



UMKKT
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH
Kalimantan Timur



LISTENING

For Information And Enjoyment



*Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur*

Preface

Praise and gratitude I pray to Allah SWT for all His blessings so that this Online Listening for Listening for Information and Enjoyment module can be arranged to completion. This module is a textbook for Listening for Information and Enjoyment course whose material is presented online on the Muhammadiyah University of East Kalimantan Platform. I do not forget to say thank you for the assistance from various parties who have contributed, both thoughts and materials.

The author really hopes that this learning module can increase knowledge and experience for readers, especially for 2nd semester students who discuss the materials in this module. I hope further that the material discussed in this learning module can be practiced in everyday life for anyone who uses it.

As a compiler, I feel that there are still many shortcomings in the preparation of this module due to the limited knowledge and experience of the author. For this reason, the author will always make improvements in the content of this learning module.

Samarinda, 31 Agustus 2020

Writer

Sunarti, S.Pd, M.Pd

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Course Information

Welcome to Listening for information and enjoyment!

We hope you will have a wonderful time and learn a lot about Listening for Information and Enjoyment. This course is aimed at providing students with knowledge and practices on listening to English spoken texts, so that they will be able to retrieve information accurately.

By the end of the course you should be able to:

- Predict the information that they are going to listen to prior to listening through familiarity with the text
- Retrieve information from the intended English spoken texts.
- respond to content of a lecture or listening passage orally and/or in writing.
- Analyse the intonation, tone, and stress patterns in a spoken text.

Mobile Application

Openlearning Application is also available in PlayStore (android) and App Store (apple). This application is suitable for students to learn with their smartphones.

Getting Around For Students

- First time on OpenLearning? Select the Learning Activities tab in the side bar to access the course content and activities. On mobile, the navigation is located in
- The learning process is in Learning Modules. Participants must go through and learn all modules.
- Click on the Learning Activities to find all quizzes, assignments and tests.
- At the end of the course, those who have completed the course and met the criteria will receive a certificate.

Course Introduction

This course is aimed at providing students with knowledge and practices on listening to English spoken texts, so that they will be able to retrieve information accurately. Teaching materials have been selected to accommodate students' interest and level, so that they may enjoy the texts they are listening to. Lessons are delivered through lecture and conducted through class discussion. Classroom activities may include individual or group work. Students' learning outcomes will be evaluated by their scores in mid-term test, final test, assignments, quizzes, and in-class participation.

Course Overview

Participants will receive the Open learning Certificate of Completion after completing all modules and proof of their comprehensive understanding of all modules by completing activities and meeting the requirements.

Modules available:

- 1.(✓)Making a phone Call
- 2.(✓)How do I buy a ticket
- 3.(✓)Hopes and dreams
- 4.(✓)Friends and family
- 5.(✓)Culture and Place I like
- 6.(✓)When were you born?
- 7.(✓)We had a good time
- 8.(✓)Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
- 9.(✓)Mini Adventure
- 10.(✓)The latest fashion
- 11.(✓)Shall we go out for dinner
- 12.(✓)The weather is Changing
- 13.(✓)Thank you very much!
- 14.(✓)Holiday plans

Please enroll Listening for Information and Enjoyment and start preparing your course.

MAKING A PHONE CALL

CHAPTER 1

Making A phone call



By Sunarti, M.Pd

Listening – Make a phone Call

Phoning a friend

1. T.1 Mark telephones his friend Brian on Sunday night. Listen to their conversation. What is the main reason for the phone call?
choose a,b, or c
 - a.To find out what Brian did at the weekend
 - b.To find out what Brian is doing next weekend
 - c.To invite Brian to a birthday party



T.19 Listening – A problem In the house
A few weeks later Susan has a problem in her flat. She phones her landlord.

1. Listen to the conversation. What is the problem?
2. Listen again and answer the question below
 - a. When did the problem start?
 - b. Has susan tried to fix the problem?
 - c. what will the landlord try to do?
 - d. when will the landlord visit susan's flat?

Making a Phone Call: a problem in a house

Dialogue Practice: a problem in a house

Speaking – A problem in the house

Complaints and Solutions

Match the problem 1-4 to the solutions a-d



- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. I've lost my key and I can't get inside | a. Send a plumber |
| 2. The shower's broken so I can't wash | b. Get a new one made |
| 3. The lights are not working so I can't see | c. Send a builder |
| 4. There's a hole in the roof and the rain's coming in | d. Send an electrician |

Speak up!

8.1 Mark telephones you about his party. Read what he says and think about what you will say. Talk to Mark and find out about the party. Speak after the telephone rings.

You: Hello, (say your name) speaking.
 Mark: Hi. It's Mark here.
 You:
 Mark: I'm fine. How are you?
 You:
 Mark: Have you had a good weekend?
 You:
 Mark: Not too bad. Actually the reason I'm ringing is because it's my birthday next week and I'm going to have a party. I was wondering if you wanted to come.
 You:
 Mark: Saturday night.
 You:
 Mark: About 7.30.
 You:
 Mark: No. I'll have food and everything.
 You:
 Mark: See you on Saturday. Bye.
 You:

8.2 Cover the conversation in Exercise 8. You are a friend of Brian's and you phone him to invite him to your birthday party. First read what Brian says and think about what you will say. Speak after Brian.

Brian: Hello, Brian speaking.
 You: Hi Brian. It's (say your name) here.
 Brian: Hi. How are you?
 You:
 Brian: Fine.
 You:
 Brian: Yes I have. I went to the cinema with some friends yesterday and I haven't done much today. What about you?
 You:
 Brian: That sounds good. What day?
 You:
 Brian: OK. What time?
 You:
 Brian: Do you want me to bring anything?
 You:
 Brian: OK. That sounds great. See you then.
 You:
 Brian: Bye.

T.20 Listen to Susan leaving an answerphone message for her landlord about another problem. Record your own voice as if you leave an answerphone message.

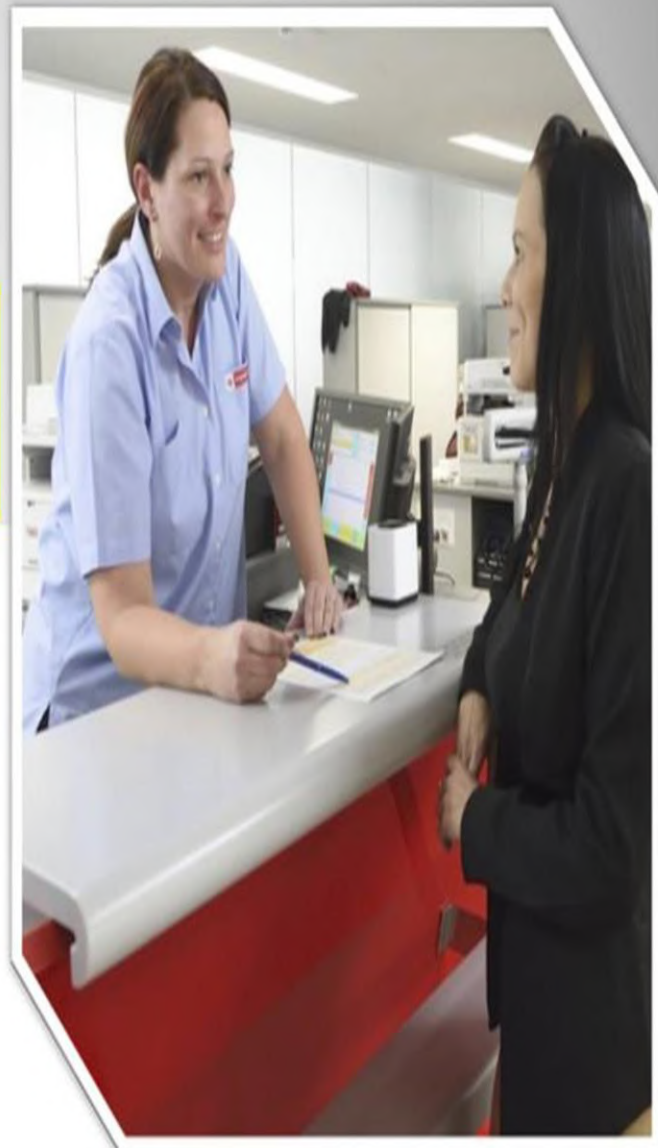


MODUL 2

HOW DO I GET A TICKET

Modul 2: How do I get the ticket?

