

1 C

G present continuous
V the body, prepositions of place
P vowel sounds

The woman on the right is wearing a hat.

At the Moulin Rouge

1 VOCABULARY the body



Portrait of Dora Maar 1937 Pablo Picasso

- a Look at this painting. Do you like it? Why (not)?
- b Label the woman's face with words from the box.
- ear eyes hair lips mouth neck nose
- c **p.146 Vocabulary Bank The body.**
- d In pairs, how many words can you remember in two minutes?

2 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

- a Look at the sound pictures. What are the words and sounds?

- b **1.7** Put the words in the correct columns. Listen and check.

arms bite ears eyes head hear heart
 nose shoulders smell stomach touch

- c **p.157 Sound Bank.** Look at the typical spellings for these sounds.

3 GRAMMAR present continuous

- a Look at the painting *At the Moulin Rouge*. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.
- 1 What clothes are the people wearing?
 - 2 What are the people at the table doing?
 - 3 What are the two women at the back doing?
 - 4 What are the two men at the back doing?
 - 5 Describe the woman on the right. What do you think she's doing?
 - 6 One of the people in the painting is the artist, Toulouse-Lautrec. Which person do you think he is?

I think the artist is the tall man who is sitting between the two women.

- b Underline the correct form of the verb.

- 1 In the picture the men wear / are wearing hats.
- 2 In Britain women often wear / are wearing hats at weddings.
- 3 Karina usually sits / is sitting at the front of the class.
- 4 Today she sits / is sitting at the back.

- c **p.126 Grammar Bank 1C.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

