





6  1.11 Listen to four speakers. In pairs, try to agree which speaker sounds:

a urgent \_\_\_

c enthusiastic \_\_\_

b calm \_\_\_

d arrogant \_\_\_

7  1.11 Listen again. Match sentences A–E with speakers 1–4. Use the tone of voice to help you. There is one extra sentence.

A The speaker is giving advice about winning family arguments. \_\_\_

B We learn how a bad argument had a positive result for the speaker. \_\_\_

C The speaker is advertising a course for families who want to argue less. \_\_\_

D The speaker is persuading somebody to attend a family reunion. \_\_\_

E The speaker describes how a relative lost his job because of a family argument. \_\_\_

## Family tensions

I can identify the attitude and intention of a speaker.

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1 Read the sentences. What is each speaker's attitude? Circle the correct answers.

- 'Quick! Shut the door, before it's too late!'  
a aggressive                      b calm  
c sarcastic                        d urgent
- 'This town was wonderful when I was a boy.'  
a accusing                        b miserable  
c nostalgic                        d optimistic
- 'Poor you. I hope you feel better soon.'  
a bitter                            b grateful  
c sympathetic                    d urgent
- 'Don't worry. Everything will be fine, I'm sure.'  
a accusing                        b calm  
c nostalgic                        d pessimistic
- 'I expect I'll come last in the race. I usually do.'  
a arrogant                        b enthusiastic  
c grateful                         d pessimistic
- 'I can't forgive him for how he behaved.'  
a bitter                            b complimentary  
c optimistic                        d sarcastic
- 'Your hair looks fantastic!'  
a aggressive                        b complimentary  
c grateful                         d urgent
- 'You left my phone outside in the rain? That was a really clever thing to do!'  
a enthusiastic                    b grateful  
c nostalgic                        d sarcastic

#### Listening Strategy

Sometimes, the words alone do not fully express the speaker's intention. You need to pay attention to the tone of voice as well. For example, an urgent tone of voice suggests that the speaker is giving a warning.

2 **1.03** Read the Listening Strategy. Then listen and circle the tone of voice the speaker uses.

- The next train leaves in half an hour.  
a calm                              b urgent
- That's made me feel a lot better.  
a grateful                         b sarcastic
- This is going to be rather painful.  
a aggressive                        b sympathetic
- We were too poor to even go on holiday.  
a bitter                              b nostalgic

3 Try reading aloud each sentence from exercise 2 using the other tone of voice.

4 **1.04** Listen. Which adjective below best describes each speaker's tone of voice? There are three extra adjectives.

arrogant    enthusiastic    grateful    nostalgic  
pessimistic    sympathetic    urgent

Speaker 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 Match the intentions (1–5) with the tone of voice you are most likely to use.

- persuading somebody: \_\_\_\_\_  
a enthusiastic    b grateful                      c sarcastic
- remembering something: \_\_\_\_\_  
a arrogant        b nostalgic                    c sympathetic
- thanking somebody: \_\_\_\_\_  
a accusing        b bitter                        c grateful
- praising somebody: \_\_\_\_\_  
a calm            b complimentary    c optimistic
- complaining about something: \_\_\_\_\_  
a enthusiastic    b miserable                c optimistic

6 **1.05** Listen to four monologues. Decide what tone of voice each speaker is using. Choose from the adjectives in exercise 5.

Speaker 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 4 \_\_\_\_\_

7 **1.05** Listen again. Match speakers 1–4 with sentences A–E. There is one extra sentence. Use your answers to exercises 5 and 6 to help you.

Speaker	1	2	3	4
Sentence (A–E)				

- The speaker is persuading people to buy something.
- The speaker is remembering a family tradition from when he / she was younger.
- The speaker is thanking his / her guests for coming to a special family meal.
- The speaker is praising a family member for preventing a family argument.
- The speaker is complaining about a bad experience at a family reunion.

**5 Complete these sentences with the correct form of *used to / didn't use to* and the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 They \_\_\_\_\_ (live) abroad, but they moved back to this country last year.
- 2 She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a student, but she finished her university course in June.
- 3 She \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) meat, but now she has chicken sometimes.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) cats, but I prefer dogs now.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) TV, but now I find most of the programmes boring or annoying.
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot of time together, but now we hardly ever see each other.
- 7 He \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) a foreign language, but he started going to Spanish lessons last year.
- 8 My grandad \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a lot of money, but he's quite rich now.

# 1D

## Grammar

### used to

I can talk about things that were different in the past.

#### 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to*.

- I know this town well. We \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) here a lot when I was younger.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (love) swimming. Why don't you like it now?
- Your dad is fantastic at football. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (play) a lot?
- Our town \_\_\_\_\_ (have) good sports facilities, but now there's a great new sports centre.
- She sounds American. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the USA?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) a lot with my dad, but we get on really well now.
- He speaks Spanish really well because he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to university in Madrid.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) interested in films, but I go to the cinema a lot now.
- My mum \_\_\_\_\_ (make) dinner every night, but now my dad cooks at weekends.
- My grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ (go) abroad at all, but these days, they often visit other countries.

#### 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to*. Use the word in brackets and any other necessary word.

- (sea) We didn't use to live near the sea, but we live near it now.
- (glasses) \_\_\_\_\_, but I wear them now.
- (milk) \_\_\_\_\_, but I don't drink it now.
- (dogs) \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm not afraid of them now.
- (stamps) \_\_\_\_\_, but he doesn't collect them now.
- (teacher) \_\_\_\_\_, but she isn't one now.
- (Japanese) \_\_\_\_\_, but she speaks it now.

#### 3 Complete the sentence in five different ways with *used to* (affirmative or negative) and the verbs in brackets.

When I was eight years old, ...

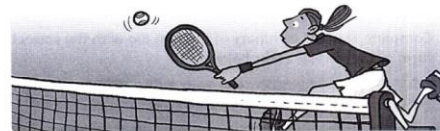
- (eat) \_\_\_\_\_
- (wear) \_\_\_\_\_
- (play) \_\_\_\_\_
- (like) \_\_\_\_\_
- (be afraid) \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4 Look at the pictures of Jackie twenty years ago. Complete the questions with the correct form of *used to* and the verbs below. Then write the answers.

go have five play sleep wear work



- Did she use to live in London?  
No, she used to live in Paris.
- \_\_\_\_\_ short hair?
- \_\_\_\_\_ in a shop?



- \_\_\_\_\_ football at weekends?
- \_\_\_\_\_ a tracksuit?



- \_\_\_\_\_ skiing in the winter?
- \_\_\_\_\_ in a hotel?

#### 5 Tick the correct phrase to complete the sentences.

- She moved to Canada two years ago, but she \_\_\_ living in a cold country.  
a didn't use to       b hasn't got used to
- I \_\_\_ angry a lot, but I'm much calmer now.  
a used to get       b got used to
- They \_\_\_ like the same music, but they don't now.  
a used to       b got used to
- I like your new glasses. \_\_\_ wearing them?  
a Did you use to       b Have you got used to
- I hated this flat when we moved in, but I \_\_\_ it now.  
a used to       b have got used to