

UNIT 8

UNIT 8

SPEAKING

- › Describe your neighbourhood
- › Compare real-world and online activities
- › Discuss social situations
- › Design a community

LISTENING

- › Listen to descriptions of online communities
- › Listen to people describing guest/host experiences
- › Watch a BBC documentary about a remote community

READING

- › Read a text from a BBC website about neighbours
- › Read about how to be a good guest

WRITING

- › Write a website review
- › Write an advertisement

BBC CONTENT

- ▶ Video podcast: What makes a good neighbour?
- ▶ DVD: Tribe: Anuta

communities



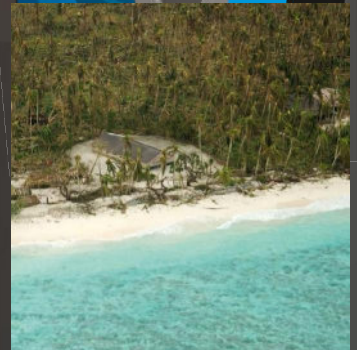
▶ Neighbours p92



▶ My place in cyberspace p95



▶ Make yourself at home p98



▶ Tribe p100

VOCABULARY getting on

1 Work in pairs and discuss.

- Do you know your neighbours? How well do you know them?
- Do you have a good relationship with them? Why?

2A Work in pairs. Match sentences 1–6 with the opposite meanings a)–f).

- I **get on well** with my neighbour – she's always smiling.
 - It's never a problem if I **ask a favour** of my neighbours.
 - I prefer to **mind my own business** so I don't ask the neighbours personal questions.
 - I sometimes **invite** my neighbour **over** for coffee.
 - My neighbour's dog is a **nuisance** – he's always barking early in the morning.
 - We didn't **get to know** our neighbours for years.
- a) My neighbour has pets but they never **disturb** me.
 b) My neighbour **gets on my nerves** – he's always complaining.
 c) We **made friends with** our neighbours immediately.
 d) I like to **keep myself to myself** so my neighbour hasn't been in my house.
 e) I'm always **doing favours** for my neighbours.
 f) I can be quite **nosy** so I often ask my neighbours about their lives!

B Which sentences are true for you? Tell other students.

▶▶▶ page 155 **VOCABULARYBANK**

READING

3A Circle the option you think is correct to complete statements 1–4.

- _____ of people in the UK say they know their neighbours.
(a) 27% (b) 50% (c) 77%
- If you live in a flat, you probably know your neighbours _____ if you live in a house.
(a) better than (b) less than (c) about the same as
- _____ year-olds are more likely to know their neighbours than people of other ages.
(a) 18–24 (b) 30–40 (c) 55–64
- The people most likely to know their neighbours are: _____
(a) women (b) men (c) (neither. There is no difference between them.)

B Read the text to check your answers.

4 Answer the questions.

- What question did the radio programme try to answer?
- What is ICM and what did it do?
- Which people who wrote to the website say they have a good relationship with their neighbours?
- Which person says they had a bad start with a neighbour?



How well do you know your neighbours?

The BBC's iPM radio programme asks its listeners for interesting questions. One question that came up: 'I would like to ask a question about neighbours, by which I mean other people who live in your immediate neighbourhood. Many people we have spoken to have said they don't know any of their immediate neighbours.' What about you? Do you know any of your immediate neighbours, in the sense of something more than exchanging 'Good morning' or 'Good afternoon', for example? The BBC liked the question and found the answer. A research group called ICM asked people how well they know their neighbours and this is what they discovered. Surprisingly, 77% of you say you know your neighbours. It also emerged that if you live in a house, regardless of town or rural area, a massive 80% of you know your neighbours. However, the figure drops to 75% if you're in a flat. The survey also revealed that we appear to get friendlier as we get older. In fact, only 64% of 18–24 year-olds know their neighbours, but for people aged 55–64 this number climbs to 88%. Interestingly enough, it turns out that men are a little less likely to say they know their neighbours than women, and the rich say they are closer to their neighbours than the less well-off.

