

2

Happiness!

Present states and actions

Active and passive

Numbers

Test your grammar

Look at the pairs of sentences.
Which one is correct? Why?

- 1 She speaks five languages.
She's speaking five languages.
- 2 Look at that man! He wears such a funny hat.
Look at that man! He's wearing such a funny hat.
- 3 Don't take that book back to the library. I'm reading it.
Don't take that book back to the library. I read it.
- 4 They have two daughters and two sons.
They're having two daughters and two sons.
- 5 Do you understand Spanish?
Are you understanding Spanish?



- 6 We're thinking opera is boring.
We think opera is boring.
- 7 English speaks all over the world.
English is spoken all over the world.

PRESENTATION (1)

Present Simple

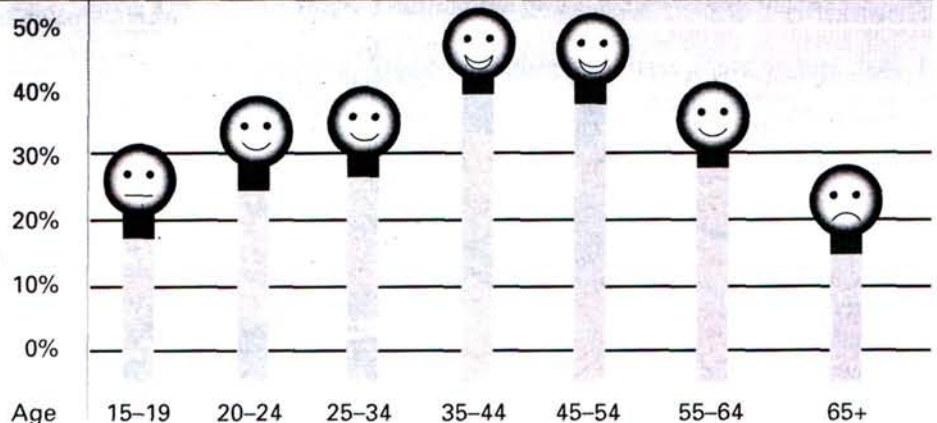
- 1 What do you think is the happiest time of a person's life: when you are a child or an adult?



- 2 A market research organization did a survey to find out who are the happiest people in Britain! They interviewed over 5,000 people.

Here are the results of the survey. At what time in their lives are British people happiest? When are they least happy? Why do you think this is?

The best years of our lives



The happiest person in Britain

The happiest person in Britain today is a professional married man between the ages of 35 and 54. He *lives* in the south of England but not in London. He *owns* a comfortable, detached house and *has* two children.

What does he do?

He *has* a steady job in an office in London. After a hard day at work, he *relaxes* in front of the television or *watches* a video. He *doesn't go out* every evening, but two evenings a week he *meets* friends for a drink in the local pub. He *owns* a pet, usually a dog, and *takes* it for a walk every day after work. He *spends* on average £120 per week.

Where does he go?

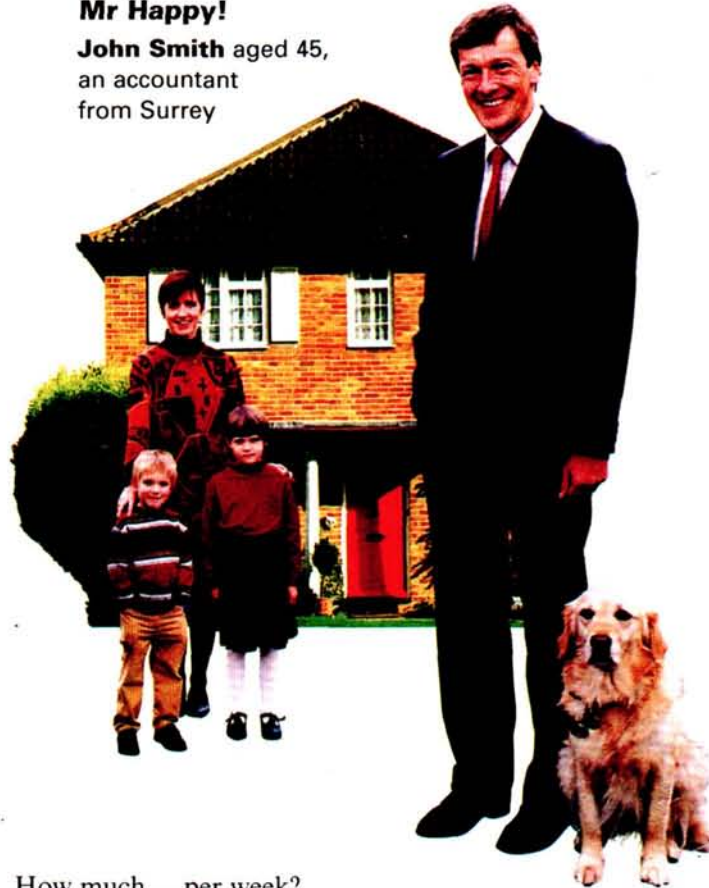
At the weekend, he regularly *eats* in restaurants, *goes* to see shows, and *plays* a sport (usually golf). Most weekends he *puts* on a pair of old blue jeans, and *potters* in the garden. He usually *goes* on holiday abroad more than once a year.

