

2

Ways of talking

- * Past simple vs. present perfect simple
- * Vocabulary: *say* and *tell*
- * Vocabulary: phrasal verbs with *up*

1 Read and listen

- a Look at the words in the box. How do they communicate?

whales people and their animals deaf people

- b Read the article quickly to find the answers to these questions.

- 1 How long have Orlando and German known each other?
- 2 What job do they do?

Sharing Silence



'Being young and deaf in regular classes was very hard,' signs Orlando. 'The other kids didn't understand us and we didn't understand them. But we've all grown up together, and today, I'm popular because I'm deaf. Kids try hard to communicate with me.'

Some things are very difficult for the two boys. 'We can't talk on the phone, so if we need help, we can't call an emergency service,' German signs. 'And we can't order food in a drive-thru.'

Despite their difficulties, the two boys have found work putting food in bags at a local supermarket. They got their jobs through a 'workability' program, designed for teenagers from local schools with different types of learning disabilities.

German has worked in the supermarket since August, and Orlando started in November.

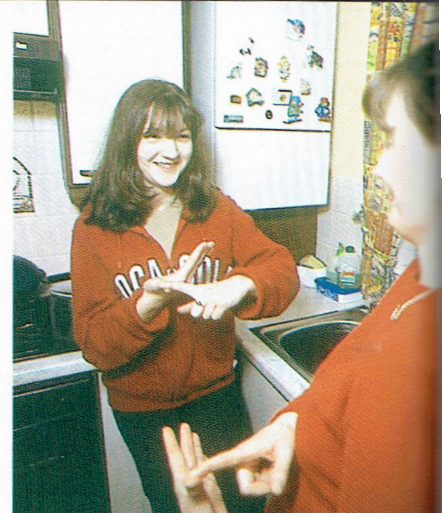
'The other people who work here have been very nice to us,' Orlando signs. 'They even sign sometimes. At first, we were nervous, but we've learned a lot and we're getting better.'

The opportunity to earn money has been exciting, both boys said. After high school, they hope to attend the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in New York.

Deaf teenagers Orlando Chavez (16) and German Resendiz (17) have been friends since kindergarten. Together the two boys, who go to Escondido High School in California, have had the difficult job of learning in schools where the majority of the students can speak and hear.

Orlando lost his hearing at the age of one. German was born deaf, and his parents moved from Mexico to find a school where he could learn sign language. He met Orlando on their first day of kindergarten.

'We were in a special class with about 25 other deaf kids,' German remembers. 'Before then, I didn't know I was deaf and that I was different.'



- c Read the article again and listen. Mark the statements T (true) or F (false). Correct the false statements.

- 1 Orlando and German have both been deaf since they were born.
- 2 As they have become older, it has become easier to communicate with their classmates.
- 3 They say that one of their biggest problems is not being able to drive.
- 4 The boys got their jobs at the supermarket through a special programme.
- 5 Nobody at the supermarket is able to communicate with them.
- 6 Both boys plan to work in the supermarket after they finish high school.

Discussion box

Work in pairs or small groups. Discuss these questions together.

- 1 German mentions two problems he has. What other problems do you think deaf people have?
- 2 What jobs do you think would be easy for deaf people, and what would be impossible?

2 Listen

- Listen and take notes of four things to do if you want to communicate with a deaf person.

3 Grammar

Past simple vs. present perfect simple

- a Look at the examples. Which of these sentences are in the past simple, and which are in the present perfect simple?

They have been friends since kindergarten.
Orlando lost his hearing at the age of one.
German met Orlando on their first day of kindergarten.
German has worked in the supermarket since August.

- b Find other examples in the article in Exercise 1b. Underline examples in the past simple. Circle examples in the present perfect simple.

- c Complete the rule. Write *past simple* or *present perfect simple*.

Rule:

- Use the to talk about events in the past which are separate from now (the moment of speaking).
- Use the to connect the past and now (the moment of speaking).

They met on the first day of kindergarten.



Time expressions

- d Complete the rule. Write *past simple* or *present perfect simple*.

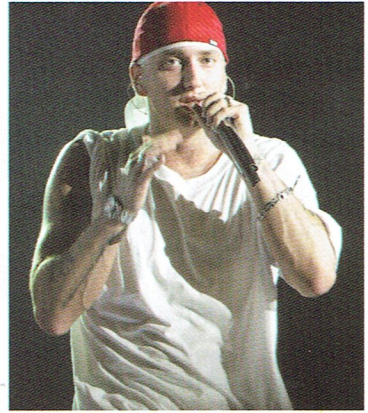
Rule:

- We use the with expressions such as *last week*, *a year ago*, *yesterday* (referring to time completely in the past).
- We often use the with *for* and *since* (the period of time is from the past to now).
- We usually use the with *just*, *already* and *yet* (words that have a link with now).
- We often use the with *ever* and *never* (referring to any time up to now).

