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Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие подготовлено на кафедре английского языка естественно-научных факультетов факультета РГФ Воронежского государственного университета и предназначено для студентов первого курса естественно-научных факультетов.

Целью пособия является развитие у студентов продуктивных и рецептивных видов речевой деятельности: говорения, письма, чтения и аудирования в рамках бытовой сферы общения. Тренируются различные стратегии чтения (просмотровое, поисковое, детальное), развиваются навыки диалогической и монологической речи. В качестве сопутствующей задачи предполагается развитие умений группового и парного взаимодействия.

Пособие рассчитано на 18 часов аудиторной и 18 часов самостоятельной работы.

Пособие состоит из 5 разделов (Units), охватывающих основную тематику общения в бытовой сфере: Leisure Time; Food; Shopping; Home; Family Matters. Каждый раздел содержит предтекстовые упражнения; аутентичные письменные тексты и тексты для аудирования; послетекстовые упражнения, направленные на проверку понимания; блок упражнений на обсуждение информации, полученной из текстов; а также упражнения, направленные на формирование и развитие навыков письменной речи.

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UNIT 1

LEISURE TIME

In this unit you will:

- ✓ **Read about** how a hobby makes our life more interesting
- ✓ **Talk about** the way you spend your free time
- ✓ **Practise** making a report
- ✓ **Listen to people** describing different hobbies
- ✓ **Write** a composition about hobbies
- ✓ **Learn** how to make a report

Useful vocabulary:

Nouns	pastime, recreation, benefit, knick-knack, device, enjoyment, intelligence, hostel, window-shopping, self-expression, knowledge, skill
Verbs	jog, keep fit, knit, embroider, hitch-hike, prefer, sunbathe, deal with, escape, improve
Adjectives	common, competitive, valuable, sociable, rare
Adverb	mentally
Phrases	be beyond one`s wildest dreams, be interested in, have a good time, go for walks, be keen on, get bored with, broaden the mind, be tired of, camp site

1 Lead - in

1a In each space (a) in the three passages below put the word from the following group (a) which best suits the person in the picture. Then do the same for (b), (c) etc.

- a) cultural things/parties/the open air
- b) sociable/serious/active
- c) classical music/sport/dancing
- d) meeting people/nature/reading
- e) concerts/clubs/sporting events
- f) libraries/the countryside/discos
- g) go by plane/hitch-hike/take a train

- h) hotel/youth hostels/camp sites
- i) learn about other countries/have a good time/be close to nature
- j) sunbathe/go for walks/visit historical places



1

I love (a) _____. People say I'm (b) _____. I like (c) _____ and (d) _____ so I often go to (e) _____ and (f) _____. On holiday I (g) _____ and stay at a nice (h) _____ in Spain. I want to (i) _____. Every day I (j) _____ on the beach.



2

I'm keen on (a) _____. I'm a bit (b) _____. My hobbies are (c) _____ and (d) _____ so I spend a lot of time at (e) _____ and (f) _____. Holidays? Well, I usually (g) _____ to save money and stay at (h) _____ abroad because I want to (i) _____. I (j) _____ there.



3

I'm very fond of (a) _____. I'm a very (b) _____ person. I enjoy (c) _____ and (d) _____ so I love all (e) _____ and also (f) _____. Every summer my friends and I (g) _____ somewhere and sleep in our tents at (h) _____. We prefer to (i) _____. We (j) _____.

1b Write the phrases below in the correct column.

1 😊	2 😊	3 😐	4 ☹️	5 ☹️
<i>I really like it.</i>			<i>I think it's quite boring.</i>	

I really like it.	It's my favourite thing.	I think it's fantastic.
I think it's quite boring.	I quite enjoy it.	I'm not very interested in it.
I love it.	I'm not keen on it.	It's quite enjoyable.
I think it's OK.	I don't like it very much.	
I really hate it.	It's wonderful.	

1c Say what you think of the free-time activities, using the phrases from exercise 1b.

shopping	going for walks
window-shopping	meeting people, eating and drinking
visiting museums and art galleries	collecting stamps, postcards etc.
visiting historical places	cooking at home
being in the countryside	watching television
swimming and sunbathing	

1c Using words and phrases from the exercises above, describe how you spend your free time when you do not go away and your holidays.

2 Reading

2a Match the words with their definitions:

1. recreation 2. benefit 3. knick-knack 4. self-expression

- a) small objects that people keep as ornaments or toys
- b) a good result of something that makes life better for you
- c) things that you do in your spare time
- d) your feelings, personality and emotions

2b Read the text. Complete each sentence (A-E) with one of the endings (1-5).

A hobby makes your life much more interesting

Our life would be difficult without rest and recreation. People have different ideas of how to spend their free time. For some of them the only way to relax is watching TV or reading. But others use their spare time getting maximum benefit from it. If you enjoy doing some activity for fun and enjoyment in your free time, then you have a hobby. It is a kind of self-expression, the way to understand other

people and the whole world. A person's hobbies depend on age, intelligence level, character and personal interests. That is why some people prefer knitting, cooking, collecting, painting, fishkeeping while others like dancing, travelling, camping or sports.

Collecting things is a very popular hobby and it may deal with almost any subject. Some people collect stamps, coins, books, clocks or toys. Other people collect beer cans, stones, matchboxes and all sorts of things. Some people don't even remember how their collection started and now their houses are full of different knick-knacks. But others collect valuable and rare things as they consider it to be good investment of their money.

If you are active and tired of town life and you want to get away from civilization, then camping is for you. It is a cheap way to rest, to improve your health, to enjoy nature. Some people like extreme camping when they have to survive out-of-doors, obtain food from the wild and build shelters.

Thus, a hobby plays a very important educational and psychological role, makes you stronger physically and mentally, helps you escape from reality, improve your knowledge, broaden your mind, develop your skills and gain a better understanding of how the world works.

- A. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, then
- B. A person's hobbies depend on his
- C. What is interesting to one person
- D. Camping is a cheap way
- E. A hobby plays a very important

- 1. educational and psychological role
- 2. can be boring to another.
- 3. you have a hobby.
- 4. to rest, to improve your health, to enjoy nature
- 5. age, intelligence level, character and personal interests.

2c Look at the following statements, which are true? Which are false?

- 1. Our life is very easy without rest and recreation.
- 2. A hobby is a way of self-expression and understanding of different people.
- 3. A person's hobbies do not depend on age, intelligence level, character and personal interests.
- 4. Camping is for lazy people who like to be at home.
- 5. A hobby is an important component of life.

3 Listening

3a Guess the meaning of new words and match them with their definitions:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. sticker | a. it is a short board with four small wheels in each corner |
| 2. competitive | b. it is a small piece of paper with a picture on one side and glue on the other |
| 3. skateboard | c. it is an object or machine which has been invented for a particular purpose |
| 4. treasure | d. having a strong desire to be more successful than others |
| 5. device | e. a quantity of precious metals, stones, or other valuable objects |

3b Complete the sentences using the words from exercise 3a.

1. When they opened up the tomb they found ... beyond their wildest dreams.
2. Sophie's notebook is covered with
3. Rescuers used a special ... for finding people trapped in collapsed buildings.
4. I could never play team sports - I lack the ... spirit (= a strong wish to beat others).
5. ... is an object on which you can ride in a standing or crouching position, propelling by occasionally pushing one foot against the ground.

3c Listen to three people talking about their hobbies (audio file 1, 2, 3). Tick the hobbies they are talking about and place them in the correct order.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| • cooking | • parkour |
| • playing chess | • gardening |
| • collecting football stickers | • photography |
| • painting | • fishing |
| • knitting | • geocaching |

3d Listen to the conversations and answer the questions.

1. What is geocaching?
 - a. hiding things
 - b. finding things
 - c. making things
2. What is necessary for geocaching?
 - a. a camera
 - b. a GPs device
 - c. a map

3. What does the second person tell about?
 - a. knitting
 - b. collecting things
 - c. dancing
4. What does she collect?
 - a. cars
 - b. milk-jugs
 - c. embroidered pictures of cottages
5. What does parkour mix?
 - a. walking
 - b. running
 - c. jumping
6. Are there any similarities between parkour and skateboarding?
 - a. Maybe
 - b. Yes
 - c. No

4 Speaking

4a When you prepare a talk you can use such phrases as:

1. *In this short talk, I d like to talk about ...*
2. *First, ...*
3. *On the one hand*
4. *On the other hand ...*
5. *In conclusion it must be said....*
6. *To sum up,...*

4b Work in pairs. Make a report about different kinds of hobbies:

1. The most unusual hobby
2. The most common hobby
3. The rarest hobby

5 Writing

5 Read a saying and a quotation below and write a short composition (50-80 words) on one of them.

1. As many people as many hobbies.
2. "People are spending more on their hobbies to make their free time more enjoyable" (Steve Wagner)
3. `` A hobby is labor disguising itself as leisure. It is extremely destructive to the boundaries of private life`` (Bauvard, The prince of Plungers)

6 Extra activities

6a Rearrange these letters to make different types of films or movies.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>noiact</i> | 2. <i>llerthris</i> | 3. <i>omecdies</i> | 4. <i>storicalih pice</i> |
| 5. <i>manctior</i> | 6. <i>rroroh</i> | 7. <i>ionmatani</i> | 8. <i>ensecic noifcit</i> |

6b In pairs, ask each other the following questions. Use the words from ex. 6a in your answers.

1. How often do you go to the cinema? Which kinds of films do you prefer?
2. Do you prefer to watch a film at the cinema or on video? Why?
3. If you watch a film in another language, do you prefer it to have subtitles or a voiceover? Why?

6c Complete the text using the words below, then translate it.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| • science fiction | • basic | • branch |
| • transformation | • term | • scientific |
| • fantasy | • mutation | |

Science fiction

Science fiction is a popular modern 1) ... of prose fiction that explores the probable consequences of some impossible transformation of the 2) ... conditions of human existence. This 3) ... can be about a technological invention or may involve some 4) ... of biological or physical reality (e.g. time travel, extraterrestrial invasion, ecological catastrophe). Science fiction is a form of literary 5) ... or romance.

The 6) ... itself was first given by Hugo Gernsback, editor of the American magazine “Amazing Stories”, in 1926 and it is usually abbreviated to SF; before this, such works were called ‘7) ... romances’ by H. G. Wells and others. Several early precedents have been claimed for the genre but true modern science fiction begins with Jules Verne's “Voyage au centre de la terre” (1864) and H. G. Wells's “The Time Machine” (1895). During the 1950s 8) ... gained greater respect, as writers like Isaac Asimov, Ray Bradbury, and Arthur C. Clarke expanded its range. SF has also had an important influence on postmodernist fiction by writers not devoted to this genre: Thomas Pynchon, Kurt Vonnegut, Doris Lessing, and Italo Calvino are significant examples.

6d Decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Science fiction is a popular modern branch of prose fiction.
2. Books on science fiction describe different technological inventions.

3. Before 1926 such works were called scientific romances by H. G. Wells and others.
4. True modern science fiction begins with Jules Verne's "Voyage au centre de la terre" and H. G. Wells's "The Time Machine".
5. Science fiction doesn't have any influence on postmodernist fiction.