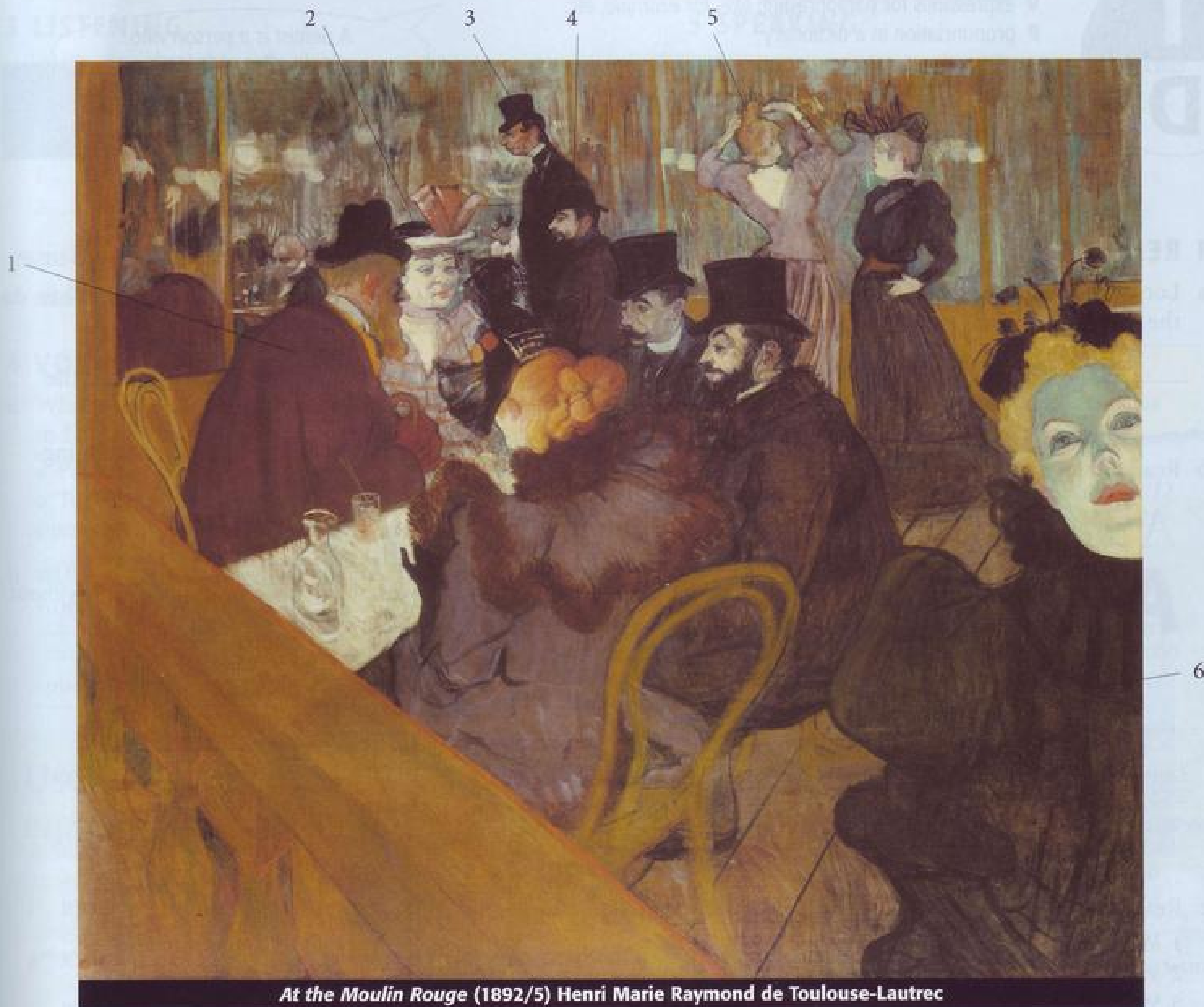
4 LISTENING

- a **1.8** Listen to a guide in an art gallery talking about *At the Moulin Rouge*. Answer the questions.

- 1 What was the Moulin Rouge famous for?
- 2 Who did Toulouse-Lautrec include in his paintings and posters?
- 3 Which person is Toulouse-Lautrec?
- 4 Why do some people think he liked painting the dancers?

- b Listen again. Write the numbers of the people next to their names.

- Toulouse-Lautrec
- His cousin Gabriel
- His friend, a photographer
- Jane Avril, a dancer
- La Macarona, a dancer
- La Goulue, a singer