What does his wife do?

His wife is happy, too, but not quite as happy. She *runs* the home and *has* a job, but she *doesn't earn* as much as her husband.

Mr Happy!

John Smith aged 45,
an accountant
from Surrey



● Grammar questions

- What tense are all the verbs in *italics*? Why?
- Why do the verbs in the text end in *-s*?
- Which auxiliary verb is used to form questions and negatives in the Present Simple?

PRACTICE

Speaking

1 Ask and answer questions about John Smith.

Example
... married?

Is he married?

Yes, he is.

- a Where ... live?
- b What ... do?
- c How many children ...?
- d How ... relax after work?

- e How much ... per week?
- f What ... do at the weekend?
- g How often ... holiday abroad?

T.11 Listen and check your answers.

2 Ask and answer the same questions with a partner.

Are you married?

No, I'm not.

- 3 John Smith's lifestyle doesn't seem very exciting.
 - Why do you think he is so happy?
 - Why is his wife less happy?
 - Do you think men are generally happier than women in your country?

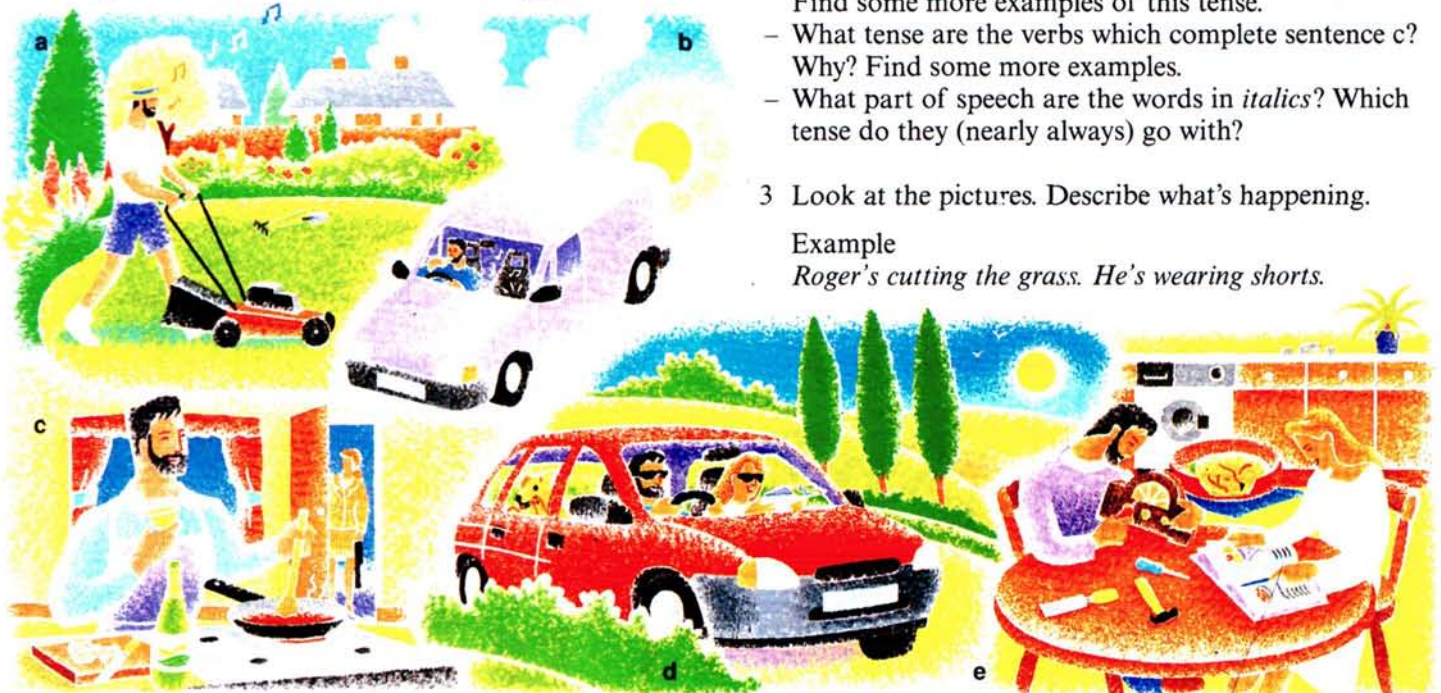
PRESENTATION (2)

