

CLICK ON 1b

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- ◆ wide variety of listening practice
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- ◆ fully dramatised cassettes and audio CDs
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Video/DVD
Video Activity Book

All components are also available in split editions, with the exceptions of the Video, DVD and Video Activity Book.


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CLICK ON

Student's Book

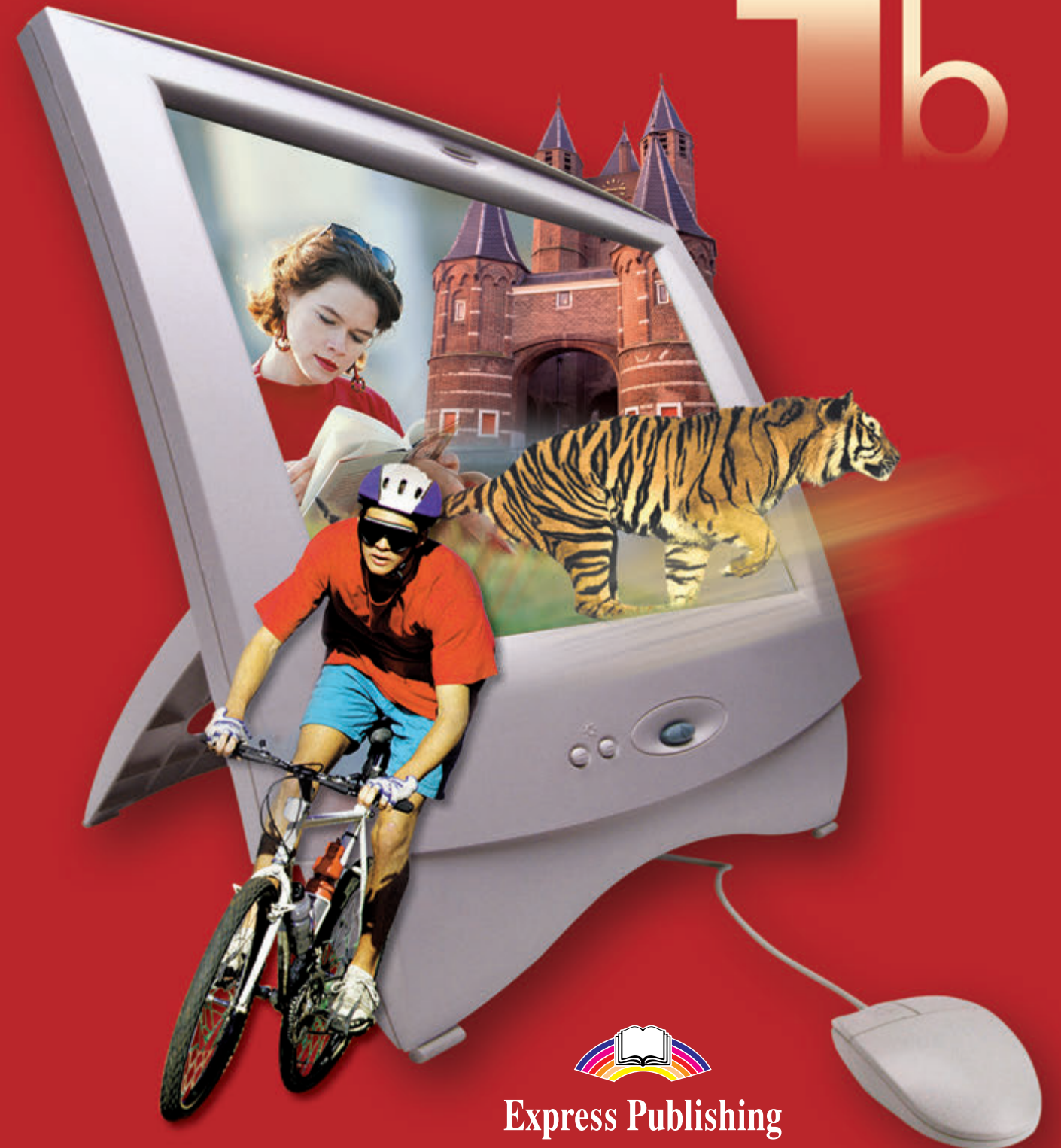
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1b

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6a

board here



- 1
- catch the train to work ✓
 - walk to school

- 2
- play computer games
 - have piano lessons

- 3
- do the washing-up
 - cook dinner

- 4
- meet my friends
 - have breakfast

- 5
- sleep late
 - make my bed

- 6
- go on a picnic
 - go shopping

Lead-in

- 1 a) Look at the pictures and tick (✓) the correct phrase for each activity.
b) Read all the phrases again. Which activities do you, or members of your family, do: a) every day; b) at the weekend; c) once a week; d) never?