6e Speak about your favourite kind of films / movies.

UNIT 2

FOOD AND EATING HABITS

In this unit you will:

- ✓ **Read about** super food
- ✓ **Talk about** your eating habits
- ✓ **Practise** making an order for a conference
- ✓ **Listen to** a fitness club interview for teenagers
- ✓ **Write** a recipe of your favourite dish

Useful vocabulary:

Nouns	noodle, salmon, kernel, flour, yeast, recipe
Verbs	taste, slice up, bake, whisk, smell, fry, grate
Adjectives	healthy, unhealthy, salty, spicy, tiny, edible, bitter, disgusting, hard, soft, delicious, sour, sugary, fattening
Adverbs	instead, particularly

1 Lead-in

1a Look at the food in the table, then read the descriptions below and guess which foods are being described.

bread	trout	broccoli	carrots	garlic	lamb	green tea	milk	noodles
tangerine	persimmon							
ice-cream	nuts	olive	chili	beef	oranges	rice	salmon	
sardines	strawberries		lemon					

1. _____ It is an orange-colored citrus fruit.
2. _____ It is yellow and it looks a bit like a tennis ball. The outside feels smooth, the inside tastes very sour.
3. _____ They are small, black or green. They look oval or round in shape. They taste salty and can be quite oily. You can slice them up and put them on pizza.
4. _____ They can be red, black or green. They taste spicy. The tiny ones are usually the hottest.
5. _____ It is a fruit consisting of a hard shell around an edible kernel.
6. _____ It is made of flour, water, and yeast mixed together and baked. Everybody needs it in order to live.
7. _____ It is a type of food made from dough which is rolled flat and cut into one of a variety of shapes.
8. _____ It is a fruit that has a smooth exterior and a juicy, sweet interior flesh (usually deep red to pink).

1b Complete the table below with the words from ex. 1a and add all the food words you know.

meat/fish	dairy	fruit	berries	drinks	other

1c Find from ex.1a and 1b:

1. two things you can drink _____
2. two kinds of fish _____
3. food that you never tried _____
4. four vegetables _____
5. four kinds of fruit _____
6. three things you often eat _____
7. two things you never (or almost) _____

- never) eat or drink
8. food that you have tried many _____
times

1d Now look at the following words and divide them into 2 groups: **adjectives, describing food and verbs describing the process of cooking.**

Whisk, hard, smell, spicy, bitter, melt, bake, disgusting, cut, mix, soft, slice, juicy, taste, boil, delicious, fry, grate, sour.

1e Make some questions about the taste, smell and texture of food. Ask them to your partner.

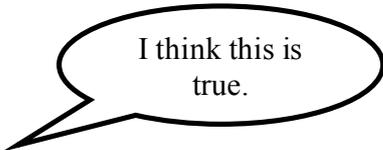
For example: - What does it taste like? / How does it taste?

- It tastes....

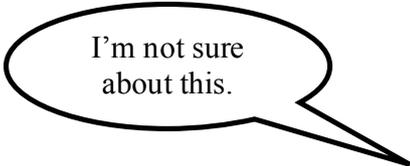
2 Reading

2a Read these ideas about healthy eating. Do you think they are true?

1. *Coffee and tea are bad for you.*
2. *There are 'good' and 'bad' foods.*
3. *Vegetarian food is always healthy.*
4. *Fruit juice is good for you.*
5. *Carrots help you see in the dark.*
6. *It's okay not to eat breakfast.*



I think this is true.



I'm not sure about this.

2b Read the text and match the ideas to the paragraphs. What food myths do you know?

FOOD: FACTS AND MYTHS

1 *Fruit juice is good for you.*

True and false. Natural fruit juice is good for you, but it can be bad for your teeth. So yes, have some orange juice with your breakfast or lunch, but don't drink any juice between meals. Try water instead. Up to eight glasses of water a day is good for you, and water hasn't got any calories!

2 _____.

False. When you sleep you don't eat for a long time and in the morning it's important to start the day with a good breakfast. Without breakfast you often feel hungry later in the morning and start eating biscuits or chocolate. These sugary snacks are not a good idea. (If you want a healthy snack, try some nuts or melon.)

3 _____.

True and false. People drink coffee when they are tired, but it isn't very healthy so don't have more than two cups a day and don't drink any coffee before you go to bed. Tea is generally good for you, but drink it with lemon and don't put any milk or sugar in it! Green tea is especially healthy.

4 _____.

False. Vegetarian dishes often contain a lot of cheese and oil and these can be very fattening. It's important to eat some vegetables every day. (Doctors say five portions of vegetables and/or fruit). We need the vitamins and minerals, especially from green vegetables.

5 _____.

False. Carrots have a lot of vitamin A and vitamin A is good for your eyes, but nobody can really see in the dark!

6 _____.

False. There are good and bad diets. For example, real chocolate contains vitamins and minerals and can help you when you are tired. But it also has a lot of sugar, so don't eat it often. Eat a balanced diet with some rice, pasta, bread or noodles and lots of vegetables and fruit. You also need protein, from meat, grilled fish, cheese or nuts. And you need oil. Olive oil and fish oil are particularly good.

2d Discuss the following questions in groups. Use the food from Exercise 1a and from the list below.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|
| ▪ cakes and biscuits | ▪ crisps | ▪ pizza |
| ▪ chicken | ▪ fast food | ▪ potatoes |
| ▪ chocolate | ▪ meat | |
| ▪ coffee | ▪ pasta | |

1. What food do you usually/sometimes eat for breakfast? (lunch? dinner?)
2. What kinds of food and drink do you really like/ dislike?
3. What healthy/unhealthy food do you eat?
4. Who has the healthiest diet?

3 Listening

3a In Scotland, there are fitness clubs for children. Listen to the interview with David, 14 (audio file 4). What topics does he talk about?

- his home
- his family
- exercise
- education
- the TV
- food
- the Internet

3b Listen again and complete the fitness club interview form below.

Name: David Midgely

Size of family: _____

Parents' jobs: _____ and _____

Amount of exercise: _____

Sports: _____ *Hours of TV:* _____

Number of computer games: _____

Fruit per day: _____ *Vegetables per day:* _____

Burgers per week: _____ *Pizzas per week:* _____

Types of snack: _____, sweets and _____

Reason for joining club: _____

3c Write five questions with *how much* / *how many*. Use these ideas.

drink: cups of coffee / cups of tea

eat: chocolate / fruit / burgers

do: exercise / sport

spend: money on food / time asleep / time on the phone / time in the library

watch: TV / videos and DVDs / films

read: books / newspapers / magazines

waste: food

3d Now ask your group mates the questions about their eating and drinking habits and make notes. Write a paragraph about his/her habits.

E.g. Jack drinks perhaps two or three cups of green tea a day.

4 Writing

4a Read the recipe and try to put the directions in order.

Berry Cake

Ingredients

- *150g ground almonds (almond meal),
- *1 lemon
- *1 1/4 cups pure icing sugar, sifted
- *3/4 cup gluten-free plain flour
- *5 eggwhites, at room temperature
- *150g butter, melted, cooled
- *150g blueberries or raspberries



Directions

- In a bowl, combine almonds, sugar, flour and lemon rind.
- Scrape the mixture into the holes, filling each by 3/4 full.
- Transfer on a wire rack for cooling.
- Set oven to 200°C preheat settings. Prepare a 12 x 1/3 cup muffin pan.
- Whisk egg whites in another bowl. Add this to flour mixture, combining lightly. Mix in melted butter and fold through the berries lightly.
- Place it into the oven to bake for 20 minutes. Remove from oven and let it stand for 10 minutes while in pan.

4b Choose your favourite dish, or a national dish from your country or from another one. Then, list the ingredients you will need. Lastly, write the steps you need to follow.

Name of dish _____

Ingredients _____

Directions _____

5 Speaking

5a Read the flyer *Food - culture on a plate* and choose the best answers.

1. What is the flyer for?
 - a. an event at a university
 - b. a business event
2. What is the subject of the event?
 - a. museums about food
 - b. countries, people and food
3. Who is the event for?
 - a. students and lecturers

FOOD

- culture on a plate

International Conference,

State University, Dallas, USA

1. Countries and regions are famous for different foods, but ...
2. How does national food make national identities?
3. Why is pizza more popular in the

from the USA
 b. students and lecturers
 from all over the world

USA than in Italy?

4. Is fast food the end of national food?
 5. What is international food?

Discuss these questions and more at *Food — culture on a plate*.

100 places available

Speakers include:
 Dr Mohammed Aziz (University of Cairo)
 Prof. Jacques Rivette (The Sorbonne, Paris)

5b Tariq is a conference organizer. He phones a catering company and orders the food for the conference. Listen and write his order in the ‘Tariq’ column on the order form (audio file 5).

Event catering Company	Order form	
	Tariq	You
First Course		
Tomato and cheese salad		
Noodle soup		
Tomato soup		
Main Course		
Cheese salad		
Cheese salad		
Chicken salad (Chinese style with noodles)		
Beef curry (with rice)		
Lamb kebab (with rice and vegetables)		
Vegetarian curry (with rice)		
Vegetarian pizza (tomato, mushroom)		
Burger meal (chips, onion rings)		
Sushi meal (fish and vegetarian)		
Desserts		
Chocolate ice cream		
Apple pie		
Fruit salad		
Drinks		

Sparkling water		
Still water		
Lemonade		
Orange juice//Apple juice		

5c Put the words in the right order to make offers and requests. Then listen and check (audio file 6). Which are offers and which are requests?

1. send Could some me coffee you?
2. I'd 50 kebabs please like lamb
3. Can water we bottles have 40 please of?
4. like Would you bread some ?
5. chicken like salads please We'd some

5d Which of these are replies to offers and which are replies to requests?

- That's no problem.
- Yes, please.
- Sure, no problem.
- No, thank you.
- No thanks.
- Certainly.
- I'm sorry. I'm afraid we haven't got any of those at the moment.

5e You need to order the food for the lunch at the Food conference. There are 100 people at the conference. Choose the food and complete the 'You' column on the order form. Role-play the dialogue between the conference organiser and the supplier.

Task for student A: You are the conference organiser. Phone Event Catering, the supplier, and make your order.

Task for student B: You work for Event Catering, the supplier. Take the order from the conference organiser.

6 Extra Activities

6a Read the text about food shopping on the next page. Which different ways of shopping for food does it mention?

6b Underline the correct alternatives in these sentences about the text.

1. It is *cheap* / *expensive* to order your supermarket shopping on-line and have it delivered.
2. Supermarket websites *can* / *can't* remember what you have ordered in the past.

3. Farmers' markets *have always been well-supported / have recently become popular again.*
4. Organic food has *a lot of / no* chemicals in it.
5. The *customer / producer* decides what fruit and vegetables are used in a “box service”.

