

Social networks

1



Speaking

1 Discuss the questions.

- 1 What do people mean when they talk about their 'social network'?
- 2 How big is **your** social network?

2 Do the survey. Then compare your answers in pairs.

Keeping in touch
We want to know how you stay in contact with your friends! Do our survey.

1 When do you turn your mobile or smart phone off?

2 Do you ever speak to someone online using a camera?

3 Do you belong to a social networking site?

4 Do you spend more time texting or talking to people on your phone?

5 How many hours a week do you spend going out with friends?

6 How long do you spend surfing the internet every week?

7 Do you ever write letters to friends?

8 What do you think is the best way to make new friends? Why?

3 01 Listen to four people answering different questions in the survey in Activity 2. Which question is each person answering?

- Speaker 1 Speaker 2
Speaker 3 Speaker 4

Social networks

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Speaking

1 Discuss the questions.

- 1 What do people mean when they talk about their 'social network'?
- 2 How big is **your** social network?

2 Do the survey. Then compare your answers in pairs.

The image shows a screenshot of a social media profile page with a survey titled "Keeping in touch". The page has a blue header with "Profile", "Friends", and "Networks" tabs. Below the header are several icons: a clipboard, an upward arrow, a person with a plus sign, a person with a checkmark, and a film strip. The survey text reads: "We want to know how you stay in contact with your friends! Do our survey." The survey consists of eight numbered questions:

- 1 When do you turn your mobile or smart phone off?
- 2 Do you ever speak to someone online using a camera?
- 3 Do you belong to a social networking site?
- 4 Do you spend more time texting or talking to people on your phone?
- 5 How many hours a week do you spend going out with friends?
- 6 How long do you spend surfing the internet every week?
- 7 Do you ever write letters to friends?
- 8 What do you think is the best way to make new friends? Why?

3 01 Listen to four people answering different questions in the survey in Activity 2. Which question is each person answering?

- Speaker 1 Speaker 2
Speaker 3 Speaker 4

Listening

Multiple choice

4 Listen again and choose the best answer, A, B or C. There is one question for each speaker.

- Why does the man use the internet to communicate?
 - He enjoys talking to friends who are too busy to meet very often.
 - He likes making contact with new people in different countries.
 - He relies on it to keep up-to-date with family members abroad.
- The woman uses her social networking site to
 - make contact again with old friends.
 - find people to help with babysitting.
 - apologise to people she has argued with.
- What is one of the man's most important reasons for using a particular website?
 - He wants to find people who have similar interests to his.
 - He wants to research the meanings of different family names.
 - He wants to find unknown relatives.
- How does the girl feel when she texts in class?
 - ashamed when the teacher catches her
 - pleased that she can do it without her teacher knowing
 - angry when the teacher tells her to turn her phone off

EXAM TIP

Always read the questions through before you listen. This prepares you for the topic and helps you identify what you have to listen for.

In the exam there are eight extracts, which include monologues and conversations.

Vocabulary

collocations: communication; family relationships

5 Complete the phrases from the listening with words from the box. Then listen again and check.

get	face (x2)	out	keep
go	lost		

- This way, we can *in touch with* our family.
- Several of us *online* to chat every evening.
- I like to *in touch with* other people with the same name.
- When you see each other to there are sometimes arguments.
- There's even one girl I *touch with* more than ten years ago!
- My grandad is completely of touch with what's going on today.

6 Match words/phrases 1–6 with meanings A–F.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 | related to |
| 2 | extended family |
| 3 | divorced |
| 4 | daughter-in-law |
| 5 | ancestors |
| 6 | only child |
-
- | | |
|---|---|
| A | no longer married |
| B | your son's wife |
| C | someone who hasn't got brothers or sisters |
| D | members of your family who lived a long time ago |
| E | family that includes parents, children and other family members |
| F | connected by family |

7 Make a list of family members. Compare your list with a partner and add any extra words.

8 Discuss the questions. Use words and expressions from Activities 5–7 to help you.

- Which family members are you closest to?
- What do you think are the good and bad points of having a large extended family?



Speaking

1 Discuss the questions.

- 1 Would you like to keep in touch with your school friends and teachers when you leave school or college? Why/Why not?
- 2 What is the best way to do this?

Present simple and present continuous

► GRAMMAR REFERENCE p. 145

2 02 Read an interview with Jane Turner about part of her job. Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check.

