

1 SPEAKING

Talk in small groups.

Have you ever...

- spoken to a tourist in English? When? Why?
- needed to speak in English on the phone? Who to? What about?
- sent an email in English? Who to? What was it about?
- seen a movie or video clip in English? Which? How much did you understand?
- read a book or magazine in English? Which one(s)?
- asked for directions in English in a foreign city? Where?
- used an app or website to improve your English? Which one?

2 READING

- a Are people from your country good at learning languages? Why (not)? Do you think Americans are good at learning your language?



Topic sentences

Paragraphs usually begin with a topic sentence.
This tells you what the paragraph is about.

- b Read an article about a language learning experiment. Complete each paragraph with a topic sentence, A–F.

- A So what happened after four weeks?
- B But what happens when an American tries to learn a new language after leaving school?
- C Max decided to learn Spanish.
- D Motivation is obviously a problem.
- E Americans are famous for being bad at learning languages.
- F The situation in American schools doesn't help either.

- c Read the article again. Answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 What two examples does the writer give to show that Americans are bad at learning languages?
- 2 Why does he / she think that Americans aren't motivated to learn languages?
- 3 What reason do many schoolchildren give for not wanting to study a foreign language?
- 4 How did a newspaper try to find out if Americans really are bad at learning languages?
- 5 Why did Max decide to learn Spanish? How did he learn?
- 6 What did he do when he finished the course?



- 1 **E** That's been true for a long time. In any city around the world you can hear American tourists asking for the restaurant menu in English. Sometimes they try to say a couple of phrases in the local language, but they stop making an effort as soon as they discover that the waiter knows a little English. Some Americans who live abroad often spend all their time with other Americans, and never learn the language at all.
- 2 **G** Many Americans think "I don't have to learn a foreign language because everyone speaks English nowadays." This is partly true. In many multinational companies, for example, employees have to speak English because it is the company's official language of communication.
- 3 **G** Most American children only have to learn a language until they are 14 or 15. After that, they don't have to continue if they don't want to. Many young people say that they don't want to continue studying a foreign language because "it's too difficult."
- 4 **G** A newspaper decided to find out by sending Max, one of its journalists, on an intensive language course. He then had to go to the country and do some "tests" to see if he could "survive" in different situations.
- 5 **G** "I'd like to visit Puerto Rico and Latin America in the future. If I go, I don't want to be the typical American who expects everyone else to speak English." He did a one-month intensive course at a language school in Washington, D.C.
- 6 **G** When his course ended, he went to San Juan, Puerto Rico for the weekend to take his tests. A teacher called Nilda met him there and gave him a score out of ten for each test and then a final score for everything.

3 GRAMMAR *have to, don't have to, must, must not, can't*

- a 7.12 Listen to Max talking about the tests and fill in the blanks.

THE TESTS

You have to

- order a drink and a ¹ _____ in a café, ask how much it is, and understand the price.
- ask for directions on the street (and ² _____ them).
- get a ³ _____ to a historical building.
- leave a message on somebody's voicemail.

THE RULES

- You **must not** use a ⁴ _____ or phrase book app.
- You **must only** ⁵ _____.
- You **can't** use your ⁶ _____ or mime, or write anything down.

- b Look at the **highlighted** phrases. Which phrases mean...?

- 1 Do this. It's important. _____
- 2 Don't do this. It's a bad idea. _____

- c Now look at an extract from the article in 2. Does the **highlighted** phrase mean...?

- 1 I don't need to do this
- 2 I can't do this

Many Americans think
"I **don't have to** learn a foreign language because everyone speaks English nowadays."

- d p.138 Grammar Bank 7C

- e **Communication** What are the rules? **A** p.105 **B** p.110 Complete the rules.

4 LISTENING

- a 7.15 Look at Max's tests again. Which test do you think was the easiest for him? Which do you think was the most difficult? Listen and check your answers.
- b Listen again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false). Correct the **F** sentences.
- 1 The waiter didn't understand Max.
 - 2 The bill was \$6.90.
 - 3 The drugstore was the first street on the left.
 - 4 The driver understood the name of the fort.
 - 5 Max made a grammar mistake when he left the voicemail message.
 - 6 Max's final score was eight.
 - 7 Max says you can learn the language in a month.
- c How well do you think you could do Max's four tests in English? What do you have to say...?
- 1 to order a drink and a sandwich and ask the price
 - 2 to ask somebody on the street for directions, e.g., to the nearest drugstore
 - 3 to tell a taxi driver where you want to go
 - 4 to leave a voicemail message that you have called and would like the person to call you back

5 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

adjectives + prepositions; stress on prepositions

Adjectives + prepositions

Some adjectives are usually followed by certain prepositions, e.g., *Americans are famous **for** being bad **at** learning languages*. It's useful to learn the prepositions with the adjectives.