**Getting
Information**



Modul 2: How do I get the ticket?

1. Getting Information



A. Listening – Getting Information

Matt has just arrived in Osaka, Japan. He wants to get around by public transport. Kumiko, an Information Officer, help him.

1. Listen to their conversation. Choose the information that matt asks about

- A. Train timetables
- B. Ticket machines
- C. Late night train services
- D. ticket prices
- E. Train and bus connections



A. Listening – Getting Information

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- E. Train and bus connections



2. Read the Instructions for using the Osaka underground. Listen again and complete the gaps with the word or number you hear

Paying for tickets

You can use these coins in all ticket machines: 500 yen, ^a 100 yen,
^b yen, 10 yen.

You can use these notes in all ticket machines: ^c yen.

You can use these notes in some, but not all ticket machines: ^d
yen and 10,000 yen.

Ticket prices can be found on the big ^e above the machine.

2. Read the Instructions for using the Osaka underground. Listen again and complete the gaps with the word or number you hear

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You can use these notes in some, but not all ticket machines: ^d yen and 10,000 yen.

Ticket prices can be found on the big ^e above the machine.

3. Try remember what you heard. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- When you go through the ticket gate, put your ticket in the machine
.....
- Take the ticket with you when get on the train.
.....
- When you arrive at your destination somebody will take your ticket



3. Try remember what you heard. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- a. When you go through the ticket gate, put your ticket in the machine
.....
- b. Take the ticket with you when get on the train.
.....
- c. When you arrive at your destination somebody will take your ticket.
.....



B. Speaking – Getting Information

Speaking strategy asking for information

Matt uses these questions to ask for information:

- a. How will I know which notes I can use?
- b. How can I tell how much money I need to put in a machine?
- c. What should I do next?

Speak up!

2. Look at the conversation below. Read what Kumiko says and think about what you will say. Use the words to make questions like the ones in *Speaking strategy*.

Example: a

Kumiko: Some ticket machines take both notes and coins.

You say: How will I know if a machine take both?

Kumiko: it will say on the machine.

- a. You: how/know/machine takes both?
b. Kumiko: You put the money in the machine.
You: how/ know/ correct ticket price?
Kumiko: you can see on the map.
c. Kumiko: you get the ticket from the machine
You: then what/ do?
Kumiko: go to the ticket gate.

- d. Kumiko: you put the ticket in the machine
You: what/ do next?
Kumiko: remember to take it when it comes out of the machine
e. Kumiko: You can use credit cards in some stations
You: how/ tell/ machine takes credit card?
Kumiko: it will say on the machine.



Words list

100

5000

50

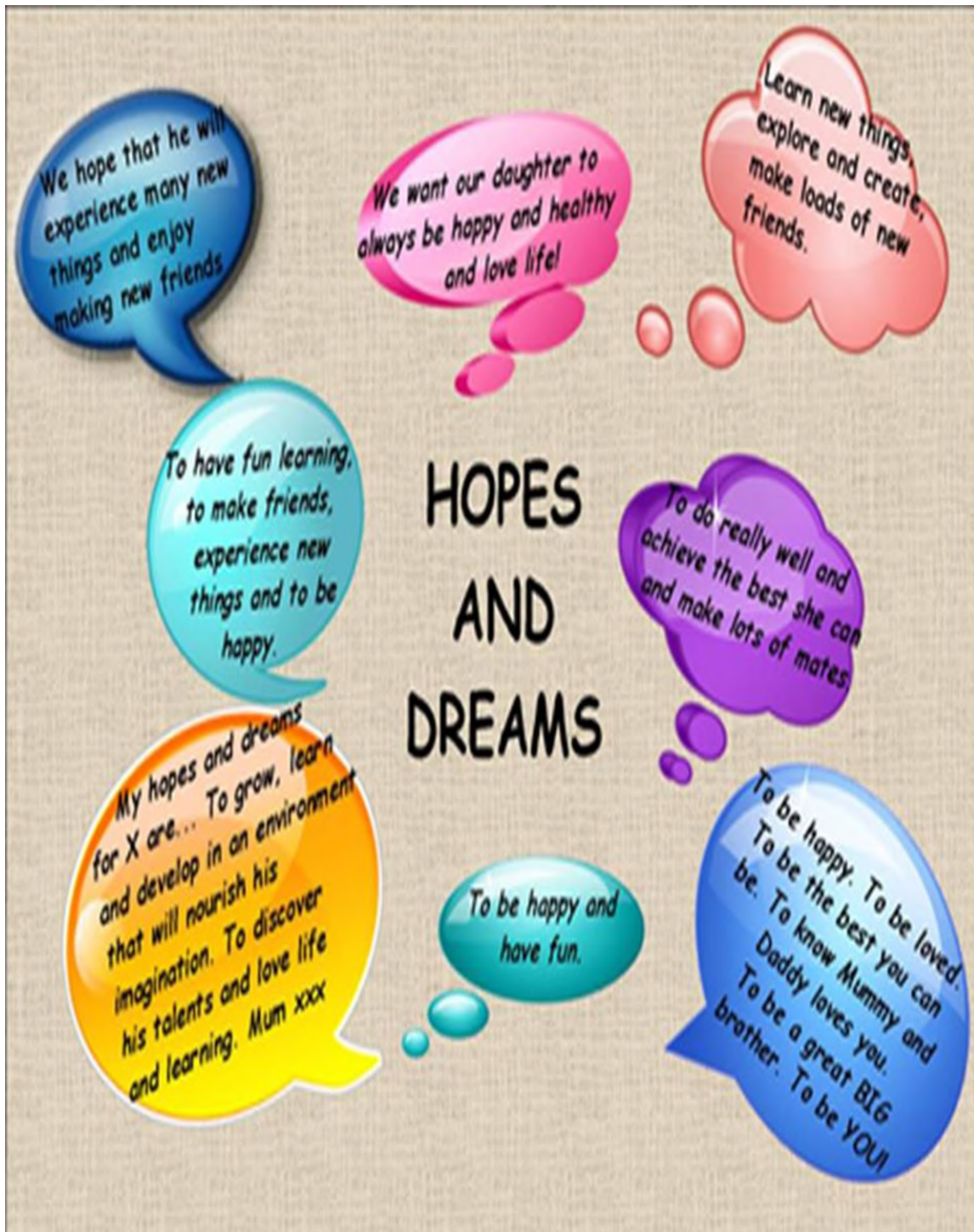
map

1000

You can use these coins in all ticket machines: 500 yen, 1. _____ yen, 2. _____ yen, 10 yen. You can use these notes in all ticket machines: 3. _____ yen. You can use these notes in some, but not all ticket machines: 4. _____ yen and 10,000 yen. Ticket prices can be found on the big 5. _____ above the machine.

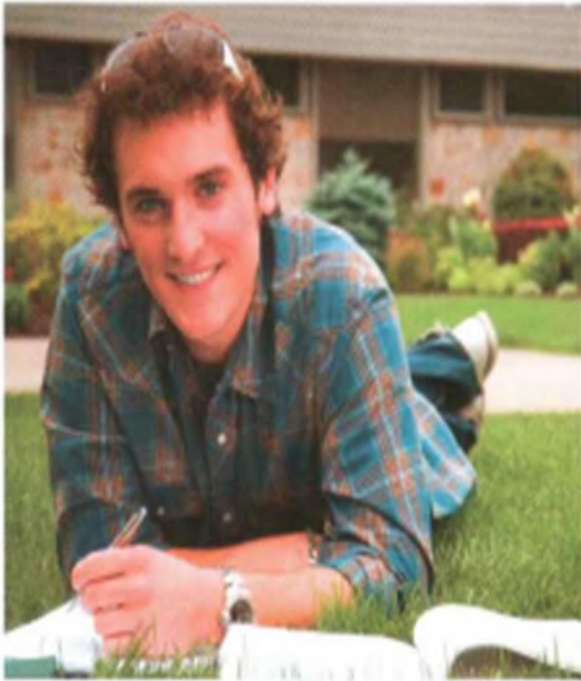
MODUL 3

HOPES AND DREAMS



Can you remember your high school or elementary school days? What were you like then? Are you the same now? Share your ideas!





