

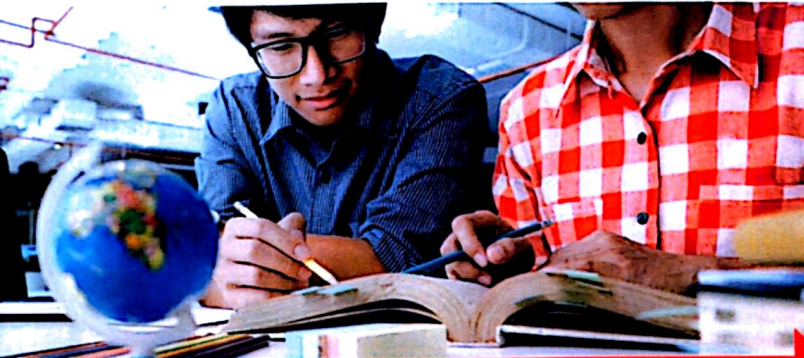
? ABOUT YOU

How do you feel about learning English?
 Is it a fun hobby?
 Is it boring and not very useful?
 Is it important for your future?

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING**Words to describe language learning**

1 Complete the quiz with the words in the box.

EP articles exercises guess list look up
 meaning mistakes spell topic translate

**What kind of language learner are you?**

- 1** When do you use English outside the classroom?
 A to read (1) _____ online
 B when I'm on holiday abroad
 C to watch English-language movies and TV shows
 D only when I'm doing homework
- 2** What do you do when you find a new word in a text?
 A (2) _____ it _____ in a dictionary
 B try to (3) _____ what it means
 C ask my teacher to (4) _____ it into my language
 D ask my little brother for the (5) _____
- 3** What's the best way to learn vocabulary?
 A from a (6) _____ of words
 B by doing vocabulary (7) _____
 C by reading books and magazines
 D five minutes before a test
- 4** Which of these sentences do you agree with?
 A It's important to be able to (8) _____ correctly.
 B Making (9) _____ is an important part of learning.
 C Pronunciation doesn't matter as much as grammar.
 D I only learn if the (10) _____ of the lesson is interesting.

- 2** Now do the quiz. Choose only one answer for each question. Turn to page 137 to see your results. Do you agree with them?
- 3** In pairs, compare your quiz results.

✓ PREPARE FOR THE EXAM**Listening Part 4**

4 For each question, choose the correct answer. Read through the questions before you listen.



- 1** You will hear a boy called Danny talking to his friend. How did Danny improve his Spanish?
 A by writing to his penfriend
 B by practising online
 C by spending time in Spain
- 2** You will hear a teacher talking to her class. What does she want them to work harder on?
 A their grammar
 B their pronunciation
 C their vocabulary
- 3** You will hear two friends talking about some homework. Why hasn't the boy done his homework?
 A He forgot to make a note of it.
 B He wasn't at the lesson.
 C He wrote down the wrong thing.
- 4** You will hear a girl telling her mother about her new friend, Yumi. What languages does Yumi speak well?
 A English, Russian and Swedish
 B Swedish, Japanese and English
 C Japanese, Swedish and Russian
- 5** You will hear a boy giving a classmate some important news. How did he find out about the news?
 A from a family member
 B he heard from a teacher
 C the teacher told him



5 In pairs, compare your answers. Then, listen again and check.



GRAMMAR

Present perfect and past simple

1 Look at the sentences from the recordings on page 90. Which are present perfect and which are past simple?

- 1 She lived in Sweden three years ago.
- 2 She learned Russian last year.
- 3 She's spoken Japanese since she was a baby.
- 4 Did you go to Spain in the holidays?
- 5 I've already finished mine.
- 6 The teacher gave it to us three days ago

2 Complete the rules with *present perfect* or *past simple*.

1 We use the

a _____ with words and phrases like *yesterday, ago, last year, in the holidays*.

b _____ with words like *since, already, yet, just, ever*.

2 We use the

a _____ to talk about an action that began in the past but continues into the present.

b _____ to talk about someone's general life experiences.

c _____ to talk about an action that finished in the past.

d _____ to talk about an action that finished in the past, but the result is important or interesting now.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE PAGE 162

3 Match the sentences to uses a–d in part 2 of Exercise 2.

- 1 Have you done the German homework yet?
- 2 I've noticed you're all using a good level of vocabulary these days.
- 3 Did you meet anyone interesting?
- 4 I haven't missed any lessons this term.
- 5 She's lived all over the world!
- 6 She hasn't learned much English yet.
- 7 I've just heard some amazing news!
- 8 Our French teacher has won first prize in a competition!
- 9 We had a lesson with her this morning.

4 Complete the text with the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

An amazing language learner

Susanna Zaraysky (1) _____ (study) 11 languages (English, Russian, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Croatian, Ladino, Hebrew, Arabic and Hungarian) and speaks eight of them. Susanna (2) _____ (be) born in Russia and first (3) _____ (learn) English when she (4) _____ (move) to California. She (5) _____ (study) French and Spanish at school. Then, one day, she (6) _____ (hear) some tourists speaking in Italian and (7) _____ (decide) to learn that language. Portuguese came next and then all her other languages. Susanna (8) _____ (write) several books and (9) _____ (be) on TV many times. She (10) _____ (have) a special interest in language and music for many years. On her blog, you'll find many interesting articles about this as well as video clips and language learning advice.



5 Choose the correct verb form to complete each sentence.

- 1 Yesterday, I *have watched* / *watched* a swimming competition with my brother.
- 2 I *already bought* / *have already bought* the tickets for the film tonight.
- 3 I'm in Melbourne, and I *saw* / *have seen* the beach and the sea.
- 4 My friend John *has watched* / *watched* the competition with me.
- 5 We *have arrived* / *arrived* home at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- 6 It was a great party. We *have danced* / *danced* all night and *have eaten* / *ate* too much food!

