



- **Although** my car is very old, it still runs very well.
- **Although** he was ill, he went to work.

- I was tired, **SO** I went to bed.  
*first* *then*



"I was tired" happened first.  
It is the reason for going to bed.



- I went to bed **because** I was tired.  
*then* *first*



"I went to bed" happened after feeling tired.  
It is the result of feeling tired.



4 Read the **Learn this!** box. Find an example of the three conjunctions (*although*, *because* and *so*) in each text in exercise 1. How do you say these conjunctions in your own language?

5 Circle the correct conjunction to complete these sentences.

- 1 We can't live in the city centre **although** / **because** it's too expensive.
- 2 We sometimes go to the beach **although** / **so** the sea is too cold for swimming.
- 3 Our street is in the town centre, **because** / **so** there's a lot of traffic.
- 4 There's a lot of beautiful countryside, **although** / **so** it's a great place for walks.
- 5 In the evenings, we usually stay at home **although** / **because** we sometimes visit neighbours.

### Writing Strategy

We often use modifiers like *very* or *fairly* before adjectives when we are writing a description. Modifiers make the description sound more natural.

*The apartment is very / fairly modern.*

## LEARN THIS! Modifiers



- Modifiers (*fairly, very, etc.*) come before an adjective and make the meaning stronger or weaker.

It's 5°C today. That's *cold*.

It's 10°C today. That's *fairly cold*.

It's -5°C today. That's *very cold*.

- We only use *a bit* or *not very* when the adjective is after a noun.

My *bedroom* is *not very large*. ✓

**NOT** ~~We've got a *not very large* kitchen.~~ ✗

- We can use *quite* with adjectives before or after the noun. However, when the adjective is before the noun, we put *quite* before the indefinite article *a / an*.

*Our flat* is *quite old*. We live in *quite an old flat*.

3 Read the **Learn this!** box. Then add the modifiers below to the table.

a bit extremely fairly not very pretty quite rather  
really very

Make the adjective stronger	Make the adjective weaker
extremely Really-very	a bit -fairly-not very-pretty-quite-rather

4 Complete the sentences with a suitable modifier.  
Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 That Aston Martin sports car is very expensive. It costs over €200,000!
- 2 We live in a Fairy small cottage.
- 3 These shoes are a bit small. They're size 42 and I need a 43.
- 4 He's Really late. The lesson started 30 minutes ago!
- 5 Their house isn't beautiful but it's quite attractive.
- 6 This room is not very warm. I need to put a jumper on.

- 7 Plan an answer to the task in exercise 1. Make notes for each element (a–c in exercise 3). Include adjectives and modifiers in your notes.
- 8 Write your description following your plan from exercise 7. Use conjunctions to join ideas together within each paragraph.

### **CHECK YOUR WORK**



Have you ...

- used conjunctions correctly?
- included modifiers in your description?
- checked your spelling and grammar?



6 **VOCABULARY** Read the [Writing Strategy](#). Which modifiers can you find in the texts in exercise 1. What adjectives are they with?

**Modifiers** a bit extremely fairly pretty  
quite really (not) very

➔ [Vocabulary Builder Modifiers: page 121](#)

## Rose Villa

A beautiful stone house next to the sea. It is for 5 or 6 people. It is near the beach and a mile from the centre. It has got a living room, a kitchen three bedrooms and two bathrooms, in the living room there is a TV and a comfortable sofa. The kitchen has everything you need, with an electronic cooker and a fridge. Upstairs there three bedrooms. Each room has got two beds. The two bathrooms, one upstairs and one downstairs, have got a bath and toilet.

There is also a small garden. You can sit under the trees and have lunch or you can walk from the garden to the sea less than minute.



Read and write sentences by using ►  
although , because and so.

1-Rose villa is beautiful , because it is ►  
next to the sea.

# Put the words in order.

1-goes to -he -lots of - doesn't like -music festivals -camping -he **Although,** ▶

2-place -need to good -early- get -arrive -We - **so** -we -can -a ▶

# Write a writing

Describe your bedroom and **use because-so-although** in your writing. ▶



C.J. WARD

WHERE THE NEWS COMES FIRST

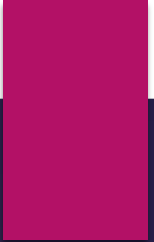
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# heading

A heading is a word, phrase, or sentence at the beginning of a written passage that explains what it's about. A heading is very similar to a title. A heading is similar to a caption, a line below a photograph that briefly explains it.

