

# Seasons

## 8



A



B



C



D

### Lead-in

- 1 a** Check the meanings of these words in a dictionary. Which photo are they in? Write A, B, C or D.

boots ☒ coat ☐ dress ☐ gloves ☐ hat ☐  
 jeans ☐ pullover ☐ scarf ☐ shorts ☐ skirt ☐  
 suit ☐ T-shirt ☐ tie ☐

- b** Can you name any other clothes in the photos?

- 2** When do we wear clothes like these? Match the clothes with one or more of the seasons (spring, summer, autumn, winter).

- 3** Match the clothes adjectives (1–6) with their meanings (a–f).

- |          |                                      |
|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 formal | a don't fit closely, not small       |
| 2 casual | b not thick or heavy                 |
| 3 tight  | c tidy, in good condition            |
| 4 light  | d for important events, for business |
| 5 loose  | e comfortable and informal           |
| 6 smart  | f feel small, fit closely            |

- 4 a** 2.10 Listen to people talking about clothes and complete these sentences.

- I think \_\_\_\_\_ are uncomfortable.
- You can't wear jeans to a \_\_\_\_\_ business meeting.
- \_\_\_\_\_ shirts and pullovers look good.
- Winter \_\_\_\_\_ are usually warm and comfortable.

- b** Do you agree or disagree with the statements above?




# 8.1 Festivals around the world

Grammar Present Continuous

Can do describe what people are doing now

## Listening

- 1 Look at the photos of three festivals.
- There are two photos from each festival. Match the pairs.
  - Where do these festivals take place?
- 2 a  2.11 Listen and check your answers to exercise 1. Match the reporters (Anna, Justin and Pam) with the photos.
- b Match the people with the photos.
- a Mariachi group ☐
- dancers in colourful costumes ☐
- Whitney ☐
- c Match the people with the activities. Listen again to check.
- |                  |                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Anna           | a is cooking Caribbean food.          |
| 2 The dancers    | b is sitting in the town square.      |
| 3 Whitney        | c isn't queuing for the theatre.      |
| 4 Justin         | d are all playing together.           |
| 5 The guitarists | e is having a good time.              |
| 6 The spectators | f are wearing colourful costumes.     |
| 7 Pam            | g is reporting from Finland.          |
| 8 Mika           | h aren't just listening to the music. |
- 3 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.
- Are there any well-known festivals in your town/country? What are they? When do they take place?
  - Do you go to festivals? Do you like them? Why/Why not?
  - Is your country famous for a kind of music or dancing like mariachi or flamenco?

## Grammar | Present Continuous

- 4 a Look at the sentences in exercise 2c and complete the Active grammar box.

### Active grammar

+	-	?
I'm dancing.	I'm not dancing.	Am I dancing?
He/She/It _____ cooking.	He/She/It _____ cooking.	Is he/she/it cooking?
You/We/They _____ playing.	You/We/They _____ playing.	Are you/we/ they playing?
I am.	I'm not.	
Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.	
we/you/they are.	we/you/they aren't.	




- b Choose the best ending for the sentence.
- We use the Present Continuous when we talk about activities that ...
- happened yesterday/in the past.
  - are happening now.
  - happen every day.
- c Complete the rule.
- To form the Present Continuous we use the verb \_\_\_\_\_ + the *-ing* form of the main verb.
- d Write the *-ing* forms.

1 verb + <i>-ing</i>	cook → <u>cooking</u> watch → _____ play → _____
2 verb <i>-e</i> + <i>-ing</i>	have → _____ move → _____ dance → _____
3 verb + consonant + <i>-ing</i>	sit → _____ clap → _____

see Reference page 87

- 5 a Make sentences from the prompts.
- he/play/the guitar  
*He's playing the guitar.*
- all the people/have a good time
  - she/not dance/now
  - they/wear/traditional costumes
  - we/read/an interesting book
  - I/wear/a coat
  - I/not study/any languages/at the moment
  - we/not write/an exercise
  - what/you/do/at the moment?
- b Change sentences 4–7 so they are true for you, then answer question 8.