- e Complete the text. Use the correct form of the past simple or the present perfect simple.

Sharon Adams ¹..... (leave) university in 1998 and ²..... (get) a job as an English teacher in Sweden. ³..... she (learn) the language? 'No, I ⁴..... (not learn) any Swedish while I was there!' she says. Since then, she ⁵..... (work) in four different countries, and she ⁶..... (write) two books for learners of English. Now she's a teacher in São Paulo. ⁷..... she (visit) Rio de Janeiro yet? 'Yes, I have. Last year I ⁸..... (spend) a month there, but so far I ⁹..... (not go) to any other places in Brazil yet. I plan to travel to the Amazon next July, though. I ¹⁰..... (save) \$600 since my last holiday.'

4 Speak



- a Work with a partner. Invent five things to impress them and write them down. Use the present perfect simple with *just*.

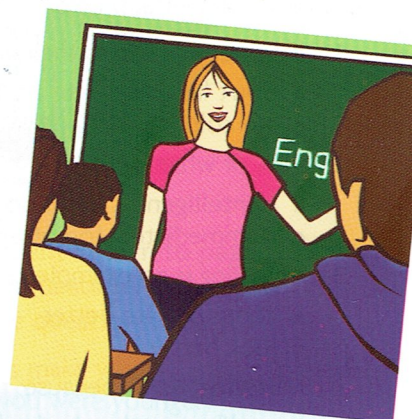
I've just met Eminem.

- b Talk to your partner. Student A starts by telling Student B the first sentence. B quickly invents something that happened before, to impress A. Use the past simple.

Oh, really? He invited me to dinner last year, but I couldn't go.

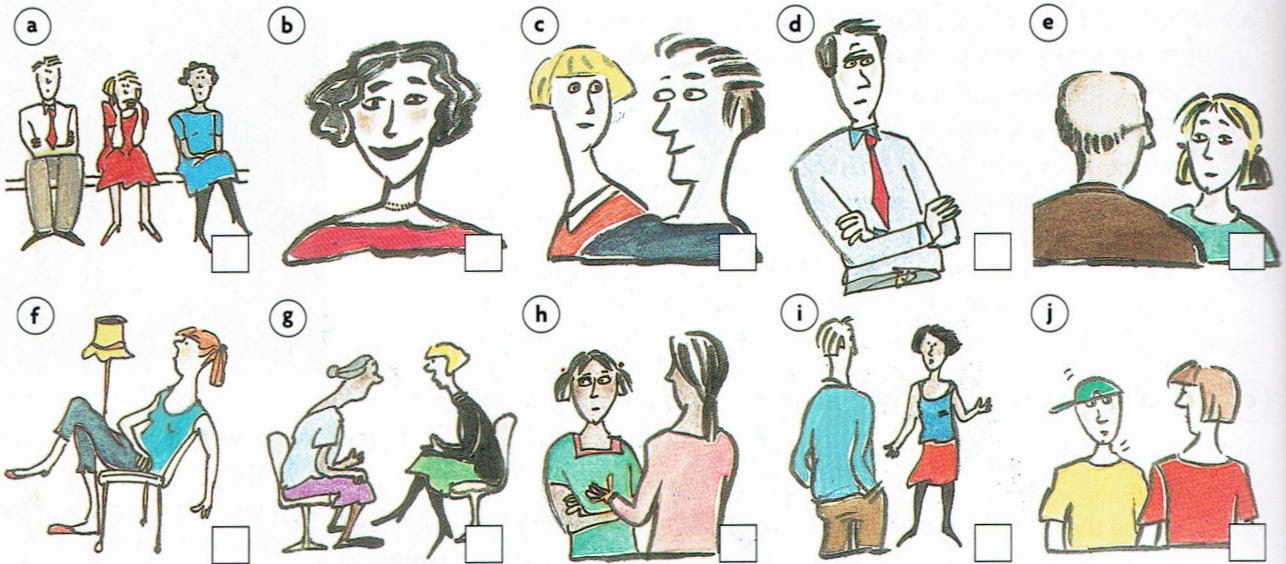
A: *I've just bought a new car.*

B: *Oh, really? I bought a plane a week ago.*



5 Listening and vocabulary

Body language



a Match the words with the pictures. Write 1–10 in the boxes. Then listen, check and repeat.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 make eye contact | 2 cross your arms |
| 3 lean forward | 4 sit back |
| 5 avoid eye contact | 6 gesture |
| 7 raise your eyebrows | 8 look nervous |
| 9 give someone a warm smile | 10 nod your head |

b Work with a partner. Tick (✓) the things in Exercise 5a you think help communication and cross (X) the ones that do not help communication.

c Listen to the interview with a psychologist, and choose answer a, b or c.