2 Listen and repeat.

- You don't look well.
- What's wrong?
- It's your own fault.
- You never help me with the housework.
- And after that?
- That's a shame.
- Are you busy tonight?
- Thanks, anyway.
- You lazy thing!
- We have a break for lunch.
- Just before the exams, of course!

Listening and Reading

- 3 Listen to the dialogues (A, B and C). Which is about: an invitation ? a complaint ? a student's daily routine ?

- A** Chris: Hi, Dave.
Dave: Hi. You don't look well. What's wrong?
Chris: I feel very tired.
Dave: It's your own fault, Chris. You work too hard.
Chris: My fault?! You never help me with the housework. I'm the one that gets up at 6 o'clock, makes the breakfast and the beds before I catch the 7:15 train to work.
Dave: But you can relax in the evenings.
Chris: No, I can't! I come home at 5 o'clock, water the plants, clean the house, then cook the dinner while you sit and watch TV, and after that ...
- Dave: And after that?
Chris: I walk the dog while you play computer games.



- 7 • have lectures
• go to the cinema

- 8 • go to the gym
• go jogging

- 9 • clean the house
• water the plants

- 10 • wake up
• walk the dog

- 11 • have a shower
• brush my teeth

- 12 • have English lessons
• get home from school

- B** Ted: So, Liz, are you busy tomorrow?
Liz: Why?
Ted: Because I want to take you to the cinema.
Liz: I have to go shopping.
Ted: That's a shame. What about Thursday?
Liz: Sorry! I always have piano lessons on Thursdays.
Ted: I see. Are you busy tonight?
Liz: Erm ... Yes! I have to cook dinner. Thanks, anyway.
- C** Sue: Do you enjoy university life, Meg?
Meg: Oh, yes. Lectures don't start until 11:00, so I can sleep late every day.
Sue: You lazy thing! What are the lectures like?
Meg: Well, we have a break at 1:00 for lunch, then I have lectures from 2:00 to 5:00 in the afternoon.
Sue: And after that?
Meg: I meet my friends for coffee.
Sue: And when do you actually study?
Meg: Just before the exams, of course!

4 a) Read the dialogues A, B and C and choose the correct answers.

- Chris feels very
A well B hard C tired
- Dave helps Chris with the housework.
A always B never C sometimes
- What does Dave do while Chris walks the dog?
A watches TV B plays computer games
C waters the plants
- Liz can't go to the cinema with Ted on Thursday because she
A has to go shopping B has piano lessons
C has to cook dinner
- Meg likes university life because she
A meets her friends B works hard
C can sleep late
- When does Meg study?
A after 11:00 in the morning
B just before the exams
C from 2:00 to 5:00 in the afternoon

b) In pairs, read out the dialogues.

c) Read the dialogues again and underline the phrases/sentences used in Ex. 2. Who says each phrase/sentence?

Vocabulary

Telling the Time

1 What time is it? Listen and repeat.



It's eight o'clock.



It's (a) quarter past eight. or It's eight fifteen.



It's twenty past eight. or It's eight twenty.



It's half past eight. or It's eight thirty.



It's (a) quarter to nine. or It's eight forty-five.



It's ten to nine. or It's eight fifty.

2 Write the times in two ways.

1 **3:30**

2 **11:10**

3 **12:50**

4 **7:15**

5 **1:45**

6 **12:20**

3 Listen and draw the times. Then, ask and answer questions, as in the example.



A: What's the time, please?

B: It's half past seven./It's seven thirty.

4 Match the words/phrases to the definitions.

- half past two
- (a) quarter past two
- one minute
- one hour
- am
- pm
- midday
- midnight

- 60 seconds
- twelve o'clock in the daytime in the afternoon/evening
- 2:15
- 60 minutes
- twelve o'clock at night in the morning
- 2:30

Speaking

5 Look at the TV programmes. Then, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

SUNDAY			
BBC 1		BBC 2	
12:00 pm	On the Record	11:25 am	Miami 7
1:00 pm	Tom & Jerry	11:50 am	The O Zone
1:15 pm	EastEnders	12:15 pm	Robot Wars

A: Which channel is "On the Record" on?