## Pronunciation | sentence stress


- 6  2.12 Listen to the sentences. Underline the stressed syllables. Then listen again and repeat.
- She's dancing.
  - They're talking.
  - Are you listening?
  - We aren't leaving.

see Pronunciation bank page 148

## Speaking

- 7 Play a game. Mime an activity from the box at the bottom of the page. Your classmates guess the activity.
- A: *Are you swimming?* B: *Yes, I am.*
- 8 Look at the picture. What's happening? Where is it?



- 9 a  2.13 Match the descriptions (a–d) with the parts of the picture (1–4). Then listen and check your answers.
- |                |                                   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 at the front | a people are watching the dancers |
| 2 at the back  | b there are buildings             |
| 3 on the left  | c two women are dancing           |
| 4 on the right | d musicians are playing           |
- b Now complete the How to... box.

### How to... describe a picture

Place	: At the (1) _____ / _____ of the picture ...
	: (2) _____ the left / _____ of the picture ...
People/ things	: Two women (3) _____ dancing.
	: (4) _____ are some buildings
	: Some musicians are playing.
	: (5) _____ are some people watching.

- 10 In pairs, find the differences between two pictures.
- Student A: look at the picture on page 131.
- Student B: look at the picture on page 134.

teach use a computer walk write  
play a guitar run sit sleep swim  
cook cycle dance drink eat laugh





**F**ashion is always changing. Sometimes it's difficult to know what is fashionable and what isn't! We talked to five young people about their ideas of 'fashion' and gave them a fashion rating.

This is Simon. He's wearing scruffy old jeans and a tight T-shirt. Simon says he likes comfortable old clothes – he isn't interested in fashion. In the summer he wants to feel cool, so he wears thin shirts and he never wears jackets or coats.

**Fashion rating ★★**

What about Tara? She's wearing a formal suit. Tara likes fashion, but she works in an office, so she can't wear fashionable clothes very often. She likes formal clothes because she looks slim in them.

**Fashion rating ★★★**

Sunny loves traditional Indian clothes. Here she's wearing a beautiful silk sari – she looks lovely. Sunny doesn't like Western fashion. She loves bright colours and luxurious materials.

**Fashion rating ★**

Danny's from Canada. It's very cold in the winter in Canada, so Danny often wears thick wool pullovers and warm jackets. He likes fashionable clothes but he wants to be comfortable and warm! Today he's wearing a grey jacket, smart brown trousers and leather shoes. Danny is young but we think he looks middle-aged!

**Fashion rating ★**

Karen thinks fashion is only for rich people. She can't afford to buy designer clothes because she doesn't have a lot of money. She buys a lot of her clothes at second-hand shops. Karen only wears natural materials. Today she's wearing a second-hand leather jacket, a short cotton skirt and brown boots.

**Fashion rating ★★★★★**

## Reading

**1** Read the text quickly and write the names under the pictures.

**2 a** Match the clothes with the people in the pictures A–E.

boots ☐ jacket ☐ jeans ☐ pullover ☐  
sandals ☐ sari ☐ shoes ☐ a skirt ☐ a suit ☐  
sunglasses ☐ trainers ☐ trousers ☐

**b** Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- Do you like the clothes in the pictures?
- Do you think the clothes are fashionable?

**c** Read the text again and complete the sentences.

- \_\_\_\_\_ thinks fashionable clothes are expensive.
- \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't like cool, thin clothes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't like boring colours.
- \_\_\_\_\_ likes clothes for the office.
- \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't like feeling hot.