- If someone crosses their arms, it could mean that they:
 - don't like you
 - are bored with the conversation
 - are cold
- 90% of what we say:
 - is intelligent
 - is done with our body language
 - is immediately forgotten
- Mirroring is an example of how to:
 - communicate better
 - make someone angry
 - look better
- Mirroring works because:
 - we like people who look like us
 - it's friendly
 - we like people who look good
- The 'eyebrow flash':
 - takes about five seconds to do
 - is a friendly greeting
 - shows that we don't like someone
- The most important thing we can do to make people like us is:
 - smile at them
 - make body contact with them
 - use the 'eyebrow flash' often

6 Speak

a Work with a partner.

Student A: Choose one of the topics in the box below. Talk to your partner about it for one minute.

Student B: Be a good listener.

Swap roles.

something you bought recently
an interesting film
your plans for the next weekend
your favourite place

b Now do the same thing with the other two topics, but this time be a bad listener.

c What difference did your body language make to communication?

7 Pronunciation


Sentence stress:
rhythm in questions

Turn to page 120.

8 Vocabulary

say and tell

- a** Can you remember? All these sentences were said in the interview in Exercise 5c. Complete the sentences, using the correct form of *say* or *tell*.
- If one person leans forward to something, the other one leans forward too.
 - Can you us another secret?
 - Well, when you meet someone you like, raise your eyebrows for up to one second – in this way your body is ‘.....’ the other person that you like them.
 - Before we ‘good bye’ – any other tricks you can our listeners about?
 - Their bodies , ‘I hear you, I like you.’

- b**  Listen to the interview again and check your answers.

- c** Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *say* and the words in the box.

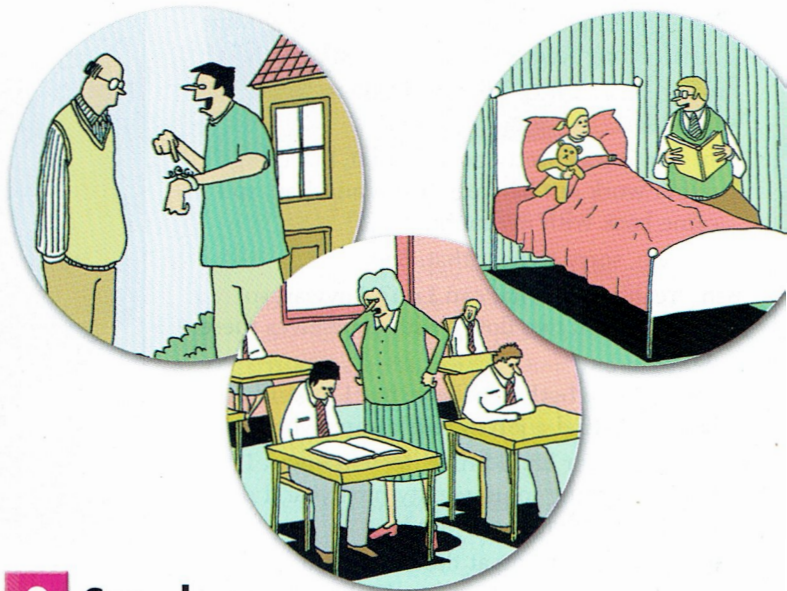
a prayer (it) out loud thank you
sorry (it) again goodbye

- Don't leave someone until you have
- When people talk to God, they
- When someone has done something for you, you should
- When you have hurt somebody, you can make it better by
- When you say what you're thinking so that people can hear, you
- If someone didn't hear you, it helps to

- d** Complete these expressions by using the correct tense of *tell* with one of the words below.

a lie a joke a secret a story the truth
someone off the time the difference

- My friend *told* me *a joke* yesterday – it was very funny, but now I can't remember it!
- My watch has broken. Can you me , please?
- One day when I was little, I my parents and they were very angry.
- Can you between an American accent and a British accent?
- My teacher was so angry with me. She really me
- He says he's won medals for tennis, but I don't think he's
- I'm going to you Do you promise not to tell anyone else?
- When I was little, my father used to me every night before I went to sleep.



9 Speak

Work with a partner. Student B: Turn to page 122. Student A: Complete the questions with *say* or *tell*. Then ask your partner the questions. You start.

- Did your parents always make you ‘please’ and ‘thank you’ when you were younger?
- How many times have you ‘I love you’?
- Can you me a funny joke?
- Can you what you did on your last three birthdays?
- When was the last time you a lie, and what was it?