6c Discuss in pairs. What are the advantages and disadvantages of getting your food from: a) a supermarket b) a smaller shop or a market? Think about:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| ❖ price | ❖ convenience |
| ❖ choice of products | ❖ service |
| ❖ quality of products | ❖ ecological reasons |

New Markets – shopping for food in the 21st century

Making a long trip to the supermarket and queuing for hours used to be the normal weekly routine for British and American shoppers. But since the 1990s, there is a better way to get your groceries. Supermarket shopping on the Internet has boomed in the UK and the USA.

The major supermarkets have their own websites, and if you order on-line with them, for extra sum such as \$8/£5 the supermarkets will do your shopping for you and deliver it to your door. If you shop with them regularly, they will “remember” your favourite items so you can order them next time without searching the item!

These days thousands of people in the UK and the States regularly do their supermarket shopping in this way. In contrast, in many rural areas of

Britain there has been a return to the traditional outdoor market. Farmers' markets, where famers sell their products directly to the customer, had practically died out in Britain because of the attraction of the large supermarkets, but they have been resurrected recently, both to help farmers make more profits, and to provide customers with 'real' food again, such as fresh meat, eggs, vegetables and preserves. Organic food has become very popular, and some producers a run a “box service”, where they deliver a weekly box of fruit and vegetables to your door. Customers can't select the food - they just receive whatever is in season- but it is guaranteed to be fresh and free from chemicals and now you can often order these on-line too!

UNIT 3

LIVE TO SHOP OR SHOP TO LIVE

In this unit you will:

- ✓ **Read about** different types of shoppers
- ✓ **Talk about** your shopping habits
- ✓ **Practise** making a report on the topic
- ✓ **Listen to a person** talking about Harrods
- ✓ **Write** an e-mail
- ✓ **Learn** how to make a report, how to write an e-mail

Useful vocabulary:

Nouns	habit, retail therapy
Verbs	to spend(time; money), to look for, to try on, to pay for, to tighten(one`s belts), to live off
Phrases	the window shopper, the frequent shopper, the speed shopper, the careful shopper, the compulsive shopper

1 Lead-in

1a Look at the words given below. Guess their meaning and try to match them to the pictures (A- D).

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. a tie | 6. sausages | 11. a skirt |
| 2. stamps | 7. pills | 12. chicken |
| 3. shaving foam | 8. meat | 13. paper |
| 4. a pair of jeans | 9. postcards | |
| 5. a letter | 10. shampoo | |



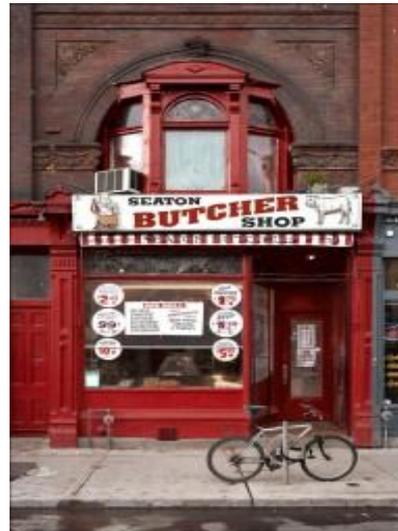
A



B



C



D

1b Discuss these questions with your partner.

1. Do you like shopping?
2. How often do you buy these things?
3. What other things do you regularly buy?

<i>clothes DVDs food furniture make-up music CDs books</i>
--

2 Reading

2a Read the magazine article and match each person with a type of shopper.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the window shopper ● the frequent shopper | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the speed shopper ● the careful shopper |
|--|--|

What kind of shopper are you?

There are many different types of shoppers. These four people are shopping on Oxford Street, London — one of the busiest shopping areas in the world.

David The _____ shopper

Shopping habits: 'I really don't like shopping. I don't spend a lot of time in the shops and I choose things very fast.'

Today: 'At the moment, I'm looking for a new suit. There's a good dark brown suit in this shop. It's expensive but I can pay for it'.

Alex The _____ shopper

Shopping habits: 'I come to Oxford Street about once a month but I don't usually spend a lot. I just like to look at the different things in the shops.'

Today: 'I'm not looking for anything special. Right now, I'm waiting for my friend. She's trying on a pair of jeans.'

Claudia The _____ shopper

Shopping habits: 'I go shopping every weekend. I usually buy clothes or things for my house. I love big department stores.'

Today: 'Right now, I'm carrying five new things — a coat, a shirt, a cookery book, a pair of shoes and a belt. Time to go home!'

Ann The _____ shopper

Shopping habits: 'I always check the prices in different shops. I always look for the lowest price.'

Today: Today, I'm looking for a digital camera. I'm thinking about buying this one, but I'm not sure — it's a little expensive.'

2b Read the article again. Are these sentences true or false?

1. David cannot buy the suit because it is expensive.
2. In her bags, Claudia has got three things to wear.
3. Ann is interested in the digital camera in the shop.
4. Alex wants to buy a pair of trousers.

2c Match the verbs with the correct objects:

to buy	to check	to pay for	to spend (2 times)	to try on
--------	----------	------------	--------------------	-----------

1. a new shirt by credit card
2. the prices in different shops
3. time in a shop
4. 50 pounds on DVDs
5. new computer on the Internet

6. a pair of jeans before you buy them

2d Complete the questions with a verb from exercise 2c. Then ask a partner the questions:

1. How much time do you _____ in clothes shops?
2. Do you _____ prices in different shops before you buy something?
3. Do you always _____ clothes before you buy them?
4. Do you often _____ things by credit card?
5. Do you _____ things on the Internet?
6. Do you _____ a lot of money on clothes and music?

3 Listening

3a Match the words with their definitions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. to tighten your belts | a. someone who enjoys buying things and sometimes cannot do this |
| 2. to be restrained in | b. to spend money using credit cards and borrowing money from the bank |
| 3. shopaholic | c. try to spend less money |
| 4. debt culture | d. be very calm and unemotional |

3b Listen to the conversation (audio file 7) and answer the following questions.

1. What are they talking about?
 - a. about travelling
 - b. about different kinds of shopping
 - c. about different ways of spending money
2. Is it difficult for many people to spend less money?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
 - c. It does not mention.
3. Why does Rebecca buy things?
 - a. because she is happy
 - b. because she is a bit down or depressed
 - c. she does not speak about the cause
4. What does “to develop a debt culture” mean?
 - a. to develop your own business
 - b. to make ends meet
 - c. to live off credit

5. Who are shopaholics?
- people who are slow shoppers
 - people who are compulsive shoppers
 - people who are speed shoppers

4 Speaking

4a Make a list of things we do when we prepare a talk. Match 1-6 with a-f. What is the best order to do the six stages?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Put your ideas | a. the talk. |
| 2. Check the pronunciation | b. notes to help you remember things in the talk. |
| 3. Find out | c. to make your points clearer. |
| 4. Practise | d. in the best order. |
| 5. Prepare some pictures | e. of difficult words. |
| 6. Make some | f. some interesting information. |

4b These things can be problems when someone gives a talk. Can you think of any other problems?

The speaker ...

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. looks down at the floor. | 4. wears old or dirty clothes. |
| 2. looks at just one or two people. | 5. talks for too long. |
| 3. speaks very fast. | |

4c Listen to a student giving a short talk about Harrods (audio file 8). What does the student talk about? Tick the topics.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| • the building | • opening times |
| • places to eat | • what you can buy |
| • the area | • Internet shopping |

4d Complete the notes for the talk with these words.

every building food department floors

huge ¹ _____ store – London
 beautiful ² _____ (at night)
 open ³ _____ day

 can find everything – give examples
 also ⁵ _____ halls +cafés / restaurants



(25) + doctor / bank

4e Listen again and complete the sentences from the talk (audio file 8).

1. *In this short talk, I d like to _____ favourite store – Harrods...*
2. *It's _____ for its fantastic food halls...*
3. *One of the _____ things is that there's even a doctor...*
4. *To _____, I think Harrods is the best department store in the world.*

4f Prepare and give a short talk of about one minute on your shopping habits. Before you start, look at the stages in ex. 4a and Appendix 1.

5 Writing

5a Find out what phrases from the box below can be used for e-mails.

Greeting: *Hello, ...*

Opening phrase: *How's life? ...*

Ending: *See you soon, ...*

Bye for now Dear ... How are things? Love
Hi How are you? Take care Hope you're OK

5c You want to buy a gift for someone in your group for their birthday. Write an email to a friend, asking for ideas. Consult Appendix 2 (p. 45).

6 Extra Activities

6a Read the text *Mall Rats*. Which of the people do you think would regularly visit the shops (1-9)?

MALL RATS

My friends and I go to them all every day after school. It's just somewhere to spend time with your friends. We usually just hang out or walk up and down looking in the clothes shops. We don't often buy anything. We go to the mall at the weekends too, and go to the movie theater there or hang out in the ice cream parlor. We always make sure we look good when we go to the mall in case there are any cute boys there!

Nancy



We take the kids to the mall every weekend because they often have special activities there, like children's shows and games. We also go to the bowling alley there too, and the kids love eating at the food court - there's so much choice: Mexican, Italian, Thai - and plenty of fast food, of course! We get the weekly groceries at the mall too, and sometimes Vanessa goes to the spa there. It's great having everything under one roof.

The Kowalskis

My friends and I go to the mall about twice a week. We play the games in the arcade, and we like to check out the latest DVDs and computer games in the shops. You can even listen to the music or try out the new games in some shops. And we like to buy the latest sport clothes, too. Sometimes, if it's raining at the weekend, we go to indoor skate park at the mall, too.

Tyler





I go to the mall every Saturday. I don't go for any particular reason, but I like to look in the designer shops and the cosmetics shops, and I usually end up buying something. Sometimes when I get it home I realise that I didn't really want the thing I bought - or that it doesn't go with anything else I've got! But I like to see what's new, and there's a really good atmosphere there.

← Connie



6b Find the words for these leisure facilities in the text *Mall Rats*.

1. The American name for a cinema.
2. A cafe that specialises in milk and ice cream products.
3. A place where you can go bowling.
4. An area where there are lots of different restaurants and takeaways.
5. A place where you can relax, e.g. in a pool, sauna or steam room.
6. A place where you can play on coin-operated games machines.
7. A place where you can skateboard.

6c Does spending free time at a mall sound like a fun to you?

6d Write a letter to a friend describing a day that you spent at an American mall. Mention the type of shops you went in, what you ate and what other attractions you visited.

Unit 4

My Home, my castle

In this unit you will:

- ✓ **Read about** the difference between home and a house
- ✓ **Talk about** your plans to become greener
- ✓ **Listen to** people describing their life styles
- ✓ **Write** an informal letter to a friend of yours
- ✓ **Learn about** different types of houses in different cultures

Useful vocabulary:

<i>Nouns</i>	shelter, outlook, community, heritage, privacy, successful, row, blocks of flats, poverty, inhabitant, way of life
<i>Adjectives</i>	native, terraced, semi-detached, rural, sacred, mutual
<i>Verbs</i>	serve, belong, depend on, ensure, join, reign, recycle, share, save, rent
<i>Adverbs</i>	consciously, unconsciously, fairly
<i>Phrases and collocations</i>	satisfy one's needs, keep to traditions, no matter, switch on/off lights, turn off the tap, low energy

1 Lead-in

1a Discuss these questions.