6 Complete the conversations with the present perfect or past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A: _____ (do) your homework yet, Tania?
B: Yes, I _____ (finish) it an hour ago.
- 2 A: Where _____ (you go) on holiday last summer, Robin?
B: We _____ (go) to New York to visit my sister. She _____ (live) there since 2014.
- 3 A: _____ (you ever eat) curry?
B: Yes, I _____ (have) some yesterday. Delicious!
- 4 A: _____ (you enjoy) the *Toy Story* films when you were little, Sergio?
B: I _____ (never see) any of the *Toy Story* films. But I _____ (like) *Despicable Me*.

7 In pairs, make conversations. Ask a question in the present perfect, and answer in the simple past. Use the conversations in Exercise 6 for ideas.



READING

1 Look at questions 1–4. In pairs, discuss the questions. Then, read the texts quickly to check your answers.

- 1 How many languages are there in the world?
- 2 What European language family does Polish belong to?
- 3 Which Asian language has the most speakers?
- 4 What are some common second languages in Africa?

2 Read the texts again and answer the questions.

- 1 What are the three biggest languages in the world? How many speakers do they have?
- 2 Which continent has the most languages?
- 3 Which country has the largest number of languages?
- 4 What is special about the Basque language?
- 5 What has happened to some of the languages of Australia and Oceania?

LANGUAGES of the WORLD



There are around 7,000 different languages in the world today. Languages that are similar to each other are in groups or 'families'. Some languages have a lot of speakers and others have very few. Many of the smaller languages have no writing, so when the last speaker dies, the language dies too.

Europe

Europe has 284 different languages. One language family here is Romance languages, which includes Spanish, Portuguese and Italian. Another is Slavic languages, such as Russian, Polish and Czech.

English belongs to the Germanic group, and is the third largest language in the world: 335 million people speak it as a first language and 505 million speak it as a second language. The Basque language from Spain and France is very unusual. It doesn't belong to any language family!

Asia

Asia has 2,303 languages. Chinese has a billion speakers – more than any other language in the world. Hindi is the world's fourth largest language, and Arabic comes fifth. Some parts of Asia have a very large number of languages.

Australia and Oceania

This area has 1,311 languages in total. The main language of Australia and New Zealand is English, but there are a lot of smaller languages too. Papua New Guinea has only around 8 million people, but it has 832 languages – more than any other country! Unfortunately, some Aboriginal languages are very small now and have only one or two speakers.

Americas

This area has 1,060 languages. English and Spanish have the most speakers on these continents. Spanish, with 406 million speakers, is the world's second-largest language. Portuguese is spoken in Brazil. While in Canada people speak mainly English and French. There are also many other native languages, for example Mam, a Mayan language, which people speak in parts of Mexico and Guatemala.

Africa

Human language probably began on this continent. There are 2,146 languages here. Many people in Africa can speak more than one language because, as well as their own language, they also speak English, French or Portuguese.



TALKING POINTS

12 Watch the video and discuss the questions.

What languages do you speak?

What languages are you studying?

What languages do your parents speak?



PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Speaking Part 1

- 1 Ask and answer with a partner.
 - 1 Where do you come from?
 - 2 What languages do people in your country speak?
 - 3 Do you enjoy studying English?
 - 4 Tell me something about what you do in your English lessons.

VOCABULARY

Large numbers

- 1 Match the numbers to the words.

EP 176	seven billion
7,468	one hundred and seventy-six
76,000,000	seven thousand four hundred
7,000,000,000	and sixty-eight
	seventy-six million

- 2 Find and underline all the big numbers in the text. Write them in words.

- 3 Listen and check. Then in pairs, practise saying the numbers.



PRONUNCIATION

Word stress in numbers

- 4 Listen to the numbers and underline the stressed syllable. Can you make a rule about the stress in numbers?

thirteen	thirty
fifteen	fifty
eighteen	eighty
nineteen	ninety

- 5 Work in pairs. Practise saying the numbers.

- 6 Work in pairs. Student A, say a number from the text. Student B, close your book. Can you remember what the number refers to?

Two hundred and eighty four.

That's the number of languages in Europe.

Olá!

Ciao!

Bonjour!



LISTENING

- 1 You will hear a woman giving some information about different languages. In pairs, discuss the possible answers.
 - 1 How many colour words are there in Russian and Greek? How many in English?
 - 2 How many number words does the Pirahã language of Brazil have?
 - 3 Some languages have two sets of vocabulary. Why?
 - 4 Some languages have no words for *left*, *right*, *in front of* and *behind*. How do they say where things are?
 - 5 How is modern technology helping small languages?



Listen and check.

WRITING



PREPARE TO WRITE

Information about your English class

GET READY Read what a Spanish student wrote about her English class.

My name is María and I come from Spain. Most of the people in my English class are from Spain too, but one of my classmates is from China and two are from Ecuador. The languages people speak in my class are Spanish, Catalan, Chinese and English. I like speaking in English, but I find listening difficult. I plan to spend more time learning vocabulary in the future.

Look at how she uses capital letters. Find examples of these uses:

- after a full stop
- for nationalities
- for peoples' names
- for languages
- for countries
- for 'I'

PLAN Plan a paragraph about your English class. Make notes about:

- peoples' nationalities
- languages people speak
- languages people in the class are learning
- your likes, dislikes, plans about learning English

WRITE Write 50–70 words, using all your notes.

IMPROVE In pairs, read each other's paragraphs. Check that you have both included all the information you need and have used capital letters correctly.