Present Simple and Present Continuous Active and passive

- 1 T.12 Look at the photograph of Roger Dromard, also aged 45, and listen to him talking about himself. Answer the questions.



- What's the best thing that ever happened to him?
- What was his job before? What does he do now?
- Where does he live?
- Is he married?
- What does Fiona do? Does Roger earn more than Fiona?
- What is Roger's hobby? What is Fiona's hobby?
- Does Roger play any sports?
- Are there any problems with his job?
- Does he often eat out in restaurants?
- Is Roger's life like John Smith's? Is he happy?



- 2 Listen again. Complete the sentences with the exact words Roger uses.

- a In summer I *usually* _____ home at about 5.30 in the morning.
- b I _____ a small van, and I _____ all my tools and equipment in that.
- c It's autumn now so I _____ the gardens and _____ leaves.
- d I _____ lots of daffodils and tulips.
- e After work I *always* _____ home and _____ in a hot bath.
- f I *usually* _____ our evening meal because she (Fiona) _____ home from work after me.
- g At weekends we *often* _____ into the country and _____ to antique shops and antique sales.
- h We _____ a television! Everybody _____ one these days but we _____.
- i I _____ old radios and Fiona _____ old cookery books.
- j I've just bought two 1930s radios and I _____ them and _____ them.
- k I *never* _____ any sports.
- l I _____ much in autumn and winter so I _____ much at the moment.

● Grammar questions

- What tense are the verbs in sentences a and b? Why? Find some more examples of this tense.
- What tense are the verbs which complete sentence c? Why? Find some more examples.
- What part of speech are the words in *italics*? Which tense do they (nearly always) go with?

- 3 Look at the pictures. Describe what's happening.

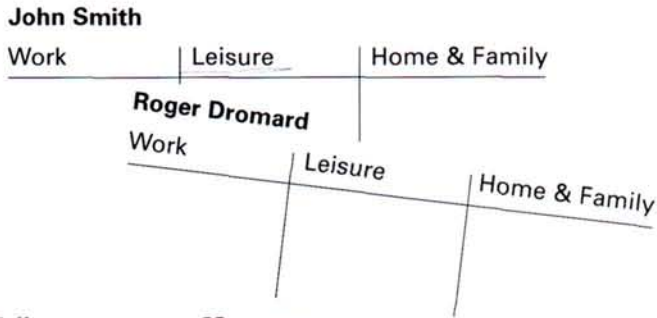
Example

Roger's cutting the grass. He's wearing shorts.

PRACTICE

1 Note-taking and speaking

Write notes about John Smith and Roger Dromard under the headings.



Talk to a partner. How many similarities and differences can you find?

2 Dialogues

1 T.13 Read and listen to the dialogue. Then work in pairs, and read and memorize it.

- A What do you do?
 B I'm an interior designer. I decorate people's houses, and give them ideas for furniture and lighting.
 A And what are you doing at the moment?
 B Well, I'm not working on a house. I'm working on a hotel. I'm designing a new dining-room for the Hilton.

2 Work in pairs. Make up similar dialogues with some of the jobs below.

3 Ask each other about your own jobs or studies.



a film director a mechanic a football manager an artist



an architect a ski instructor a journalist a traffic warden a travel agent an actor a plumber a farmer

3 Discussing grammar



Action and state verbs

1 Some verbs are used in both simple and continuous tenses.

*She usually **drives** to work but today she **isn't driving**, she's walking.*

These are called *action verbs*.

