

Same planet, different worlds

1 GRAMMAR articles: *a / an, the*, no article

- a Read the text and complete it with *a / an, the*, or – (= no article).
Do you agree with the text?

Five things you don't usually hear a woman say to a man

- 1 'No thanks. I don't like _____ chocolate.'
- 2 'I know it's our anniversary _____ next Saturday, but let's not go out. Let's stay in and watch _____ Cup Final on TV.'
- 3 'I want to buy _____ new car – I really like _____ new BMW. It's got fuel injection and does 180 kilometres _____ hour.'
- 4 'I'm glad you like _____ beer. I love _____ men with _____ fat stomachs – I find them very attractive.'
- 5 'Don't worry, I wasn't expecting _____ present. I don't like _____ presents anyway.'



- b p.138 Grammar Bank 5B. Read the rules and do the exercises.

- c Read the text and complete it with *a / an, the*, or – (= no article).
Do you agree with the text?

Five things you don't usually hear a man say to a woman

- 1 'I see Brad Pitt has _____ new film out. Would you like to go to _____ cinema tonight and see it?'
- 2 'I'm completely lost so I'll stop and ask _____ woman over there for directions.'
- 3 'I thought _____ sheets needed changing so I put them in _____ washing machine.'
- 4 'I think _____ red dress suits you, but take your time. There are lots of other shops we can try.'
- 5 'I really admire the way you can go to _____ work, run _____ house, and bring up _____ children so well!'



2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress, *the*, /θ/ or /ð/?

- a 5.5 Dictation. Listen and write six sentences. Practise saying them with the correct rhythm. Are articles normally stressed?
- b 5.6 Listen and repeat the phrases. When is *the* pronounced /ðə/? How is it pronounced in the other phrases?

the shop the address the owner the sun the engineer the world

Remember *th* can be e.g. *the*, or e.g. *think*.

- c 5.7 Listen and circle *th* when it is pronounced /ð/. Then repeat the sentences.

- 1 **Th**at man over **th**ere is very wealthy.
- 2 June is **th**e six**th** mon**th** of **th**e year.
- 3 **Th**ere are **th**ree **th**ings you have to remember.
- 4 I **th**rew it away **th**e **th**er day.
- 5 We have ma**th**s in **th**e **th**ird term.
- 6 **Th**e **th**atletics track is **th**rough **th**at gate.

3 READING & SPEAKING

a In pairs, look at the list of subjects below. Who do you think talks about them more, men or women? Write M or W.

sport ___ work ___ clothes ___ health ___
 family ___ films ___ politics ___ cars ___
 their house ___ the opposite sex ___

b Read the first paragraph of *A gossip with the girls*? Does the writer agree with you? Who talks about most topics?

A gossip with the girls?

Women are experts at gossiping, and they always talk about trivial things, or at least that's what men have always thought. However, some new research suggests that when women talk to women, their conversations are far from frivolous, and cover many more topics (up to 40 subjects) than when



men talk to other men. Women's conversations range from health to their houses, from politics to fashion, from films to family, from education to relationship problems. Football is notably absent. Men tend to have a more limited range of subjects, the most popular being work, sport, jokes, cars, and women.

According to Professor Petra Boynton, a psychologist at University College London, who interviewed over 1000 women, women also tend to move quickly from one subject to another in conversation, whereas men usually stick to one subject for longer periods of time.

At work, this difference can be an advantage for men, where they can put other matters aside and concentrate fully on the topic being discussed. On the other hand, it also means that they sometimes find it hard to concentrate when several things have to be discussed at the same time in a meeting.

Professor Boynton also says that men and women chat for different reasons. In social situations, women use conversation to solve problems and reduce stress while men chat with each other to have a laugh or to swap opinions.



c Now read the whole article. What does the writer say? Choose a, b, or c.

- When women talk to each other they generally talk about _____.
 - unimportant things
 - very serious things
 - many different things
- Men _____ as women.
 - don't talk as much
 - don't talk about as many things
 - don't work as much
- In conversation women _____ than men.
 - talk more quickly
 - change the subject more often
 - talk more about work
- At work, if there is a meeting which focuses on one subject, _____.
 - men will probably concentrate better than women
 - women will probably concentrate better than men
 - men and women will both concentrate well
- One of the reasons why women talk to each other is _____.
 - to relax
 - to exchange ideas
 - to tell jokes

d Now prove that the article is wrong! Work in pairs or small groups.

