

Unit 1

Homes and habits



Julia



Starting off

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

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

Listening Part 4

- Read these instructions.

- You will hear a conversation between a girl, Zoe, and a boy, Lucas, about daily habits in different countries.
- Decide if each sentence 1–5 is correct or incorrect.
- If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under A for YES. If it is not correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under B for NO.

Exam advice

- Before you listen, look at the sentences and underline the key words, then:
- think of words and phrases with the same or opposite meanings
- listen for these and similar expressions.

2 Before you listen, look at the underlined part of each sentence 1–5 and think of other expressions that mean the same, or the opposite.

	A	B
	YES	NO
1 Lucas says that <u>everywhere</u> closes early in his town.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Lucas and Zoe agree that taxis <u>are too expensive</u> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Zoe believes that Lucas's town <u>can be dangerous</u> at night.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Zoe says people in the north of Europe <u>get up earlier</u> than those in the south.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Lucas thinks it is a <u>good idea</u> to sleep for a short time after lunch.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 **3** Now listen to the conversation and tick (✓) the boxes.

Prepositions of time

3 page 117 *Grammar reference: Prepositions of time*

4 **4** Zoe says at six o'clock and in the evening. PET candidates often make mistakes with prepositions of time. Circle the correct option in *italics* in sentences 1–5.

- The weather is cold *in* / at night.
- School starts at 8 o'clock *on* / *in* the morning.
- We got there *at* / *on* Friday evening.
- I'll see you *on* / *at* 4 o'clock.
- His birthday is *on* / *in* July.

5 With a partner, put these expressions in the correct columns. Then think of more expressions to add to each column.

... ~~the weekend~~ ... the morning ... summer
 ... April 24 ... 2010 ... the holidays
 ... half past two ... bedtime ... Saturdays

at	in	on
<i>the weekend</i>		

6 Discuss these questions about the recording with your partner. Use expressions from Exercise 4.

- Why do you think different parts of the world often have different daily routines?
- Which of the daily routines you heard about is more like yours? In what ways?
- Which do you think is better? Why?

Grammar

Frequency adverbs; question forms

3 page 117 *Grammar reference: Frequency adverbs*

1 Look at these words and sentences from the recording and answer the questions below.

... they often go out after that ...
 ... they don't usually have their main meal ...
 ... there are always lots of people around ...
 ... older people go to bed early most nights ...
 ... the school day is normally about the same ...

- Do frequency adverbs like *often* go before or after the main verb?
- What happens with the verb *be*?
- Where do frequency expressions like *most nights* go?

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

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

3 How true are sentences 1–8 for you? Rewrite those that are not true, using different frequency adverbs and expressions.

I rarely listen to music on the radio.
I listen to music on the radio nearly all the time.

4 Work in groups. Ask about these activities and answer using frequency adverbs plus the correct preposition of time.

arrive at school or work get home
 get up in the morning go to bed
 have breakfast have dinner have lunch

'When do you get up?'
 'I always get up at 7.30 in the morning.'

5 Ask a partner questions about the following, beginning *Do you ever* or *How often do you ...*. Use expressions like *every day*, *once a week* and *twice a month* in your answers.

chat online cook a meal go dancing
 read a magazine send text messages tidy your room

'Do you ever chat online?'
 'Yes, I chat online every evening.'
 'How often do you send text messages?'
 'I send one every half hour!'

6 Now do the same with activities 1–3.



Reading Part 5

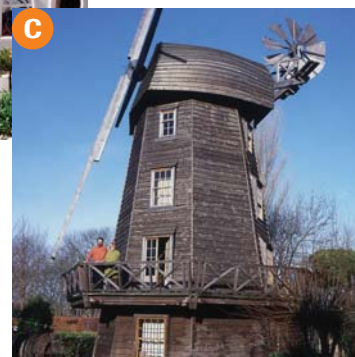
1 Work in small groups and answer these questions.

- In what ways are the homes in the pictures different from ordinary homes?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in each?
- Which would you like to live in? Why?

2 Quickly read the text at the top of page 11, without filling in the gaps, and answer these questions.

- What kind of text (e.g. *story*, *article*) is it?
- What is the text about?
- Which of the pictures on the right shows this building?
- Which parts of it are the *sails* and the *balcony*?
- Which **five** of the points below are in the text?

- 1 The family built a windmill and they now live in it.
- 2 The Wraysbury windmill is four centuries old.
- 3 The windmill has the same kind of rooms as a house.
- 4 Living in a windmill is different from living in a house.
- 5 There are sometimes fires in the windmill.
- 6 The windmill has a fire exit.
- 7 The windmill will make its own power.
- 8 They used material from abroad to build the windmill.