2 Some verbs are not usually used in the continuous tenses. These are called *state verbs*.

*I **like** black coffee.*

(NOT *I'm liking black coffee.)

*Do you **know** the answer?*

(NOT *Are you knowing the answer?)

Work in pairs and discuss your answers.

1 Ten of the verbs in the box are *not* usually used in the Present Continuous.

Underline them.

go understand believe like agree enjoy
 cost want listen to think (= opinion)
 mean know play love tell

2 Put a tick (✓) if the sentence is right and a cross (X) if it is wrong. Correct the mistakes.

Example

I don't understand English newspapers. ✓

What are you wanting to drink? X

What do you want to drink?

- a Jim isn't wanting an ice-cream. He doesn't like it.
 b We're enjoying the course very much. We're learning a lot.
 c I'm understanding you but I'm not agreeing with you.
 d Do you think that Vanessa plays golf well?
 e I'm sorry. I'm not knowing the answer.
 f I'm not believing you. You're telling lies.
 g They know the car costs a lot of money but they want to buy it.
 h She listens to a French song but she doesn't understand what it is meaning.

3 Complete the following pairs of sentences using the verb in *italics*. Use the Present Simple for one and the Present Continuous for the other.

a *come*

Alec and Mary are Scottish. They _____ from Glasgow.

They'll be here very soon. They _____ by car.

b *have*

Lisa can't answer the phone. She _____ a bath.

She _____ two new pairs of jeans.

c *think*

I _____ that all politicians tell lies.

I _____ about my girlfriend. She's in New York at the moment.

d *not enjoy*

We _____ this party at all. The music is too loud.

We _____ going to big parties.

e *watch*

Be quiet! I _____ my favourite programme.

I always _____ it on Thursday evenings.

f *see*

John's not at home. He _____ the doctor about his sore throat.

I _____ the problem but I can't help you. Sorry.

g *smell*

Mmmmm! Dinner _____ good. What is it?

Why _____ you _____ those roses?

They're plastic!

h *use* (Careful!)

This room _____ usually _____ for big meetings. But today it _____ for a party.

4 Present Simple active or passive?

1 Which of the sentences are active and which are passive?

a I use this room as a study.

b This room is used for meetings.

c We feed our cats twice a day.

d But the dogs are fed just once a day.

2 One hour is 60 minutes, which is 3,600 seconds. A lot can happen in that time!

Read about some of the things that happen all over the world. Put the verb in brackets into either Present Simple or Present Simple passive.

Example

Every hour the planet Earth travels (travel) 66,620 miles around the sun.

Eleven earthquakes are felt (feel) somewhere in the world.

Look at what happens in just 60 minutes!



1 The world's population _____ (grow) by 9,300.

2 £75 million _____ (spend) on all kinds of weapons.

3 Your heart _____ (beat) 4,800 times.

4 Your hair _____ (grow) 0.18796 mm.

5 12,540,000 cans of Coca-Cola _____ (drink).

6 916,500 McDonald's hamburgers _____ (eat).

7 17,465 bottles of whisky _____ (produce) in Scotland.



8 1,426,940 letters _____ (send).

9 The Pentagon in Washington _____ (receive) 8,300 telephone calls.

10 £558,000 worth of goods _____ (sell) in Harrods department store.

11 12,000 passengers _____ (pass) through Heathrow airport.

12 166 Volkswagen cars _____ (make) in Germany.

LANGUAGE REVIEW

Present Simple

The Present Simple is used:

- 1 to express an action which happens again and again, that is, a *habit*. It is often found with these time expressions:

always every day usually
sometimes never

I sometimes walk to work.
He usually wears a suit.

- 2 to express a fact which is always true, or true for a long time.

I come from Argentina.
He works in a bank.

Present Continuous

The Present Continuous is used:

- 1 to express an activity that is in progress now.

I'm writing a postcard to my friend.
Thomas is listening to the teacher.

- 2 to express an activity around now but not necessarily happening at this moment.

I'm reading a good book at the moment.
He's studying to be an accountant.

State Verbs

State verbs are not usually used in the Present Continuous. Here are some state verbs:

like	want	understand
believe	remember	hope
know	need	own
think (opinion)	have (possession)	

Passive

The uses of the Present Simple and the Present Continuous are the same in the passive.

Champagne is made in France.
My car is serviced every six months.
My car is being serviced today.