8 **LANGLEY POST** Wednesday, July 28

Today's INTERVIEW

Today I (1) (talk) to Jane Turner, a teacher at King's School. As well as teaching, Jane has another job that she does at the school.

Q So, Jane, what is your second job?

A I think it's very interesting! I (2) (produce) an online magazine for the school's ex-students, people who used to study at the school. It helps them keep in touch with old friends. It also has information about things that are happening at the school and new projects, like building a new swimming pool and things like that.

Q How often do the students get the magazine?

A We (3) (write) one every six months, so that's twice a year. At the

moment we (4) (work) on the one for December which (5) (go) out on 11th December.

Q Do you do all the work on the website yourself?

A Oh no! Four of us work on it regularly but I must say that it (6) (get) more and more difficult to finish the magazine on time. Luckily, we (7) (get) two extra people to help with the next issue.

Q Is the magazine popular?

A Very. The old students love to get news about their old friends and teachers and they send in letters about their own work and careers too. I know that the students who are here now also like to read it, so it's definitely very popular indeed.

3 Match the uses of the present simple and continuous with 1–7 in Activity 2.

- A a regular repeated action
- B a permanent situation
- C an activity in progress now
- D an arranged future activity
- E a fixed future event
- F an activity in progress but not at this exact moment
- G a changing or developing situation

4 Do the underlined verbs in Activity 2 describe states or actions? Copy and complete the table. Choose the correct option to complete the rule.

State	Action
<i>think</i>	<i>help</i>

Rule: State verbs *are/are not* usually used in the continuous form.

5 Add the verbs in the box to the table in Activity 4. Add two more verbs of your own and compare with a partner.

hate understand write belong produce
prefer receive text want need

6 Complete this comment from a magazine reader with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I really (1) (think) it's great to have an online magazine for ex-students. My mum used to be a student at my school and she (2) (get) a magazine every year. I (3) (look) at this month's magazine right now and it (4) (have) some great pictures of our sports day. I enjoy reading it too because it's interesting to learn what old students (5) (do) at the moment. Some of them have fantastic jobs in television and film. That's what I (6) (want) to do. There (7) (be) a party for old students next month and my mum (8) (go) to it. She (9) (look) forward to meeting up with some old friends. I (10) (think) she'll have a brilliant time.

7 Do you think it's a good idea to have a newsletter like this? Why?

Speaking

8 Work in pairs. Turn to page 140 and do the activity.



Speaking

1 Work in pairs. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- 1 What problems with phones or computers can make you feel like this?
- 2 Which problems have you experienced recently?

Use of English

Multiple-choice cloze

2 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 I got an email from my English friend yesterday but it was very
A small **B** low **C** short **D** little
- 2 The traffic was very so I was late for my computer class.
A thick **B** hard **C** full **D** heavy
- 3 I usually look new words online.
A over **B** up **C** in **D** on
- 4 I'm on joining a new social networking site.
A enthusiastic **B** keen **C** eager **D** excited
- 5 I didn't get texts today. Not one!
A some **B** much **C** little **D** any

3 Work in pairs and decide why the other choices in Activity 2 are wrong. Then say which sentences are testing these types of words.

- A** collocations (words which go together)
- B** phrasal verbs (verbs and prepositions)
- C** dependent prepositions (verbs and adjectives always followed by one preposition)
- D** quantifiers (words to show amount and number)
- E** single words with similar meanings

4 Read the text and find out what the title refers to. Don't worry about the gaps for the moment.

NoMo ... what?

Wednesday, July 28

We are living in a new age (0) *B* of connectivity. However, being able to contact people all the (1) can be both a good and a bad thing! On the one hand it's good to be (2) to talk to anyone at any time, wherever we are. The downside is that some of us have become too dependent (3) our phones and computers. Psychologists have identified a condition (4) as 'NoMoPhobia', which is a real fear of being without your mobile phone! This sometimes happens when people who use their phones a lot are (5) from them for a certain period. It seems that this loss can (6) in panic attacks and even hallucinations. Some young people who (7) part in an experiment said that they kept imagining that their phones were ringing during the night! Would you be able to live (8) your phone or computer for a week? It's an interesting question, isn't it?