Mark



Susan





Expressing Future Statements

WILL

Predictions & Forecasts

- I think she will win Wimbledon.
- The weather will be perfect all week.

Spontaneous

Decisions

- Yes, I'll marry you!

Offers / Promises

- I'll help you plan the party.
- I'll see you tomorrow.

GOING TO

Intentions

- I'm going to read War and Peace this weekend.

Previously Made

Decisions

- We're going to get married, but we don't know when.

Something that is likely to happen

- Look at those clouds - it's going to rain.
- Watch what you're doing - you're going to fall over.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Arrangements & Plans

- We're getting married in Spain on July 24th.
- I'm having coffee with my boss tomorrow.
- I'm meeting my accountant tomorrow at 9am.
- They're flying to Australia tomorrow.

PRESENT SIMPLE

Timetables

- Bus timetables
- Train timetables
- Movie timetables
- Flight timetables

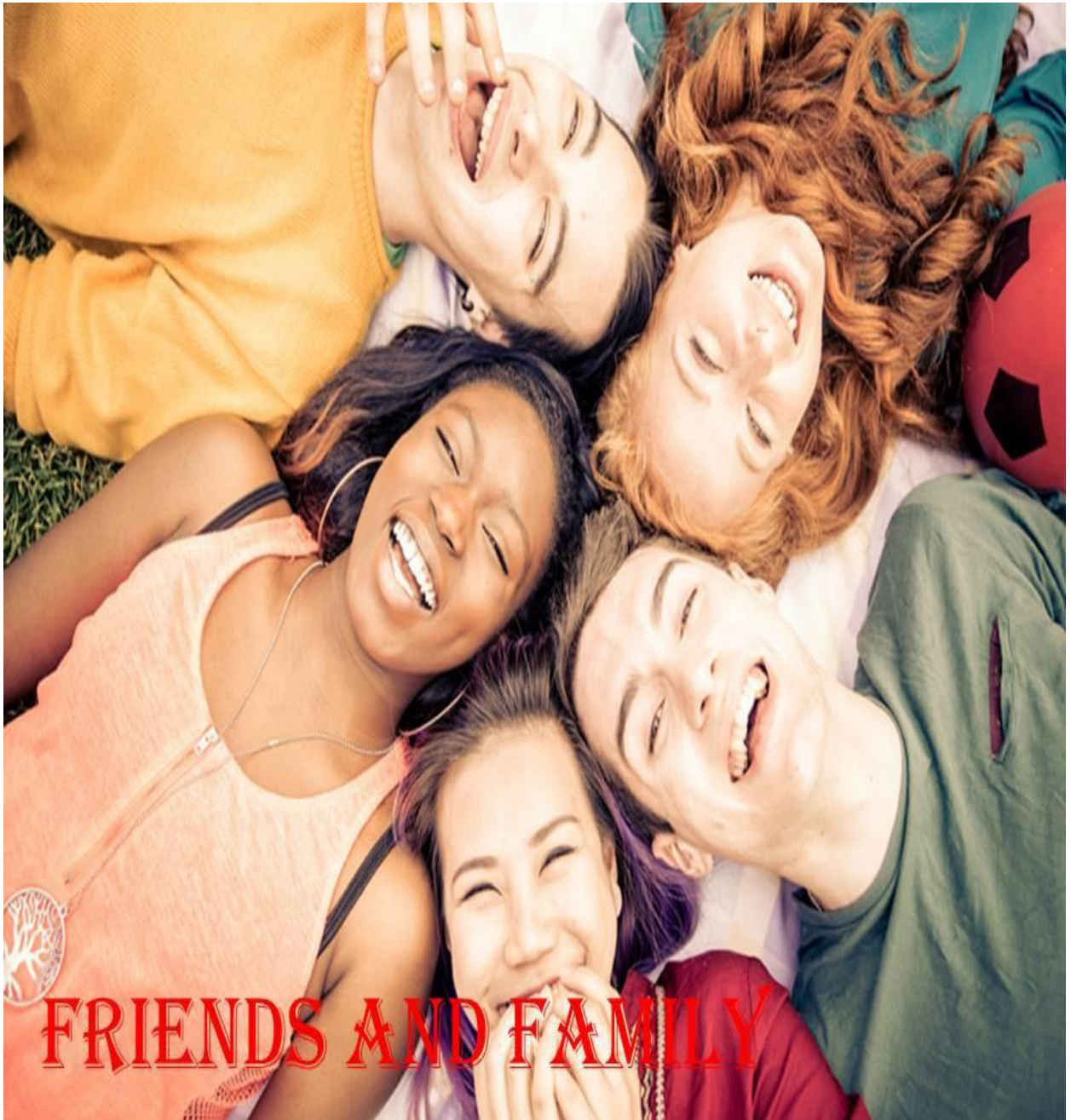
Scheduled/

Repeated Events

- It's my birthday tomorrow.
- It is Christmas next week!
- I have a German class next week.
- He has a job interview in a fortnight.

MODUL 4

FRIENDS AND FAMILY



Reading

Read the strategies

READING STRATEGIES: Prediction

- Before you read, look at the pictures and the title. Try to guess what the text is about.
- Read the questions and try to guess the answers before you read



Use the Strategies to guess the answers to the questions about the people in the photos.

Example

Photo A → I think she's seventeen.

1. How old are you?
2. Where are they from?
3. What are their favorite hobbies or sports?

Vocabulary: Collocation

collocations

Word partnerships or words that are commonly used together by native speakers.

Word + **Word** = Collocation



Hi! My name's Teresa and I'm from Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. I'm eighteen. I've got two sisters. I lovesport. I play tennis and beach volleyball and I go diving and windsurfing. My favorite football team is Vasco da Gama. Please write to me!



Hi! My name's Colin and I'm seventeen. I'm from Sydney in Australia but my mother and father are from Serbia. My hobby is photography. I take photos of people and animals. I have got brilliant photographs of koala bears! I love music and I collect music magazines. I don't play sport and I don't watch tv! Email me soon!

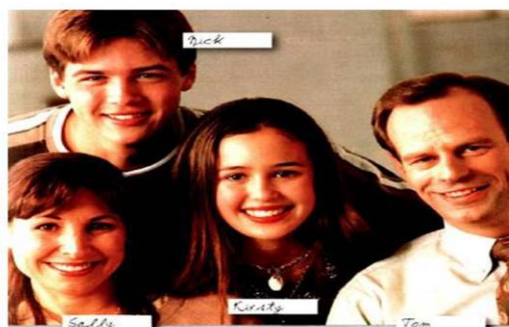
TELLING A FRIEND AND HIS/HER HOBBY



This is Sally Milton.

She's married, and this is her family. Their house is in London. She's a teacher. Her school is in the centre of town. Tom is Sally's husband. He's a bank manager. His bank is in the centre of town, too.

'Our children are Kirsty and Nick. They're students at Camden College. We're happy in London



Short answer question



Sally = Tom

Kirsty

Nick

THE FAMILY



Rachel

Grace?

Bob?

Steve?

	Name	Age	Job
Rachel's brother			
Rachel's mother			
Rachel's father			

CULTURE AND PLACE I LIKE

CULTURE AND PLACE I LIKE





**SPEAK
UP**

4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Which of the objects in the photos do you like?
- 2 Which of the countries in Exercise 1 would you like to visit?
- 3 What foreign music do you like listening to?
- 4 What cultures (different from yours) are you interested in?
- 5 What foreign food do you like? What food would you like to try?

GRAMMAR SPOT



OBJECT PRONOUNS

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS	
I YOU HE SHE IT WE YOU THEY	ME YOU HIM HER IT US YOU THEM	Can you help me ? I know you She isn't in love with him He phones her every day I don't like it Wait for us ! Call them this evening



1. Listen and complete the conversation

CÉLINE, THE FAMOUS HOLLYWOOD FILM STAR, IS IN HER HOUSE IN LONDON. SHE IS WITH GUY NORMAN, A JOURNALIST.