If you're a woman, try to talk for two minutes about:
football cars computers

If you're a man, try to talk for two minutes about:
fashion shopping losing weight / dieting

HOW WORDS WORK...

- Look at the highlighted words and phrases in *A gossip with the girls*? Which one(s) do we use...?
 - to compare and contrast two facts or opinions *whereas*
 - to introduce an opposite point of view _____
 - to introduce some extra information _____
 - to explain who says or believes something _____
- Complete the sentences with one of the words or phrases. Sometimes there are two possibilities.
 - My sister plays tennis and she _____ goes swimming once a week.
 - Travelling by yourself can be fun. _____, it is often more dangerous.
 - _____ doctors, we shouldn't drink too much coffee.
 - Dogs are very affectionate, _____ cats are more independent.
 - New technology makes our lives easier. _____, it can be difficult to learn to use.

4 LISTENING

- a Have you ever been to a spa or health farm? If yes, did you enjoy it? If no, would you like to go? Why (not)?
- b Read the introduction to the article. Why did the journalists go to the spa? Which treatment do you think a) Joanna and b) Stephen will like best?

Spas – women love them. Can men enjoy them too?

The Sunday Times decided to find out. They sent two journalists, Joanna Duckworth and Stephen Bleach, to spend a day at a health spa, which offers thermal baths, saunas and steam rooms, an outdoor swimming pool, and of course a wide variety of massages and treatments.

These are some of the treatments they had:

Banana, papaya and strawberry body polish

– a treatment which will smooth and hydrate your skin, with a head massage – 40 minutes.

Kanebo Kai Zen facial

– a deep intensive cleansing, with face and neck massage – 1 hr 40 minutes.

Elemis foot treatment

– a foot bath, pedicure and foot massage – 55 minutes.



- c Listen to the two journalists talking after the first treatment and write the information in the chart. Listen again to check. Repeat for the second and third treatments.

	Stephen		Joanna	
	marks out of 10	reasons	marks out of 10	reasons
1 The body polish 5.8				
2 The facial 5.9				
3 The foot treatment 5.10				

- d **5.11** Listen to five extracts from the recording. Try to write down the missing word. How do you think you spell it? What do you think it means?
- 1 It was hot and _____ and incredibly uncomfortable.
 - 2 The head massage was _____!
 - 3 My face feels different – much _____.
 - 4 I just use _____ and water.
 - 5 I love the colour they painted my' _____.
- e Which of the treatments would you choose to have?

5 SPEAKING

Look at *A man thing or a woman thing?* Talk in small groups. In your country who does these things more, men or women? Why do you think this is?

Useful language

Generally speaking / In general, I think women go to spas more than men...

I think it's more common for men to watch football...

I think women tend to read novels more than men...

⚠ Remember not to use an article when you generalize, e.g. I think men... NOT the men



A man thing or a woman thing?

- Going shopping
- Going to health spas
- Going to the gym
- Going to the cinema
- Reading novels
- Going to sports events
- Doing housework
- Learning languages
- Going to bars and pubs
- Playing games (e.g. cards, chess)



6 VOCABULARY verbs and adjectives + prepositions

Men think that women always **talk about** trivial things. In fact, they cover more topics than when men **talk to** men.

a Complete the prepositions column.

Verbs	Prepositions
1 Do you often talk _____ a friend _____ your problems?	_____
2 Do you often think _____ the future?	_____
3 Do you often have to wait _____ a bus or train?	_____
4 Do you agree _____ your friends about politics?	_____
5 What dish or dishes do you usually ask _____ in a restaurant?	_____
6 Have you ever borrowed money _____ your family?	_____
7 Do you often write emails _____ English-speaking people?	_____
8 How often do you listen _____ classical music?	_____
9 Do you think a man should pay _____ dinner on a first date?	_____
10 Do you know anyone who works _____ a multinational company?	_____
11 Do you know anyone who works _____ a DJ?	_____
12 Are you going to apply _____ a job soon?	_____
Adjectives	Prepositions
13 Are you good _____ sport?	_____
14 Are you bad _____ remembering birthdays?	_____
15 Are men's hobbies very different _____ women's hobbies?	_____
16 Are you afraid _____ any insects?	_____
17 Are you interested _____ fashion?	_____
18 Are you worried _____ anything at the moment?	_____

b Cover the prepositions column. Work in pairs. A ask B the first question. B ask A the second question. Continue with the rest of the questions. Then swap roles.