1. What types of houses do you know?
2. Where would you like to live? Why?
3. What kind of house is ideal to your mind?

1b There are different types of houses in different countries and cultures. Match the type of house with its definition.

- igloo • bungalow • caravan • palace • hut
- castle • skyscraper • duplex • wigwam • cottage

- a) a very tall modern city building
- b) a small simple building with only one or two rooms
- c) a house made from blocks of hard snow or ice
- d) a structure with a round or pointed roof used as a home by some Native American tribes in the past
- e) a very large strong building, built in the past as a safe place that could be easily defended against attack
- f) a small house with one floor
- g) the official home of a person of very high rank, especially a king or queen
- h) a small house in the country
- i) a vehicle that a car can pull and in which people can live and sleep when they are on holiday
- j) a type of house that is divided into two parts, so that it has two separate homes in it

2 Reading

2a Read the text. Complete each sentence (A-D) with one of the endings (1-4).

My home is my castle

House is essential for man`s life. A house serves as shelter and place to satisfy all our needs. So we want not just a house but home. What is the difference between a house and home? It is considered that the place where you live is your home. Your home is the place where you belong and feel comfortable, so it is more than just a house.

Houses differ from one culture to another, depending on the world outlook of certain community, which has its roots, traditions and historic heritage. That is why there are so many types of houses and ways of life in the world. A person`s home can tell us what culture he belongs to, because consciously or unconsciously, one usually keeps to one`s native traditions.

A house does not only ensure privacy or give a sense of stability and security, but it is also a status symbol. A big and expensive house means that its owner is a very successful person. There are different types of houses in Britain. A terraced house is a house joined to a row of other houses. A semi-detached house is joined to another house. A cottage is a small, usually old house in rural or semi-rural location. A bungalow is a fairly modern house built on one level. Most people

don't like blocks of flats, because they do not give enough privacy, and they are badly built and associated with poverty and crime.

A house can say much about its inhabitants: their way of life, tastes, financial position, etc. No matter what type of house a person has, he should feel comfortable there. Living under one roof people become closer and begin to understand each other better. We can say that a house unites and for every person his house is a small Universe, a sacred place where love, friendship, mutual understanding and respect reign.

- A. Your home is
 - B. A house does not only ensure privacy or give a sense of stability and security, but it is also
 - C. Most people don't like blocks of flats, because they
 - D. For every person his house is
- 1. a small Universe, a sacred place.
 - 2. the place where you belong and feel comfortable.
 - 3. a status symbol.
 - 4. don't give enough privacy, and they are badly built and associated with poverty and crime.

2b Are these sentences true or false?

- 1. House is not essential for man's life.
- 2. It is considered that the place where you live is your home.
- 3. Houses differ from one culture to another, depending on the world outlook of certain community.
- 4. There are only two kinds of houses in Great Britain: cottages and detached houses.
- 5. Any person should feel comfortable at home.

2c Look through the text and answer the following questions.

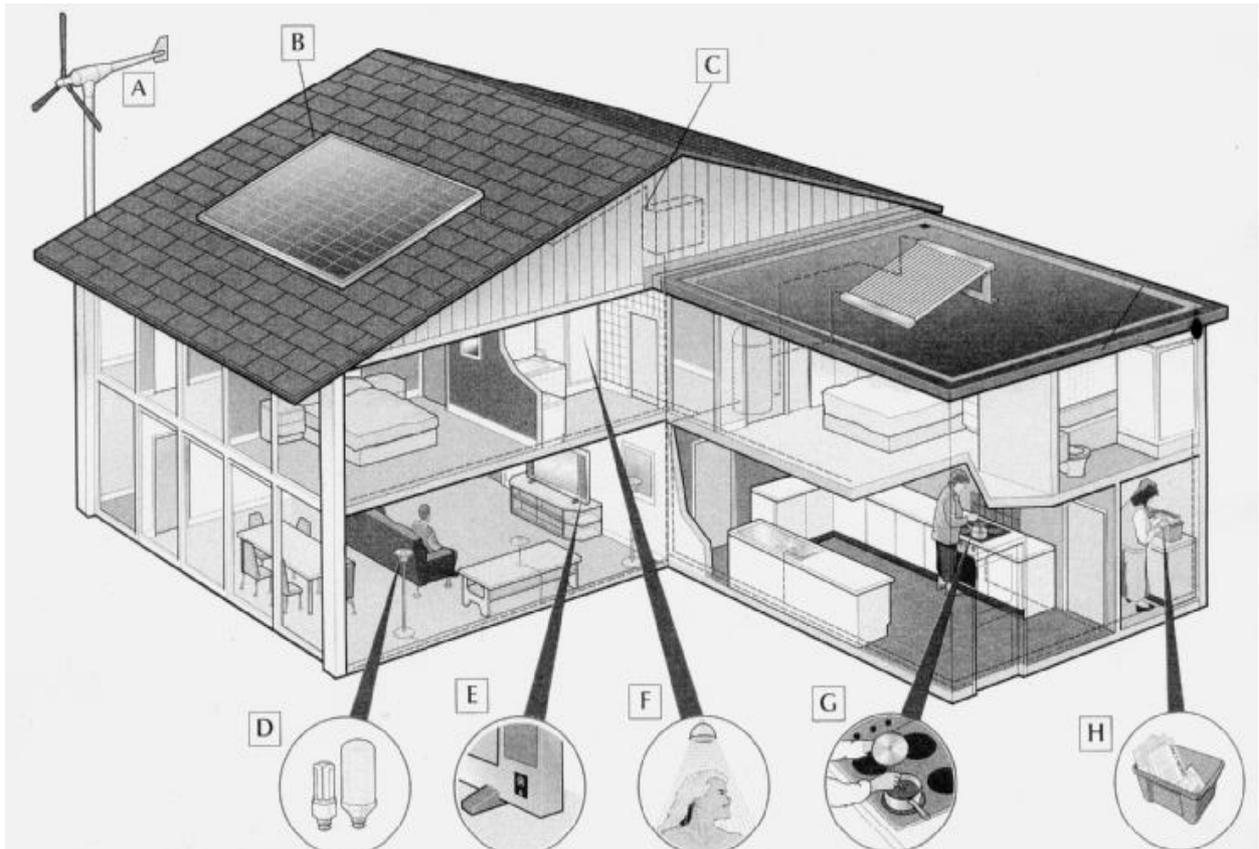
- 1. What is the difference between a house and home?
- 2. Why do houses differ from one culture to another?
- 3. How can a house indicate a person's status?
- 4. What is more important: the exterior of a house or the atmosphere that reigns in it? Explain your point of view.

3 Listening

3a Match sentences 1-8 with labels A-H in the picture.

- 1. Cook food in a saucepan with a lid. *G*

2. Have a shower, not a bath.
3. Use solar panels to make electricity from the sun.
4. Use a wind turbine to make electricity from the wind.
5. Save energy with low-energy light bulbs.
6. Use the on/off button to switch off your TV.
7. Recycle old newspapers.



3b Read the questionnaire and do it with a partner. Who lives the greenest life at home? Check your score.

A Personal energy use in the house

Count your points:

Always = 5 Usually = 4 Sometimes = 3 Occasionally = 2 Never = 0

1. I turn off lights when I leave a room.
2. I turn off my TV with the on/off button. I have showers, not baths.
3. I turn off the tap when I brush my teeth.
4. I cover saucepans when I cook.
5. I recycle old paper.
6. I recycle cans and plastic.

7. I recycle glass.

B Green technology

Answer Yes or No. (Yes = 5 points, No = 0)

8. I buy green electricity.
9. My home has solar panels.
10. My home has a wind turbine.
11. My home has low-energy light bulbs.

3c Listen to three interviews with people who did the questionnaire (audio file 9). Match the people with the descriptions below (1-3). Who is the greenest?

1. Vicky lives alone in a small house.
2. Martin, a single man, shares a flat with a friend, Richard.
3. Simon and Rachel, married live together in a large house with two young children.

3d Are these sentences true or false?

1. Richard is greener than Martin.
2. Richard decided to recycle things in the future.
3. Simon and Rachel want a solar panel because it is cheaper.
4. Simon and Rachel never have showers.
5. Vicky does not want to change her life.
6. It will be difficult for Vicky to buy green electricity.

4 Speaking

4a Work in pairs. Look at the photo. This is your new apartment. What do you think you need? Make a list and compare it with your partner. Agree on ten important things and put the things in order 1-10 (1=very useful, 10=not very useful).



4b Now you have to furnish your apartment but you only have 40000 rubles.

Student A: you have the information from the Internet.

www.Furnishyourapartment.com	
Bookshelves	€50
Lamp	€45
Large sofa	€450
Dining table and four chairs	€395
Armchair	€125
Large bed	€250
Cupboard	€175
CD player	€100
Today's special bargains:	
Television	only €100!!
German washing machine	only €310

Student B: you have a catalogue.

Ardent Catalogue Store	
Computer and printer	€400
Super vacuum cleaner	€99
American coffee machine	€60
Desk	€99
Large dining table and 6 chairs	€355
Small sofa with 2 armchairs	€325
Microwave	€60
Luxury bed	€500
Bookshelves	€750
Cupboard	€99
Video machine	€120

Student C: you have information from a local shop.



5 Writing

5a When you write a letter to a close friend, it is better to use informal language. Read the letter and answer the questions below.

1. Where do you write your address?
2. Where do we put the date on an informal letter?
3. Do you write the address of the person you are writing to in the letter?
4. How do we begin and end an informal letter?
5. Do we use long forms or contractions (short forms)?

your address

↓

671 NW 81st Street # 226
New York
NY 89445

date → October 6, 2009

greeting → Dear Eleanor,

opening sentence → Thanks for your letter about my old friends in London!

Everything is fine here. I arrived in New York last month and I moved in to my new apartment. It's got one bedroom, a big living room, a kitchen and a bathroom. There's a small terrace.

I started my new job three weeks ago. The office is in Manhattan on the thirteenth floor of a huge building! My new colleagues

*are very friendly and my work is interesting. We all work very hard – we start at eight in the morning and we usually finish at seven in the evening. My only free time is at the weekend!
What is your new house like? Has it got a garden?*

*closing
sentence*



Write to me soon and tell me all your news.

ending



*Love,
Diana*

5b Match the functions (a-c) with the sentences and phrases 1- 3.

- a) ending a letter*
- b) thanking someone for writing*
- c) opening a letter*

- 1) I am just writing to tell you my news. This is just a quick note to tell you my plans. How are you? Long time, no see! How are things? / How is life?
- 2) Thank you for your letter/ postcard. I am sorry I have not written.
Thanks very much for your letter. Thanks for your letter.
- 3) Best wishes. See you soon. Hope to hear from you soon. Write soon, it'd be great to hear from you. Take care. Bye for now.

5c You are going to write a letter to your friend telling him/her about the house you have bought/rented. Use the phrases from ex. 5b in your letter. You can find some useful phrases in Appendix 3.