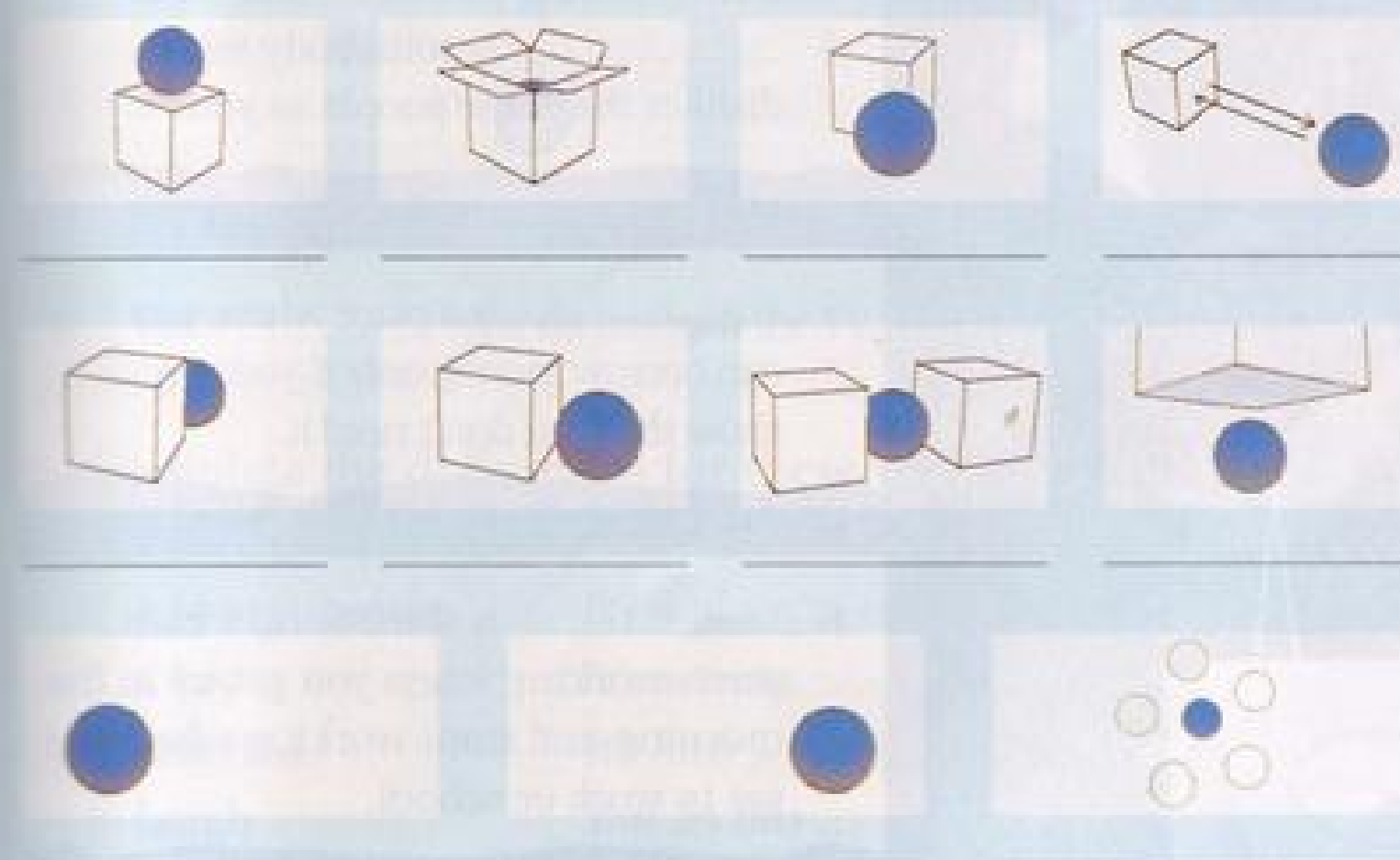


At the Moulin Rouge (1892/5) Henri Marie Raymond de Toulouse-Lautrec

5 SPEAKING

a Match the prepositions with the pictures.

behind between in in front of in the middle next to
 on on the left on the right opposite under



b **Communication** Describe and draw A p.108 B p.112. Describe your picture for your partner to draw.

- c In small groups, ask and answer the questions.
- 1 Do you paint or draw? What kind of things?
 - 2 Do you have a favourite painter? Who?
 - 3 Do you have a favourite painting? What? Can you describe it?
 - 4 What pictures or posters do you have on the wall in your bedroom or living room?

d Look again at the paintings in this lesson (here and on p.108 and p.112). Which one would you choose to have in your house or flat?

6 1.9 **SONG** 🎵 *Ain't got no - I got life*

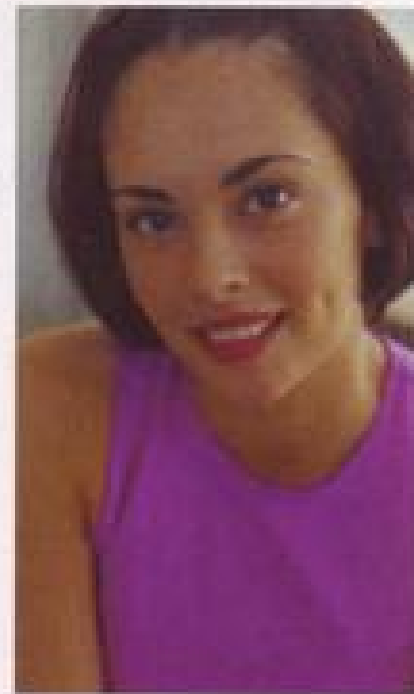
Communication

1B Claire and Nina Student A



a Ask B questions and complete the chart for Nina.

Name	Claire	Nina
Age?	25	
From?	Scotland	
Lives in?	Bristol	
Job?	Journalist	
Smokes?	No	
Likes?	comedy films, cats	
Doesn't like?	men who smoke	



b Answer B's questions about Claire.

c In pairs, decide who is the best partner for Richard. Why?

1C Describe and draw Student A

a Look at your painting for a minute. Then describe it for B to draw.

b Listen to B describing his / her painting. Try to draw it. Don't look at it. Ask B questions to help you.

c Now compare your drawings with the original paintings!



1D Crossword Student A

a Ask B for the definitions of your missing words. Guess the words and complete your crossword.

What's 1 across?

What's 3 down?

b Give definitions of the words B asks for.



Communication

1B Claire and Nina Student B

a Answer A's questions about Nina.



Name	Claire	Nina
Age?		23
From?		Hungary
Lives in?		London
Job?		Painter
Smokes?		Yes (but only one or two a day)
Likes?		good food, music
Doesn't like?		sport

b Ask A questions and complete the chart for Claire.

c In pairs, decide who is the best partner for Richard. Why?

1D Crossword Student B

a Ask A for the definitions of your missing words. Guess the words and complete your crossword.

What's 2 down?

What's 4 across?

b Give definitions of the words A asks for.