**3** Work in pairs. What is your opinion of fashion? Do you follow fashion, or do you like to be comfortable?

## Vocabulary | clothes

**4 a** Read the text again and find the opposites of these words.

*smart – scruffy*

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1 thin _____  | 4 dark _____          |
| 2 cold _____  | 5 unfashionable _____ |
| 3 loose _____ | 6 man-made _____      |

**b** Find these words and phrases in the text and match them with the meanings.

- |           |                              |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1 cotton  | a a soft expensive material  |
| 2 wool    | b material made from a plant |
| 3 leather | c material from animal hair  |
| 4 silk    | d material from animal skin  |

## Grammar | position of adjectives

**5 a** Look at the sentences from the text and answer the questions.

*She looks lovely.*

*Danny is young.*

*Here she's wearing a beautiful silk sari.*

*He's wearing smart brown trousers.*

- Which adjectives describe facts?
- Which adjectives describe the writer's opinion?

**b** Now complete the rules in the Active grammar box.

### Active grammar

We usually put adjectives *after/before* nouns.

When we have two adjectives before a noun we put opinions *after/before* facts.

We put adjectives *after/before* the verbs *be* and *look*.

see Reference page 87

**6** Use words from the box to write labels for the pictures.

beautiful black boots brown cotton dress  
expensive old scruffy shoes Swiss watch



*old black boots*

**7** Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

designer expensive I are think clothes

*I think designer clothes are expensive.*

- dress she's a silk wearing beautiful
- looks that smart suit
- expensive clothes second-hand aren't
- love my wool pullover comfortable I
- jeans fantastic look your
- always Mario cotton T-shirts wears nice

**8** Work in pairs. Describe what another student in your class is wearing. Use four or five adjectives. Your partner guesses who you are describing.

*X is wearing blue jeans, a smart white T-shirt and ...*

## Speaking

**9 a** What kind of dresser are you? Work in pairs. Interview your partner to complete the questionnaire.

What kind of dresser are you?

**A** How often do you ...

- wear jeans?
- wear a suit?
- wear trainers?
- buy clothes on the Internet?

**B** Put these in order of importance, 1–5.

- I wear clothes ...
- to be comfortable.
  - to be fashionable.
  - to be like my friends.
  - to make me look slimmer/taller, etc.
  - to be warm/cool because of the weather.

**C** What do you usually wear ...

- at home?
- at the weekend?
- to work?
- to interviews?
- to visit your relatives?
- in hot weather?

**b** Tell the class about your partner's answers. What kind of dresser is your partner, do you think?

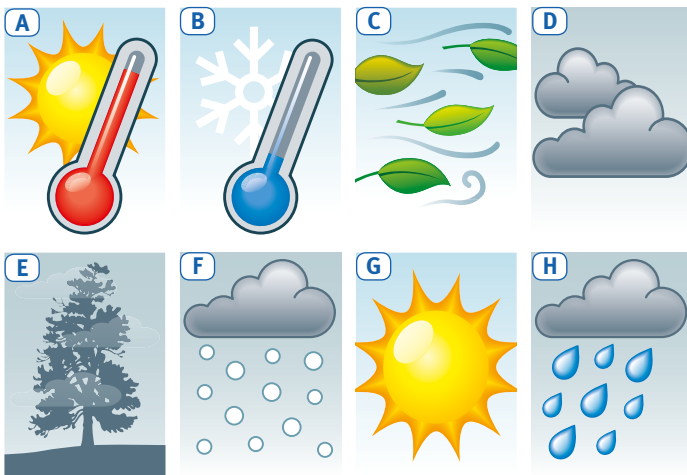


# 8.3 Changing weather

Grammar Present Simple and Present Continuous

Can do talk about the weather

## Vocabulary | the weather



1 Match the symbols with the weather descriptions.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 It's foggy. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E | 5 It's snowing. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 It's warm. <input type="checkbox"/>               | 6 It's cold. <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| 3 It's sunny. <input type="checkbox"/>              | 7 It's raining. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 It's windy. <input type="checkbox"/>              | 8 It's cloudy. <input type="checkbox"/>  |

2 a 2.14 Listen to some people talking about the weather in their countries. Underline the weather words in exercise 1 that you hear.

b Listen again and complete the summaries.

