lives in Newcastle.
 - d) but we didn't use to do much exercise.
 - e) but now I'm married.

Subject and object questions

5 In your notebook, write subject or object questions with *who* or *what* using the information in bold. Then answer the questions.

Sally went shopping **with her friends**.
Who did Sally go shopping with?
She went shopping with her friends.

- 1 Sally went shopping with her friends.
Who went shopping with her friends? Sally did. / Sally went shopping with her friends.
- 2 Mike visited **the new museum**.
What did Mike visit? He visited the new museum.
- 3 Mike visited the new museum.
Who visited the new museum? Mike did. / Mike visited it.
- 4 Jenny saw Matt Damon's new film last week.
Who saw Matt Damon's new film last week? Jenny did. / Jenny saw Matt Damon's new film last week.
- 5 Jenny saw **Matt Damon's new film** last week.
What did Jenny see last week? She saw Matt Damon's new film last week.

All Clear Grammar

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