1C Describe and draw Student B

- Look at your painting for a minute.
- Listen to A describing his / her painting. Try to draw it. Don't look at it. Ask questions to help you.
- Now describe your painting for A to draw.
- Now compare your drawings with the original paintings!



1A word order in questions

Questions with *do / does / did* in present and past simple

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive (= verb)
	Do	you	live with your parents?
	Does	Jenny	like Chinese food?
Where	do	you	live?
What food	does	Jenny	like?

- In the present simple use the auxiliary verb *do / does* to make questions.
- In the past simple use the auxiliary verb *did* to make questions.
- In these questions the subject goes after the auxiliary verb.
- Remember **ASI** (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or **QUASI** (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive) to help you with word order in present or past simple questions.

Questions with *be*, present continuous, and *going to*

Question word	<i>be</i>	Subject	(adjective, noun, verb + <i>ing</i> , etc.)
	Is	Ana	a student?
What	are	they	doing?
	are	you	talking about?
Where	is	he	going to live?

- In questions with *be*, make questions by inverting the verb and the subject.

⚠ If a verb is followed by a preposition (*listen to, talk about*), the preposition goes at the end of the question.
What are you talking about?
 NOT *About what are you talking.*

1B present simple

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
+	I usually work at home.	Danny knows me very well.
-	They don't live near here.	It doesn't often rain here.
?	Do you smoke ?	Does Nina like music?
✓ ✗	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .	Yes, she does . No she doesn't .

- Use the present simple for things you do every day, week, year, or which are always true.
- Remember the spelling rules for 3rd person singular *s*:
 work > works add *s*
 study > studies consonant + *y*: *y* and add *ies*
 finish > finishes *sh, s, ch, x*: add *es*
 go > goes do > does have > has
- Remember the word order in questions (**ASI** and **QUASI** – see 1A above).

adverbs and expressions of frequency

- We often use the present simple with adverbs of frequency (*always, often, sometimes, usually, hardly ever, never*).
- Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb but after *be*.
He often goes out. NOT *He goes often out.*
She's always late. NOT *She's late-always.*
- Expressions of frequency (*every day, once a week, etc.*) usually go at the end of a sentence.
I have English classes twice a week.

1C present continuous: *be + verb + ing*

	I	you / we / they	he / she / it
+	I'm working	You We 're working	He She 's working
-	I'm not working	You We aren't working	He She isn't working
?	Are you working?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
✓ ✗	Is he working?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.

- Use the present continuous for things happening now, at this moment.
My brother is working in Germany.
A *What are you doing?*
B *I'm sending a text message to Sarah.*
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form.
 cook > cooking study > studying
 live > living run > running

⚠ Some verbs are not normally used in the present continuous, for example *like, want, have (= possess), need*.
I need to talk to you now.
 NOT *I'm needing to talk to you now.*

1D defining relative clauses with *who, which, where*

A cook is a person **who** works in a restaurant.
 A clock is a thing **which** tells the time.
 A post office is a place **where** you can buy stamps.

- Use relative clauses to explain what a place, thing, or person is or does.
That's the woman who won the lottery last year.
This is the restaurant where we had dinner last week.
- Use *who* for a person, *which* for a thing, and *where* for a place.

⚠ You can use *that* instead of *who* or *which*.
She's the girl who / that works with my brother.
It's a thing which / that connects two computers.

1A

a Put the word or phrase in the right place in the question.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| How/are you? | (old) |
| 1 you going to go out this evening? | (are) |
| 2 Where does your work? | (sister) |
| 3 What music are you listening? | (to) |
| 4 Does finish at 8.00? | (the class) |
| 5 Why you write to me? | (didn't) |
| 6 Do you often to the cinema? | (go) |
| 7 What this word mean? | (does) |
| 8 What time did arrive? | (your friends) |

b Put the words in the right order to make questions.

- you live where do? *Where do you live?*
- 1 you a do have car?
 - 2 older is brother your you than?
 - 3 often he how to write does you?
 - 4 this time start does what class?
 - 5 last go where you summer did?
 - 6 languages how you many do speak?
 - 7 see you are going to evening her this?
 - 8 for waiting who you are?

1B

a Write sentences and questions with the present simple.

