

# 9E

## Word Skills

### ***do, make, have, take, bring***

*I can use do, make, have, take and bring.*

**1 Complete the table. Use the words below.**

an argument a bed the bus the cleaning a conversation  
 a drink friends the hoovering housework  
 nothing / something a shower somebody's advice

do		have	
1	The cleaning _____	5	an argument _____
2	The hoovering _____	6	a conversation _____
3	Housework _____	7	a drink _____
4	Nothing/something _____	8	a shower _____
make		take	
9	A bed _____	11	the bus _____
10	Friends _____	12	somebody's advice _____

2 Complete the dialogues. Use the correct form of *do*, *make*, *have* and *take*.

1

**Elvina** How are you, Jed?

**Jed** Not very well. I've got a bad headache.

**Elvina** Lie down. <sup>1</sup> have \_\_\_\_\_ a rest. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ a drink of water and <sup>3</sup> take \_\_\_\_\_ some painkillers.

**Jed** I've done those things. I'm going to <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ make \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment to see the doctor.

**Elvina** Do you want to borrow my phone to <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ make \_\_\_\_\_ the phone call?

**Jed** Yes, please. And can you <sup>6</sup> do \_\_\_\_\_ me another favour? Can you give me a lift to the doctor's?

**Elvina** Sure. No problem.

2

**Amelia** Shall we <sup>7</sup> have \_\_\_\_\_ a game of cards?

**Alfie** No, sorry. I haven't got time. I have to <sup>8</sup> do \_\_\_\_\_ the washing up. Then I have to <sup>9</sup> take \_\_\_\_\_ the rubbish out and <sup>10</sup> do \_\_\_\_\_ my homework. That will <sup>11</sup> take \_\_\_\_\_ ages!

### 3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

your best breakfast dinner the exam mistakes a photo  
the shopping

- 1 What time did you have \_\_\_\_\_ Breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ this morning?
- 2 When you take \_\_\_\_\_ The exams \_\_\_\_\_, don't worry if you make  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mistakes \_\_\_\_\_. Just do \_\_\_\_\_ your best \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I took \_\_\_\_\_ photo \_\_\_\_\_ of the beautiful sunset.
- 4 Mum's doing \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping \_\_\_\_\_ at the supermarket.
- 5 Dad's in the kitchen. He's making \_\_\_\_\_ dinner \_\_\_\_\_ for us.

4 Complete the rules. Use *away from* and *towards*.

- 1 We use *bring* when the direction of travel is  
\_\_\_\_\_towards\_\_\_\_\_ the speaker: *Please bring me a glass of water.*
- 2 We use *take* when the direction of travel is  
\_\_\_\_\_away\_\_\_\_\_ the speaker: *Don't forget to take your homework to school.*

5 Circle the correct verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 Don't forget to **bring** / **take** your passport when you go to the airport.
- 2 I'm hungry. Can you **bring** / **take** me a sandwich?
- 3 Can I **bring** / **take** a friend to your party?
- 4 Please **bring** / **take** this letter to the post office for me.
- 5 **Bring** / **Take** an umbrella when you go out.
- 6 **Bring** / **Take** your holiday photos to show me.

**VOCAB BOOST!**

In dictionary entries for common verbs like *do*, *make*, *have* and *take*, you can find useful set phrases and idioms. If you find a useful phrase or idiom, make a note of it. They are often in the example sentences. For example, in this extract from the entry for *take*, we can find the phrases *take medicine* and *take advice*.

**take** /teɪk/ verb 4 to eat or drink something: *don't forget to take your medicine.* 5 to agree to have something; to accept something: *If you take my advice, you'll forget all about him.*

- 6 Read the *Vocab boost!* box. Then look at the dictionary entry for *have*. Read the examples in points 2, 3 and 4 of the entry, and find 9 nouns that you can use with *have / have got*.