6 Extra activities

6a What of these are common in houses in your country?

<input type="radio"/> a study	<input type="radio"/> a real fire	<input type="radio"/> an air-conditioning system
<input type="radio"/> a basement	<input type="radio"/> a garden	<input type="radio"/> a security system
<input type="radio"/> carpets	<input type="radio"/> a barbecue	
<input type="radio"/> central heating	<input type="radio"/> a swimming pool	

6b Read the magazine article on the next pages. Which house (the English one or the American one) has got:

- 1. other houses attached to it?
- 2. the most bedrooms?
- 3. small bedrooms?
- 4. a feeling of warmth inside?

- 5. lots of colours inside?
- 6. a pretty garden?

- 7. a lot of electronic systems?

6c Match the people with their opinions of the house they stayed in.

a) George Miller	1) "It was strange not having separate rooms for using the computer and playing games."
b) Sandy Miller	2) "I loved playing and eating outdoors"
c) Helen Miller	3) "The house was so big it looked like it belonged to a famous person!"
d) Daniel Miller	4) "I was really impressed by the garden."
e) Tim Keane	5) "Two of the bedrooms were too small."
f) Katy Keane	6) "The house was warm and colourful."
g) Bethany Keane	7) "I didn't like the garden or the decor much."

6d Discuss these questions with the partner.

1. Which house sounds nicer to you - the English house or the American one?
2. Would you like to try living in another family's house for two weeks?
3. How do the Millers' and the Keanes' houses differ from homes in your country?

Our 'Home Swap' this month concentrates on the Keane family from England, and the Miller family from south Carolina, USA.

As usual, our families had a two-week holiday in each other's houses, and we interviewed them at the end of the stay. So how did they cope?

So was there anything positive about the experience? "The house was beautifully decorated," said Sandy, "and it was very cosy."

The Millers



It was April when we stayed in the house, but the weather was terrible. We were very grateful for the carpets, the central heating and a real fire in the living room." Another good point for George was the garden. "We were very surprised by the large, long garden the back of the house.

George and Sandy Miller and their children, We couldn't really enjoy

Helen(17) and Daniel(8), had a shock when they first saw the Keanes' three-bedroom terraced house in Gloucester. "It's Small!" said Sandy. "Where will we all sleep?" But inside, the house was more welcoming. "It's bigger than it looks from the outside, and we were pleased to find that there were three bedrooms," said George. But the kids weren't impressed. "Mum and Dad's room was OK, but our bedrooms were really small!" complained Daniel. The Millers found it difficult to live in a house with only one bathroom. At home they have two bathrooms and three toilets! "And we have a study, where we keep the computer, and a playroom in the basement," said Helen. "In Gloucester we had to all stay in the living room together or go to our bedrooms."

it because of the weather, but it was obvious that the Keanes put a lot of work into it. It was well designed and full of beautiful plants and flowers. Actually, I think British people have a bit of an obsession with houses and gardens _ there are so many TV programmes about them!"

The Keanes

Tim and Katy Keane and their children, Bethany (8), Charles (9) and Joe (16), couldn't believe their luck when they arrived at Washington Drive, Greenville. "The houses were all enormous," said Tim. "I expected to see film stars coming out of them!"

The Millers' house has five bedrooms, a study, two bathrooms and an extra downstairs toilet. "Our bedroom was huge, and it was lovely having an ensuite," said Katy. "It was like staying in a hotel!" "We didn't see much of the children for two weeks!" says Tim. "They were either in the computer room, in the basement or outdoors." The weather was



"And their neighbours had a swimming pool, which we used once. It was great!" "The children really enjoyed the yard," said Katy, "but I found it a bit dull. I like nice English gardens with lots of flowers. All the Millers had were a few trees." And Katy didn't think much of the decor, either. "It was all very smart and clean," she said. "But it wasn't very colourful. It's obvious that Americans spend more time outdoors than the British! We had

fine for the Keanes' visit to South Carolina, so they made good use of the Millers' yard. "The Millers had sports equipment and a permanent barbecue in their yard," said Joe.

good weather, but luckily we didn't need to use the air-conditioning system. The Millers had lots of security systems and alarms that we had to fiddle with every night and morning - that was complicated enough!"

6f Look at the pictures of houses. Try to imagine what the houses are like inside and then write their description as if you are estate agents trying to sell these houses.



A



C

B



D

Unit 5

Family Matters

In this unit you will:

- ✓ **Read about** “traditional family” nowadays
- ✓ **Talk about** modern family trends
- ✓ **Listen to** problems and responsibilities in families
- ✓ **Practise** how to agree and disagree
- ✓ **Write** a composition expressing your opinion

Useful vocabulary:

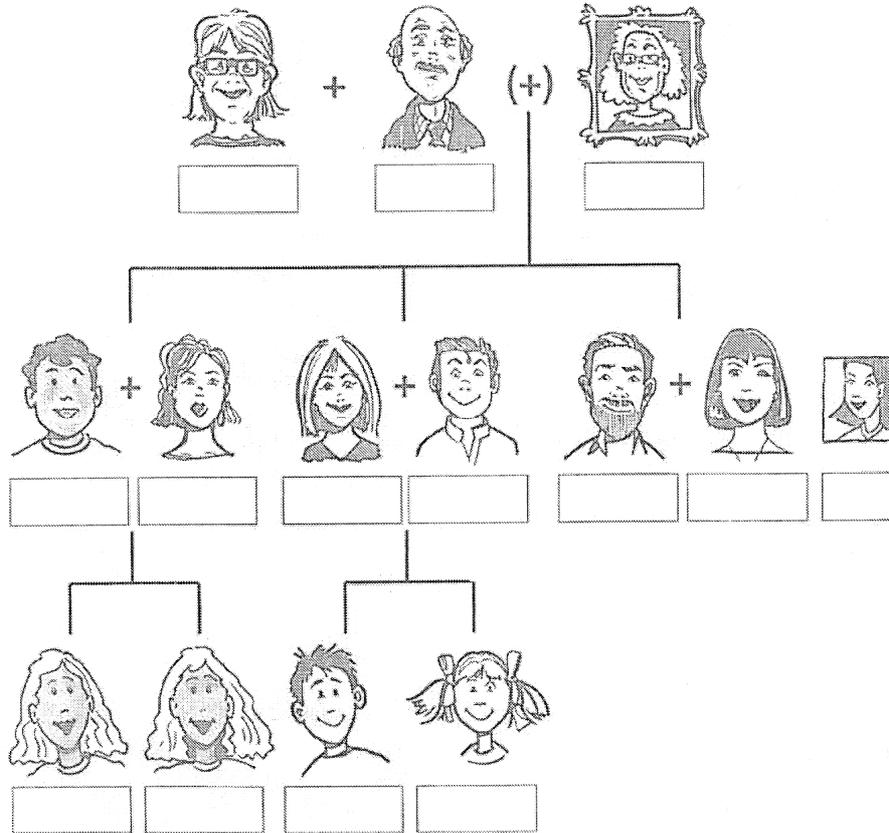
Nouns	brother-in-law, sister-in-law, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, stepmother, stepfather, uncle, aunt, ex-wife, half-brother, suburbs
Adjectives	married, divorced, single, bossy, reliable, complicated, elderly
Verbs	marry to, divorce, manage
Phrases and collocations	a bit, make smb do smth, get on well with smb, complain about, prefer smb to smb else, single-parent family, step family, stay out late, tidy the house, look after
Linkers	luckily, although, moreover, firstly, in addition, therefore, however, to sum up, in contrast

1 Lead-in

1a Read Heidi's words and write the names of the people on the family tree.

My name's Heidi. I'm married to Kerim. We have two children, Aisha and Leila. My mum, Wendy, died when I was a teenager. My dad, Keith, got married to Katrina fourteen years ago. I've got one sister, Gina, and one brother, Andy. Gina's married to Jean-Claude, who's French. They've got a little girl called Julie and a boy of twelve called Michael. My brother Andy was

married to a girl, called Caroline but they got divorced. Luckily they didn't have any children. Now he's married to a girl called Susanna.



1b What do they all say about family life? Choose the correct word for each gap.

aunt	brother-in-law	cousins	daughter-in-law	ex-wife
father-in-law	grandparents	husband	sister-in-law	uncle
	son-in-law	wife	stepmother	

Kerim: My (1) father-in-law Keith is really nice. We're partners in a computer software company.

Aisha: My (2) _____ Gina is really bossy. She always makes me eat everything on my plate.

Leila: My (3) _____ Andy should get divorced again. I don't like his wife, Susanna.

Heidi: I like my (4) _____ Katrina very much. She's like a real mother to me.

Keith: My (5) _____, Kerim, is a really reliable person. I couldn't manage the business without him.

Gina: I don't get on very well with my (6) _____, Susanna. I get on much better with Andy (7) _____ Caroline.

J. Claude: My (8) _____ Andy is a really nice guy but I don't like his (9) _____ Susanna very much. She complains about everything.

Julie: My (10) _____ Aisha and Leila are coming on holiday with us next summer. We're going to rent a big house in the south of France.

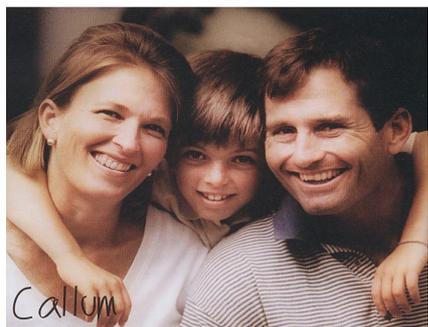
Michael: I'm trying to teach my (11) _____ Keith and Katrina to speak French. They're really slow!

Susanna: My (12) _____ Andy prefers his sisters to me.

Keith: I get on well with everyone in the family. Well, nearly everyone. I have a problem with my (13) _____ Susanna.

2 Reading

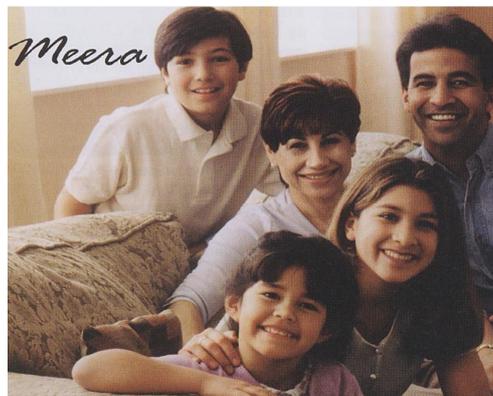
2a Read the texts and find out how many people Callum, Meera, Ben and Trudi share a house with.