Guy: This is a very beautiful house.

Céline: Thank you. I like it very much, too.

Guy: Céline, you're American. Why do you live here in London?

Céline: Because I just love it here! The people are fantastic! I love them! And of course, my husband, Charles, is English, and I love him, too!

Guy: That's a very nice photo. Who are they?

Céline: My sons. That's Matt, and that's Jack. They go to school here. My daughter's at school in the US. Her name's Lisa-Marie.

Guy: **1.** _____ does Lisa-Marie go to school in the US?

Céline: **2.** _____ she lives with her father. My first husband, you know, the actor Dan Brat. I hate **3.** _____ and all his movies. I never watch **4.** _____.

Guy: I see. And does Lisa-Marie visit you?

Céline: Oh, yes. She visits me every vacation. She's here with **5.** _____ now.

Guy: And is this a photo of **6.** _____ and Charles?

Céline: Oh yes. It's us in Hawaii. It's our wedding. We're so happy together!



2. A POSTCARD



2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who is the postcard from?
- 2 Where are they?
- 3 Why are they in Dublin?
- 4 Is their holiday good?
- 5 What isn't good?

3 What adjectives do Dona and Sergio use? Complete the chart.

	Adjectives
their hotel	nice, old, comfortable
Irish people	
the food	
Irish music	
the beer	
Dublin	
the weather	



WHEN WHERE YOU BORN?

WHEN WERE YOU BORN?





WHEN WERE THEY BORN?

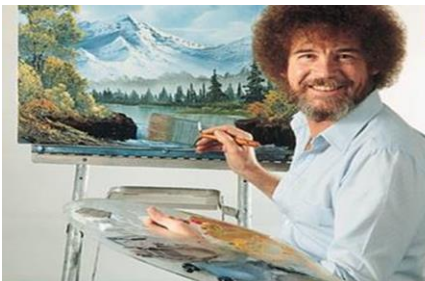
HAPPY BIRTHDAY



Leonardo da Vinci.
Painter and scientist.
Born.....Tuscany
Italy.



Marie Curie. Scientist.
Born_____ Warsaw,
Poland.



He was a painter
He was born in 1452

Listen and repeat



I was born in 1979

She was a scientist
She was born in 1867



**Listen to the questions and answers,
Practice them.**



Where were you born?	I was born in 1986
When was he born?	He was born in 1975
When was she born?	She was born in 1991
When were they born?	They were born in 2001



This is Calico Jones. Listen to her talking about her family. Write when they were born.

Calico 1987

Calico's Family

Henry

William

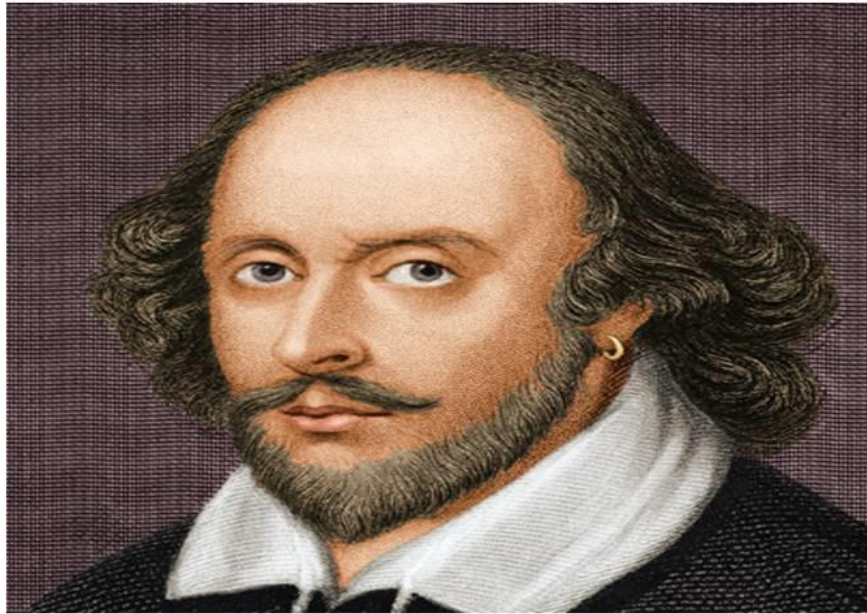
Cleo

Linda

Alan

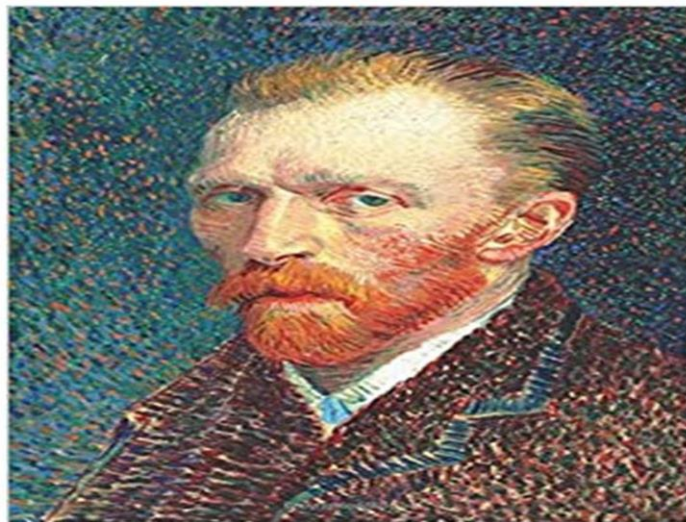
Henry





Shakespeare, born _____. in _____

He is _____



Van Gogh, born _____. in _____

He is _____



Beethoven, born _____ . in _____
He is _____



Marilyn Monroe, born _____ . in _____
She is _____



Lady Diana, born _____. in _____

She is _____



Ayrton Senna, born _____. in _____

He is _____



Indira Gandhi, born _____ . in _____

She is _____



Negatives and Pronunciation

Shakespeare was a painter

No, he wasn't. He was a writer.

Shakespeare and Diana were French.

No, they weren't. They were English.



M

MODUL 7

WE HAD A GOOD TIME

We had a good time!



1. What day is it today? What day was it yesterday?
What's the date today? What date was it yesterday?

Months of the Year

Months of the Year always start with a **CAPITAL LETTER**

february ✗
February ✔
april ✗
April ✔



The DATE in English

Saying the year in English

1800 eighteen hundred

1805 eighteen-oh-five
or eighteen hundred (and) five

1817 eighteen seventeen

1998 nineteen ninety-eight

2000 two thousand

2003 twenty-oh-three
or two thousand (and) three

2011 twenty eleven
or two thousand (and) eleven

2018 twenty eighteen
or two thousand (and) eighteen

We often split up the year in tens.
1975 is split up in 19 and 75.

From 2000 until 2009, the year is of ten not split up.
2000 = two thousand
2001 = two thousand (and) one

From 2010 on, the year is split up again.

Asking the date

- What day is it today?
"It's Wednesday" or "It's the 13th"...
- What date is it?
It's the 19th or "It's 1st May"/"May 1st"
- What is the date (today)?
or What is today's date?
- It is...
- The date today is ...
- Today is...

Decades

The (1980s) '80s - "the (nineteen) eighties"

The (2000s) '00s - "the thousands" or "the aughts"

Centuries

The 1800s - "the eighteen hundreds"

The 21st century - "the twenty first century"

The Date in British & American English

	Written	Spoken
	1st May, 2011 (day/month/year)	The first of May twenty eleven
	May 1st, 2011 (month/day/year)	May first twenty eleven

The DATE in English

There are two ways of saying the date in English.



Written English

March 7
MONTH + DAY

7th March
DAY + MONTH

Spoken English

March seventh
Even if the *-th* isn't written, an ordinal number is still said.

The seventh of March

Numbers

3 / 7 / 17
MONTH / DAY / YEAR

7 / 3 / 17
DAY / MONTH / YEAR

Days

We always use **ordinal numbers** for the date in spoken English.