7 5.12 SONG ♪ Sk8er Boi

5A quantifiers

large quantities

They have a **lot of** money.
She has **lots of** friends.
He eats a **lot**.
There aren't **many** cafés near here.
Do you watch **much** TV?
Don't run. We have **plenty of** time.

- Use *a lot of / lots of* in \oplus sentences.
- Use *a lot* when there is no noun, e.g. *He talks a lot*.
- *Much / many* are normally used in \ominus sentences and ? , but *a lot of* can also be used.
- Use *plenty of* in \oplus sentences to mean *as much as we need or more*.

small quantities

A Do you want some ice cream? B Just a **little**.
The town only has a **few** cinemas.
Hurry up. We have **very little** time.
I have **very few** close friends.

- Use *little* + uncountable nouns, *few* + plural countable nouns.
- *a little* and *a few* = some, but not a lot,
- *very little* and *very few* = not much / many.

zero quantity

There **isn't any** room in the car.
There's **no** room in the car.
A How much money do you have?
B **None**.

- Use *any* for zero quantity with a \ominus verb. Use *no* with a \oplus verb.
- Use *none* (without a noun) in short answers.

more than you need or want

I don't like this city. It's **too big**.
There's **too much** traffic.
There are **too many** tourists.

- Use *too* + adjective, *too much* + uncountable noun, *too many* + plural countable nouns.
- Use *enough* before a noun but after an adjective.

less than you need

There aren't **enough** parks.
The buses aren't **frequent enough**.

5B articles: a / an, the, no article

Use a / an with singular countable nouns

- the first time you mention a thing / person. I saw **an old man** with a **dog**.
- when you say what something is. It's **a nice house**.
- when you say what somebody does. She's **a lawyer**.
- in exclamations with *What...!* What **an awful day!**
- in expressions like ... three times a week

Use the

- when we talk about something we've already mentioned. I saw an old man with a dog, and **the dog** was barking.
- when there's only one of something. The moon goes round **the sun**.
- when it's clear what you're referring to. He opened **the door**.
- with places in a town, e.g. *cinema* and *theatre*. I'm going to **the cinema**.
- with superlatives. It's **the best** restaurant in town.

Don't use the

- when you are speaking in general (with plural and uncountable nouns). **Women** talk more than **men**.
Love is more important than **money**.
- with some nouns (e.g. *home*, *work*, *school*, *church*) after *at / to / from*.
She's not **at home** today.
I get back **from work** at 5.30.
- before meals, days, and months.
I never have **breakfast** on **Sunday**.
- before *next / last* + days, week, etc.
See you **next Friday**.

5C gerunds and infinitives

Use the gerund (verb + -ing)

- 1 after prepositions and phrasal verbs. I'm very good **at remembering** names.
She's **given up smoking**.
- 2 as the subject of a sentence. **Eating out** is quite cheap here.
- 3 after some verbs, e.g. *hate*, *spend*, *don't mind*. I **don't mind getting** up early.

Common verbs which take the gerund include: **enjoy**, **hate**, **finish**, **like**, **love**, **mind**, **practise**, **spend**, **stop**, **suggest** and phrasal verbs, e.g. **give up**, **go on**, etc.

Use the infinitive (+ to)

- 1 after adjectives. My flat is **easy to find**.
- 2 to express a reason or purpose. He's saving money **to buy** a new car.
- 3 after some verbs, e.g. *want*, *need*, *learn*. She's never **learnt to drive**.
Try not to make a noise.

Common verbs which take the infinitive (with *to*) include: (**can't**) **afford**, **agree**, **decide**, **expect**, **forget**, **help**, **hope**, **learn**, **need**, **offer**, **plan**, **pretend**, **promise**, **refuse**, **remember**, **seem**, **try**, **want**, **would like**

Use the infinitive (without to)

- 1 after most modal and auxiliary verbs. I **can't** drive. We **must** hurry.
- 2 after *make* and *let*. My parents don't let me **go out** much.
She always **makes me laugh**.

- Gerunds and infinitives form the negative with *not*, e.g. *not to be*, *not being*.
- More verbs take the infinitive than the gerund.
- These common verbs can take either the gerund or infinitive with no difference in meaning: **begin**, **continue**, **prefer**, **start**.