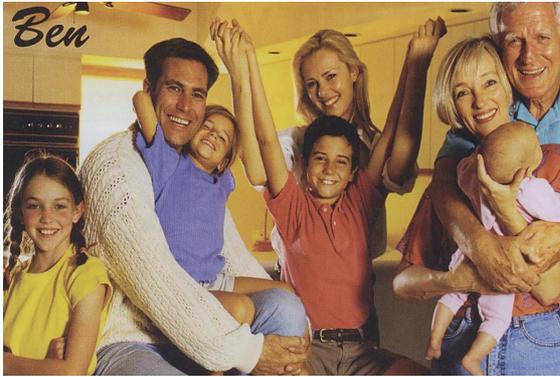
I'm Callum, and I live with my parents in Cambridge, in the east of England. We moved here when I was five because of Dad's job, but my mum comes from the north of England, and Dad comes from Scotland. I've got a grandma in Edinburgh and a granddad in Yorkshire. And I've got two cousins who live near London, because that's where Dad's

sister and her husband live. We see my cousins about three times a year, and we go up to Edinburgh every New Year, but I can't remember when I last saw my granddad in Yorkshire. He always sends me presents, though!

My name's Meera, and I live in Wolverhampton, near Birmingham, in England. I live with my parents, my brother and my sister. My grandmother lives next door. My mum was born here in Britain, but my grandmother moved here from India in the 1960s when my dad was a little boy. My dad has two sisters - Auntie Sunita and Auntie Rani. Auntie Sunita lives in the same street as



us, and Auntie Rani lives in Birmingham, which is only 15 miles away. They're both married, and I've got five cousins. We see them almost every week. Someone is always visiting our house, or we go to Birmingham to see them. And two years ago we all went to India to see our family there.



I'm Ben, from Portland, Oregon, and my family is a bit complicated! I've got a sister called Ella, but three years ago my parents got divorced and now both of them are re-married. We live with my mom, Julie, and my stepfather, Bob. Bob's got a daughter called Daisy, but she doesn't live with us, she lives with her mom. My father's name is Pete.

He and his second wife have just had a baby boy, Charles, so I've got a new half-brother!

My name's Trudi, and I've got a sister, Beth. Our mum and dad are divorced, so we live with just our mum in the suburbs of Melbourne, Australia. Our dad has an apartment in the centre of town, and we spend every other weekend there. After school every day we go to our grandma's house and have a meal there, because our mum doesn't finish work until six o'clock. She collects us at half past six, except on Wednesday evenings when we go swimming with our dad.



2b Underline the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.

- 1) Callum's *aunt and uncle/ grandparents* live near London.
- 2) Callum *often/ sometimes* sees his cousins.
- 3) Meera's aunts both live *near/ far away*.
- 4) Meera *often/ rarely* sees her cousins.
- 5) Daisy is Ben's *half-sister/ stepsister*.
- 6) Julie is Pete's *ex-wife/stepmother*.
- 7) Trudi's mum and dad live *in different places/ together*.
- 8) Trudi *never sees her dad/ sees her dad regularly*.

2c Read the statistics about families in the USA and the UK.

FAMILIES	IN THE USA	IN THE UK
<i>Marriages that end in divorce</i>	50%	33%
<i>Families with only one parent</i>	25%	25%
<i>Children who live in a single-parent home at some time</i>	50%	33%
<i>Children whose parents are not married</i>	33%	40%
<i>Single parents who are men</i>	10%	10%

Which of the children above lives:

- in a single-parent family?
- in a stepfamily?

How do you think these statistics would be different in your country?

3 Listening

3a Discuss these questions with a partner.

- 1) Who does the cooking and cleaning in your family?
- 2) Could you stay out late when you were a teenager?
- 3) What housework did you do when you were a child or teenager?
- 4) Did both your parents work when you were young?

3b *Have a say* is a television talk show. Robert Hughes is the presenter and the audience takes part in the discussions. This week, the topic of the show is problems and responsibilities in families. Listen to a part of the show (audio file 10). Which of these issues do they discuss?

- 1) Mothers should stay at home with their young children.
- 2) Working men do not need to share the housework.
- 3) Children shouldn't watch many hours of TV a day.
- 4) Parents should let teenagers choose when to come home at night.

3c Look at the different points made during the show. Listen again and put them in order (1-8).

- 1) Some mothers can't stay at home because they need money.

- 2) A mother's love is important for her children.
- 3) Working mothers miss the best years of their children's lives.
- 4) Some mothers work because they want to.
- 5) TV is an everyday thing and children should know about it.
- 6) Parents should not let children watch TV at all.
- 7) Only let children watch a couple of hours of TV a day.
- 8) TV is bad for children.

3d Listen again and complete these sentences.

- 1) _____, I think mothers should stay at home.
- 2) Well, I understand her _____, but sometimes mothers have no choice.
- 3) Well, that's a good _____, but I think some mothers work because they want to.
- 4) I agree _____ Sheila.
- 5) Well, _____ I think is that they shouldn't watch any TV.
- 6) Well, personally, I _____ disagree.
- 7) I think, it's _____ if they know that TV is a normal thing.
- 8) Well, that's an interesting _____, but TV is different to phones.

4 Speaking

4a Match the sentences in Exercise 3d to these functions.

- a) agreement b) disagreement c) opinion

4b Practise accepting an idea and then disagreeing with your partner. Use the ideas below to help you.

- 1 1st idea: mothers should stay at home
 2nd idea: some mothers have no choice

*e.g. Personally, I think mothers should stay at home with their children -
agreement*

*Well, I understand your opinion, but some mothers have no choice-
disagreement*

- 2 1st idea: TV teaches children about the world
 2nd idea: children should read books to learn things
- 3 1st idea: husbands should help clean the house
 2nd idea: men are tired after a day at work

4c Complete these statements with the words and phrases in the box.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| • elderly | • house husband | • pay |
| • permission | • pocket money | |

- 1) Parents should _____ children to tidy the house.
- 2) It is not a good idea for a man to be a _____.
- 3) A teenager can stay out late without _____.
- 4) Young children should get _____.
- 5) Families should look after their _____ members at home.

4d Work with a partner. Think of reasons *for* and *against* the statements from ex. 4c.

E.g. For: I think parents should pay their children to tidy the house because then they won't argue.

Against: I don't think they should do that because children need to learn about looking after a home.

5 Writing (expressing an opinion)
--

5a Read the composition commenting on this statement: *One cannot defend the death penalty.* Describe the writer's opinion briefly.

Some countries still have the death penalty, ¹ _____ it no longer exists in Britain. ² _____, after a particularly violent murder, British people sometimes call for it to be brought back. ³ _____ my opinion, the death penalty cannot be defended for a number of reasons.

⁴ _____ and most important reason is that one can never be entirely certain that the accused person is guilty. In the ⁵ _____ people have been sentenced to death and later it is discovered that they were completely innocent.

It is often ⁶ _____ that the death penalty prevents crime and that the risk of death acts as a deterrent. ⁷ _____, many serious crimes are caused by a sudden and very powerful emotion. In these cases, the individual is not thinking sensibly and does not stop to consider the risks.

One final ⁸ _____ against the death penalty is that it sets a bad example. The laws of society should reflect its values. If it is wrong for one individual to murder another, ⁹ _____ it is also wrong for the state to execute an individual.

¹⁰ _____, I believe the death penalty cannot be defended. There are other ways of punishing criminals and these ways should always be tried.

5b Complete the composition by choosing the best answer, A, B, C or D.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | a) and | b) despite | c) although | d) moreover |
| 2 | a) In addition | b) Also | c) Nevertheless | d) In contrast |
| 3 | a) In | b) For | c) About | d) With |
| 4 | a) Firstly | b) The first | c) Initially | d) The one |
| 5 | a) future | b) present | c) beginning | d) past |
| 6 | a) told | b) heard | c) spoken | d) suggested |
| 7 | a) Therefore | b) However | c) Moreover | d) Despite |
| 8 | a) reason | b) view | c) argument | d) opinion |
| 9 | a) then | b) as | c) and | d) too |
| 10 | a) In contrast | b) To sum up | c) At last | d) Fourthly |

5c Now write a composition (100-120 words) commenting on one of the statements from ex 4b or 4c.

6 Extra Activities

6a Match up phrasal verbs (1-9) with their explanations (a-h).

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1) grow up | a) to look or behave like smb |
| 2) grow apart | b) to form or have a friendly relationship |
| 3) give smth up | c) to think smth is important |
| 4) look forward to smth | d) to end a marriage, friendship, etc. |
| 5) get on with smb | e) to educate and care for a child until grown up |
| 6) care about smth | f) to expect with pleasure |
| 7) bring up | g) to start to have different interests and opinions |
| 8) take after smb | h) to stop doing smth |
| 9) split up | i) to develop from being a child to being a man or a woman |

6b Discuss these questions with a partner and then with the class.

- 1) Who do you take after: your mother or your father?
- 2) Who are you more like in character: your mother or your father?
- 3) Do you want to bring up your children in the way your parents brought you up?

6c In the magazine article on the next pages, two different members of the same family describe their relationship with each other. Work in two groups.

Group A Read what Oliver Darrow says about his daughter, Carmen.

Group B Read what Carmen Darrow says about her father, Oliver.

**FAMILY MATTERS:
TWO POINTS OF VIEW ON FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS**

Oliver Darrow, actor, talks about his daughter, Carmen.

My first wife and I only had one daughter. It was my dream to have a son as well, but we just had Carmen. I see her as my best friend. I think she always comes to me first if she has a problem. We have the same sense of humour and share many interests, except that she's crazy about animals, obsessed with them.



We were closest when she was about four, which I think is a wonderful age for a child. That's when they need their parents most. But when Carmen went to school, she grew up and grew apart from her family, and any father finds it difficult with a teenage daughter. She was very moody and had an odd group of friends. There was an endless stream of strange young men coming to our house. I remember I once got annoyed with her in front of her friends and she didn't talk to me for days. I wanted the best for her. We sent her to a good school, but she wasn't happy there. She left because she wanted to become an actress, so with my connections I got her into drama school, but she didn't like that either. She worked for a while doing small roles in films, but she probably found it boring because she gave it up, and she did not say why. She got married a few years ago; her husband's a vet. I think they are happy because they work together, and she loves animals.

We have the same tastes in books and music. When she was younger, I often took her to the opera - that's my passion - but she didn't like it very much. I don't think she goes to the cinema or watches TV much. She may watch my films, but I don't know. It's not the kind of thing she talks to me about. I'm very pleased to have Carmen. She's a good daughter, but I don't think she likes my new wife very much because she doesn't visit us very often. I'm looking forward to being a grandfather one day. I hope she'll have a son.

Carmen Darrow, veterinary assistant, talks about her father, Oliver.

I don't really know my father. He isn't easy to get on with. I found him difficult to talk to. He's a bit reserved, but he loves when people recognize him and ask for his autograph.



I think people see his films and think he's very easygoing, but he really isn't. He has some awards for his films, and he is really proud of them. He used to show them to my friends when they came to the house and that really embarrassed me.

He was not at home much when I was a small child because I don't remember much about him. His work always came first, and he was often away from home making films. I wasn't surprised when he and my mother split up.

I think he wanted the best for me, but the best was always what he wanted. He chose my school and I hated it. I had no friends there, I was miserable and didn't do well, so I left. He was very disappointed, but he said nothing to me. He wanted me to be an actor like him but I'm not at all like him. I tried it for a while, but I was miserable until I met my husband. He's a vet and I'm his assistant. Now I'm doing what I always wanted to do, working with animals.