Thursday, July 29

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 0 | A to | B of | C from | D in |
| 1 | A hour | B time | C period | D day |
| 2 | A possible | B can | C allowed | D able |
| 3 | A by | B on | C at | D with |
| 4 | A called | B referred | C named | D known |
| 5 | A separated | B divided | C taken | D removed |
| 6 | A cause | B make | C result | D start |
| 7 | A made | B took | C had | D did |
| 8 | A away | B without | C apart | D over |

5 Read the text again and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) fits each gap.

EXAM TIP

Read the title and the text before you look at the options so you get a good idea of what it is about.

In the exam there are eight questions.

6 Which gadget would it be most difficult for you to live without? Why?

Speaking

- 1** Work in pairs. Read the comments about visiting a new place for the first time. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

I like going to new places with friends so we can find out about them together. It's good sharing new experiences.

For me the best way to find out about a place is to be shown round by someone who lives there. They know the best things to see and do! That's why I think it's great to have friends in different countries.

I don't mind going to a new place alone. It's exciting to use a map and a guidebook! You can also make a lot of new friends if you don't go with other people too.

Reading

Multiple choice

- 2** Read the first paragraph of an article about visiting new places and answer the questions.

- 1 What is a greeter?
- 2 How is a Greeter Network tour different from a commercial tour?
- 3 How do you get in touch with a greeter?

- 3** Read the whole article. For questions 1–8, choose the answer (A or B), which you think fits according to the text.

EXAM TIP

In the exam there are six questions and each question has four possible answers.

- 1 Visitors using the Greeter Network
 - A are expected to make a small payment.
 - B usually pay nothing at all.
- 2 Why has Nick come to Melbourne?
 - A to meet his great-uncle
 - B to find out if he has any relatives there
- 3 What does Haroula think about Nick and his hopes?
 - A It may be possible to help him.
 - B They are completely unrealistic.

- 4 Pablo's neighbourhood
 - A has an unusual museum.
 - B is full of French restaurants and cafés.
- 5 This evening Sylvie and Stéphane
 - A are going to a typical tourist destination.
 - B are meeting someone who shares one of their interests.
- 6 Anthea
 - A expects people to be punctual.
 - B is happy to wait for late arrivals.
- 7 Why is Anthea taking the Mascaros to Freud's house?
 - A She believes it is an important part of any visit to Hampstead.
 - B One of her visitors has a special interest in Freud.
- 8 How does Anthea return home?
 - A on public transport.
 - B by car.

- 4** Compare your answers with a partner and give reasons for your choices.

Vocabulary

phrasal verbs in context

- 5** Look at the phrasal verbs underlined in the article and decide which meaning, A or B, is closest to the meaning in the article.

- 1 find out
 - A discover by chance
 - B learn information
- 2 bump into
 - A hit something or someone accidentally
 - B meet unexpectedly
- 3 meet up (with)
 - A meet someone to do something
 - B join something together
- 4 set off
 - A start something working
 - B start a journey
- 5 turn up
 - A happen unexpectedly
 - B arrive
- 6 pick up
 - A come and collect
 - B lift

Speaking

- 6** Would you like to meet up with a 'greeter' if you were going to visit a new city? Why/Why not?

A

Pleased to greet you!

Are you tired of taking guided tours? Do you want a travel experience that's a bit different? One way to do this is to use the worldwide network of 'greeter' organisations. Greeters are local people who volunteer to show visitors around their town or area. In most places it is a

completely free service provided by enthusiastic and friendly people. The first thing to do is go online and find out if there is a greeter network or something similar in the place you want to visit. If there is, you say what you want to see and what your interests are. Then the organisation matches you with a suitable volunteer. It is a non-commercial way of meeting local people and finding out what a place is really like. We are going to follow three greeters on different continents to see how the network works.

Haroula Jackson is a Greek Australian who shows Greek visitors around her area of Melbourne. Her guest today is Nick Tavrides. He's British but his family originally came from Crete. Haroula hopes to use her local knowledge to help Nick. He wants to find someone who knew his great-uncle who settled

in Melbourne 70 years ago. Today they're in Lonsdale Street, the heart of the city's Greek area. Nick hopes he may bump into a distant cousin or uncle. Perhaps this is optimistic, but Haroula thinks they might learn something from one of the old men playing *tavli*, a traditional board game.