B: It's on BBC1.

A: What time does it start?

B: It starts at twelve o'clock.

Means of Transport

Speaking

6 a) Look at the pictures. Then, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- Brian – bike – 10 minutes
- Steve & Laura – train – 40 minutes
- Claire – foot – 15 minutes
- Meg – taxi – 30 minutes
- Antony – bus – 20 minutes
- Roy & Becky – car – 35 minutes

A: How does **Brian** go to work?

B: **By bike.**

A: How long does it take **him** to get there?

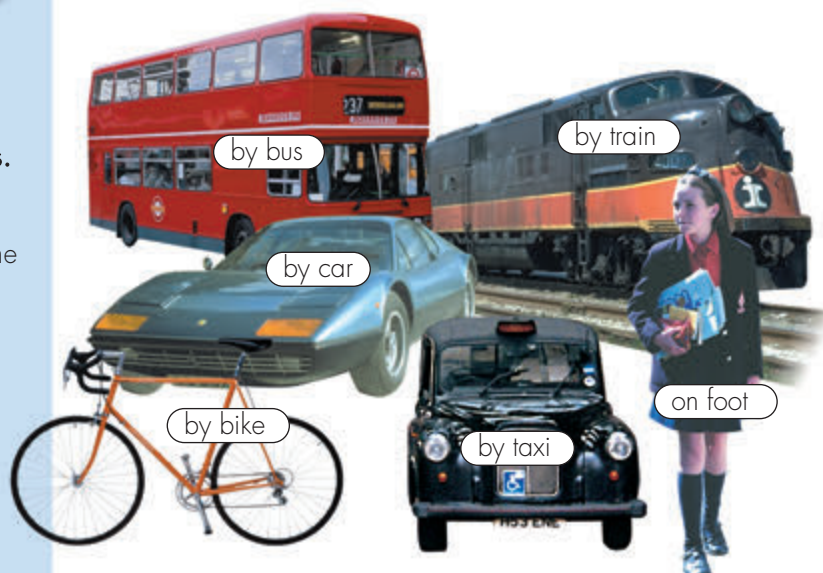
B: About **ten minutes.**

b) Answer the questions.

What's your favourite means of transport?

How do you go to school/work?

How do your parents go to work?



by bus

by train

by car

by bike













by taxi

on foot

• Daily Routine

7 Fill in the text about Henry's daily routine with the phrases from the list in the present simple.

meet his friends - make a sandwich - go to bed - do his homework - wake up - have lunch - School start - brush - get home from school - watch TV - get dressed - walk to school

Henry  1) at 8:00 in the morning on weekdays. He  2) his teeth and  3) He leaves the house at about 8:30 and  4)
  5) at 9 o'clock. Henry  6) in the school canteen at 12:30. Then, he has more lessons in the afternoon. School finishes at 3:30. Henry 
 7) at 4 o'clock. He  8), then he  9) After that, he goes to the park and  10)
 He goes home again for dinner at 8 o'clock and then he  11)
 for an hour. He  12) at 10 o'clock.

Grammar



• Prepositions of Time

8 Study the table, then fill in *at*, *on* or *in*.

at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hours (at 8:00) • holidays (at Christmas) • at night, at noon, at the weekend
on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • days (on Monday) • dates (on 6th May)
in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • months (in August) • seasons (in the winter) • years (in 1992) • in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

- 1 A: When do you visit your grandparents?
B: Sundays.
- 2 A: When do you watch TV?
B: the evening.
- 3 A: What time do you go to bed?
B: 10 o'clock.
- 4 A: When do you go on holiday?
B: August.

Your teacher divides the class into teams and says expressions of time without their prepositions. The teams, in turn, add the missing prepositions. Each correct answer gets one point. The team with the most points is the winner.

e.g. T: *summer* Team A S1: *in summer* etc.

9 a) Read the prompts about Emma's morning routine and put them in the correct order.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. get up (7:00) | 2. get dressed |
| ... have breakfast | ... leave house (8:00) |
| ... arrive at school (8:45) | ... brush teeth |

Speaking

b) Now use *first*, *then* and *after that* to talk about Emma's morning routine.

e.g. Emma gets up at 7:00. *First*, she gets dressed ...

c) Talk about your morning routine, using *first*, *then* and *after that*.