The topic was very popular with lots of BBC listeners and provoked plenty of comments on the BBC's iPM website. Here are a few of the best:

I only really got to know mine when their house caught fire. We're good friends now.
RixKaren

When we moved into our house in Leeds three years ago, the first remark our neighbour made was, 'So you're moving in? I hope you don't have noisy kids.' We reassured him we had no children and tried to make conversation but with no success.
Loobygraham

I live in a small block of 16 flats. We all know each other and we have 8 nationalities living in these flats so we have our own mini United Nations! If I – or any of my neighbours – needed help or advice or assistance of any kind we could all knock on anyone's door and get it.
Jillcove

I'm a police officer. My neighbours are always extremely friendly. They probably think that if they have any problems, I'll rescue them.
Todd

GRAMMAR articles

5 Look at the words underlined in the sentences below. Match sentences a)–f) with the rules below.

- The BBC liked the question and found the answer.
- A research group called ICM asked 1,002 people how well they know their neighbours.
- Men are less likely to say they know their neighbours than women.
- Here are a few of the best.
- We moved into our house in Leeds three years ago.
- I'm a police officer.

Rules:

- Use *a/an*:
 - the first time something is mentioned (new information). b)
 - with jobs. _____
- Use *the*:
 - when we know which one we are talking about. _____
 - with superlatives. _____
- Use no article:
 - to talk generally about people or things. _____
 - with most names of places. _____

PRACTICE

6 Complete comments below with *a/an, the* or *-* (no article).

My neighbours have ¹ _____ cat that climbs through my window and terrorises my goldfish. It's so annoying! I'm going to buy ² _____ dog next week.

My neighbour is ³ _____ doctor. He keeps himself to himself. Once, my son got sick and I asked ⁴ _____ doctor to come and have a look and he said, 'My office hours are from 8.00 until 6.00.' Charming!

I have ⁵ _____ nicest neighbour in the world. I really get along well with her. She often invites me over for dinner, which is great because she's ⁶ _____ professional chef!

⁷ _____ People are funny! My neighbours here in ⁸ _____ Birmingham have an apple tree that hangs over my garden. Once, some apples fell onto my grass, and they came round to collect them!

My neighbour is ⁹ _____ old lady who lives on her own. My wife and I made friends with her and sometimes do favours for her. ¹⁰ _____ old lady is always really grateful.

I'm sure that I'm not ¹¹ _____ quietest person in the world, but my neighbour is so noisy. She's always playing extremely loud music. I can't escape ¹² _____ noise! What is wrong with people?

▶▶▶ page 142 **LANGUAGEBANK**

quantifiers

7A Read sentences 1–6 and underline the words that describe quantity.

- The topic was very popular with lots of BBC listeners.
- The topic provoked plenty of comments.
- Here are a few of the best.
- We reassured him we had no children.
- We could all knock on anyone's door.
- Many people ... don't know their immediate neighbours.

B Look at the underlined words above and answer the questions.

- Which mean *a large number/amount*?
- Which mean *a small number/amount*?
- Which means *none*?
- Which two quantifiers can only be used with countable nouns (things we can count)?

▶▶▶ page 142 **LANGUAGEBANK**

PRACTICE

8A Underline the correct alternatives in comments below.

- My neighbour gets on my nerves. She always invites herself over at dinner time so I have to feed her. How much/many times have I eaten at her house? None/No.
- My apple tree hangs over my neighbour's garden. There are a little bit/plenty of apples for everyone but my neighbours steal them! Once some/much of my apples fell on their grass so I went to get them!
- In fifty years, I've never had much/many trouble with my neighbours. But these new ones are a nuisance. They're so nosy – they won't mind their own business. I spend many of/a lot of time hiding in the kitchen to avoid them!
- My neighbour used to leave a bit of/all of his windows open. My cat went in there a few/a little days a week and played with the goldfish. Then the stupid neighbour bought a dog, and it bit my cat!
- I'm a doctor. Several/A bit of times a year, my neighbours ask, 'Can you give me a bit of/many advice?' For free, of course! How do they think I make money? Not by offering free advice!

B Work in groups. Look at the situations above and in Exercise 6 and discuss.

- Who do you think is the good/bad neighbour in each situation?
- What makes a good neighbour? What qualities should they have?