- he / usually get up late \oplus *He usually gets up late.*
- 1 Anna / like music ? _____?
 - 2 she / have a lot of hobbies \oplus _____
 - 3 I / get on very well with my sister \ominus _____
 - 4 my brother / know me very well \ominus _____
 - 5 they / have any children ? _____?
 - 6 the film / finish late ? _____?
 - 7 he / go out twice a week \oplus _____
 - 8 we / often talk about politics \ominus _____

b Complete with a verb in the present simple.

get on not have listen live open not talk not work

- He *lives* in a flat.
- 1 _____ the banks _____ in the afternoon?
 - 2 My sister _____ many friends.
 - 3 We usually _____ to the news in the car.
 - 4 She's quite shy. She _____ much.
 - 5 _____ Jane _____ well with her boss?
 - 6 My cooker's new, but it _____ very well.

1C

a Write sentences with the present continuous.

- It / rain. \ominus *It isn't raining.*
- 1 Hey! you / stand on my foot! \oplus
 - 2 they / play very well today \ominus
 - 3 what / you study at the moment ?
 - 4 we / think of you \oplus
 - 5 she / wear make-up ?
 - 6 they / make / a big mistake \oplus
 - 7 your brother / work in London now ?
 - 8 she / talk to her father at the moment \ominus

b Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous.

- The girl in the painting *is playing* the guitar. (play)
- 1 My dog's not dangerous. He _____ (not bite)
 - 2 Why _____ you _____ sunglasses? It _____! (wear, rain)
 - 3 You can turn off the radio. I _____ to it. (not listen)
 - 4 I _____ to go to the bank. I _____ any money. (need, not have)
 - 5 Be careful! The baby _____ that pencil in her mouth! (put)
 - 6 A _____ you usually _____ at weekends? (cook, eat)
B No, we normally _____ out.
 - 7 A What _____ you _____ here? (do, meet)
B I _____ Emma. Look, there she is.

1D

a Complete the definitions with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

- It's the person *who* serves you in a café.
- 1 They're people _____ make you laugh.
 - 2 It's a machine _____ cuts the grass.
 - 3 It's an animal _____ lives in the sea and has eight legs.
 - 4 It's a room _____ people try on clothes.
 - 5 He's the person _____ helps you with your luggage.
 - 6 It's a kind of food _____ keeps vampires away.