In Buenos Aires a retired university teacher, Pablo Hernandez, enjoys showing visitors around his area: the Recoleta neighbourhood. Today he is looking after art students Sylvie and her boyfriend Stéphane from France. They want to see some of the buildings that were designed by French architects a century ago. Pablo always takes his guests to the extraordinary *El Palacio de las Aguas Corrientes* and its strange collection of toilets! Both Sylvie and Stéphane are keen on tango so this evening they are meeting up with another volunteer. This is another tango fan, who promises to take them dancing. The students would rather go to a dance hall where the local people go than to one of the usual tourist places.

Closer to home in London, local historian Anthea Cohen is waiting outside Hampstead underground station. She is about to set off on a tour of Hampstead and Highgate, two north London villages. The tour leaves at ten o'clock exactly and she never waits for late arrivals to turn up. The Mascaro family from Palma arrive just in time. She begins with the main sights, including the house where the poet Keats lived. Carmen Mascaro works as a psychiatrist so they are going on a special visit to Sigmund Freud's home and its fascinating museum. Anthea finishes the tour with a visit to Highgate Cemetery. This is the resting place

of many famous people including Karl Marx. At four o'clock Anthea says goodbye to her tired but happy visitors outside Highgate underground station. She texts her husband Lewis to come and pick her up.

Three different continents, three different greeter experiences. So although you make your first contact over the internet, there is nothing virtual about the greeter network's web of connections. There are real people all over the world who are ready to give up their time and share their knowledge with you in a social, non-commercial way. And who knows, perhaps you'll think about becoming a greeter yourself.



Verb patterns

► GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.145

- 1 Have you made any arrangements about what you're going to do on your next holiday? Compare your ideas with a partner.
- 2 Read the email quickly. Why do Mark and Annie want to use a 'greeter' on their holiday?
- 3 Read the email again and match the underlined examples with the rules 1–8.

Hi Raquel,

We were so glad to learn that you are going to be our greeter when we come to Paris. We love seeing films and musicals and *Les Misérables* is our favourite, so we're coming to Paris to find out about the places in the story. We'd really like you to show us around. After staying in Paris for a week, we've arranged to go to the Guadarrama Mountains in Spain to see where the film *Pan's Labyrinth* was filmed. We hope to have a greeter there too.

I know there are professional guides but we'd rather go round with a greeter, like you. Meeting you is going to be a real pleasure and thank you for agreeing to help us.

We can't wait to see all the different locations!

Best wishes

Mark and Annie Strand

Use -ing

- 1 after some verbs Example: love seeing
- 2 as a subject of a sentence
- 3 after prepositions

Use to infinitive

- 4 after some verbs
- 5 to show a reason
- 6 after adjectives
- 7 after some expressions

Use infinitive without to

- 8 after some expressions

4 Choose the correct headings for each group of phrases.

+ -ing	+ to infinitive	+ infinitive without to
--------	-----------------	-------------------------

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| I would love | I'd better | I often practise |
| I'm expecting | Let's | I can't stand |
| I've arranged | I should | I'm keen on |
| I can't wait | | I'm looking forward to |
| I'm learning | | I really enjoy |

LANGUAGE TIP

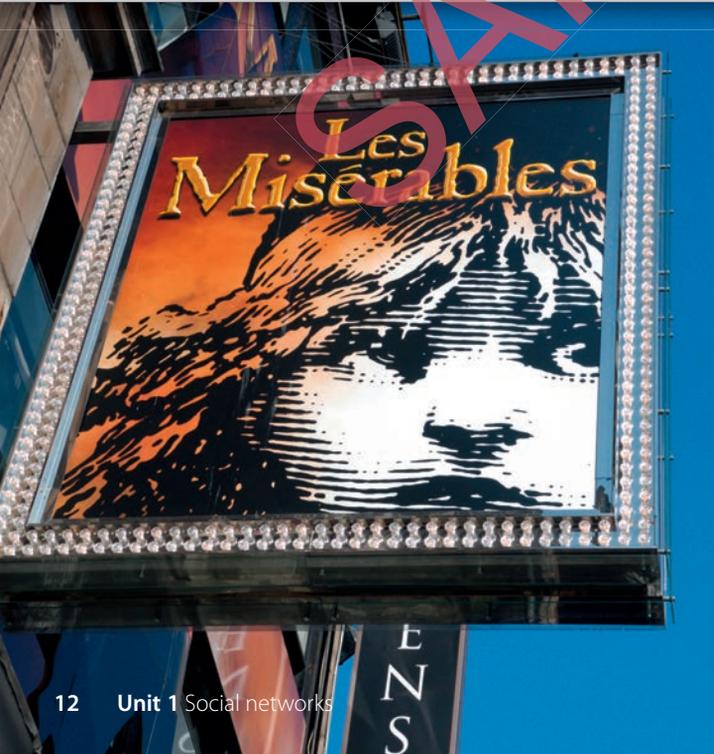
When we say *I'd better*, the contraction is for *had not would*. The full form is *I had better*.