- 1st first
- 2nd second
- 3rd third
- 4th fourth
- 5th fifth
- 6th sixth
- 7th seventh
- 8th eighth
- 9th ninth
- 10th tenth

Months

Months always start with capital letters.

august ❌
August ✅

What day is this?

3 / 5 / 18

March 5, 2018

3rd May 2018

Big difference!

Years

Years are normally divided into two parts.*

1984

nineteen eighty-four

- 1652 sixteen fifty-two
- 1941 nineteen forty-one
- 2017 twenty seventeen

* **Exception:** For the years from 2000 to 2010, we normally say *two thousand and + number*.

2006 two thousand and six

10.1


A	B
<p>1 We're at school</p> <p>2 You were at home</p> <p>3 I went to Australia</p> <p>4 She lives in London</p> <p>5 They bought their house</p> <p>6 It was cold and wet</p>	<p>now.</p> <p>yesterday.</p> <p>in 1997.</p>

T10.2

Read the sentences and listen to Betsy. Tick the things she did yesterday

Yesterday she . . .

- got up late
- had a big breakfast
- played tennis
- went to work/ school
- went shopping
- stayed at home
- bought a newspaper
- listened to music
- saw some friends
- watched TV
- worked at a computer
- cooked a meal
- went to bed early



Questions and negatives

T 10.5 it's Monday morning. Listen to Betsy and Dan. Complete the conversation

B Hi, Dan. Did you have a good weekend?

D Yes, I did, thanks.

B What did you do yesterday?

D Well, yesterday morning I got up early and I _____ tennis with some friends.

B You _____ early on Sunday!

D I know, I know. I don't usually get up early on Sunday.

B Did you go out yesterday afternoon?

D No, I didn't. I just _____ at home. I _____ the football on TV.

B Ugh, football! What did you do yesterday evening?

D Oh, I didn't do much. I _____ a bit at my computer. I didn't go to bed late. About 11.00.

Past Simple – NEGATIVES

He **went** to the shops.

He **didn't go** to the shops.

She **had** a piano lesson.

She **didn't have** a piano lesson.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE



POSITIVE

He met his wife 6 years ago.
 I graduated from the university.
 They watched a movie yesterday.
 You went to the bed early.
 She studied in the library.
 They had dinner last night.
 He felt sad yesterday.
 We made a cake for you.
 The police found some clues.
 I became a teacher two years ago.



NEGATIVE

He didn't meet her.
 I didn't graduate.
 They didn't watch a movie.
 You didn't go to the bed early.
 She didn't study in the library.
 They didn't have dinner.
 The police didn't find any clues.
 I didn't become a teacher.
 He didn't feel sad yesterday.
 We didn't make a cake for you.

QUESTION

Did he feel sad yesterday?
 Did they watch a movie?
 Did he meet her?
 Did she study in the library?
 Did the police find any clues?
 Did we make a cake for you?
 Did you go to the bed early?
 Did they have dinner last night?
 Did I graduate?
 Did I become a teacher?



PAST SIMPLE TENSE

TO BE

- +
S + Was/were
 They were friends.
- **S + was not/were not + ...**
 They weren't friends.
- ?
Was/Were + S + ...?
 They weren't friends.

VERBS

- S + V-ed**
 She worked yesterday.
- S + did not + verb (base form)**
 She didn't work yesterday.
- Did + S + verb (in base form)?**
 Did she work yesterday?

Usage
Example

To express completed action in the past	I saw a ghost last Friday.
To describe a series of completed actions in the past	I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.
To express habits in the past	When I was young, I watched lots of television every day after school.
For stative verbs (have (own), be, think (believe), know, dislike, need, owe, wish)	He had a small cottage in the woods.

4 Make more questions with *did*.

- 1 What/see?
- 2 What/buy?
- 3 What/have?
- 4 Who/see?
- 5 Where/play?
- 6 What time/leave?
- 7 How much homework/do?
- 8 How much housework/do?

What did you see? _____

T 10.8 Listen and check. What does the man say before the questions?

5 **T 10.9** Listen to the conversations. Practise them with a partner.

A Did you go to the cinema last weekend?

B Yes, I did.

A What did you see?

B I saw *The Boy from Bangkok*.

A Was it good?

B Yes, it was.

A Did you have a meal in a restaurant?

B Yes, we did.

A What did you have?

B We had steak and chips.

A Was it good?

B No, it wasn't. It was horrible!

6 Complete the short answers with *do/don't*, *does/doesn't*, or *did/didn't*.

1 Do you work in New York?

No, I don't.

2 Did she like the film?

Yes, she did.

3 Does he watch TV every evening?

Yes, he _____.

4 Did you go out yesterday evening?

No, we _____.

5 Did he go to the party?

Yes, he _____.

6 Do you buy a newspaper every morning?

Yes, I _____.

7 Does she usually go to bed late?

No, she _____.

8 Did they have a good time?

No, they _____.

T 10.10 Listen and check. Practise the questions and answers with a partner.

Check it

7 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 She bought an expensive car.
 She buyed an expensive car.
- 2 Did they went shopping yesterday?
 Did they go shopping yesterday?
- 3 What did you go last weekend?
 Where did you go last weekend?
- 4 We didn't see our friends.
 We no saw our friends.
- 5 Did you like the film? Yes, I liked.
 Did you like the film? Yes, I did.
- 6 I played tennis yesterday.
 I play tennis yesterday.