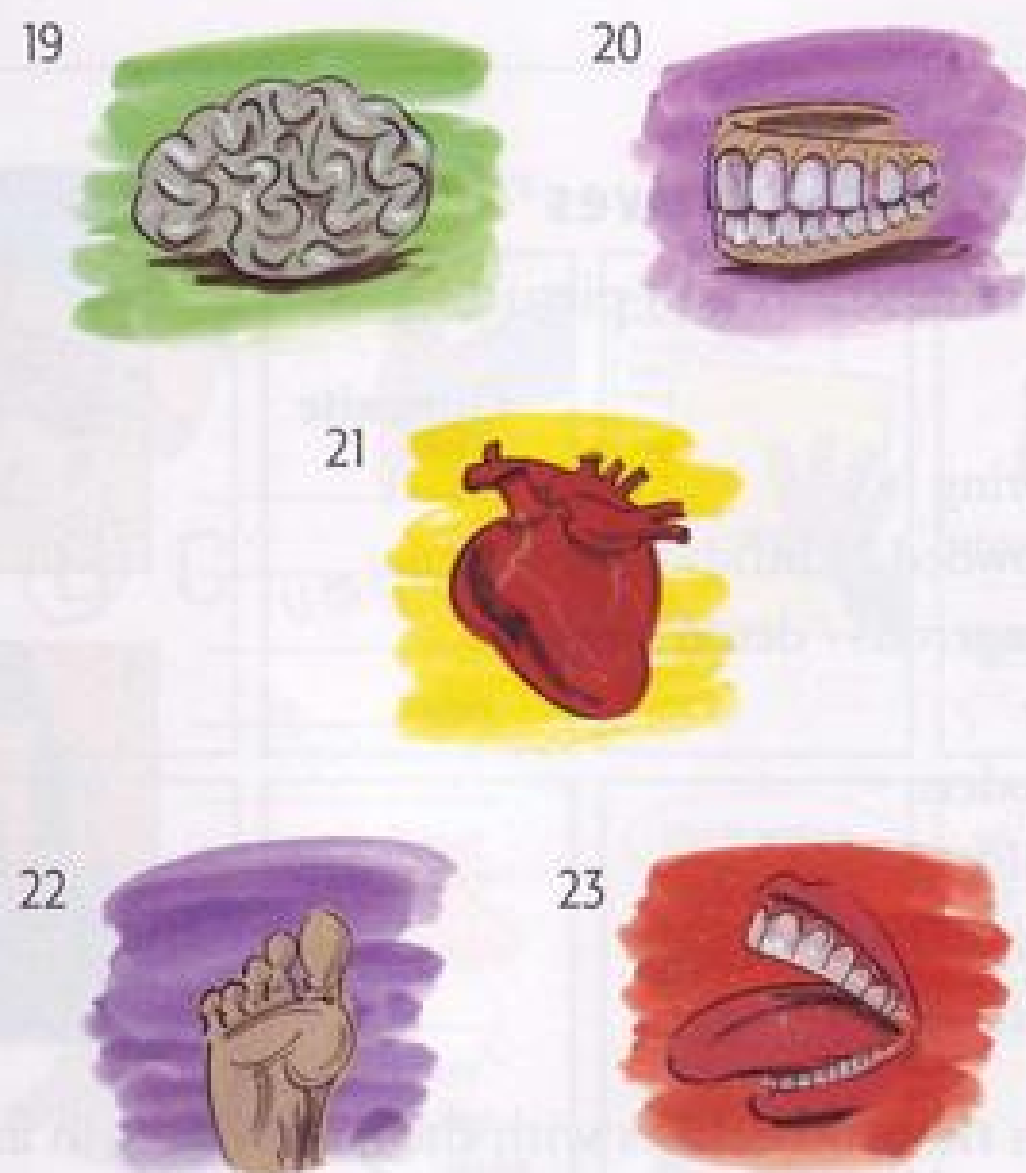
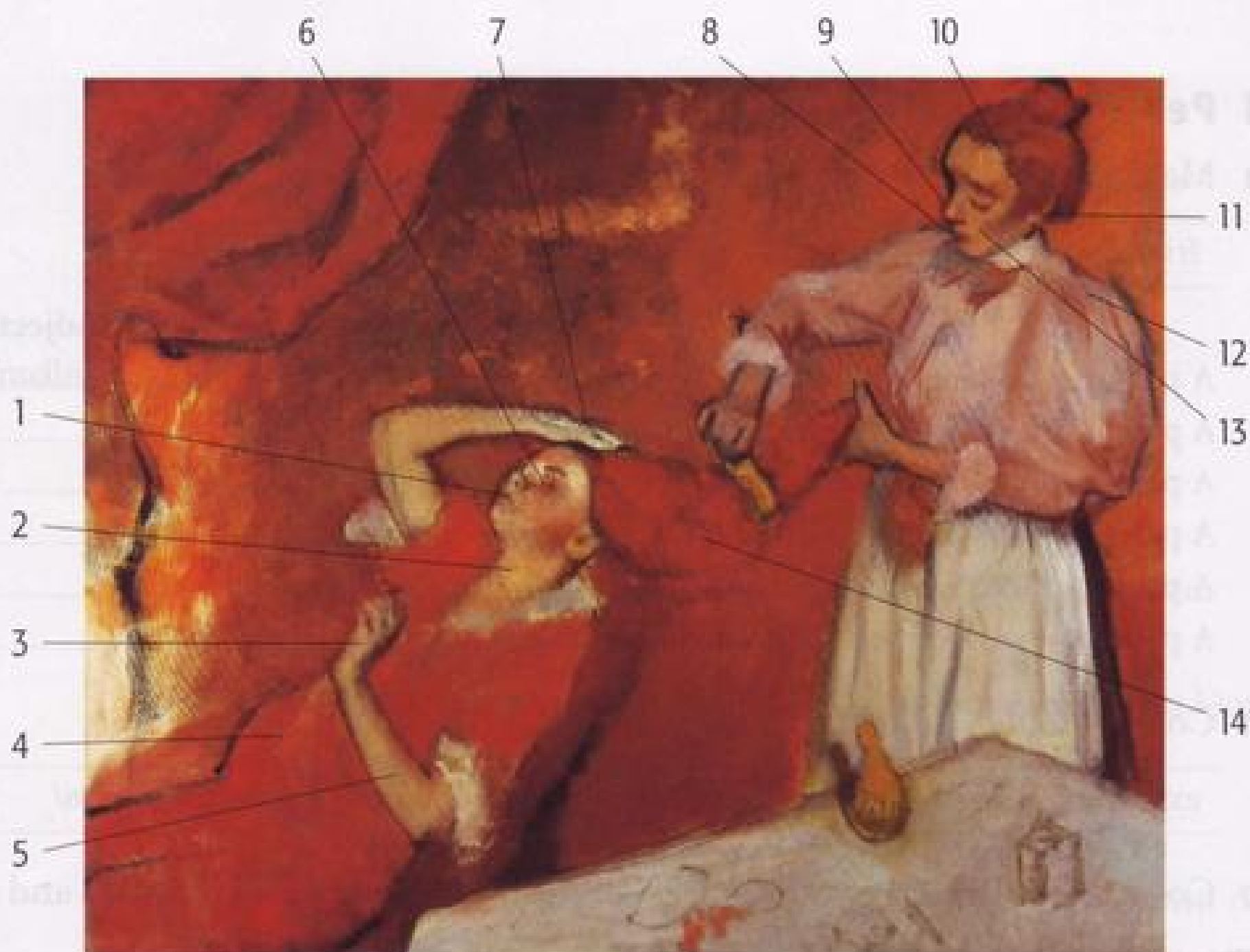
c Write sentences with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