# What is a paragraph?

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A paragraph is composed by one or several sentences that are coherently connected and explain a specific idea or topic. Also, a text can contain different kinds of paragraphs depending on the necessities of the topic.

Elements of a paragraph:

- Topic sentence
  - Supporting sentences
  - Concluding sentence
-

## Strategy #1: Read the question first

- First, read each heading. ...
- Circle keywords within the headings. ...
- Any similarities or differences between the headings should be noted. ...
- Read the first and last sentence of the paragraph. ...
- The heading that is most suitable for the paragraph should be chosen.

1 Which paragraphs in the text contain the word *rich*? 1-4-5

2 Which paragraphs in the text contain the word *big*?

3 Which paragraph matches the whole meaning of heading F? 5

5

**2 Read the text. Match the headings (A–F) to the gaps (1–5). There is one extra heading which does not fit any of the gaps.**

- A European-style houses, old and new
- B Old houses in many colours
- C Small houses for Mexico's richest people
- D New houses, old style
- E Colours have made life better
- F Big houses for rich people

## Homes in Mexico

Mexico has forests and beaches, high mountains and lowlands. It has very rich people and very poor people. It isn't surprising then that there are so many different kinds of homes in Mexico.

### 1 \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_

There are modern blocks of flats in Mexico's towns and cities, but a lot of Mexican people prefer to live in houses. In the old areas of town you can see traditional houses. Their outside walls are painted bright green, yellow, orange and blue. The houses haven't got gardens, but there's usually a small outside space at the back where you can sit and relax. People can talk to their neighbours easily because the houses are next to each other.

### 2 \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

Some people in Mexico have built modern *adobe* houses. They look like houses from ancient Mexican cultures. They are small and simple, with red walls and small windows. Inside they are cool and comfortable, even when the weather's hot.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

Some rich people in Mexico live in Spanish *villas*. These houses may be modern or old, but they all have white walls, red roofs, wooden doors and lots of windows. The walls in the kitchens and bathrooms are usually blue. Some Spanish *villas* have beautiful gardens.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

Other very rich people live in very big, beautiful houses called *haciendas*. In the past, rich families owned *haciendas* and all of the land around them. They used the land for growing coffee and sugar. Lots of people worked there, but only the family who owned the land lived in the big house.

## 5 \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_

Not everyone in Mexico can live in a beautiful house, but in one town where life is difficult for many people, the government has paid a group of street artists to paint more than 200 new houses in bright colours. The houses make a 20,000 m<sup>2</sup> picture. 'It's fantastic,' says Ana Flores, who lives in the area. 'It's helped young people believe that a better future is possible.'



# Reading comprehension

1-Which of house would you like to live in ? why?

2-What do you think of the governments idea to pay for the houses to be painted?

Tell another heading for each paragraph

- A European-style houses, old and new
- B Old houses in many colours
- C Small houses for Mexico's richest people
- D New houses, old style
- E Colours have made life better
- F Big houses for rich people

# Workbook page 103

**9H**

Writing

## **A description**

*I can write a description of a home.*

### **Preparation**

- 1 Read the task and the model text. Which paragraph in the text (1, 2 or 3) tells you about ...
  - a the size of the rooms in the apartment?
  - b what they sometimes do in the evening?
  - c where the apartment is?
  - d the other buildings near the apartment?
  - e how many rooms there are in the apartment?

A website for students has invited its readers to send in a description of their home. Write a description of your home for the website. In addition to the description, include information about your home's location and about going out in the area.

- 1 I live in a fairly small apartment with my parents and my younger brother. The apartment is in a large block just outside the town. There are two other blocks, a supermarket and a cinema in the same street. There aren't any other shops in the area, although it's very easy to get a bus into town.
- 2 The apartment only has two bedrooms, so I have to share a room with my brother. There are two bathrooms, a kitchen and a living room. The kitchen is not very large, but there's a table. I usually do my homework in the kitchen because it's quieter than the living room.
- 3 We often go to the cinema in the evening, because it's very near our home. It's also pretty cheap. We don't eat in restaurants very often, but we sometimes have a special meal when it's somebody's birthday. There aren't any restaurants nearby, so we have to get a bus into town.