VOCABULARY PLUS compound nouns

9A Read sentences 1–4. Are they positive (+), negative (-) or both (+/-)?

- I live next to the **main road**, so it's a bit noisy.
- There's a wonderful bookshop near where I live.
- There's a lovely public swimming pool by my house, and it's free for children.
- Where I live is good for window shopping but too expensive to buy anything!

B Find and underline a compound noun in each sentence. The first has been done for you.

C Look at the compound nouns and match them with patterns a)–d).

- a) noun + noun c) verb + noun
b) adjective + noun d) noun + verb

speakout TIP

Compound nouns combine two related words. The first word gives us more information about the second, e.g. *shoe shop, history teacher, paper bag*. What other words make compound nouns with *shop, teacher* and *bag*? Compound nouns can be written as one word, two words or with a hyphen. Use a dictionary to check.

10A Which words complete the compound nouns?

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|---------------------|
| 1 | _____ jam | 6 | sports _____ |
| | lights | | city |
| 2 | _____ park | 7 | high _____ |
| | rental | | one-way |
| 3 | _____ centre | 8 | semi-detached _____ |
| | mall | | terraced |
| 4 | super _____ | 9 | housing _____ |
| | outdoor | | industrial |
| 5 | primary _____ | 10 | duty-free _____ |
| | language | | gift |

B **▶ 8.1** Listen to check your answers. Then think about the stress patterns. Which word is usually stressed: the first or the second? Listen again to check.

C Discuss. Think about the place where you are studying now. Which of the compound nouns does it have nearby?

▶▶▶ page 155 **VOCABULARYBANK**

SPAKING

11A Work in pairs. What features do you like/dislike where you live? Use the photos below to help you. Make notes about the following:

- things you like
a beautiful city centre with lots of trees and parks
- things that are nice but not essential
a good local supermarket
- things you hate
graffiti on the buildings

B Think about your neighbourhood. What would make it:

- more beautiful?
- better for your health?
- more interesting?
- safer?
- more of a community?

I'd really like to see a good shopping mall, where people can meet.

My neighbourhood would be healthier if there was less traffic congestion in the mornings.

C Compare your ideas in groups.



GRAMMAR | relative clauses

VOCABULARY | the internet

HOW TO | make recommendations



VOCABULARY the internet

1A Work in groups. Look at the picture. Which type of website would you use to:

- find out what is happening in the world?
- book a holiday?
- contact friends?
- show your holiday pictures?
- meet the partner of your dreams?
- show your wedding video?
- find out whether a new film or book is good?
- find out about a big company?
- share facts about yourself?
- read and write opinions about anything and everything?
- read or write factual information about a topic?
- find information quickly?

B Discuss. Which of these do you use regularly? Which do you use occasionally? Which do you never use?

LISTENING

2A **▶ 8.2** Listen to four people talking about their online communities and answer the questions.

- What did Speaker 1, Lynn, do a year ago?
- What does she say about the community?
- Why does Speaker 2, Rick, say it's 'a twenty-first-century community'?
- What does he say about 'the best blogs'?
- What type of place does Speaker 3, Nathan, live in?
- What does he like about using the internet?
- What two things does Speaker 4, Abbie, do on her favourite website?
- How often does she use it?

B Work in pairs. Listen to each speaker again. When the speaker finishes, take it in turns to use the words in the box to explain what the speakers say.

artists' colony paintings business trust social networking cheap
loyal readers engaged shop online bloggers pictures grows

3 Discuss the questions.

- Do you think websites are real communities?
- What are the benefits of online communities?
- Are there any dangers or problems in spending a lot of time in online communities?

GRAMMAR relative clauses

4 Read about the origins of a website. Why did the website become successful?

The rise and rise of YouTube

Early in 2005, three friends, Chad Hurley, Steve Chen and Jawed Karim, who were also colleagues, were having problems trying to email a video clip. Within two hours they came up with an idea which would solve the problem and change internet history. They decided to create a video sharing platform and YouTube was born. It's a familiar story for anyone who follows the development of the internet: technology-minded entrepreneurs under thirty, a garage or bedroom, where dreams become reality, little money and a big communicative need. The site was an instant success. The key was a number of features: links to the videos, which made them easy to email; tell-a-friend functions; a feature that allowed YouTube videos to be played on other social networking sites; and another feature that let users comment on the videos. This helped to develop the site's sense of community: YouTube was a place where you posted videos but also chatted about them, complained, smiled 😊 or laughed out loud (LOL). Two years after the launch, Google Inc., bought YouTube for \$1.65 billion.