Grammar

• Adverbs of Frequency

1 Study the table and the examples, then complete the rules with *before*, *how often* or *after*.

always	100%
usually	75%
often	50%
sometimes	25%
seldom	10%
never	0%

He **always** goes straight home after school.
 He **usually** gets up early.
 He **often** rides his bicycle after school.
 He is **sometimes** late for school.
 He **seldom** eats dinner after 8:00 pm.
 He **never** goes to bed late.

Adverbs of frequency tell us something happens.
 They go the main verb, but the verb 'to be'.

Listening

2 Listen and tick (✓) the boxes, then make sentences, as in the example.



	never	seldom	sometimes	often	usually	always
get up early	✓					
make his bed						
have coffee for breakfast						
go to the gym						
watch TV in the afternoon						
go to the cinema						

Trevor never gets up early on Sundays.

Speaking

3 Use these adverbs of frequency to make true sentences about your routine on Sundays.

- always • usually • never • often • seldom
- sometimes

go jogging	watch TV
go to the gym	go to the cinema
go dancing	meet my friends
have a shower	go to work/school
cook dinner	get up early
go on a picnic	visit my cousins

I usually go jogging on Sundays.

4 Answer the questions about your routine on Mondays.

- What time do you get up?
- What time do you have breakfast?
- What time do you leave for school/work?
- How do you go to school/work?
- What time do you have lunch?
- What time do you finish school/work?
- What do you do after school/work?
- What do you do on Monday evenings?
- What time do you go to bed?

• Project

Use the answers from Ex. 4 to write a short article about your daily routine in the Photo File section.

Communication

• Describing routines

5 Listen and repeat, then use the prompts to act out similar dialogues.

- A: How often do you exercise?
 B: Well, I go swimming three times a week.
 A: Really?
 B: Yes, and I go jogging for an hour every day.
 A: Wow!

- do sports / play basketball / go to the gym
- exercise / do aerobics / walk

On the Move

There are many different ways of travelling from place to place. People usually travel by car, train, aeroplane or ship, but in some countries of the world there are some **unusual** means of transport.



On Your Bike!

The cycle-rickshaw is a **popular** means of transport in small towns and villages in India and other parts of Asia. People sit in the back while a man on a bicycle at the **front pulls them along**. In some towns in India, children go to school by cycle-rickshaw because it is slow and safe and not crowded like the buses. Cycle-rickshaws are comfortable and cheap, too!

Taxi!

In Thailand, people often travel by taxi. **However**, the taxis there are very unusual. They are elephant taxis, and people travel around on the back of an elephant! The elephants go to a **training camp** where they learn how to carry passengers safely. The elephants also learn not to be **scared** in **noisy** places. A ride on an elephant taxi is not very comfortable, though, because it's very bumpy!



Snow Problem!

In countries where there is a lot of snow, such as Greenland and Canada, people use dog-sledges to get around. Dog-sledges are the best **way** to travel across the ice and snow. A team of four dogs pulls the sledge. Passengers can sit on the sledge or **stand** at the back for a ride. It's not very comfortable, but it's fun!

Reading and Listening


6 a) Look at pictures A, B and C. Which shows:

- 1 an elephant taxi?
- 2 a dog-sledge?
- 3 a cycle-rickshaw?

b) Which of these means of transport do you think is: **slow; not crowded; fast; safe; comfortable; bumpy?**

c) Look at the titles and the pictures. Which of the words in the list do you expect to read in the article?

- means of transport • get up • eat
- car • snow • aeroplane
- village • slow • ship • travel
- carry passengers • walk • music
- bumpy • comfortable • camel
- get around • dog-sledge

7  Listen and match the countries to the means of transport.

Countries	Means of Transport
• India/ Asia	• elephant taxi
• Thailand	• dog-sledge
• Canada/ Greenland	• cycle-rickshaw

8 Read the article and correct the sentences (1 - 6) below it, then explain the words in bold.

Speaking

9 Make notes about each means of transport under the headings, then use your notes to talk about them.

- name • country • description
- comments

- 1 Many children in India go to school by dog-sledge.
- 2 Cycle-rickshaws are comfortable and expensive.
- 3 In Thailand you can travel on the back of a camel.
- 4 A ride on an elephant taxi is very comfortable.
- 5 There is a lot of rain in Greenland and Canada.
- 6 Cycle-rickshaws are the best way to travel across ice and snow.