**Scotland** In the south it's quite (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and sunny, but in the north there's still (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on the mountains.

**Canada** It's not that warm. It's 15 (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and really (4) \_\_\_\_\_ today.

**Norway** It's late (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and today it's warm and (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Brazil** This morning it was really (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and sunny but now it's (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

c What's the weather like in your country today?

## Pronunciation | /ɒ/ and /əʊ/

3 a 2.15 Listen to these words. Is the vowel sound the same in all four?

cold hot foggy snowing

b 2.16 Listen to these word pairs. Are the vowel sounds the same or different?

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 cold gold | 3 snow hot |
| 2 top told  | 4 not lot  |

c 2.17 Listen. Is the sound /ɒ/ (not) or /əʊ/ (cold)?

see Pronunciation bank page 147



## Reading

4 Work with a partner and discuss the questions.

- What's happening in the photos?
- Which cities are they?
- What time of year is it?
- Is the weather usually like this in these cities?

5 a Read the text quickly and match it with one of the photos.

## Extreme Weather

Many people say the climate is changing. It certainly seems that there are more extremes of weather these days. There are several examples of unusually hot and cold conditions in Europe from the last few years.

Recently there was an extreme summer heat wave in Greece. Temperatures in Athens reached 46° Celsius and fifteen people died because of the heat. There were power cuts because so many people turned on their air conditioners. As a result, thousands of people spent the evenings in complete darkness.

The south of Britain usually has a mild winter, but last year it was extremely cold. It snowed in London and the temperature remained below zero for several weeks, so the snow didn't melt. Because of the snow and ice the buses and trains stopped, so a lot of people didn't get to work.

b Read the text again and answer the questions.

- How hot was Athens recently?
- Why was it dark in the evenings?
- How long was the temperature below 0°C in London?
- Why didn't some people get to work?

6 Find the words (1–6) in the text and match them with their meanings (a–f).

- |                    |                                      |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 mild             | a change from solid to liquid        |
| 2 heat wave        | b when there is no electricity       |
| 3 heat             | c machines that make the air cold    |
| 4 power cuts       | d a short period of very hot weather |
| 5 air conditioners | e the noun from 'hot'                |
| 6 melt             | f not extreme, not very hot or cold  |

7 Look at the Lifelong learning box. Read the tip and complete the exercise.

## Nouns and adjectives

You can often work out the meaning of a word from its parts, e.g. *darkness* is the noun from *dark*. A lot of nouns from adjectives end in *-ness*.

Which adjectives do these nouns come from?

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 tiredness | 4 sickness  |
| 2 happiness | 5 baldness  |
| 3 fitness   | 6 craziness |

Lifelong learning

## Grammar | Present Simple/Present Continuous

8 a 2.18 Listen to a phone conversation. Why isn't Luke working today?

b Listen again. Are the statements true or false?

- Luke is phoning Jan from his office.
- In London, lots of people are staying at home today.
- It hardly ever snows in New York.
- It's raining in London.
- Jan hates rain.

c Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- Jan says she likes snow. Why?
- Do you like winter weather? What's the weather like in your country in winter?
- Do you think the weather is changing?

9 a Look at these extracts from the conversation. Underline the verbs in the Present Continuous and circle the verbs in the Present Simple.

*The underground isn't working today.*

*It snows all through the winter in New York.*

*The trains and buses aren't running.*

*You always phone in the evenings.*

b Complete the rules in the Active grammar box.

## Active grammar

- Use this tense for actions happening now. \_\_\_\_\_
- Use this tense for actions that happen often, every year, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

see Reference page 87

10 Choose the correct form of the verbs in the sentences.

- At the moment it *rains/is raining*.
- We never *take/are taking* the bus to work.
- I always *carry/am carrying* my umbrella in winter.
- It's hot so Kevin *doesn't wear/isn't wearing* a coat today.
- We *study/are studying* a new tense in the English class.
- My parents *don't drink/aren't drinking* coffee after 6:00 p.m.