**have**<sup>2</sup> /həv/ *verb* **1** (also **have got**) to own or keep something: *She has blue eyes • They've got (= have got) a big car • Do you have any brothers and sisters?* **2** a word that you use with many nouns to talk about doing something: *What time do you have breakfast? • Let's have a drink • I had a shower. • Jill and I have had a fight.* **3** a word that you use with many nouns to talk about experiencing something: *Have fun! • He has had an accident. • Did you have a good holiday?* **4** (also **have got**) to be ill with something: *She's got a headache • I have flu.*

**Point 2**

**a** have \_\_\_\_\_ Breakfast \_\_\_\_\_

**b** have a \_\_\_\_\_ Drink \_\_\_\_\_

**c** have a \_\_\_\_\_ Shower \_\_\_\_\_

**d** have a \_\_\_\_\_ Fight \_\_\_\_\_

**Point 3**

**e** have \_\_\_\_\_ Fun \_\_\_\_\_

**f** have an \_\_\_\_\_ accident \_\_\_\_\_

**g** have a \_\_\_\_\_ holiday \_\_\_\_\_

**Point 4**

**h** have / have got a \_\_\_\_\_ headache \_\_\_\_\_

**i** have / have got \_\_\_\_\_ flu \_\_\_\_\_

Revision: Student's Book page 102

- 1 Match the words from box A with words from box B to make collocations. Use the collocations to complete the text below.

A	B
basic daily free	beaches island life
next-door sandy	neighbour supplies
tropical	time

My <sup>1</sup> Next-door went on holiday last summer to a <sup>2</sup> Tropical in the middle of the ocean. She sent me a photo of the beautiful, long, <sup>3</sup> beaches to her, <sup>4</sup> life is not difficult for the people who live on the island. They don't have much to do and have lots of <sup>5</sup> free. They can buy all their <sup>6</sup> basic in a little shop on the island.

- 2 Read the text. What caused the situation in Staylittle to become worse recently? Circle the correct answer.

- a a satellite dish
- b a newspaper article
- c a storm

Reading Strategy

To check if a sentence fits a gap, think about any words in the sentence which refer back to people, things, places or situations / events / ideas mentioned in the sentences before the gap. Check that the reference makes sense.

- 3 Read the Reading Strategy. Then match the gaps in the text (1–4) with the sentences below (A–F). Use the underlined words to help you. There are two extra sentences.

- A Their owners can get online and send emails.
- B Now they can get online easily using their mobile phones.
- C He also complained that the telephone lines in the village did not work well.
- D But in fact they have become worse recently.
- E That was bad news for the villagers.
- F Unfortunately, the company refused to bring it here.

- 4 Look at the sentences you matched with gaps 1–4 in exercise 2. What do the underlined words in those sentences refer to?

- 1 He refers to journalist
- 2 Here refers to the village
- 3 They refers to communication
- 4 Their refers to the houses



1 Complete the adjectives to describe rooms. Use *a, e, i, o, u* and *y*.

1 br\_i\_ght

2 c\_o\_mf\_o\_rt\_a\_b\_l\_e

3 c\_a\_s\_e

4 d\_a\_rk

5 l\_a\_rg\_e

6 r\_e\_l\_a\_x\_i\_n\_g

7 sm\_a\_l\_l

8 t\_i\_d\_y

9 u\_n\_c\_o\_mf\_o\_rt\_a\_b\_l\_e

10 u\_n\_t\_i\_d\_y

2 Which group do these key phrases belong to: comparing and contrasting (c) or speculating (s)? Write the correct letter in the box.

Both photos show ...  c

I think ... probably ...  s

I would say that ...  s

In the first photo ... , but in the second photo ...  c

It looks as if ...  s

Perhaps he / she / it / they ...  s

The first photo shows ... , whereas the second photo shows ...  c

They look (+ adjective). He / She / it looks (+ adjective).  s

You can see ... in both photos.  c

3  2.21 Listen to a student comparing photos 1 and 2. Tick the phrases in exercise 2 that she uses.



2



Unit 9 Home sweet home!





### Exercise 3 2.21 page 102

- 1 Both photos show ...
- 2 In the first photo ..., but in the second photo ...
- 3 The first photos shows ..., whereas the second photo shows ...
- 5 I think ... probably ...
- 6 I would say that ...
- 7 It looks as if ...
- 8 Perhaps he/she/it/they ...
- 9 They look (+ adjective).

### Speaking Strategy

In a photo comparison task, remember to:

- compare the photos, pointing out any obvious similarities and differences.
- describe the people in the photos and say what they are doing.
- give your opinion and / or speculate about the people and situation.