My father and I are so different. I love animals and he loves books and music, and above all opera, which I hate. If he comes to see us (we live on a farm), he always wears totally the wrong clothes, but we still don't see much of each other. It's because he didn't really want me to marry George. He wanted me to marry a famous film star or something, but of course I didn't. George and I don't want children, we have our animals, but my father would love to have a grandson. Maybe his new wife will give him the son he wants, but probably not. She cares too much about being slim and beautiful. I occasionally see one of his films on TV. I find it hard to believe he's my father. He's like a stranger.

6d In your groups, discuss the answers to the questions about the person you've read about.

- 1 Which two sentences best describe their relationship?
 - a) It was closer when Carmen was a child.
 - b) They get on well and have similar interests.
 - c) They don't have much in common.
- 2 Which two sentences best describe Oliver?
 - a) He did a lot for his daughter.
 - b) He isn't very sensitive to how she feels.
 - c) He's more interested in himself than his family.
- 3 Which two sentences best describe Carmen?
 - a) She is selfish and spoilt.
 - b) She tried to please her father.
 - c) She was never really happy until she married George.
- 4 How did Oliver behave in front of Carmen's friends?
- 5 Why did she leave school?
- 6 Is she happily married? How do you know?
- 7 What does Carmen think of her father's career?

8 Why don't they see each other very much?

6e Find a partner from the other group and compare your answers. Then read the other text.

6f What do you think? Who has the more realistic view of the relationship - Oliver or Carmen? Why?

APPENDIX 1 The language of presentation

- **Introduction**

Good evening, everyone.

Thank you for inviting me to speak on...

Tonight I am going to talk about ...

I am here to talk about / give a presentation on ...

The subject/topic of my talk is ...

- **Presenting the structure of a talk**

The talk is in (three) parts.

The first / second / last part looks at ... / is about ...

I would like to start by ...

I shall begin by ...

Then I will speak about ...

Thirdly I will talk about ...

And lastly ...

- **The main part of the talk**

Let us begin with ...

As far as is concerned ...

Moving on to ...

My third point deals with ...

And last but not the least ...

Let us look at ...

- **Introducing a visual**

To illustrate this, let us have a closer look at...

The picture on the next slide shows ...

- **Summing up / conclusion**

So, in conclusion, you can see that ...

In summary/in conclusion,...

To summarize/to sum up/ to conclude what I've been saying...

- **Saying thank you and ending your talk**

Thank you all for listening so attentively.

I hope I have been able to tell you a little bit about ...

Before I sit down I would first like to thank ... for ...

Does anyone have any questions?

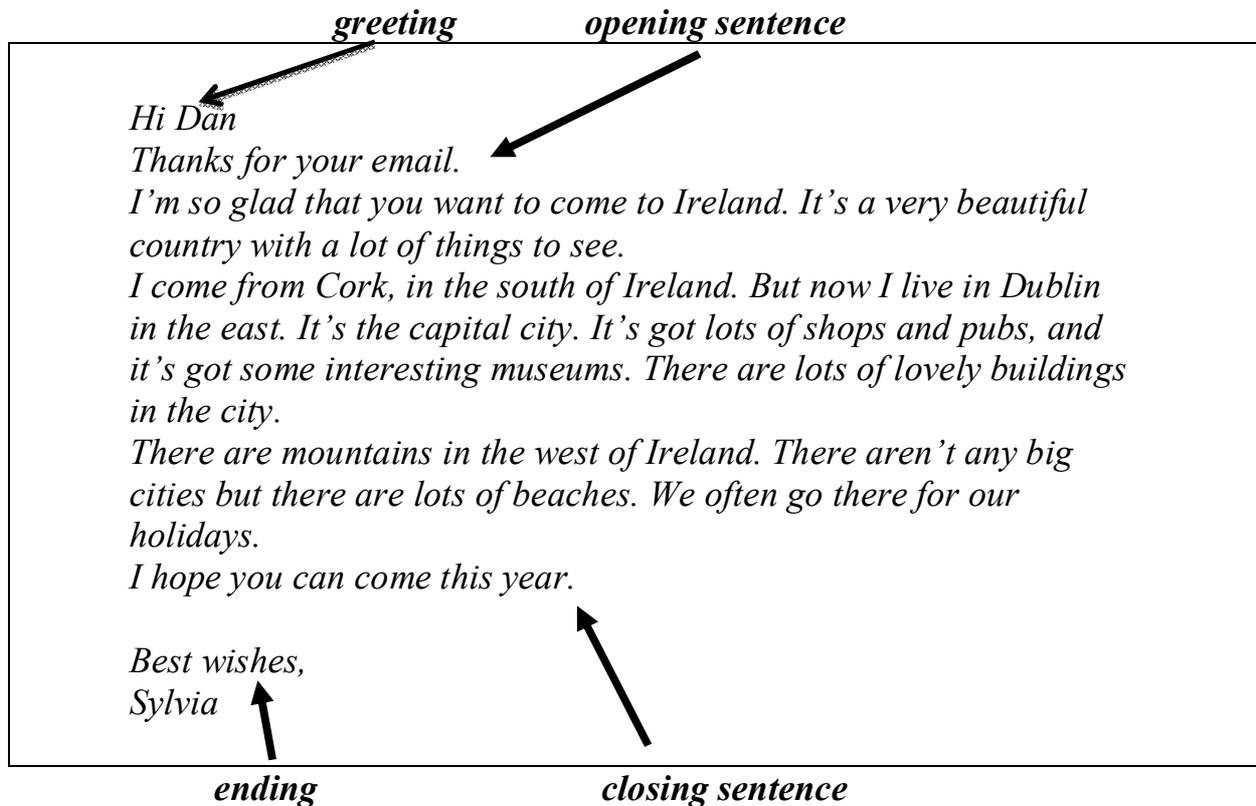
- **Dealing with questions**

I'm afraid I didn't (quite) catch that.

Does that answer your question?

If you don't mind, could we discuss that on another occasion?

APPENDIX 2 E-mails



- Emails can be formal or informal.
- We don't include addresses or dates in the texts of emails.
- Informal emails often begin with *Hi* +name, not *Dear* + name.
- In the opening sentence we usually thank the recipient (the person we are writing to) for their last email (or phone call / letter, etc.)
- In the closing sentence we usually mention a future plan or wish (e.g. *I hope you can come. / Write soon.*)
- At the end of an email to a friend or colleague we write *Best wishes*, +name. For a close friend or family member we can write *Love*, + name.

APPENDIX 3 Informal letters

New Delhi
October 02, 2010

Dear Aunt Juliana,

Our flight landed safely at New Delhi and along with the group I am staying at YMCA youth hostel. It is a centrally located well-guarded nice place with lots of shrubs and trees around.

We are going to watch the opening ceremony of Common Wealth Games 2010 at Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium tomorrow and I hope to get a SIM card for my mobile phone only on 4th as all the markets here are closed for two days.

Arrangements for our stay are excellent with a mosquito repellent and adequate supply of mineral water in each room. Rooms have to be shared by two students though.

I miss you and my cousins and wish you were all with me to watch this rare moment in New Delhi.

*Yours loving nephew,
Robert*

To begin the letter:

- 1) Thank for your letter. It was great to hear from you.
- 2) I thought I'd better write and let you know that...
- 3) It was really lovely to get your letter...
- 4) This is the short note to tell you ...
- 5) By the way did you know that...
- 6) It's ages since ...

To end the letter:

- 1) Once again, thanks very much for all you help...
- 2) Give my regards/love to ...
- 3) All the best,
- 4) Anyway that is all for now.
- 5) Bye for now and thanks.
- 6) Looking forward to hearing from you.

TAPESCRIPTS

Audio file 1

Man: Today we are going to talk about our latest hobby. It is geocaching.

Woman: Sorry, Jad, what is geocaching?

Man: Well, basically it is a high-tech treasure hunt and someone or anyone in fact hides something usually a plastic box containing a little log book and they hide it in a public place maybe under a stone in a park for instance and somewhere hidden from the view where normal people if you like wouldn't see it. Then they post the coordinates ID exact location of the box on the website, on the internet and then anyone with the GPs device can plug in the coordinates into the GPs machine and go and find the treasure.

Woman: So the things that are hidden are called geocachers, aren't they? Or just cashers? If you want to find one you go onto that website, choose the country, choose the place....

Man: Yes, I mean, the site is called [www. geocaching.com](http://www.geocaching.com) and they have got all of the cachers they come upon on a Google map so it is very easy. You can find where your hometown is and it'll show you all the cachers are near or in your hometown. There are thousands of them all around the world. You will be really surprised!

Audio file 2

Kate: Hello and welcome to 6 Minute English, I'm Kate and joining me today is Rosie! Hello Rosie!

Rosie: Hello Kate.

Kate: Well, today we're going to talk about collections and collecting things. Collecting is when you put together a group of objects all of the same type - stamp collecting for example.... autographs or anything really. Do you collect anything Rosie?

Rosie: Yes, I do. I collect embroidered pictures of cottages which sounds quite strange but I really love to look at what is going on them because people send them and I just like the way they look together.

Kate: That sounds interesting and are they all very old?

Rosie: I really don't know how old they are. I think some of them are.

Kate: So why do you like collecting things?

Rosie: I don't really know. I don't know if it's the holding instinct that I have. I guess I am quite a visual person. I just like looking at things, I like looking at things that have relationships with other things.

Kate: That is a good enough reason. Well, the World Cup is still in full swing for a few days more and something which has become very popular internationally is collecting football stickers. Can you explain what stickers are Rosie?

Rosie: Sure, well stickers are small pieces of paper with a picture or writing on one side and glue on the other. They can be made to stay permanently on a surface or 'stick' to something – hence the name 'stickers'.

Kate: Right – well, football stickers have pictures of all the players printed on them and they are sold with an album or book full of spaces to place the stickers into. This year there are around 630 stickers of different players to collect.

Rosie: That's a lot. Imagine if you kept getting the same sticker. I know – that must be annoying.

Audio file 3

Dan: Hello and welcome to 6 Minute English from BBC Learning English. I'm Dan Walker Smith and in today's programme Kate and I are going to be talking about parkour. Do you know what parkour is Kate?

Kate: Hi Dan. Well I don't really know what parkour is, but I've got a feeling it has something to do with jumping on and off buildings. Am I right?

Dan: That's pretty much it actually. Parkour is a growing sport that mixes running, jumping, climbing and gymnastics. You might have seen it on TV, it's been around. You see people running up walls, climbing across buildings and jumping over objects that are in their way.

Kate: Ah right yes, now I know what you're talking about. I've definitely seen people doing this on the television.

Dan: Exactly, and what's interesting is that it's not competitive. Many of the runners don't even like the idea of commercial events. They'd rather keep it as a pure sport that's just for fun. Having said that, there are Parkour World Championships. Now we're going to hear an extract from the British parkour runner Brad Moss. Here he is talking about what he likes about the sport. He says that because it's not competitive or professional, you can concentrate on personal development. So he's less concerned about being sponsored. Kate, what does he mean there?