 **Grammar Reference: page 143.**

READING AND SPEAKING

Pre-reading task

- 1 What do you think the life of a nun is like? What do they *always* do, *sometimes* do, and *never* do?
- 2 Which of the following do you think are important to nuns?

sport clothes prayer food and drink children
solitude hotels travel gardening reading
television singing money

Reading

- 1 Look at the pictures of Sister Wendy.
– What does she look like?
– What is she doing in the pictures?
- 2 Now read the text. Which of the things in the box above does she mention?



Sister Wendy, TV Star!

Sister Wendy Beckett has been a nun for nearly 50 years, since she was 16. Most of the time she lives in solitary confinement in a caravan in the grounds of a Carmelite monastery in Norfolk, often not speaking to anyone for 22 hours a day. But every few months she leaves her caravan and travels round Europe, staying in international hotels and eating in famous restaurants. Why is she leading this double life? How does a nun who has devoted her life to solitude and prayer become a visitor to the Ritz?

Sister Wendy has a remarkable other life. She writes and presents an arts programme for BBC television called 'Sister Wendy's Grand Tour'. In it, she visits European art capitals and gives her personal opinions on some of the world's most famous works of art. She begins each programme with these words: 'For over 20 years I lived in solitude. Now I'm seeing Europe for the first time. I'm visiting the world's most famous art treasures.'

'I think God has been very good to me.'





She speaks clearly and plainly, with none of the academic verbosity of art historians. TV viewers love her common-sense wisdom, and are fascinated to watch a kind, elderly, bespectacled, nun who is so obviously delighted by all she sees. They are infected by her enthusiasm. Sister Wendy believes that although God wants her to have a life of prayer and solitary contemplation, He has also given her a mission to explain art in a simple manner to ordinary people. She says:

'I think God has been very good to me. Really I am a disaster as a person. Solitude is right for me because I'm not good at being with other people. But of course I enjoy going on tour. I have a comfortable bed, a luxurious bath and good meals, but the joy is mild compared with the joy of solitude and silent prayer. I always rush back to my caravan. People find this hard to understand. I have never wanted anything else; I am a blissfully happy woman.'

Sister Wendy's love of God and art is matched only by her love of good food and wine. She takes delight in poring over menus, choosing a good wine and wondering whether the steak is tender enough for her to eat because she has no back teeth. However, she is not delighted by her performance on television.

'I can't bear to watch myself on television. I feel that I look so silly — a ridiculous black-clothed figure. Thank God we don't have a television at the monastery. I suppose I am famous in a way, but as 95% of my time is spent alone in my caravan, it really doesn't affect me. I'm unimportant.'

Sister Wendy earned £1,200 for the first series. The success of this resulted in an increase for the second series. The money is being used to provide new shower rooms for the Carmelite monastery. ■

Comprehension check

- What do these numbers in the text refer to?
16 22 20 95% 50 1,200
- Are the following statements true (✓) or false (X)?
Correct the false ones.
 - Sister Wendy spends a lot of time alone.
 - She travels to art capitals all over the world.
 - Her television programmes are popular because she meets famous art historians and interviews them.
 - She believes that God wants her to lead this double life.
 - She doesn't enjoy being alone in her caravan any more.
 - She only eats plain food and she doesn't drink alcohol.
 - Some of her teeth are missing.
 - She loves watching herself on television.
 - The other nuns at the monastery always watch her programmes on television.
 - Sister Wendy is using the money she has earned to improve the monastery.

Language work

- Complete the interview with Sister Wendy.

I (a) _____ ?
SW When I was sixteen. Goodness, that's nearly fifty years ago!

I (b) _____ ?
SW In Norfolk. In a Carmelite monastery. Well, not actually in the monastery but in the grounds. I have a caravan.

I (c) _____ ?
SW No, I don't. Just in Europe—that's far enough!

I (d) _____ ?
SW I don't really know. I'm not sure why they're popular. I feel that I look so silly, but perhaps people find it funny to watch a silly old nun!

I (e) _____ ?
SW Yes, I do. Of course I do. The tours are really interesting and everybody enjoys a life of luxury now and then. I love good food and drink, but you know, I'm happiest on my own in my caravan.

I (f) _____ ?
SW No, I don't! I look ridiculous. I never watch if I can help it!

I (g) _____ ?
SW I'm using it to help the monastery. Some new shower rooms are being built. That's good, isn't it?
- T.14 Listen and check your answers.