11 a Write what the people usually do and what they are doing today.

- Peter – drive/sunbathe

*Peter usually drives a bus. Today he's sunbathing.*



- Laura – walk to work/drive her new car
- Sally – clean the house/play football
- Anna – wear jeans/wear a dress

b In pairs, check your answers. Ask and answer questions about the pictures.

A: *Is Laura walking to work today?*

B: *No, she isn't. She's driving her new car.*





- 1 a Which pictures are ...  
 1 in a hotel? 2 in a shop? 3 at home?  
 b Match the phrases with pictures A–F.

	picture
It isn't working.	<input type="checkbox"/>
It doesn't fit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
a receipt	<input type="checkbox"/>
a refund	<input type="checkbox"/>
to repair something	<input type="checkbox"/>
an exchange	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 2 2.19 Listen to three dialogues and match them with the pictures. Write 1, 2 or 3 next to the correct pictures.

- 3 a Listen again and complete the How to... box.

### How to... describe problems and ask for solutions

Ask for help	Excuse me. (1) _____ you help me?
Explain the situation	I (2) _____ this yesterday. It's very (3) _____ in here.
Explain the problem	There's a (4) _____ with the air conditioning. It (5) _____ fit. It (6) _____ working.
Ask for a solution	Can I (7) _____ it? I'd (8) _____ a refund. Can you send somebody to (9) _____ it?

- b Read audioscript 2.19 on page 156 and check your answers.

- c In pairs, use the audioscript to practise the dialogues.

- 4 Work in pairs.  
 Student A: turn to page 131.  
 Student B: look at the information below.

#### Student B Roleplay 1

You bought an Ace Technology C100 computer at Computer Central in Danby Street, Dublin yesterday. You paid €1,250. But the screen is broken and the computer isn't working. You want to exchange it for another one.

#### Roleplay 2

You are a shop assistant. Your shop doesn't give refunds, but you can exchange things.

#### Roleplay 3

You are staying at an expensive hotel. It's the middle of winter and it's very cold. There is central heating in your room but it isn't working. Phone reception and ask for somebody to repair it.

#### Roleplay 4

You work for Anglo Airlines. There are some seats on Sunday's flight to Athens. They cost €250 each. You can give refunds or use the refund as part of the cost of a new ticket.

## Present Continuous

We make the Present Continuous with a present form of the verb *to be* and the *-ing* form of the main verb.

+	I He/She/It We/You/They	'm (am) 's (is) 're (are)	staying at home today.
-	I He/She/It We/You/They	'm not (am not) isn't (is not) aren't (are not)	staying at home today.
?	Am Is Are	I he/she/it we/you/they	staying at home today?
	Yes, No,	I am. he/she/ it is. we/you/ they are.	I'm not. he/she/it isn't. we/you/ they aren't.

The main verb in the Present Continuous is in the *-ing* form. Make this form by adding *-ing* to the base form of the verb, but note:

With verbs that end in *-e*, remove *-e* and add *-ing*.

*dance* → *dancing*

With verbs of one syllable that end in one short vowel + consonant, repeat the consonant and add *-ing*.

*clap* → *clapping*

Use the Present Continuous to describe actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking:

*I'm looking for your hat right now.*

## Present Simple and Present Continuous

We use the Present Simple to talk about routines: what we do every day/year, and to talk about facts.

We use adverbs and expressions of frequency with the Present Simple.

*We always have a pizza on Friday evenings.*

We use the Present Continuous to talk about actions happening now, at or around the moment of speaking.

We use phrases like *at the moment* and *right now* with the Present Continuous.

*We're having our pizza now so we can't talk to you at the moment.*

## Position of adjectives

We put adjectives in front of nouns.