5A Look at the underlined clauses in the sentences below. Which is a defining relative clause and which is a non-defining relative clause?

- a) Chad Hurley, Steve Chen and Jawed Karim, who were colleagues, were having problems trying to email a video clip.
 b) YouTube was a place where you posted videos.

B Read rules 1 and 2 to check your answers. Then complete rule 3 with *which*, *who*, *where* and *that*.

Rules:

- Defining relative clauses tell us exactly which thing, person or place we are talking about.
- Non-defining relative clauses add extra information to a sentence. They tell us what a thing, person or place is or does. The sentence is still grammatically possible without the extra information.
- _____ is used to talk about places
 _____ is used to talk about people
 _____ is used to talk about things
 _____ can be used to talk about places, people or things (in defining relative clauses only)

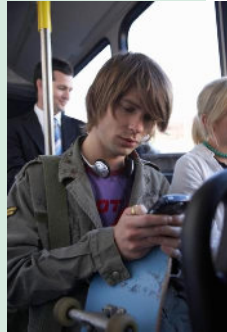
C Read the text in Exercise 4A again. Find and underline eight relative clauses. What type of relative clauses are they: defining (D) or non-defining (ND)?

page 142 **LANGUAGEBANK**

PRACTICE


6A Circle the correct alternatives to complete the text.

For people who liked to send and receive very short messages, Twitter.com was a dream come true. This social networking site, ¹that/which was/who was the fastest growing site in 2009, became amazingly popular in a short space of time. So how does it work? You write your message, ²of which must be/what must be/which must be no longer than 140 characters, onto your profile via a web, SMS or phone application. Then the message, ³what is called/this is called/which is called a 'Tweet', is sent automatically to your subscribers or 'followers'. The people ⁴use/that use/are who use Twitter say it's fantastic. Jerry Jones, ⁵who works for/who works where/which works for an internet company, describes it as 'a mini-revolution'. He says that when Twitter arrived, it was the moment ⁶which online/for online/when online communication changed. No more boring blogs, ⁷what go/where people go/who people go on and on about nothing. 'Me and my friends, ⁸who all use/all use/we use Twitter, have a saying: Keep your 'Tweet short and sweet!'



B Discuss the questions.

- Do you or does anyone you know use Twitter?
- What social networking websites do you know?
- Which are the most popular now?

7A  8.3 Listen for the pauses where there are commas.

Tick the sentence you hear.

- a) The travel site which we developed is really popular.
 b) The travel site, which we developed, is really popular.
- a) Those children who spend too much time on the net don't communicate well.
 b) Those children, who spend too much time on the net, don't communicate well.
- a) Video sharing sites which are free are a great resource for students.
 b) Video sharing sites, which are free, are a great resource for students.
- a) On that dating site where I met my wife there are hundreds of single people.
 b) On that dating site, where I met my wife, there are hundreds of single people.
- a) Bloggers who write regularly often get their stories from news websites.
 b) Bloggers, who write regularly, often get their stories from news websites.

B Work in pairs. Take turns to choose a sentence from Exercise 7A and read it aloud. Your partner says which sentence you read, a) or b).

8A Look at the activities in the box below. Do you prefer doing them online or in the real world? What are their advantages/disadvantages?

shopping	meet new people	find out the news	learn a language
book flights/hotels	watch films/programmes	look up information	explore new places

B Work with other students. Discuss your opinions.

I prefer shopping online because I don't have to leave my house, park the car and deal with crowds of people. It's really convenient and easy.

**WRITING** a website review

9A Read the website review and answer the questions.

- What type of website is it?
- Why does the writer recommend it?
- Who uses the website? Why?