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Sports and leisure

1 What are the activities in the photos?



windsurfing
baseball
ice-skating
cards

tennis
skiing
football
golf
sailing



swimming
walking
ice hockey
dancing

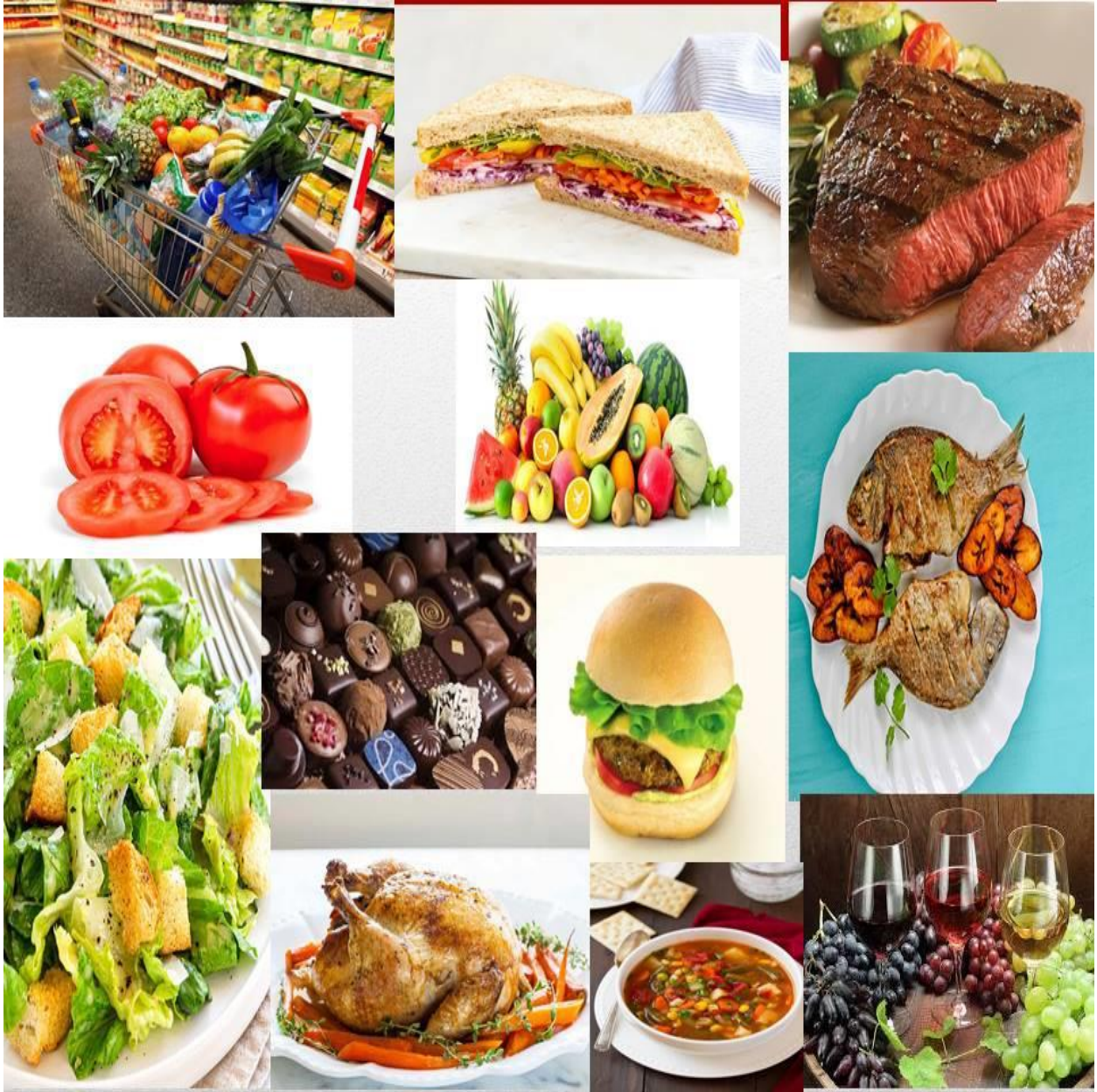


2 Write the activities in the correct column.

play	go + <i>-ing</i>
tennis	skiing

MODUL 8

BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER



Breakfast, lunch and dinner

Vocabulary

1 The photos show ...

Photo 1: potatoes, rice, pasta, bread

Photo 2: pizza, sandwich, burger, soup

Photo 3: tomatoes, carrots, onions, salad

Photo 4: apples, grapes, bananas, oranges

Photo 5: lemonade, orange juice, mineral water, coffee

Photo 6: steak, chicken, fish, cheese

Photo 7: ice cream, cake, biscuits, chocolate

1 grapes 2 apple 3 fish 4 tomato 5 chocolate
6 burger 7 orange 8 salad 9 sandwich 10 steak
The word in the yellow squares is *restaurant*.

Listening

4

1J 2K 3K 4J 5J 6K 7J and K 8K

Recording script **1** **10**

Katie: Hi, Jack! It's twelve-thirty. Come and have lunch with me! I'm really hungry today.

Jack: Hi, Katie! So am I. I eat lots for breakfast every morning but I still eat a lot for lunch too. What about you, what do you usually have for breakfast?

Katie: Nothing much. My mum makes breakfast at seven o'clock and that's too early for me! I always get a cake or something on my way to school so I don't feel hungry during lessons.

Jack: And then you have chips or pizza for lunch?

Katie: Yes, nearly every day. I love them!

Jack: They're not very good for you, are they? I try to eat a lot of salad. It's healthy. And I drink lots of water. It's better for you than juice.

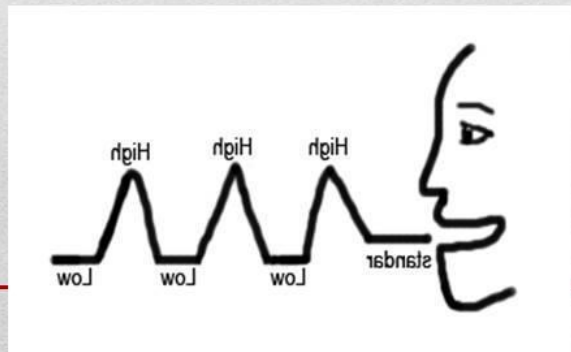
Katie: I don't like salad very much, and I don't like water. And I think tea and coffee taste horrible. I prefer cola or lemonade.

Jack: I guess you like chocolate as well, don't you? I love chocolate.

Katie: Mmm, I love it too, and sweets and biscuits. But I don't like ice cream very much. It makes my teeth too cold!

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

Beans bin biscuit chips dinner
eat feel fill fish leave
live meal meat seat sit tea



Group 1: / I / chicken

Group 2: / i: / cheese

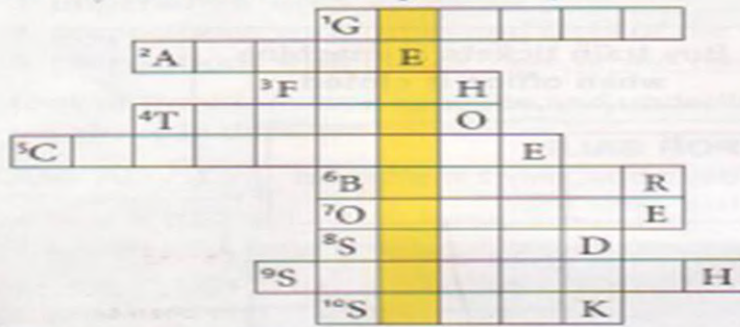
Word Connections

breakfast, lunch, & dinner



Vocabulary

1 Look at the photos. Tell your partner what you see, then complete the puzzle below to find the word in the yellow squares.



Pronunciation



- 2 **1/ce** Listen and repeat these words. Then write them in group 1 or group 2 below.

beans bin biscuit chips dinner eat
feel fill fish leave live meal meat
seat sit tea

group 1 /i/ chicken	group 2 /i:/ cheese

- 1/ce** Listen to check your answers.

Listening

- 4 **1/10** Listen to Jack and Katie talking about food and drink. Write J for Jack and K for Katie.

Who ...

- 1 always has a big breakfast?
- 2 buys a cake for a snack?
- 3 has chips or pizza for lunch?
- 4 thinks salad is good for you?
- 5 prefers water to juice?
- 6 doesn't like coffee or tea?
- 7 loves chocolate?
- 8 doesn't like ice cream?

What do you like? What don't you like? Talk about the food and drink 1-7 using the sentences below.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. Apples | grapes | bananas |
| 2. Potatoes | pasta | bread |
| 3. Eggs | chicken | fish |
| 4. Pizza | curry | chilli |
| 5. Ice cream | yogurt | chocolate |
| 6. Lemonade | coffee | milk |
| 7. Salad | carrots | mushrooms |

Key speaking

- I love
- I like.....best. / I prefer
- I quite like
-is/are OK.
- I don't like..... Very much.
- I hate.....
-
- I think.....taste(s) horrible.



MODUL 9

A MINI-ADVENTURE





GOING TO PARIS

Answer the following questions

1. What do you know about Paris?
2. Have you ever been there?
3. What's on your mind when you hear the word "Paris"?

Now listen to Melanie again and answer with short answers.

1. Did the students arrive at school late?
2. Did Melanie like the coach journey?
3. Did it take eight hours to go from London to Paris?
4. Did they stay at a new hotel?
5. Did Melanie speak French all the time?
6. Did she take lots of photos?
7. Did they arrive back in London late?

Listening

2 **1** **14** Listen to a girl called Melanie talking about a school trip to Paris. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Number of days in Paris: 2 / 5
- 2 Coach left school at: 5.00 / 5.30 a.m.
- 3 Cost of trip: £340 / £314
- 4 Name of hotel in Paris:
BERRI / VERRY
- 5 Enjoyed *shopping / boat trip* best.

3 **1** **14** Now listen to Melanie again and answer with short answers.

- 1 Did the students arrive at school late?
No, they didn't.
- 2 Did Melanie like the coach journey?
- 3 Did it take eight hours to go from London to Paris?
- 4 Did they stay at a new hotel?
- 5 Did Melanie speak French all the time?
- 6 Did she take lots of photos?
- 7 Did they arrive back in London late?

THE LATEST FASHION



THE LATEST FASHION

Which of these do you wear?, talk about your own fashion or the ones on the pictures.



T-SHIRT



CONVERSE BOATS



BASEBALL CAP

Which are the oldest - T-shirts, Converse boots or baseball caps?

Check the dates in the three articles to find out when each was first worn.

The T-shirt

White cotton T-shirts were first worn by the US Navy in the 1940s but it was Hollywood movies that made them popular. Actors Marlon Brando and James Dean wore classic white T-shirts in films they made in 1954 and 1955. After this, every young man wanted to wear one. Women began to wear T-shirts from 1959, when the American actor Jean Seberg wore one in a French film. From the mid-1960s, companies like Coca-Cola used T-shirts to improve sales, putting logos or pictures on the front.