⚠ These verbs can take a gerund or an infinitive but the meaning is different.

Try to be on time.

= make an effort to be on time.

Try doing yoga.

= do it to see if you like it.

Remember to phone him.

= Don't forget to do it.

I remember meeting him years ago.

= I have a memory of it.

5A

a Circle the correct answer. Tick (✓) if both are possible.

I think this restaurant is too / *too much* expensive.

- 1 There are *too much* / *too many* people in my salsa class.
- 2 Nobody likes him. He has *very little* / *very few* friends.
- 3 We've had *a lot of* / *lots of* rain recently.
- 4 There aren't *enough car parks* / *car parks enough* in the city centre.
- 5 *I have no* / *I don't have any* time.
- 6 He works *a lot* / *much*. At least ten hours a day.
- 7 A Do you speak French? B Yes, *a little* / *a few*.
- 8 I don't have *no time* / *any time* for myself.

b Right (✓) or wrong (✗). Correct the wrong sentences.

She drives too much fast . *too fast*

- 1 Slow down! We have plenty time .
- 2 We have too many work at the moment.
- 3 I think I made a few mistakes in the letter.
- 4 He isn't enough old to understand.
- 5 We can't go tomorrow. We're too busy .
- 6 We have very little time to do this.
- 7 A How many eggs are there? B Any .
- 8 He's retired so he has much free time .

5B

a Circle the correct answer.

Did you see *news* / the news on TV last night?

- 1 Did you lock *door* / *the door* when you left *a house* / *the house*?
- 2 My brother is married to *Russian* / *a Russian*. She's *lawyer* / *a lawyer*.
- 3 We go to *theatre* / *the theatre* about once *a month* / *the month*.
- 4 What *beautiful* / *a beautiful day*! Let's have breakfast on *a terrace* / *the terrace*.
- 5 I love *classical music* / *the classical music* and *Italian food* / *the Italian food*.
- 6 Who is *a girl* / *the girl* by *a window* / *the window*?
- 7 I leave *home* / *the home* at 8.00 and get to *work* / *the work* at 9.00.
- 8 *Men* / *The men* aren't normally as sensitive as *women* / *the women*.
- 9 We usually have *dinner* / *the dinner* at 8.00 and go to *bed* / *the bed* at about 11.30.
- 10 She has *a lovely face* / *the lovely face* and *the attractive eyes* / *attractive eyes*.

b Complete with *a* / *an*, *the*, or *-* (= no article).

Can you give me a lift to the station?
I want to catch the 6.00 train.

- 1 We went to _____ cinema _____ last night.
We saw _____ great film.
- 2 A Do you like _____ sport? B It depends.
I hate _____ football. I think _____ footballers
earn too much money.
- 3 He always wears _____ expensive clothes and
drives _____ expensive car.
- 4 Jake's _____ musician and _____ artist.
- 5 They've changed _____ date of _____ meeting.
It's _____ next Tuesday now.
- 6 We walked to _____ city centre but we got
_____ taxi back to _____ hotel.

5C

a Complete with the gerund or infinitive.

Smoking is banned in all public places. (smoke)

- 1 It's very expensive _____ a flat in the centre. (rent)
- 2 Are you afraid of _____? (fly)
- 3 I called the restaurant _____ a table for tonight. (book)
- 4 Be careful _____ a noise when you come home
tonight. (not make)
- 5 She's worried about _____ the exam. (fail)
- 6 Everybody went on _____ until after midnight. (dance)
- 7 _____ an only child is a bit boring. (be)
- 8 It's easy _____ the way if you look at the map. (find)
- 9 He's terrible at _____ languages. (learn)
- 10 A Why are you learning Spanish?
B _____ talk to my in-laws. They're Argentinian,
and they don't speak English. (be able to)

b Complete the sentences with *work*, *to work*, or *working*.

I regret not working harder when I was at school.

- 1 I spent all weekend _____ on the computer.
- 2 I've decided _____ abroad next year.
- 3 You must _____ harder if you want to get promoted.
- 4 My boss often makes me _____ late.
- 5 He isn't very good at _____ in a team.
- 6 I don't mind _____ on Saturdays if I can have a day
off during the week.
- 7 He's gone to the UK _____ in his uncle's shop.
- 8 _____ with members of your family can be quite
difficult.
- 9 My husband promised not _____ on my birthday.
- 10 I used _____ in a restaurant when I was a student.