- that / the dog / always barks at night
That's the dog which always barks at night.
- 1 she / the woman / lives next door to me
 - 2 that / the shop / I bought my dress
 - 3 he / the actor / was in *Friends*
 - 4 they / the children / broke my window
 - 5 this / the restaurant / they do great pasta
 - 6 that / the switch / controls the central heating
 - 7 he / the teacher / teaches my sister
 - 8 that / the room / we have our meetings

The body

a Match the words and pictures.

- head /hed/
- face
- hair
- arm(s)
- shoulder(s) /'ʃəuldə/
- neck
- eye(s) /ai/
- 1 ■ mouth /maʊθ/
- nose
- hand(s)
- finger(s)
- ear(s)
- stomach /'stʌmək/
- lip(s)
- foot (plural *feet*)
- knee(s) /ni:/
- back
- 18 ■ leg(s)
- heart /hɑ:t/
- brain
- teeth (singular *tooth*)
- toes /təʊz/
- 23 ■ tongue /tʌŋ/













b Cover the words and test yourself or test a partner.
Point to a part of the body for your partner to say the word.

c What part(s) of the body do we use to...?

see _____ hear _____ smell _____ kiss _____ bite _____
touch /tʌtʃ/ _____ think _____ feel _____ kick _____ smile _____

d Test a partner. Ask *What do you use to see?* etc.

▲ In English we use personal pronouns (*my, your, etc.*) with parts of the body, not *the*.
Give me your hand. NOT *Give me the hand.*

	usual spelling	▲ but also
 fish	i thin lips history kiss if since	English women busy decide repeat gym
 tree	ee feel teeth ea teach mean e she we	people machine key niece
 cat	a hands hat back catch carry match	
 car	ar far arms scarf a fast pass after	aunt laugh heart
 clock	o top lost socks wrong hot box	what watch want because
 horse	or boring more al walk ball aw awful saw	water four bought thought abroad towards
 bull	u pull push oo foot book look room	would should woman
 boot	oo school choose u* rude use ew new knew	do suit juice shoe lose through
 bird	er person verb ir dirty shirt ur nurse turn	earn work world worse
 computer	Many different spellings, always unstressed. further nervous arrive polite inventor agree	

* especially before consonant + e

	usual spelling	▲ but also
 egg	e spell lend smell send very red	friendly head sweater any said
 up	u sunny mustn't funny run lucky cut	come does someone enough young touch
 train	a* face wake ai brain fail ay away pay	break steak great eight they grey
 phone	o* open hope won't so oa coat goal	snow throw although shoulders
 bike	i* smile bite y shy why igh might sights	buy eyes heights
 owl	ou trousers round mouth blouse ow towel down	
 boy	oi coin noisy boiling oy toy enjoy	
 ear	eer beer engineer ere here we're ear near fear	really idea serious
 chair	air airport stairs fair hair are square careful	their there wear bear
 tourist	A very unusual sound. Europe furious sure plural	
/i/	A sound between /i/ and /i:/. Consonant + y at the end of words is pronounced /i/. happy angry thirsty	
/u/	An unusual sound. education usually situation	