Glynn & Debbie Larcombe

Teenager Charlie Larcombe lives in an amazing home: a wooden windmill. His parents built the windmill in the pretty English village of Wraysbury, basing their design (1) *on* a 400-year-old mill in the same area.

Inside, there are five levels. The (2) floor is the largest, containing the living room, dining room and kitchen. Upstairs, the first and second floors have bedrooms, a tiny office and the bathroom. The Larcombes use the (3) floor for storing things, and the fourth, at the top of the mill, is the part that looks

(4) a boat and holds the sails.

Living in a windmill brings a (5) changes to normal life. The family found the shape of their new home a little strange at first. All the rooms are round, so there are no (6) , and the ceilings seem quite small compared to the floors.

It has central heating and it's very cosy, but fire is a danger (7) it is made of wood. There is a water system in each ceiling, so if there is a fire, the people inside can flood every level (8) seconds. Also, the balcony around the outside of the mill provides an escape route from the upper floors.

The Larcombes used local materials to build the windmill, including pieces from old cottages and farm buildings in the nearby area. The one last (9) is to complete the 8-metre long sails. They hope to use wind energy to create all the (10) the mill needs – and perhaps also enough for ten other houses in the village.

3 Read the text more carefully, and fill in the gaps with these words.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------------|-----|
| as | corners | electricity | few |
| ground | job | like | in |
| on | third | | |

4 Read the text below, paying no attention to the gaps for the moment. Decide what kind of text it is, what it is about, and its three main points.

Exam advice

- Begin by reading the text to get a general idea of the type of text, its topic and the main points.



We often believe that living in a cave is (0) *C* from the distant past, the days of cavemen and cavewomen, but nowadays a (1) of people are

buying cave homes. The climate is changing and temperatures around the world are (2) , but inside a cave it remains cool, even (3) summer.

I am sitting in a cave home in Cappadocia, one of the hottest parts of Turkey, (4) three o'clock on a July afternoon. Outside it reaches 35 degrees almost (5) day, but in

here it is only 18. It never falls much below that, even during the coldest months.

Modern cave homes like this often have a phone, satellite TV and an Internet (6) , and they are very comfortable. (7) the bedrooms are very quiet, dark and cool, people love sleeping in them. And, they say, it's easy to make more (8) for yourself. You just dig a bigger room!

5 Read the text on page 11 about living in caves again and choose the correct word for each space, A, B, C or D. Use the questions in *italics* to help you.

- 0 A anything B everything
 C something D nothing

- 1 A little B many
 C few D lot

Which word goes before 'of' and a noun?

- 2 A rising B lifting
 C adding D raising

Which verb does not need an object?

- 3 A about B in
 C on D round

Which preposition goes with the seasons?

- 4 A at B during
 C for D by

Which preposition usually goes with exact times?

- 5 A some B both
 C every D another

Which word completes the frequency expression?

- 6 A bridge B connection
 C relation D tie

Which word usually goes with 'Internet'?

- 7 A So B Since
 C Until D Even

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

- 8 A area B floor
 C land D space

Which word means 'empty', on and above the ground?

6 Discuss these questions in pairs.

- Would you like to live in a cave home? Why (not)?
- Which other unusual places to live do you know of?

Grammar


Present simple and present continuous; state verbs

▶ page 117 *Grammar reference: Present simple and present continuous*

1 Match extracts 1–4 from the text with uses a–d of the present simple and present continuous.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1 I am sitting in a cave | a it's always true |
| 2 the climate is changing | b it's happening now |
| 3 it remains cool, even in summer | c it happens regularly |
| 4 it reaches 35 degrees almost every day | d it's in progress |

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



Hi David,

I (1) *'m writing / am writing*... [write] to you from our holiday home, right next to the sea. I (2) [sit] in my cosy bedroom, which (3) [be] at the back of the building, and I (4) [look] out across the waves to a little island. I (5) [love] this view, and in the evening I sometimes (6) [stay] in to watch the sun go down. Every day I (7) [go] for a long walk along the top of the cliffs. It's late June now, so the weather (8) [get] hotter, but I always (9) [leave] the house early in the morning while that cool wind from out at sea (10) [blow]. I (11) [have] a really good time here, and I (12) [not think] I want to go home!