Website of the Month for January is **magportal.com**. It's a website which you can use to find magazine articles on lots of different topics. One reason I'd recommend it is the range of subjects, which include health, finance, entertainment, science and technology, sports and even pets and animals.

The best thing about magportal.com is that the design is very simple, which makes it really easy to use. There's a menu of categories and a search engine if you want something specific. Another excellent feature is that you can get articles by typing the date – the most recent ones are shown first – or the name of a specific magazine.

I know several journalists who use magportal.com for research. I suggest that readers try it out; there's something for everyone.

B Number the features of a review in a logical order.

- Say the purpose of the website. _____
- Say who you'd recommend the website to. _____
- Introduce the name of the website. _____
- Say what special features the website has. _____

C Find and underline three phrases we use to recommend something.

LEARN TO use complex sentences

10A Compare the pairs of sentences. Which sounds more fluent: a) or b)?

- a) It's a website. You can use it to find magazine articles. The articles are on lots of different topics.
 b) It's a website which you can use to find magazine articles on lots of different topics.
- a) I know several journalists. They use magportal.com. They use it for research.
 b) I know several journalists who use magportal.com for research.

 **speakout TIP**

Think about using complex sentences. Simple sentences can be effective, but when we use many simple sentences together, it sounds childish: *I swim every day. I love the water. It's good exercise.* We can make sentences more complex by using conjunctions (*and*, *because*, *but*, etc.) and relative clauses: *I swim every day because I love the feel of the water and it's also good exercise.* How have the b) sentences in Exercise 10A been made more complex?

B Rewrite sentences 1–4 to make them sound more fluent.

- The website is well-designed. The good design makes it user-friendly.
- The site has too much animation. This makes it very slow. It takes a long time to upload.
- The website's content comes from its users. Users send in their photos.
- The site feels friendly. It has user profile areas. Here, users can say who they are.

C Work in pairs and compare your answers.

11A What is your 'Website of the Month'? Choose a website and think about the questions below.

- What type of website is it (photo sharing, social networking, etc.)?
- Why do you like it?
- How often do you visit it?
- Is there a community of users?
- Who would you recommend it to?

B Write your review (120–150 words). Show it to other students. Which websites sound interesting to you?

FUNCTION | being a good guest VOCABULARY | welcoming LEARN TO | accept apologies



welcoming

1A Match phrases 1–6 to situations a)–f).

- 1 Make yourself at home.
 - 2 Excuse the mess.
 - 3 Be my guest.
 - 4 Help yourself.
 - 5 Have a seat.
 - 6 Put your feet up.
- a) You are apologising for how your home (or office) looks.
 - b) You know someone is tired and you want them to relax.
 - c) You are inviting someone to sit down, maybe at work.
 - d) You want someone to feel relaxed in your house.
 - e) You give permission for someone to use something that is yours.
 - f) You are offering someone food.

B ▶ 8.4 Listen to the phrases and notice how words ending in a consonant sound (e.g. /f/) link together with words beginning with a vowel sound (e.g. /æ/ or /ə/) so there is no pause between them. Then listen and repeat.
Make yourself_at home. yourself_fat home

C ▶ 8.5 Listen to the conversations. Listen again and repeat the final line.

FUNCTION | being a good guest

2A Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 When was the last time you were a guest? What was the situation?
- 2 When was the last time you had a guest? Was he or she a good guest? Why/Why not?
- 3 What type of things do good and bad guests do?

B Read the text. Did you mention any of these ideas in your discussion?

How to be the world's best guest

Do you want to be a sensitive, popular guest who gets invited back? Read our six top tips for being a good guest.

- 1 Clothes** – if you are in a formal situation, dress smartly: a suit and tie for men, a long skirt and jacket for women.
- 2 Gifts** – if you are going to stay in someone's house, don't arrive empty-handed. Bring a small gift if you are staying for a short period of time, a bigger gift for longer periods. Expensive chocolate works in most situations.
- 3 Greetings** – to shake hands or to kiss? Wait to see what your host does.
- 4 Food** – always accept it when offered, whether it looks horrible or delicious. Try to eat all of it and say it tastes good. Most people are proud of their cooking even if they shouldn't be. Don't hurt their feelings.
- 5 Names** – in formal situations, don't use first names. Always use titles (Doctor, Professor, Chairperson) until the person tells you not to.
- 6 Leaving** – the most important tip for being a good guest is to know when to say goodbye. The secret is to leave while the host is still enjoying your company and wants you to stay longer.