Discussion

Work in groups. Look at the list in Exercise 2 of the Pre-reading task. Which of them are important to you? Why?

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

Sport

Old In. p. 3

- 1 Make a list of as many sports and leisure activities as you can think of. Use the pictures to help you.



- 2 Write in *play*, *go*, or *do*. There are three of each.

_____ tennis _____ athletics _____ football
 _____ exercises _____ volleyball _____ fishing
 _____ jogging _____ aerobics _____ skiing

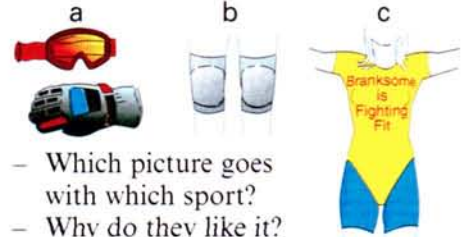
Can you work out the rules?

- 3 Choose some of the sports or activities from your list and fill in the columns below. Use your dictionary to look up any new words that you need.

sport/activity	play, go, or do?	people	place	equipment needed
football	play	goalkeeper footballer referee	stadium football pitch	ball boots

- 4 T.15 Listen to three people talking about their favourite sport or leisure activity and make notes under the following headings.

- Which sport or activity are they talking about?
- How often do they do it?
- Where do they do it?
- What equipment do they need?



- Which picture goes with which sport?
- Why do they like it?
- Are they good at it?

- 5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions.

*What sports do you do? Where?
 How often ...? Are you good at ...?*

WRITING

Describing a person

- 1 Think of someone in your family. Write three sentences about them. Read your sentences aloud to the rest of the class.
- 2 Which relative did you choose? Why did you choose that person? Did you write about their character, appearance, or both?
- 3 Look at the photograph and read the description of Aunt Emily.
- 4 Go through the text again and underline like this: _____ the parts which describe her physical appearance
 _____ the parts which describe her character
 the parts which describe her habits
- 5 Find the following words (l. = line):
 quite (l. 3) a little (l. 7) rather (l. 7)
 very (l. 10) extremely (l. 13)
 How do they change the meaning of the adjectives which follow them?

My aunt Emily



Of all my relatives, I like my Aunt Emily the best. She's my mother's youngest sister. She has never married, and she lives alone in a small village near Bath. She's in her late fifties, but she's still quite young in spirit. She has a fair complexion, thick brown hair which she wears in a bun, and dark brown eyes. She has a kind face, and when you meet her, the first thing you notice is her lovely, warm smile. Her face is a little wrinkled now, but I think she is still rather attractive. She is the sort of person you can always go to if you have a problem.

She likes reading and gardening, and she goes for long walks over the hills with her dog, Buster. She's a very active person. Either she's making something, or mending something, or doing something to help others. She does the shopping for some of the old people in the village. She's extremely generous, but not very tolerant with people who don't agree with her. I hope that I am as happy and contented as she is when I'm her age.

6 She's 'not very tolerant' (l.13). This is a nice way of saying she is 'intolerant'. Sometimes we try to be polite by not using a negative adjective. We can say **not very** + the opposite adjective.

Use a tactful way to describe someone who is:

- a rude c mean e cruel
- b boring d ugly f stupid

7 Who is 'you' in lines 6 (x2) and 8 in the text?

8 Write a similar description of a member of your family in about 200 words. Include the following:

- your opinion of the person
- physical description
- their character, habits, likes and dislikes.

Numbers

1 Read aloud the following numbers.

- 15 50 406 72 128
- 90 19 850
- 1,520 36 247 5,000
- 100,000 2,000,000

When do we say *and*?

2 Practise the numbers.

Money

- £100 50p £9.40 £47.99
- \$400 5,000FF 1,000DM

Fractions

- $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $12\frac{1}{2}$

Decimals and percentages

- 6.2 17.25 50%
- 75.7% 100%

Dates

- 1995 1939 1789
- 15/7/94 30/10/67

Phone numbers

- 01865 87676 0171 586 4431
- 00 44 925 270992

3 T.16a Read the numbers in Exercise 2 aloud. Listen and check your answers after each line.

4 T.16b Work in pairs. You will hear five short conversations. In each one there are some numbers. Write down the numbers you hear. Discuss what each number refers to with your partner.