- a Complete the sentences with a preposition from the list.

at (x2) for (x2) from in of (x2) to with

Languages

- 1 Do you think you're good ____ learning languages?
- 2 Is there anything about learning English that you're bad ____? What?
- 3 Do you think listening to pop music is good ____ your English? Why (not)?
- 4 Are you afraid ____ going to places where you don't speak the language? Why (not)?
- 5 What English-speaking countries are you most interested ____? Why?

Tourism

- 6 Which towns or cities in your country are full ____ tourists in the summer?
- 7 What tourist attractions is your country famous ____?
- 8 Are people in your country usually nice ____ tourists?
- 9 Do you get angry ____ tourists who don't try to speak your language? Why (not)?
- 10 Are people in the big cities very different ____ people in the rest of the country?

- b 7.16 Listen and check.

- c 7.17 Listen to questions 1 and 2, and 3 and 7 again. In which questions are **at** and **for** a) stressed and b) unstressed?

- d Ask and answer all the questions in a with a partner.

6 WRITING

p.117 **Writing** A formal email Write an email asking for information.

5 A FORMAL EMAIL

- a Read the email to a language school. Check (✓) the questions that Ryo wants the school to answer.
- How much do the courses cost?
 - When do the courses start and end?
 - How many students are there in a class?
 - Can I combine two kinds of classes?
 - Can my wife stay with me?
 - Where are the teachers from?

From: Ryo Yamada [yamadar998@yahoo.co.jp]
To: Beacon Intensive Language School [info@BILS.edu]
Subject: Information about courses

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am writing to ask for information about your language courses. I am especially interested in an intensive course of two or three weeks. I am 31 years old, and I work in the library at the University of Tokyo. I can read English well, but I need to improve my listening and speaking. The book I am currently studying is “pre-intermediate.”

I would like to do an intensive course for three weeks next summer. Is it possible to do three hours of general English and two hours of business English every day? Could you please send me some information about dates and prices? I would also like some more information about accommodations. If possible, I would like to stay with a family, however my wife would like to visit me for a week when I am at the school. Could she stay with me in the same family?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Ryo Yamada

- b Look at the highlighted phrases. How would they be different in an informal email?

Formal	Informal
Dear Sir / Madam,	
I am writing	
I would like	
however	
I look forward to hearing from you.	
Sincerely,	

- c Read the advertisement and then plan an email to the school. Decide how long you want to study for, what kind of course, and where you want to stay. Think of two or three questions you would like to ask.



Learn English in Boston

Come and improve your English this summer!

We run courses from two to four weeks. You can have classes from three to six hours a day or you can combine studying with cultural activities like theater trips or museum visits.

There are general English courses from beginner to advanced, as well as business English and exam preparation classes.

You can stay with a local family, or in student accommodations.

Write to us for more information. Tell us about yourself and what you are looking for, and we will suggest the perfect course for you.

Email us at info@bostonenglishfirst.net



- d Write a formal email asking for information. Write two paragraphs.

Paragraph 1	Explain why you are writing. Give some personal information (your age and occupation, and your level of English).
Paragraph 2	Explain what you would like to do. Ask your questions, and ask them to send you the information.

- e Check your email for mistakes (grammar, punctuation, and spelling).

7A uses of the infinitive

- 1 You need **to be** on time.
Try **not to talk** too much.
- 2 It'll be nice **to meet** new people.
It's important **not to be** late.
- 3 I don't know where **to go** or what **to do**.
- 4 **A** Why did you wear a suit?
B To make a good impression.
I wore a suit **to make** a good impression.

 7.3

- The infinitive is the base form of the verb + to. It can be affirmative (e.g., to be) or negative (e.g., not to be).

- We use the infinitive:
 - 1 after some verbs, e.g., want, need, would like, etc.
See **Verb forms** p.158.
 - 2 after adjectives.
 - 3 after questions words, e.g., what, where, when, etc.
 - 4 to say why you do / did something.
*I came to this school **to learn** English. **NOT** ~~for learn~~ English.*



Base form

Remember that we use the base form after auxiliary verbs (do / does / didn't) and after most modal verbs (can, could, will, would, etc.), e.g., **Do you live** near here?

Can you help me? I **won't forget**. What **would** you **do**?

7B uses of the gerund (verb + -ing)

- 1 **Eating** outside in the summer makes me feel good.
Happiness is **getting up** late and **not going** to work.
- 2 I love **having** breakfast in bed.
I hate **not getting** to the airport early.
- 3 I'm thinking of **buying** a new car.
Jim left without **saying** goodbye.

 7.7

- The gerund is the base form of the verb + -ing. It can be affirmative (e.g., going) or negative (e.g., not going).
- We use the gerund:
 - 1 as a noun, e.g., as the subject or object of a sentence.
 - 2 after some verbs, e.g., like, love, hate, enjoy, etc.
See **Verb forms** p.158.
 - 3 after prepositions.
- Remember the spelling rules for the -ing form. See **1C** p.126.

7C have to, don't have to, must, must not, can't

have to, don't have to

- ☒ I **have to** speak English at work.
She **has to** get up at seven every day.
- ☐ We **don't have to** wear a uniform at this school.
He **doesn't have to** work on Saturdays.
- ☐ **Do I have to** buy a grammar book?
What time **does** she **have to** get up in the morning?