**4 Read the Speaking Strategy. Then look at photos 3 and 4 above of bedrooms and prepare to compare them. Make notes below.**

1 Similarities \_\_\_\_\_ We should write based on your ideas

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Differences \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 What are the people doing / wearing? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Your opinion / Speculation \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**5 Now do the task in exercise 4 using your notes.**



# A village without phones



The UK is not a big country, and it certainly is not a poor country. So you probably think communications are very good and everybody can use the internet and mobile phones. But this is not true. In some remote parts of the country, communications are very bad.

Staylittie is a village in the centre of Wales. In 1965, a journalist wrote about the village in a newspaper. He said, 'it is miles from anywhere'. <sup>1</sup> c That was a long time ago, but communications in the village have not changed very much. You cannot use a mobile phone in Staylittie because there is no signal. There are also problems with the telephone lines. When the villagers make phone calls, they often hear other people's conversations at the same time!

The people who live there are tired of these problems. 'You need good telephone lines these days,' said one woman. 'Last month I tried to buy something online. <sup>2</sup> f That was because I couldn't give them a phone number.' Other people have stopped using their phones completely. They've started writing letters to friends and relatives instead, just like in the past.



The British government is spending money to improve internet connections in remote parts of the country. For this reason, most of the people in Staylittie hope that communications will get better soon. <sup>3</sup> d A few days ago, there was a bad storm in the area. Because of this, most of the telephone lines to Staylittie have stopped working completely. Now the village has only got one telephone, in the post office.

A few houses in the village have internet access. <sup>4</sup> a However, it isn't a good idea to use email in an emergency. 'Imagine there's a fire,' said one man. 'You can't email the fire station and hope that they read it. You need to phone them!'

**PENFFORDDLAS**

**Although** means "*in spite of something*". It can be used at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence, but it doesn't have a comma afterwards.

## **Examples**

- **Although** it rained all day, we enjoyed the football match very much.
- She failed in the math exam, **although** she studied very hard.

# because

We use "because" to give a reason. We usually ask Why to get the answer with because.

# so

We use "so" when we want to give a result.

**Rewrite the sentences using so or because.**

although  
h...

**1. I didn't go to his party. He didn't invite me . ( so )**

He didn't invite me , so I didn't go to his party.

**2. He doesn't want to be late. Hetakes a taxi. ( because )**

He takes a taxi ,because he doesn't want to be late.

**3. We'll help him. He can finish his project on time. ( so )**

We' ll help him, so he can finish his project on time.

**4. Tom wants to stop working. He'll sell his shop. ( so )**

Tom wants to stop working , so he 'll sell his shop.

**5. he ran very fast , she lost the final race.(because)**

**She lost the final race, because he ran very fast.**

## **LEARN THIS!** *although, because and so*



- a** We use *although* to introduce a fact that contrasts in some way with the main information in the sentence.

*Although our flat is small, the kitchen is very large.*

*We live near the sea, although we never go swimming.*

- b** We use *because* to introduce a reason and *so* to introduce a result.

*The flat is on the top floor, so it's very quiet.*

*The flat is very quiet because it's on the top floor.*



Find although , because and so in the text and explain. •

**A** I live in a fairly modern apartment on the fifth floor. It's a great location because it's right in the middle of the city. You can easily find a café nearby or get the bus to another part of the city.

There are three bedrooms. Your bedroom will be the one at the front of the apartment. The room is a bit small although it's very light. There's a bed, a desk and a chair in the room. The apartment also has two bathrooms, a living room and a kitchen.

In the living room, we have a big 3D TV, so we often lie on the sofas and watch films in the evenings. It's really relaxing! We also have a games console for playing video games.