Meeting up again

10 Read and listen

- a  What news does Ben have for Matt? What is Joanne doing these days? Read, listen and check your answers.

Matt: Hey, Ben!

Ben: Matt! All right, mate? How's life?

Matt: Yeah, good. How's things with you? I haven't seen you for ages.

Ben: That's right. I think the last time we saw each other was – well, probably our last day at school.

Matt: That seems a long time ago. So, what about you? Where've you been all this time?

Ben: Well, I've been away. I've just got back from Hong Kong. My dad got a job there after we left school, so we all went out there to live. I've sort of lost touch with everyone.

Joanne: Matt, look, I've bought— Oh, Ben! Hi. Long time, no see. How are you?

Ben: Hi Joanne! I'm fine. I was just telling Matt about Hong Kong.

Joanne: Yeah, I heard you went there. What was that like?

Ben: Oh, it was pretty good at first, but things didn't work out between Mum and Dad, so I came back with my mum.

Matt: Oh, sorry to hear that, Ben.

Ben: Yeah, well. What can I do? Anyway, so what are you two doing with yourselves these days?

Joanne: We're both at college, but I'm kind of hoping to find a job in music somewhere.

Matt: Yeah, our band broke up, you know. I'm probably going to university next year, I don't know yet. What about you?

Ben: I'm not working at the moment. I don't know whether to try and go back to college or get a job. Nothing yet, though.

Joanne: Something will turn up.

Matt: Yeah, things'll work out. Anyway, listen, mate, we've got to be going. Let's meet up some time. Actually, I'm having a party tomorrow evening, if you're interested.

Joanne: Yeah, Caroline's coming – do you remember her?



Ben: Oh, yeah, of course. Well ... why not? It's great that I bumped into you two today. I wanted to look you up, but I don't have your numbers anymore.

Matt: Here, I'll give you it now.

Joanne: We've got to be going. Well, nice seeing you again, Ben.

Ben: Yeah, it is really good to see you, too.

Matt: See you tomorrow, mate. Take care.

- b Answer the questions.

- 1 When did Ben and Matt last meet?
- 2 Where has Ben been?
- 3 What does Joanne want to do?
- 4 What is Ben unsure about?
- 5 What does Ben mean by 'bumped into'?

11 Everyday English

a Find expressions 1–7 in the story. Who says them?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| 1 all right, mate? | 2 how's life/things? | 3 long time, no see | 4 anyway |
| 5 (we've) got to be going | 6 nice seeing you (again) | 7 take care | |

Which ones are used:

- a to open a conversation with someone you know well?
- b to bring a conversation to an end or say goodbye?
- c to change the direction or subject of a conversation?

b Use one of the phrases to complete each sentence. There are two that you do not need.

- 1 A: ... And then suddenly this dog appeared!
B: _____, about tomorrow night ...
- 2 A: Hi, James. _____ ?
B: Great. And _____ with you?
- 3 A: Look at the time! Well, Steve, I've _____ .
B: Me, too. Bye, Grace. It was _____ .

12 Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs with up

a Match the underlined verbs with the definitions a–d.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 I wanted to <u>look you up</u> . | a appear, happen |
| 2 Something will <u>turn up</u> . | b end a relationship |
| 3 Let's <u>meet up</u> some time. | c visit or contact someone |
| 4 Our band <u>broke up</u> . | d arrange to see someone |

b Complete the sentences with one of the phrasal verbs from Exercise 12a, in the correct form.

- 1 I don't think we should ask them to the party – they've just _____ with each other.
- 2 Well, goodbye – and if you ever come to London, please _____ me _____ .
- 3 I left my camera on the train, but it _____ at the Lost Property Office.
- 4 Listen, let's _____ some time next weekend.

13 Write

a Read Kylie's composition about a person she has known for a long time. Do they see each other now? Read the text quickly to find out.

b Kylie uses two tenses in her composition. Which are they? Underline them in different colours.



My friend Rebecca

I have known my friend Rebecca for a long time. We first met at a friend's birthday party five years ago. We found out that we both liked techno and Green Day, so I invited Rebecca over to my place. We listened to my CDs together and soon became best friends.

Three years ago, Rebecca's parents invited me to go on holiday with them! It was great. We spent three wonderful weeks in a little cottage in Ireland. Rebecca and I loved walking along the beautiful beach. We took a lot of photos and had a lot of fun.

Two years ago I spent a week in hospital and Rebecca came to see me every day. But then, last year, Rebecca's father changed his job, and they moved to another town. Since then we haven't seen each other very much, but we've talked on the phone and we've written emails to each other.

c Think of a person you have known for a long time. Write about when you first met them and about some things you did together. Use Kylie's composition to help you. Write 120–150 words.