Converse boots

Marquis Mills Converse started his shoe company in 1908 but it wasn't until 1917 that he started making basketball boots. Then, in 1921, a basketball player called Chuck Taylor got a sales job with Converse. Chuck made the All-Star basketball boot famous, and in 1923 his name was included on the boot. For many years, 'Chucks' were only available in black but in 1947 a white boot was made. In 1966, the company started making boots and shoes in other colours. Nike bought Converse in 2003.

The baseball cap

The modern baseball cap was born in 1954, when a company developed the '59Fifty' for Major League baseball players to wear. These caps are worn by all kinds of people now, from famous film stars to rap singers – and probably by you as well. They are comfortable and help to keep the sun out of your eyes – unless you wear them back to front, like many tennis players!

Now read the articles above and choose the best answer of the following questions.

1. Which of these is the oldest?
 - a. the T-shirt
 - b. Converse boots
 - c. the baseball cap
2. Which of these were first seen in films?
 - a. the T-shirt
 - b. Converse boots
 - c. the baseball cap
3. Which of these is useful in hot weather?
 - a. the T-shirt
 - b. Converse boots
 - c. the baseball cap
4. Which of these became well-known because of a sports person?
 - a. the T-shirt
 - b. Converse boots
 - c. the baseball cap
5. Which of these sometimes worn in a different way?
 - a. the T-shirt
 - b. Converse boots
 - c. the baseball cap
6. Which of these was only available in two colors until the 1960s?
 - a. the T-shirt
 - b. Converse boots
 - c. the baseball cap
7. Which of these was used as an advertisement for a drink?
 - a. the T-shirt
 - b. Converse boots
 - c. the baseball cap
8. Which of these belongs to another company now?
 - a. the T-shirt
 - b. Converse boots
 - c. the baseball cap

**These fads were once popular in the U.S.
Which were popular in your country?**



Tracey and her grandfather are talking about fads (see picture). Write the year when each fad first appeared.

1. yo-yo
2. Frisbee
3. Hula hoop
4. Skateboard
5. Bubble tea
6. Hello kitty
7. The Macarena
8. Tamagotchi

SHALL WE GO OUT FOR DINNER

Shall We Go Out for Dinner



Get ready to listen and speak

Think about the questions below.

What's your favorite food?

Are you a good cook?

What's the last thing you ate?



Do you prefer restaurants or take-aways?

What do you usually eat for breakfast?

Have you tried food from other countries?

Read the following questions. how many can you answer before you listen the conversation from the audio?

1. *Why do Rachel and Neil want to go out?*
2. *Why don't they want to go to a Thai restaurant?*
3. *Where is the new Cambodian restaurant?*
4. *Does Cambodian food have stronger flavor than Thai food?*
5. *How expensive is the Cambodian restaurant?*

Now listen the conversation and answer the questions based on the audio player.

1. Why do Rachel and Neil want to go out?
Answer:
2. Why don't they want to go to a Thai restaurant?
Answer:
3. Where is the new Cambodian restaurant?
Answer:
4. Does Cambodian food have stronger flavor than Thai food?
Answer:
5. How expensive is the Cambodian restaurant?
Answer:

Now listen again to the Neil and Rachel conversation carefully, then answer two questions below.

A. Listening – Going out for dinner

Neil and Rachel have just got home from work and are talking about what to have for dinner.

Listen to their conversation. Answer, the food they talk about and the kind of restaurant they decide to go.

- **Cambodian**
- **Chinese**
- **Thai**
- **Indian**
- **Japanese**
- **Vietnamese**



1. what food they talk about?
2. What kind of restaurant they decide to go?

B. Speaking – Going out for Dinner

During the conversation in Listening A, Rachel and Neil talk about their ideas.

1 So **shall we** go out for dinner?

2 **What about** having Thai food?

3 **We could** try that for a change.

4 **I've got** an idea

5 **Let's try** that then.

The expressions in bold are useful when you want to make a suggestion. Which expression is followed by *-ing*? Can any of the other expressions also be followed by *-ing*? YES/NO



When we ask questions positively, we sometimes **use imperative**. In such uses, we actually aim to offer the person to do something. When the person in front of us makes such sentences, we need to answer him as yes or no. Let us examine the examples in order to better recognize such sentences.

Sound smart

Intonation and suggestions



Listen to the three suggestions. For each one, tick the pattern you hear, **a** or **b**?

a Shall we go out for dinner?

b Shall we go out for dinner?

a What about going out for dinner?

b What about going out for dinner?

a We could go out for dinner.

b We could go out for dinner.

C. Listening – Talking about a meal

I went to the Khmer Café for dinner on Friday. For a starter, I had shrimp curry. There was a taste of coconut and lime. It was quite sweet. Then for a main course I had vegetable stir-fry. It's made with pineapple and tomatoes. This dish was very mild. For a dessert I had fried bananas and honey. It was OK

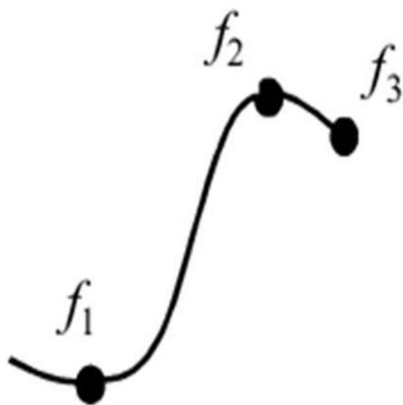
Learning Tip

Sometimes it's important to listen very carefully and understand every word. Listening to a short text like this can help you practice listening for details. But it's not a good idea to listen to a long conversation in this way.

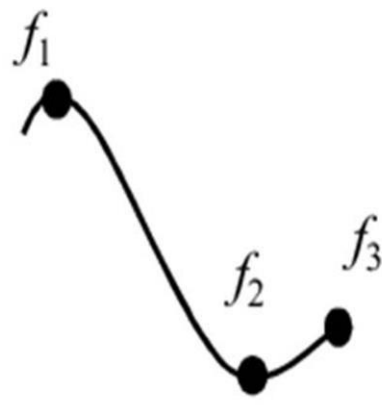


Sound smart

Intonation and suggestions



Rising Pattern



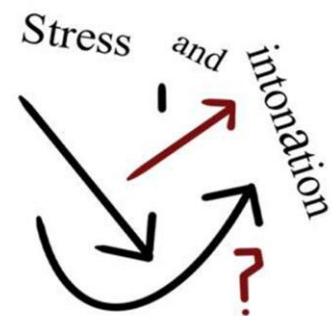
Falling Pattern

RISING & FALLING INTONATION



Types of Intonation

- **Falling Intonation:** The pitch begins to fall on the accented syllable and it continues to fall till the end of the tone unit.
assertions, matter-of-fact statements
- **Rising Intonation:** The pitch begins to rise on the accented syllable and it continues to fall rise till the end of the tone unit.
questioning, uncertain statements, continuation.



Information questions

- Who, what, where
- Falling intonation, first time

Questions

- Yes-no answer
- Rising

Statements

- Falling
- He lives in the house on the corner. It's over there

Imperatives

- Falling
- Sit down, put it on the table

Question tags

- Showing less certainty
- Rising

Lists

- Rising, rising and falling
- You need a pen, a pencil and some paper.

THE WEATHER IS CHANGING



Learning tip
Try to understand
the words that are
strongly stressed
because these are
often the most
important words.



WHAT IS WORD STRESS?

- All words that have more than one syllable have word stress
- One syllable is longer and louder than the other
- English words have their own rhythm
- Word stress plays an important role in the correct pronunciations of English words.

CHI-na

com-**MIT**-tee

SLEN-der

re-ve-**LA**-tion



Stressed Words & Unstressed Words

Notes

- ☹ If you stress all the words in an utterance, you may sound unpleasant or even cause misunderstanding because:
 - ❖ 1) You are giving too much information,
 - ❖ 2) English speakers usually stress all words only when they are impatient or angry.