5 Complete the phrases in Activity 4 in your own words. Compare your answers with a partner.

6 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 The best way *to improve/improving* your English is to speak it while you're on holiday.
- 2 I'm interested in *to go/going* round museums and galleries when I'm in another city.
- 3 I'd rather *to travel/travel* by coach than train when I go on long journeys.
- 4 I'm excited *to learn/learning* about another culture when I'm on holiday.
- 5 I prefer to go somewhere at the last minute without *to arrange/arranging* it a long time before.
- 6 *To go/Going* away with friends is more interesting than *to go/going* with your family!

7 Work in pairs. Are the sentences in Activity 6 true for you?





Speaking

giving personal information

- 1 What questions do you usually ask a new student in your class or someone you meet at a party?
- 2 Look at the questions and tick any that you mentioned in Activity 1.

<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Where are you from?
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 What do you like about living there?
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 What do you hope to do in the future?
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 Why are you learning English?
<input type="checkbox"/>	5 Tell me something about your family.
<input type="checkbox"/>	6 Have you ever been in trouble with the police?
<input type="checkbox"/>	7 Would you rather live in a city or in the countryside?
<input type="checkbox"/>	8 What do you like to do in your free time?
<input type="checkbox"/>	9 How much do you weigh?
<input type="checkbox"/>	10 How old are you?
<input type="checkbox"/>	11 What's the weather like in your country?
<input type="checkbox"/>	12 Can I have your phone number?

- 3 Which questions in Activity 2 do you think are too personal to ask when you meet someone for the first time? Why? Compare your ideas with a partner.

Interview

EXAM TIP

In the first part of the Speaking test the examiner asks both candidates questions about themselves. Don't give a long prepared statement or a short one-word answer.

- 4 Work in pairs. Look at the questions and three candidates' answers. Choose the best answers for this part of the test and say what is wrong with the other answers.

- 1 Where are you from, Marie?
 - A I'm from Cherbourg, which is a big town in the north of France. It is situated on the north coast and there are ferries from here to England. We get a lot of tourists in the summer months because of this. It's a very busy town and there are good shopping areas, for example ...
 - B I'm from France. My home town is Cherbourg, which is on the north coast.
 - C France.
- 2 Do you belong to any social networking sites?
 - A No, I don't. But I'm thinking of joining one soon. It's really good to make contact with old and new friends. A lot of people I know use them regularly.
 - B Unhappily, I haven't taken advantage of the opportunity. In spite of a number of problems I truly believe that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.
 - C Yes, I go out quite often. I meet up with my friends after school in the café and we often go to parties at the weekend.

- 5 03 Listen to two candidates taking Part 1 of the exam and complete the questions the examiner asked.

- 1 Where are
- 2 What do you like
- 3 What do you enjoy
- 4 Are you interested
- 5 Could you tell us something
- 6 Do you prefer to

- 6 How did the candidates answer the questions? Do you think they gave good answers? Why/Why not?

- 7 Work in pairs. Turn to page 134 and follow the instructions.

Speaking

- 1 Work in pairs. Read the exam task and discuss the essay question. What extra point would you write about? Why?**

You have been talking about social networks in your English class. Now your teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an essay using **all** the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

Is it better to talk to friends face-to-face or online?

Notes

Things to write about

- 1 what you want to talk to your friends about
- 2 how much time you have
- 3 your own idea

Writing

Essay

► **WRITING REFERENCE** p.164

- 2 Read the answer and check if your ideas are mentioned. What is the writer's own idea?**

Most people today spend a lot of time communicating with their friends online or by phone, but is it better to have a face-to-face conversation? Personally, I think it depends on several things.

Firstly, it depends on why you are communicating. For example, if you just want to make an arrangement or give someone some information then it's easier and quicker to email, text or make a quick call. On the other hand, if you want to talk about something serious or important, it's probably better to actually meet up.