3 Discuss the questions.

- 1 Which pieces of advice are useful? Are there any that you think are incorrect?
- 2 Can you add any other advice? Think about personal space, smoking, paying the bill, speaking a foreign host's language or one of your own topics.

4 ▶ 8.6 Listen to six situations. Which speakers did something wrong? Which speakers are asking for advice?

5 Listen again and complete the notes below.

- 1 She says her family doesn't ...
- 2 He wants to know if he should bring ...
- 3 He should come back in ...
- 4 She forgot to take ...
- 5 In the restaurant you have to ...
- 6 It's Thanksgiving but her family doesn't eat ...

6 Look at the phrases in the table and tick the ones you heard in the conversations in Exercise 4. Read the audio script 8.6 on page 173 to check.

asking for advice	
question	answer
Is it OK if I (do this)?	Yes, of course./No, you'd better not. It's considered a bit rude.
What should we do (in this situation)?	If I were you, I'd ...
Do I need to (bring a dish)?	Yes, you should./No, it's not necessary.
Did I do something wrong?	No, of course not./It's OK. We can sort it out./Don't worry about it.
Is this a bad time? I can come back later.	Can you come back in ten minutes?/Not at all. It's fine.
apologising	
Sorry about that. I didn't know.	
My apologies. I didn't realise.	

▶ page 142 LANGUAGEBANK

7A Complete conversations 1–5 by adding two words from the box to each one.

that were it OK rude should about at wrong realise

- 1 A: Is OK if I take a call during a meeting?
B: Not really. It's considered a bit.
- 2 A: I just called the boss by his first name, John. Did I do something?
B: Not all. That's normal here.
- 3 A: Sorry about. I didn't know you were waiting.
B: Don't worry it.
- 4 A: My apologies. I didn't this was your seat.
B: No, it's. You can sit there.
- 5 A: You know I can't eat butter and cheese, right? What I do if they offer me these?
B: If I you, before your visit I'd tell them you don't eat dairy products.

B Practise the conversations with a partner.

LEARN TO | accept apologies

8A ▶ 8.7 Listen to the extracts from the audio script. Number the phrases a)– f) in the order you hear them.

- a) It's no problem.
- b) Not at all.
- c) That's all right. 1
- d) You really don't have to ...
- e) It's fine.
- f) It's nothing.

B Work in pairs. Read situations 1–4 below and take turns to apologise and accept the apology.

- 1 You agreed to meet your partner for dinner. You are thirty minutes late.
- 2 You accidentally wake up your partner by singing loudly. You didn't know he/she was asleep.
- 3 You borrowed your partner's book. You accidentally ripped one of the pages.
- 4 You are buying something in a shop. You accidentally walk in front of your partner because you didn't realise there was a queue.

SPEAKING

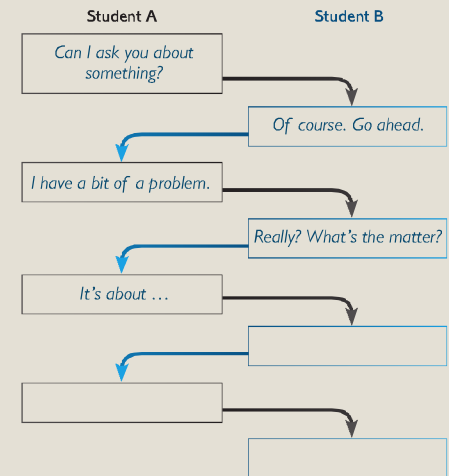
9A Read the situations. Have you experienced either of these? Work in pairs and discuss what you would do/say. Situation 1

You are staying with a host family abroad. The family seemed nice at first but now there are some problems and they don't talk to you much. You want to study, but the family is very noisy. They smoke inside even though you asked for a non-smoking house. In the morning, there is never any hot water left for your shower. You decide to talk to the mother of the family.