 7.13

- We use *have to* + verb (base form) to talk about rules and obligations.
- We use *don't have to* + verb (base form) to say that there is no obligation, or that something is not necessary.
- We use *do / does* to make questions and negatives.
Do I have to go? **NOT** ~~Have I to go?~~
- We don't contract *have* or *has*.
I have to go. **NOT** ~~I've to go.~~

must / must not / can't

- ☒ You **must** do your homework tonight.
She **must** clean up her room before she goes out.
- ☐ You **must not** leave your bags here.
You **can't** bring food into the library.

 7.14

- We use *must* + verb (base form) to talk about rules and obligations.

- Use *can't / must not* + base form to say something is prohibited or to state a rule.
- The words *can't* and *must not* have similar meanings, but *can't* is more common in speaking. You can also use *cannot*.
- The verbs *must / must not* are the same for all persons.
- The verb *must* is not often used in questions (*have to* is more common).



must and have to

Must and *have to* are very similar, but *have to* is more common, especially in speaking. *Must* is often used in official forms, notices, and signs.

must not and don't have to

Must not and *don't have to* have completely different meanings. Compare:
You **must not** go. = It's prohibited. Don't go.
You **don't have to** go. = You can go if you want to, but it's not obligatory / necessary.

Impersonal you

We often use *have to* and *must* with impersonal *you* (*you* = people in general), e.g.,
You **have to** wear a seatbelt in a car.
You **must not / can't** take photos in the museum.

7A

a Match the sentence halves.

You need to be ready **B**

- 1 I know you're tired, but try **A**
- 2 In my job it's important **C**
- 3 I don't know where **D**
- 4 We were late, so Tomo offered **E**
- 5 When you give a presentation it's normal **F**

- A to drive us to the train station.
 B to show your ID at the gate.
 C to feel nervous.
 D to dress formally.
 E to park.
 F to stay awake for the party.



b Complete the sentences with an affirmative or negative infinitive.

not be do not drive have learn look for
 not make meet pay

I'm planning to have a party next week.

- 1 **A** Hi, I'm Ji Su. **B** I'm Rosaria. Nice _____ you.
- 2 What do you want _____ tonight? Stay in or go out?
- 3 Let's meet outside the restaurant. I promise _____ late.
- 4 Try _____ a noise. Your father's asleep.
- 5 I'd really like _____ a new language.
- 6 Be careful _____ too fast – the roads are icy.
- 7 My brother has decided _____ a new job.
- 8 The museum is free. You don't need _____ to go in.

← p.55

7B

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the -ing form.

do not know message practice remember
 study swim teach travel

I really enjoy doing yoga. It makes me feel great!

- 1 One thing that always makes me happy is _____ in the ocean.
- 2 You can't learn to play a musical instrument well without _____ regularly.
- 3 My mother's very bad at _____ names.
- 4 _____ teenagers is very hard work.
- 5 My sister spends hours _____ her friends.
- 6 I hate _____ the answer when somebody asks me a question.
- 7 _____ by train is usually cheaper than by plane.
- 8 My brother wants to go on _____ French for as long as he can. He'd like to speak it really fluently!

b Put the verbs in the -ing form or base form.

I like listening to the radio in the mornings. (listen)

- 1 _____ Pilates is good for your health. (do)
- 2 We offered _____ for the meal. (pay)
- 3 We won't take the car. It's so expensive _____. (park)
- 4 I'm not very good at _____ directions. (give)
- 5 You can borrow the car if you remember _____ some gas. (get)
- 6 Has it stopped _____ yet? (rain)
- 7 I don't mind _____, but I don't like _____ the dishes. (cook, do)
- 8 I hate _____ in the dark during the winter. (get up)

← p.56

7C

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of have to.

I don't have to go to school on Saturdays.

- 1 Janice _____ study very hard – she has exams soon.
- 2 You _____ buy a ticket before you get on the bus. It costs \$12 and the machine is over there.
- 3 _____ your sister _____ go to Los Angeles for her job interview?
- 4 Mike _____ wear a really ugly uniform at his new school. He hates it.
- 5 We _____ get up early tomorrow. Our flight leaves at 6:30.
- 6 Harry _____ work today – he has a day off.
- 7 Can you wait a moment? I _____ make a phone call.
- 8 _____ we _____ go to bed? It's only ten o'clock!

b Circle the correct form. Check (✓) if both are possible.

We don't have to / must not go to school next week. It's a holiday.

- 1 You don't have to / must not cross the road when the traffic lights are red.
- 2 What do I have to / must I do when I finish this exercise?
- 3 The concert is free. You don't have to / can't pay.
- 4 We're late for the meeting. We have to / must go now.
- 5 You don't have to / must not leave the door open – the dog will get out.
- 6 I have to / must pay Jane back the money she lent me.
- 7 In the US, you have to / must drive on the right.
- 8 You don't have to / can't be tall to be good at soccer.

← p.59