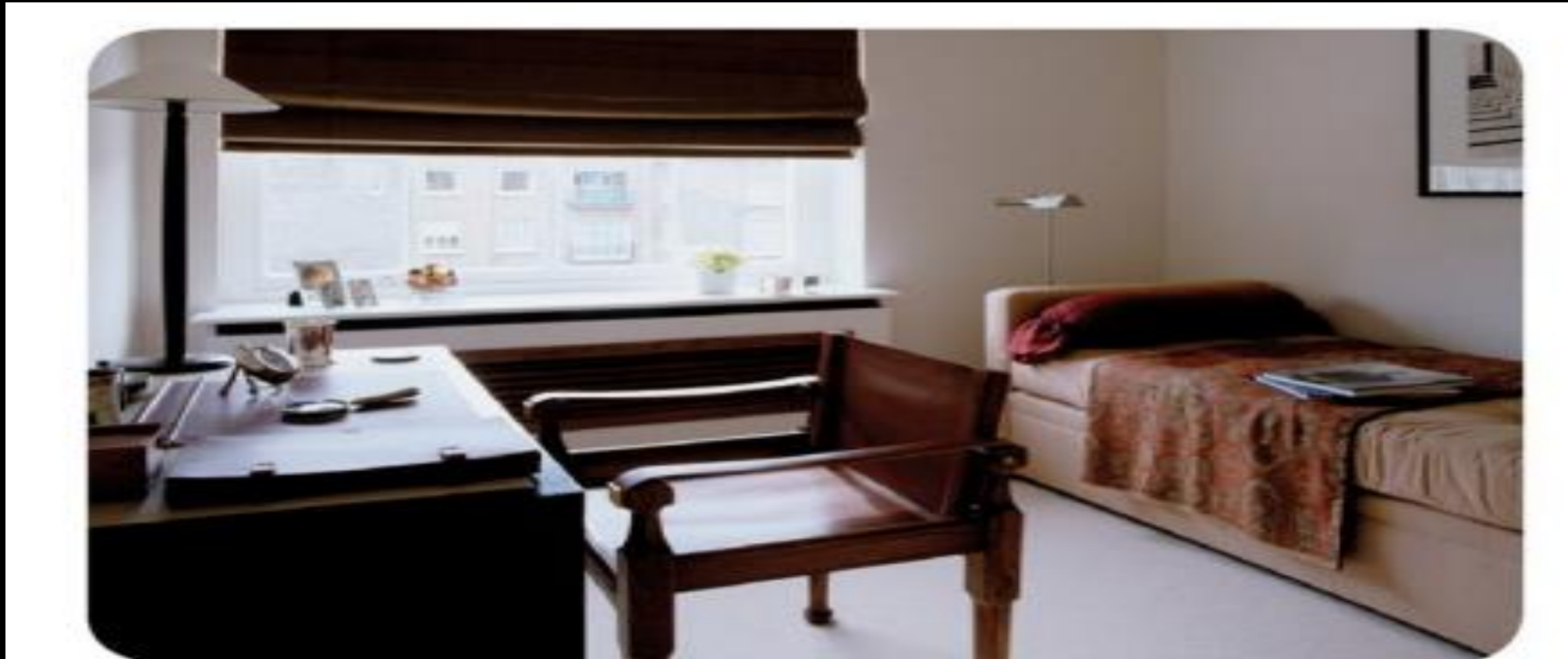
**B** I live in a small cottage in a village. It's a bit remote – there are only about 50 houses here and there's only one shop! But there are four buses a day into town and the tickets are not very expensive.

The cottage has a living room, a dining room and a kitchen downstairs. It's extremely cosy in the winter because we always light the fire in the living room. Upstairs, there are three bedrooms. Your bedroom will be the one at the back of the house, so you'll have an amazing view of the countryside.

We often play board games in the evenings. Also, there are lots of books on the shelves. We've got a TV, although we don't watch it much.



Which text matches this photo?



- 2 Imagine you are choosing a place to stay for three months. Which room in exercise 1 would you choose? Why?
- 3 Match the three paragraphs in each text in exercise 1 with the three elements of the task: a) the rooms b) the location c) free-time activities.



1<sup>st</sup> paragraph :location of a home •

2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph:describe the room •

game





A top-down view of a large group of people's hands joined together in a circle on a dark blue surface. The hands are of various skin tones and are positioned in a way that suggests a group hug or a supportive gesture. The text "BEST FRIENDS" is centered in the middle of the circle in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The background of the entire image is black with a colorful, wavy border at the top in shades of orange, yellow, and green.

**BEST  
FRIENDS**

## F.R.I.E.N.D.S

F :- Fight for you 🕶️

R :- Respect you 😐

I :- Include you 😊

E :- Encourage you ❤️

N :- Need you 😍

D :- Deserve you 😄

S :- Stand by you 😁



**“BEST FRIENDS MAKE  
GOOD TIMES BETTER AND  
HARD TIMES EASIER!”**





Happy  
Friendship  
Day