Situation 2

A foreign student is staying with you. He keeps saying that the food, the coffee, and the weather in your country are terrible. He seems lonely, never socialises and eats his meals in his room. You want to help him, but he doesn't want to talk. You decide to talk to the director of the school where the student is studying. You want to know what to do.

B Choose one of the situations. Use the flow chart below to plan and role-play your own situation.





DVD PREVIEW

1A Work in groups. Look at the photos. Where do you think this is? What do you think life is like for people on an island like this? Do you think their lives are changing in today's modern world?

B Read the programme information. What does Bruce Perry hope to learn from visiting the tribe?

BBC Tribe: Anuta

*T*ribe is a BBC programme in which presenter Bruce Parry goes to some of the world's most isolated places. In this episode, he goes to the Pacific island of Anuta, one of the most remote communities on Earth. There, he learns about their traditions, and discovers how the community survives. There are just twenty-four families on Anuta. Bruce meets them all, and experiences how their customs help to bind the people together.



2 What do you think the words in the box mean? Match them with definitions 1–6.

tribe isolated remote customs survive
bind (people together)

- form a strong connection between people
- continue to live normally even when there are great problems
- something that people in a particular society do because it is traditional
- a group of people with the same race, language and customs, who live together in the same area
- far away from other places (can also describe a person who is lonely and can't meet other people)
- far away from other places (usually used to describe places)

▶ DVD VIEW

3 Watch the DVD and number the scenes in the correct order.

- Bruce meets the children.
- Bruce meets the community leaders.
- Bruce catches a fish.
- Bruce helps to repair a wall in the water.
- Bruce arrives on the island.
- Bruce says 'I'm in Paradise'.

4A Circle the correct answer, a) or b).

- When visitors arrive in Anuta, what must they do?
 - Shake everyone's hand.
 - Bring gifts to the community leaders.
- What do the community leaders tell Bruce?
 - Their island is like Paradise and he is welcome.
 - He can stay in Anuta.
- What happens during a 'community fish drive'?
 - The men catch fish and the women cook.
 - Everyone in the community helps to catch fish.
- What do they do with the fish?
 - It is divided amongst all the families.
 - The islanders all sit and eat together.

B Watch the DVD again to check.

5 Discuss the questions.

- Do you think it is good that Bruce visited Anuta? Why/Why not?
- Would you like to visit this place? Why/Why not?
- Can the modern world learn anything from places like Anuta?

speakout design a community

6A Read the paragraph from a news report. What is going to happen? Why?

Mohamed Nasheed, the new President of the Maldives, has a very difficult task: to find a place for the population to live. Most of the two hundred inhabited islands of the Maldives are about three feet above sea level. Scientists have explained that in the future, the Maldives will be under water because of global warming. No one will be able to live there and nothing will remain.

B What would you do if you had to start a new community? Think about the questions below.

- Where would it be?
- Who would live there? Would it be a large or small community?
- What laws would there be?
- What type of government would the community have?
- What special customs would there be? How would these bind the community together?

7A ▶ 8.8 Listen to two people discussing the first three questions above. What do they decide for each question?

B Listen again. Tick the key phrases that you hear.

keyphrases

I'd probably choose ...
I'd go for a place that ...
It'd need to be somewhere ...
They'd need to be able to ...
The most important thing would be ...
Ideally, there would be ...

8 Work in pairs and plan your community. Present your ideas to another pair.

writeback a web advert

9A Read about a project that was the subject of a BBC documentary. What type of community is it?

Tribewanted is a community tourism project on Vorovoro Island, Fiji. The members of *Tribewanted* work with the local people to build a village community. This community combines Fijian traditions with international ideas for environmentally-friendly living. Visitors can stay between one and twelve weeks. While there, visitors work on projects, look after the gardens on the island, feed the pigs and chickens, help with the construction of buildings and write for the *Tribewanted* blog. They can also learn Fijian songs, relax in a hammock, and enjoy the incredible sunsets and sea. It is the adventure of a lifetime.

B You are recruiting people for the *Tribewanted* project. Write a web ad for people to apply. Use the key phrases and the prompts below.