Vocabulary Revision Games

1 Fill in the correct words, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

- brush • pull • daily • carry • catch • do • water
- walk

- 1 the dog 5 the bus
 2 passengers 6 my homework
 3 the sledge 7 my teeth
 4 routine 8 the plants

2 In teams, make sentences with words/phrases from the list.

- get up • clean the house • make the beds
- walk the dog • (a) quarter to • busy • half past
- o'clock • (a) quarter past • means of transport
- safe • not crowded • bumpy • scared

Listening

3 a) Listen and write the days.

- Monday • Tuesday • Wednesday
- Thursday • Friday • Saturday • Sunday



- 1 *Tuesday* 2 3



- 4 5 6

b) Ask and answer questions about Ben, as in the example.

- S1: What does Ben do on Mondays?
 S2: He What does he do on ... ?

4 Complete the question or the answer.

- 1 Q: When do you go shopping?
 A: every Saturday.
 2 Q: How often?
 A: I always get up early.
 3 Q: When?
 A: He gets home at 5:30 pm.
 4 Q: What time does school start?
 A: It
 5 Q: When?
 A: I go to the cinema every Friday evening.
 6 Q: How do you go to school?
 A: I

Pronunciation

-s or -es in the third person singular is pronounced:

- /s/ with verbs ending in /f/, /k/, /p/ or /t/ sounds (e.g. *makes, sleeps, gets*)
- /z/ with verbs ending in all other sounds (e.g. *has, plays, rides, goes, runs*).
- /ɪz/ with verbs ending in /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ or /z/ sounds (e.g. *brushes, watches, exercises*)

5 a) Listen and repeat.

- /s/ starts, paints, stops, cooks, hates
- /z/ shows, tries, draws, begins, stays
- /ɪz/ matches, rises, washes, misses, arranges

b) Listen and tick (✓) the boxes.

	/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
starts			
tries			
matches			
begins			
goes			
misses			
hates			
catches			
stops			

Writing (an article about sb's daily routine)

6 a) Read the article and fill in:

- usually • Sometimes • Then • after that • After
- always • Every day • before • and then

A Day with Lucy

1 Lucy Morgan, the star of the TV show *Down Town*, has a very busy daily routine.

2 **1)**, she gets up at 6:30, puts on her jeans and T-shirt and takes her two dogs for a walk. **2)**, she goes to the gym for an hour. She has breakfast at 8:30 **3)** she goes to the TV studio. **4)** there is a lot of traffic, but I **5)** get there on time," she says. Lucy starts work at 10:30.

3 She works on the show until 1:00, then she has a half-hour lunch break in the canteen. **6)** lunch, she reads the scripts for the next show. She leaves the studio at about six o'clock.

4 Lucy meets her friends at about 6:30 at Potter's and they have dinner together. She **7)** goes home at 9:30 and listens to music **8)** she goes to bed at about 10 o'clock. "I love classical music," she says. "It's so relaxing after a hard day at work."

5 Lucy's lifestyle is really busy, but she enjoys every minute of it.



b) Read the article again and match the headings to the paragraphs.

- morning activities full name, job
- evening activities afternoon activities
- how she feels

c) Make notes under the headings in Ex. 6b, then talk about Lucy's daily routine.

7 a) Tony Walters is an artist. Listen and complete the table, then ask and answer about Tony's daily routine.

Full Name, Job: Tony Walters, Artist

Morning activities:

10:00 am: get up, **1)** the dog, have coffee, **2)** newspaper

11:00 am: start work

Afternoon activities:

2:00 pm: have lunch, **3)** the news on TV

4:00 pm: start work again

Evening activities:

6:00 pm: **4)** painting, wash paint brushes

7:30 pm: **5)** dinner with friends

11:30 pm: go to bed

How he feels: "I like the way I live. It makes me feel good."

S1: What time does Tony get up?

S2: At 10 o'clock. What does he do after that?

S3: After that, he ...

b) Use the completed table to talk about Tony's daily routine.

8 Use the plan below and the table in Ex. 7 to write an article (100 - 120 words) for "Art Magazine" about Tony's daily routine. Use the article in Ex. 6 as a model. Start like this: Tony Walters, the famous artist, has a relaxed lifestyle.

Plan

Introduction

(Para 1) full name, job

Main Body

(Para 2) morning activities

(Para 3) afternoon activities

(Para 4) evening activities

Conclusion

(Para 5) how he feels

9 Read and underline the correct word.

Do you Know...?

- When it is day in your country, it is night on the **other/same** side of the world.
- Some places in the Arctic do not get dark at **night/day** in summer, or get light during the **night/day** in winter.