Kate: Ah, well to sponsor in this context is to give someone money in exchange for advertising and publicity. So sportsmen and sports teams are often sponsored by big companies.

Dan: OK, well let's have a listen to Brad. What other sport did he practise before he took up parkour?

Brad: Parkour gave me a real opportunity to develop personally, as opposed to, you know, with skateboarding, which I used to do. It was all about doing things for videos and wanting to get sponsored and things. Whereas parkour had a lot more freedom thorough that, and it's about practising what you personally need to improve on.

Dan: OK, so Brad was a skateboarder before becoming a parkour runner. Skateboards are short boards with four small wheels in each corner, and people who ride on them are called skateboarders.

Kate: Yes, and I think there are a lot of similarities between parkour and skateboarding. For example you've got to be very aware of your surroundings, and it's a way of getting around that's really quick and very impressive to watch.

Dan: Exactly, I totally agree.

Audio file 4

David, Interviewer

I.: Hello, David. Before you can join the Kids`Fitness Club, we interview you about your lifestyle – about what you eat and what you do in your free time. OK?

D.: Fine.

I.: Right. Have you got a large family? Do your parents work?

D.: Well, I've got a sister, she is two years older than me, and yeah, both of my parents work. Dad is a policeman and Mum is a teacher.

I.: OK. How much exercise do you do in your free time?

D.: Exercise?

I.: Yes, do you play any sports, for example?

D.: Oh, no, not really. At school we have one sports lesson a week, but in my free time I don't do much.

I.: Do you walk to school or cycle?

D.: No...Dad takes me to school in the car. I haven't got a bike.

I.: Fine. So, how much TV do you watch?

D.: I don't know, about four hours.

I.: Four hours a week. That is good.

D.: No, four hours a day.

I.: I see. Erm, next, how many computer games have you got?

D.: I don't know, a lot. I play them all the time. About 30.

I.: OK, well, what about your diet? How much fruit do you eat? How many vegetables do you have each day?

D.: Well, Mum gives me an apple every day, but sometimes I don't eat it. Vegetables? Perhaps one or two. I don't eat them at school, they are boring.

I.: And how many pizzas or burgers do you eat?

D.: Oh, I don't know. About three burgers and a pizza each week, sometimes more. I eat a lot of chocolate and sweets...oh, and I love crisps. Crisps are vegetables, aren't they?

I.: Well, not really, but...

D.: So, can I join the club?

I.: Sure, but why do you want to join?

D.: Well, I know I am overweight and I want to change that. And the gym sounds fun – my friends say you can watch TV when you are on the bikes.

I.: That is true. But you need to change your diet as well.

D.: My diet?

I.: What you eat. You need to eat more fruit and vegetables.

D.: Yeah, whatever. Do the TVs show MTV?

Audio file 5

Tariq, Jane

J.: Good morning, Event Catering Services. How can I help you?

T.: Hi, it is Tariq here, from the university.

J.: Ah, hi Tariq. This is Jane. How are you?

T.: Fine thanks. And you?

J.: Great. So, how can I help you this time?

T.: Well, there is a conference at the university next week and I'd like to order some food for the conference lunch.

J.: Oh, so, what would you like for the first course?

T.: Well, have you got any tomato soup?

J.: Yes, we have. How much would you like?

T.: We'd like 50 cans, please.

J.: That is fine. And for the main course?

T.: Could we have 50 chicken salads, please, 50 vegetarian pizzas and 40 lamb kebabs?

J.: Oh, Tariq, I am sorry. I am afraid we haven't got any chicken salads at the moment. We can provide cheese salads.

T.: Ok, can we have 50 cheese salads then?

J.: Sure, no problem.

T.: Thanks. For desserts, we'd like 100 ice creams and 50 apple pies.

J.: That's no problem. Would you like some water or fruit juice?

T.: Yes, please. Could we have 50 large bottles of still water and some small bottles of apple juice?

J.: How many bottles of juice would you like?

T.: Oh, 100, please.

J.: Fine, anything else? Would you like some coffee?

T.: No, thank you.

J.: Some tea?

T.: No, thanks. That is everything.

J.: OK. And when do you want the delivery?

T.: Ah yes, well the conference is....

Audio file 6

1. Could you send me some coffee?
2. I'd like 50 lamb kebabs, please.
3. Can we have 40 bottles of water, please?
4. Would you like some bread?
5. We'd like some chicken salads, please.

Audio file 7

Kate, Rebecca, Helen

K: Hello and welcome to this week's 6 Minute English where and I'm joined again by Rebecca. Hi Rebecca. Well, when it comes to subject of money and shopping most of us have been tightening our belts over the last year or so. This is a phrase that means that we've been trying to spend less money than before.

R: Yes, but unfortunately many people have found this very difficult for various reasons and find themselves buying more than they can afford on a regular basis. In today's programme, we're going to try to understand why we spend money, our emotional response to it and the first step in how to control it.

K: So, how about you Rebecca – do your emotions control your finances or are you quite restrained in your spending?

R: Well, I'm quite good with money usually. But sometimes I do like buying a new pair of shoes to make me feel better when I'm a bit down or depressed.

K: Shopping can be a great way of forgetting our troubles. This is something which is sometimes called retail therapy – shopping to make ourselves feel better. This is great when we have the money to spend freely but what happens when our spending gets out of control?

R: Well, we develop a debt culture. This is when people live off credit. They spend money they don't actually have by using credit cards and borrowing from the bank. Of course when people don't have the ability to pay the money back then it can cause real problems.

K: Yes, sometimes people who spend a lot of money on things they don't really need or can't afford are called shopaholics – these are people who are compulsive shoppers and simply can't stop themselves buying things

K: Now we're going to here from a real shopaholic. She's called Helen Macnallan and when she lost her job, she found that her spending got out of control. Let's listen to the type of things she bought:

H: At first I would buy expensive suits because I was desperate to get back to work. Then it went on to antique furniture for our house... that didn't even fit in the house and that was 25,000 in a day. Then I bought diamond earrings which were 10,000. It was money we didn't have. I feel sick thinking about it now but at the time I didn't realise why I was doing it.

R: Goodness – she said she bought expensive suits, antique furniture (that didn't fit into her house) and diamond earrings!!! And she said she didn't realize why she was doing it.

Audio file 8

Teacher: Are you ready to give your talk, Nicolas?

Nicolas: Of course. Good afternoon everybody. In this short talk, I'd like to tell you about my favourite store – Harrods, the huge department store in London. The building is beautiful, especially at night, when there are hundreds of lights outside. It is open every day of the week, including Sundays. There are seven floors, I think. You can find everything in Harrods: clothes, watches, books and DVDs, children's toys, things for your home and sports equipment. You can even buy a famous green Harrods shopping bag. And Harrods can order anything you want! It is famous for its fantastic food halls, and there are about 25 cafes and restaurants. One of the most interesting things is that there is even a doctor in the store – as well as a bank. To finish, I think Harrods is the best department store in the world! That's all. Thank you.

Audio file 9

Interviewer, Martin, Simon, Vicky

Dialogue 1

I: What was your score?

M: I got 36, but my flatmate, Richard, only got 25.

I: Right, and what are you going to do? What changes are you going to make?

M: Well, I'm going to have showers in the future, no more lovely hot baths for me. Richard is going to make more changes.

I: Oh yes, what's he going to do?

M: Well, he's going to recycle things, like paper and glass. At the moment he doesn't recycle anything, which is terrible. Also, he's going to turn things off, especially his CD player as he always leaves that on standby. Oh, and he's going to cover his saucepans when he's cooking - but that isn't very often!

Dialogue 2

I: What was your family's score?

S: Yes, well, we got 40, but we're going to make some big changes anyway.

I: Oh yes, such as?

S: Well, we're going to buy a solar panel and some low-energy light bulbs. We think that the solar panel will be a great idea for us because we'll save money. The children are young, so they can't do a lot, but they're going to recycle their paper - they do a lot of pictures and drawings. We aren't going to have showers because we haven't got a shower at the moment - only a bath.

Dialogue 3

I: What was your score?

V: Oh, it was very good, I got 35.

I: I see, and what are you going to do to go greener?

V: Oh, I'm too old to change a lot. I'm not going to do anything new. I recycle everything, I turn everything off. What more can I do? Solar panels are very expensive.

I: Why don't you buy green electricity?

V: Oh, I'm not sure, is that easy to do? Yes, it is now. We can find a company for you and you don't need to change anything in your house. That sounds a good idea. Let me think about it.

Audio file 10

Robert, Sheila, Grace, Brian, Henry, Kate

R: OK, so that's the expert's view, let's see what you, the public think. Now, what's your name?

S: Sheila.

R: OK, Sheila, are you a mother?

S: Yes, I am. I've got two young girls.

R: Great, so what do you think?

S: Personally, I think mothers should stay at home. I look after my kids and I think that's best for them and for me.

R: In what way?

S: Well, you know, kids should be with their mother, they need my love and, well, I know what they like and what they don't like. You know it's natural.

R: OK, does anyone disagree? Yes, you what's your opinion?

G: Well, I understand her opinion, but sometimes mothers have no choice. They have to work. Surely, it's better for the family to have money to buy food and stuff. I mean, what's the point of staying at home with your kids if you can't put food on the table? We're not all in happy families with two parents, are we?

R: Indeed. What do you say to that, Sheila?

S: Well, that's a good point, but I think some mothers work because they want to, not because they need to. They prefer to work rather than look after their children, and I think that's wrong, I really do.

R: OK. Does anyone else have anything to say on this?

B: Er, I do, Robert.

R: Yes?

B: I agree with Sheila. I know loads of mothers who work just because they like to have a job, not because they need to. And that's a real pity, because they're

missing out on the best time in their children's lives. You can work anytime, but you are only young once.

R: OK, well while we're on the subject of children, let's look at another question. Basically, should we limit the amount of TV young kids watch? Are they watching too much TV these days? What's your name and what's your opinion?

H: Hi, I'm Henry and I'm a dad.

R: OK, then Henry, what's your view?

H: Well, what I think is that they shouldn't watch any TV.

R: What, none at all?

H: None at all. I never watches TV when I was a kid, and I don't think my kids need to watch it now, especially when they're young.

R: Right, wee, I'm sure many people will disagree with you. Let's see. Yes, madam, yes, you in the red dress.

K: Well, personally, I completely disagree. TV is part of the modern world, like computers and phones. We can't hide TV from our kids. I think it's better if they know that TV is a normal thing, as normal as having dinner, or whatever.

R: Henry?

H: Well, that's an interesting idea, but TV is different to phones, and having dinner. The kids just sit there, like vegetables. It's not good for them, not good at all.

K: Why not just control how much they watch? You know, have a maximum of two hours a day or something.

H: Well, I know we won't agree, but the best control is to sell your TV. If you do that, they'll do something else.

S: That's just silly.

H: You're the one that's silly.

R: OK, OK, calm down everyone. Let's take a break now, and after the ads we'll look at the role of the father in the family.

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