- Amazing opportunity for adventurers!
- We are looking for ...
- We need people who ...
- We also want people who are able to ...
- Your responsibilities on the island will include ...
- The community is special because ...
- The community will ...
- By the end of your stay you will ...
- Please send ...
- Interviews will be ...
- Other information ...

8.5 << LOOKBACK

1A Use words to make phrases connected with 'getting on'. You can use the words more than once in any order.

get	to	well
ask	over	favour
do	on	own
disturb	with	business
make	a	nuisance
mind	your	nerves
invite	yourself	nosy
keep	friends	
know	people	
be		

B Use the phrases to write four questions to ask other students.

Do you get on well with your dad?

ARTICLES AND QUANTIFIERS

2A Choose the correct option, a), b) or c), to complete the text.

For sixteen weeks, the only thing we saw was ¹_____ sea. One night, fifty miles from ²_____ Solomon Islands, ³_____ storm hit us and ⁴_____ ship swayed like a drunk soldier. ⁵_____ of the sailors were washed into the sea, and ⁶_____ of us were exhausted. The next day we found a hundred fish on the deck, a ⁷_____ of them still alive, mouths open. We ate them with a ⁸_____ bread and salt. A week later, we were attacked by pirates. They didn't kill anyone but they stole ⁹_____ our food. The captain said there was ¹⁰_____ for one week, and we were two weeks away from land.

- 1 (a) a (b) the (c) -
- 2 (a) a (b) the (c) -
- 3 (a) a (b) the (c) -
- 4 (a) a (b) the (c) -
- 5 (a) Little (b) Few (c) Some
- 6 (a) little (b) much (c) all
- 7 (a) plenty (b) few (c) all
- 8 (a) little (b) lot (c) few
- 9 (a) a lot of (b) many (c) lots
- 10 (a) plenty of (b) too (c) enough

B Work in groups. Write 3-4 sentences to end the story.

THE INTERNET

3A Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

sites blog search travel
video networking

- 1 Have you ever booked a holiday using a _____ site? Was it a success?
- 2 Do you ever use _____ sharing sites, like YouTube.com? Do you have a favourite clip?
- 3 What _____ engine do you usually use? Do you know others, apart from Google?
- 4 Do you like social _____ sites? Do you ever get bored of them?
- 5 Have you ever contributed to a _____? What was the topic and what did you write?
- 6 What do you think of dating _____? Do you know anyone who uses them?

B Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

4A Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 _____ is *which/when/that* four wolves and a lamb vote on what to have for lunch.
- 2 _____ is a place *that/how/where* animals study humans.
- 3 _____ is a ship *who/what/that* is big enough for two people in good weather but only one person in bad weather.
- 4 _____ is the hour *where/which/when* the traffic stops.
- 5 _____ is a man *whose/where/who* has stopped thinking.
- 6 _____ is a person *who/whose/which* job is to lend you an umbrella when the sun is shining and take it back when it rains.

B What or who do sentences 1-6 describe? Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

rush hour a zoo a banker
friendship an expert democracy

5 Work in pairs. Look at the list below and take turns to define things. Your partner guesses what/who you defined.

- a person in the room
- an object in your bag
- a room in the building
- a famous book or film
- a famous singer
- an object on the table
- a town or city
- a person in the news

He's the singer who ...

6A Match comments/questions 1-5 with responses a)-e).

- 1 Did I do something wrong?
 - 2 Sorry about that. I didn't know that was the boss's chair.
 - 3 My apologies. I didn't realise I had to shake everybody's hand.
 - 4 Is this a bad time? I can come back another time.
 - 5 Do I need to bring gifts?
- a) No, it's not necessary. We don't expect them in our country.
 - b) Don't worry about it. She didn't mind at all.
 - c) No problem. You said hello to everybody, so that's OK.
 - d) Can you come back tomorrow? I'm busy for the rest of the day.
 - e) Yes, you did. No one talks during the national anthem, but don't worry - we can sort it out.

B Work in pairs. Cover responses a)-e). Take turns to read the comments/questions in 1-5 and to reply with the correct response/one of your own.

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