*a young man*    *a man young*

Adjectives are the same for singular and plural nouns.

*a young man*    *two young men*

We can use more than one adjective in front of a noun. When we do this we put opinion adjectives (e.g. *beautiful*, *expensive*, *nice*) before fact adjectives (e.g. *silk*, *Swiss*).

*a beautiful silk dress*

*an expensive Swiss watch*

We use adjectives after the verbs *be* and *look*.

*That watch is expensive.*    *That watch expensive is.*

*Her jacket looks lovely.*    *Her jacket lovely looks.*

### Key vocabulary

#### Clothes

boots coat dress gloves hat jacket jeans pullover sandals scarf shirt shoes shorts skirt suit sunglasses tie trainers trousers T-shirt

#### Materials

cotton leather silk wool natural/man-made materials

#### Clothes adjectives

casual comfortable dark fashionable formal heavy informal light loose scruffy smart thick thin tight warm

#### Weather

Good weather:

It's sunny. It's hot. It's warm. It's cool.

Bad weather:

It's raining. It's snowing. It's cold. It's cloudy.

It's windy. It's foggy.

heat heat wave mild



ACTIVE BOOK

Listen to these words.



see Writing bank page 142

# 8 Review and practice

## 1 a Write the -ing form of these verbs.

come coming

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 clap _____ | 7 study _____  |
| 2 make _____ | 8 swim _____   |
| 3 plan _____ | 9 use _____    |
| 4 read _____ | 10 wait _____  |
| 5 ride _____ | 11 write _____ |
| 6 sit _____  | 12 carry _____ |

## b Complete Sandra's email to her friend with verbs from exercise 1a in the Present Continuous.

Hi Geena

Thanks for your email. I'm sitting in Luigi's café with my laptop at the moment. Do you remember Luigi's? We had a really good meal here in March. I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ this email from here because I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for Jacob. He's at college at the moment; he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ art. He (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a computer in his art classes and he really enjoys it – he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ some amazing pictures on the computer. There's a travel guide to Canada on the table – do you know why? I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ it because Jacob and I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a visit to Canada! Really! We want to...

## 2 Write questions and answers.

sun/shine X (rain)

*Is the sun shining? No, the sun isn't shining. It's raining.*

- you/read/good book ✓
- you/study German X (English)
- she/cook dinner X (prepare tomorrow's lunch)
- he/work at home today ✓
- they/play tennis X (basketball)

## 3 Each sentence has a mistake. Find the mistake and correct it.

*lovely red*

Emily's wearing a ~~red lovely~~ dress today.

- The new James Bond film exciting looks.
- I bought a leather fashionable jacket yesterday.
- The weather very hot is today.
- You awful look in those old jeans.
- Our teacher is a middle-aged friendly woman.
- I gave my girlfriend a red beautiful scarf.

## 4 Read the paragraph. Then write sentences in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

Amélie is a computer programmer. She works in a big, formal office. She has one hour for lunch. Today is her office summer excursion – every year they take their clients out for the day and buy them a big lunch. Today they are at a football match.

use/computer

*Amélie usually uses a computer.*

take/photos/match

*She's taking photos of the football match today.*

- wear/formal business suit
- wear/jeans and a T-shirt
- talk/to people in the office
- talk/to clients at the match
- have/sandwich for lunch in the office
- have/big meal in a restaurant

## 5 Complete the sentences with suitable clothes.

*I wear shorts and a T-shirt when it's sunny.*

- I wear \_\_\_\_\_ when it's snowing.
- I wear \_\_\_\_\_ when it's raining.
- I wear \_\_\_\_\_ for a country walk.
- I wear \_\_\_\_\_ when I go to parties.
- I wear \_\_\_\_\_ when I go to work.
- I wear \_\_\_\_\_ for formal meetings.

## 6 Describe the weather in the photos.

*It's spring. It's ...*