## Writing Guide

### Writing Strategy

We often use modifiers like *very* or *fairly* before adjectives when we are writing a description. Modifiers make the description sound more natural.

*The apartment is very / fairly modern.*

- 3 Read the Writing Strategy. Then complete the sentences using a modifier and an adjective from the list below. More than one answer is possible.

Modifiers: extremely fairly not very pretty really very

Adjectives: busy expensive large modern noisy popular

- 1 There's an \_\_\_\_\_ French restaurant in the next street.
- 2 Our house is in a \_\_\_\_\_ part of town with lots of shops.
- 3 There's a café opposite our house and it's \_\_\_\_\_ with teenagers.
- 4 All three bedrooms are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 The streets are \_\_\_\_\_ during the day, but quiet at night.
- 6 There's a TV and a hi-fi in the living room, but they aren't \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4 Add the sentences (1–6) in exercise 3 to the paragraph plan below. Write the numbers in the boxes. Then add two ideas of your own for each paragraph.**

Paragraph 1: location of the house

Sentences  and  from exercise 3.

My ideas: \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2: inside the house

Sentences  and  from exercise 3.

My ideas: \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 3: going out near the house

Sentences  and  from exercise 3.

My ideas: \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Write a description following your plan from exercise 4. Invent more details if necessary.**

**CHECK YOUR WORK**

**Have you ...**

- used conjunctions correctly?
- included modifiers in your description?
- checked your spelling and grammar?

# Workbook page 104

## Vocabulary

1 Circle the item that is not usually in the room.

1 BEDROOM

a bed

c cooker

b chest of drawers

d curtains

2 BATHROOM

a bath

c mirror

b desk

d toilet

3 KITCHEN

a bin

c sofa

b clock

d dishwasher

4 LIVING ROOM

a carpet

c shelves

b hi-fi

d wardrobe

5 STUDY

a blinds

c lamp

b chair

d shower

6 UTILITY ROOM

a bookcase

c sink

b cupboards

d washing machine

Mark:  / 6

**2 Match the definitions with the parts of a house below.**

basement dining room garage garden hall loft  
utility room

- 1 a room where people eat \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 the room in a house that is near the front door  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a room in a part of a building that is under the ground  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 a part of a house where you keep your car \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 the room under the roof of a house \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 a piece of land by your house where you can grow flowers,  
fruit and vegetables \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 a room where people often keep their washing machine  
\_\_\_\_\_

Mark:  / 7

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

basic daily free next-door sandy tropical

- 1 One of my best friends is my \_\_\_\_\_ neighbour.
- 2 The shop in the village sells \_\_\_\_\_ supplies, but you  
have to go into the town to find a supermarket.
- 3 The south of Spain is famous for its \_\_\_\_\_ beaches.
- 4 Curaçao is a \_\_\_\_\_ island in the Caribbean.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ life in Antarctica is hard because of the  
extreme cold.
- 6 What do you enjoy doing in your \_\_\_\_\_ time?

Mark:  / 6



**4 Match the sentences (1–6) with the phrases (a–f).**

- 1 You can easily get three cars in their garage.
- 2 You can't stand up in the loft.
- 3 That room has a lot of windows.
- 4 Our living room is warm and comfortable.
- 5 There are a lot of clothes on the floor of your room.
- 6 You can't see anything in the basement.

- a It's cosy.
- b It's uncomfortable.
- c It's dark.
- d It's large.
- e It's untidy.
- f It's bright.

Mark:  / 6

**5 Choose the correct answers.**

**1** Can I borrow your mobile? I need to \_\_\_\_\_ a phone call.

**a** do

**b** have

**c** make

**d** take

**2** Tom and Kiera stop talking to each other every time they \_\_\_\_\_ an argument.

**a** do

**b** have

**c** make

**d** take

**3** Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the rubbish out later, please?

**a** do

**b** have

**c** make

**d** take

**4** You don't have to win the race; just \_\_\_\_\_ your best.

**a** do

**b** have

**c** make

**d** take

**5** It's too far to walk; let's \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.

**a** do

**b** have

**c** make

**d** take

**6** I always \_\_\_\_\_ my bed before I go to school.

**a** do

**b** have

**c** make

**d** take

**7** I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ a party on my birthday.

**a** do

**b** have

**c** make

**d** take

**8** We stopped on the way home to \_\_\_\_\_ some shopping.

**a** do

**b** have

**c** make

**d** take

Mark:  / 8