English Word Stress Examples

product

production

technology

technique

politics

politician



Listen carefully for the audio then answer the following questions.

What do you know about word stress after listening the following explanation, give some examples of word stress.

Word stress is

3 Examples (*explain the position of stress*) :

Listen to a radio programme about global warming and complete the notes.



GLOBAL WARMING

Words list

died

cyclones

health

work

floods

pollution

common

115

100

Problems In Britain

Hot weather is causing problems with:

1. _____ sleep. 2. _____ - 100 people have 3. _____

Temperature above 30 degree are becoming more 4. _____ around the world

Europe is having the hottest summer in 5. _____ years.

In Antarctica, the ice is melting.

Temperatures will rise by 5 degree in the year 6. _____7. _____ in India.
Fires in the United States. More 8. _____ in the south Pasific.

Reasons

Experts say:

Temperatures are rising because there is too much 9. _____

A trip into a town

Want and would like



1 E Good morning. I'd like _____ a stamp for this letter to Venezuela, please.
 A That's 75p.
 E Thank you.
 A Here you are, and 25p change.
 E Thanks a lot. Bye.



2 E _____ a cup of coffee, please.
 B **Would you like** black or white?
 E Black, please.
 B All right. Here you are. One pound twenty, please.

3 E Hello. _____ to buy a Spanish/English dictionary.
 C OK. _____ a big dictionary or a minidictionary?
 E Just a minidictionary, please.
 C This one is £4.99.
 E That's fine. Thank you very much.



Listen and Practice



I'd like a stamp.



I'd like a cup of coffee.

Would you like black or white?



I'd like to buy a dictionary.

Would you like a big dictionary or a mini dictionary?

GRAMMAR SPOT

I WOULD LIKE TO V something

[S] + [would like to] + [V] + [O]

We use [would like to + V] to express desire in a polite manner.

Present [I] + [would like to] + [order] + [this pizza].

Present [We] + [would like to] + [learn] + [from you].

Question [Would you like to] + [drink] + [something]?

1. I'd like . . . ('d = would) is more polite than I want . . .
I'd like a coffee, please.
I'd like to buy a dictionary, please.
2. We offer things using Would you like . . . ?
Would you like a cup of tea? No, thank you.
Would you like to come to a party on Saturday? Yes, please

- I would like to ask you something.
- I would like to get one latte.
- I would like to invite you.
- I would like to share my story.
- I would like to treat your family to lunch.
- Would you like to pay now?
- Would you like a free consultation?
- Would you like to go to a concert with my friends and I?
- Would like to come to my party?
- Would you like to go running with me?
- Would you like to test drive this car?
- I would like to catch up with my grandmother.
- I would like to buy two tickets.
- I would like to use your service.
- I would like to have dinner at 6 pm.
- I would like to sing on stage.





Listen to more conversations with Enrique.
Where is he? Write a number 1 - 5

- A new agent
- An Internet cafe
- A music shop
- A bank
- A cinema



What would you like?

PRACTICE




Your friend is at your house. Make him/her feel at home! Use the ideas.

- A drink
- A cup of coffee
- A sandwich
- Some cake
- Listen to music
- Play cards
- Watch a video
- Play a computer game





Listen to these people. It's their birthday soon.
Complete the chart.

	What would she/he like?	What would she/he like to do in the evening?
 Suzanne		
 Tom		
 Alice		

Listening and pronunciation

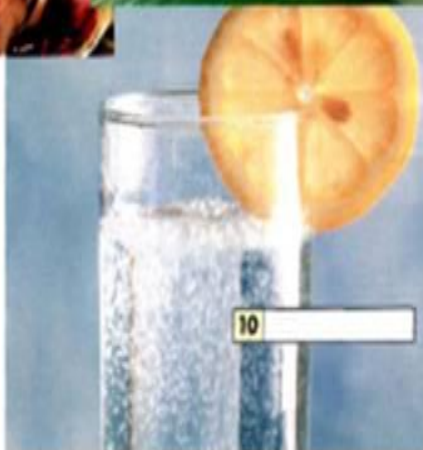
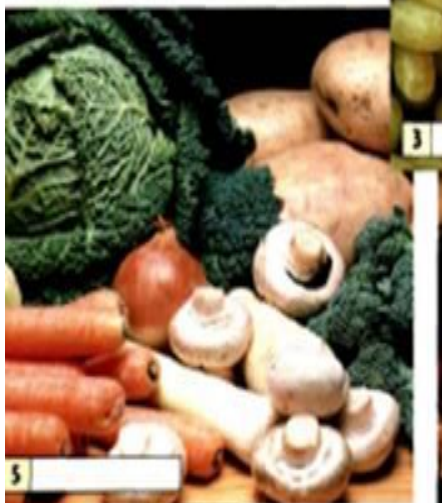
5 **T 12.6** Tick (✓) the sentence you hear.

- Would you like a Coke?
 Do you like Coke?
- I like orange juice.
 I'd like an orange juice.
- We like going for walks.
 We'd like to go for a walk.
- What do you like doing at the weekend?
 What would you like to do this weekend?
- We'd like a new car.
 We like our new car.

Match the food and photos. Write the words.

fish	cheese	salad	mineral water	soup
vegetables	chicken	fries	tomato	fruit

T 12.7 Listen and repeat.



Unit 12 · Thank you very much!



Listen to Renate and Paul ordering a meal in Joe's Dinner. Who says these things?



Going Shopping



HOLIDAY PLANS

HOLIDAY PLANS



Listen to four people talking about their plans for their next holiday. Match the people to the places and the type of holiday.



- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Julia | a. Greece (Sailing) |
| 2. Daniel | b. France (camping) |
| 3. Simon | c. Australia (Beach) |
| 4. Natalie | d. Switzerland (Walking) |

Future Tense



There are several different ways in English that you can talk about the future



Will

S+will+ V simple tense

Going to

S+V(be)+going to+ V simple tense



expresses an action the speaker is willing to perform and has the intention to perform; the speaker may have just decided to express his/her intention.

Don't carry that big bag of groceries, Mrs. Jones. I'll take it for you.

expresses something that the speaker has already planned to do. It's necessary to put your sentences in context to see the difference.

I'm going to go to town next Thursday—my class is having a reunion at the Central Hilton.

WILL vs. GOING TO

WILL

Rapid Decision

- I'm thirsty. I think I **will** buy a drink.

Offer

- That looks heavy. I **will** help you with it.

Promise

- Don't worry, I **won't** tell anyone.

Threat

- If you don't stop, I **will** tell your mother.

Refusal

won't = will not

- She **won't** listen to anything I say.

GOING TO

Prior Plan

= The decision was made before the moment of speaking.

- I'm **going to** the beach next weekend with my friends.

Evidence / Signs

= When there are signs that something is likely to happen.

- My stomach hurts a lot and I think I **am going to** throw up.

- It's 70-0. They're **going to** win.

You can use both **Will** and **Going to** for making predictions.

- I think it **will** rain tomorrow. = - I think it **is going to** rain tomorrow.

COMPARE: Are you busy this evening?

- I haven't made any plans.

I think I **will** probably watch TV.

OR

I'm probably **going to** watch TV.

- Yes, I'm **going to** the movies.

Only **Going to** is possible because this is a prior plan.

Will and **going to** are both possible here. We are "predicting" what will happen because nothing is planned.

In spoken English **Going to** is often pronounced as "**gonna**"

Listen further explanation about the structure 'will' and 'be going to'

Complete these sentences using **to be going to** + choose one of the verbs from the box below. (number 1 is already done)



1. I had a terrible holiday last year. Next year _____ at home

I'm going to stay

2. Peter _____ the hotel and ask for a room with a view.

Answer:

3. After lunch Alicia and Elena _____ some shopping for souvenirs.

Answer:

4. I _____ my train ticket online tomorrow.

Answer:

5. The cruise ship _____ Athens, Naples and Nice.

Answer:

6. The management _____ the pool today because it needs cleaning.

Answer:

7. We _____ our friends later, in the cafe.

Answer:

8. We _____ a camping holiday again next year.

Answer:

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