Secondly, you have to think about how much time you have. If you're on Facebook or another social networking site, you've probably got lots and lots of friends. It's impossible to see all of them! So, you have to rely on the internet or phone.

Finally, for me, it depends how close your friends are. I have a couple of very good friends and I like to go out with them regularly and spend time with them. Seeing them face-to-face is very important.

So, to conclude, I would say that both types of communication are good but for different reasons.

- 3 Read the answer again and decide if the writer has remembered the following advice.**

- 1 You should write about the notes in the question.
- 2 You should organise the essay into different paragraphs.
- 3 You should give an introduction and a conclusion.
- 4 You should use sequencing words to put your points logically.
- 5 You should give your own opinion.
- 6 You should give reasons and examples for your point of view.

- 4 Underline words or phrases in the answer that**

- 1 show the writer's opinion.
- 2 show a sequence of ideas.
- 3 show a contrasting idea.
- 4 give an example.
- 5 introduce a conclusion.

EXAM TIP

Use **ALL** the notes given in the question and organise your essay in separate paragraphs to deal with the different points.

In the exam you have to write an essay in Part 1. The word limit is 140–190 words.

- 5 Read the exam task below. Work in pairs and discuss what you could include in the essay.**

In your English class you have been talking about how you spend your free time and who you spend your free time with. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an essay using **all** the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

Is it better to spend more of your free time with your friends or family?

Notes

Things to write about

- 1 different types of activities and interests
- 2 how busy your family is
- 3 your own idea

- 6 Add an idea of your own and make notes for the essay. Divide your notes into 3 or 4 paragraphs.**

- 7 Using the advice and language from Activities 3 and 4 now write your essay.**

1 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets. Use the correct form of the present simple or continuous.

- 1 What (you do) this evening? Would you like to go out for a meal?
- 2 I (meet up with) Julie and Gregory. (you want) to come along too?
- 3 Corinne (work) as a nurse. Today she (show) some students round the hospital.
- 4 Hey! Why (you use) that computer? It (belong) to me.
- 5 Excuse me, when (leave/the next train to Glasgow)?
- 6 I really (not understand) why Justin (spend) so much time online. It's so boring!

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

internet	networking	mobile	online
website	text		

- 1 Could you lend me your? I don't have any battery left on mine.
- 2 A lot of people think that the is the most important invention of the last 50 years.
- 3 Would you like me to you the essay question?
- 4 I don't like their new – It's more complicated than the old one. I can't find what I want.
- 5 I buy most things nowadays which means I don't have to go shopping.
- 6 He met his future wife on a social site.

3 Match the beginnings of sentences 1–6 with endings A–F.

- 1 You'll never guess who I *bumped*
 - 2 I'll *pick* you
 - 3 Would you like to *meet*
 - 4 Did you manage to *find*
 - 5 What time do we need to *set*
 - 6 I really hate it when people *turn*
- A *off* if we want to arrive for nine?
 B *up with* Giorgio and Elena this evening?
 C *up* at the door without warning.
 D *into* today at the supermarket.
 E *out* the times of the trains?
 F *up* outside the hotel at 8.30.

4 Choose the correct option, A, B or C, to complete the sentences.

- 1 Would you rather to the cinema or to a club?
 A go B to go C going
- 2 She did an evening class her French.
 A for to improve B to improve C for improving
- 3 After you in Rome I'm travelling to Sicily.
 A visit B to visit C visiting
- 4 According to Dad, video games is pointless.
 A playing B to play C play
- 5 We are really looking forward you at the party.
 A see B to seeing C to see
- 6 Teachers can't stand students during class.
 A text B texting C to text

5 Complete the text with the expressions of frequency in the box.

sometimes	hardly ever	all the time
never	quite often	(not) very often

Entertainment and leisure

Megan Trevor is typical of her generation. She doesn't go to the cinema (1), just once or twice a month. She'd rather watch a DVD or a video on her computer. She doesn't switch off her mobile, she is connected (2), She rarely eats out in proper restaurants, they're far too expensive, but she (3) eats in fast food restaurants as a treat – maybe once a month. She doesn't go to the gym, instead she (4) exercises using her Wii – she does this several times a week. Megan is a city girl and (5) goes to the countryside, she finds it far too quiet – maybe once or twice a year is enough for her. She (6) visits museums – she can't remember the last time she went to one – but she likes to go on virtual visits through her computer.