Bye for now,
 Pamela

▶ page 118 *Grammar reference: State verbs*

Verbs that describe states are not normally used in continuous forms: We often believe that living in a cave ... ~~not we are often believing~~ inside a cave it remains cool ... ~~not it is remaining~~

3 Which of these are state verbs?

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------|------|--------|
| belong | change | consist | contain | dream | exist | fill | forget |
| guess | improve | include | matter | mean | need | own | paint |
| prefer | relax | remember | seem | suppose | understand | | |

- 4 Ask your partner questions using state verbs and note down their answers.

Do you belong to a youth club? Do you ever forget important things?

Now work with a different partner. Ask questions about their first partner.

Does she prefer weekdays or weekends? (Answer: She prefers weekends.)

- 5 Make questions using the present simple or the present continuous, adding and changing words where necessary. Then answer the questions in full sentences.

- what / 'state verb' / mean?
What does 'state verb' mean?
State verbs aren't usually used in continuous forms.
- you / prefer / to get up / early or late?
- anybody at your house / watch / TV / at the moment?
- what colour clothes / you / wear / today?
- which things / in your house / belong / to you?
- what / you / sometimes / forget / to do / in the morning?

- 6 Think of a close friend. Tell your partner these things about them:

- facts, e.g. *She lives in ..., she belongs to ...*
- things they often do, e.g. *He often plays ...*
- something they're doing over a period of time, e.g. *She's learning Spanish.*
- what you think they're doing right now, e.g. *He's walking home.*

Vocabulary

House and home; countable and uncountable nouns

- ▶ page 118 *Grammar reference: Countable and uncountable nouns*

- 1 Which of these does your home have?

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

- 2 With a partner, decide in which room the items in the box would normally be.

armchair bath bell blankets chest of drawers
 cooker cupboards cushions dishwasher
 fridge microwave mirror pillow sink sofa
 taps toilet towels washbasin washing machine

- 3 The words in the box are all countable nouns, but some words in the home are uncountable, e.g. *heating, air-conditioning*. PET candidates often make mistakes with these. Choose the correct option in *italics* in this sentence, then check your answer with the extract from the *Cambridge Learner's Dictionary*.

I am looking for new *furniture* / *furnitures* for my bedroom.

furniture noun [U]

objects such as chairs, tables, and beds that you put into a room or building *antique furniture*

Common Learner Error

furniture

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

I want to buy some new furniture for my bedroom.

- 4 Look at the extract again and answer the questions.

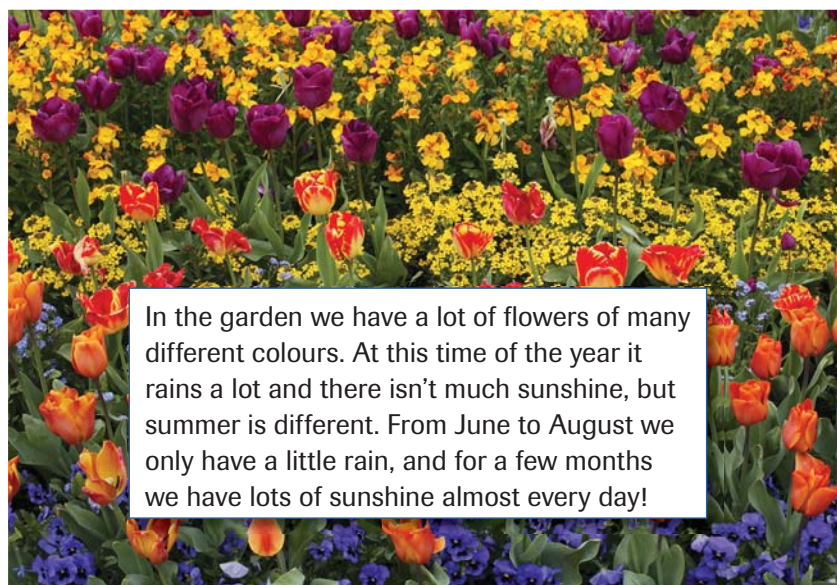
- Which symbol tells you the noun is uncountable?
- What do you think the symbol is for a countable noun?

Grammar

A few, a little, many, much, a lot of and lots of, prepositions of place

- ▶ page 118 *Grammar reference: A few, a little, many, much, a lot of, lots of*

- 1 Study the text with the picture. Then complete the rules and examples on page 14 with *a little, a few, much, many, a lot, a lot of and lots of*.



In the garden we have a lot of flowers of many different colours. At this time of the year it rains a lot and there isn't much sunshine, but summer is different. From June to August we only have a little rain, and for a few months we have lots of sunshine almost every day!