

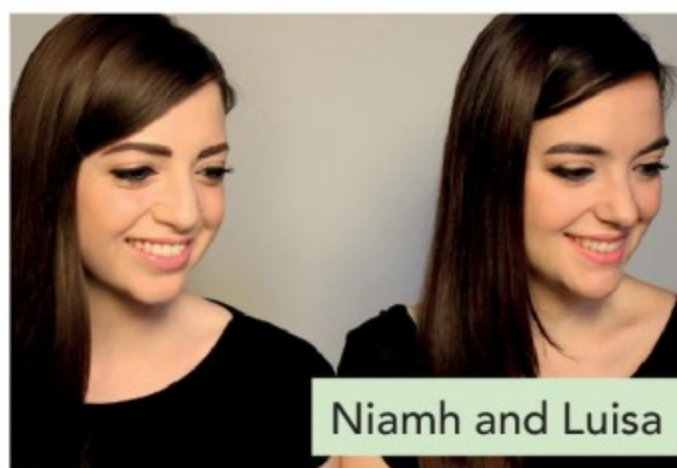
1 READING & LISTENING



Cordelia and Ciara



Thomas and Toby



Niamh and Luisa

- a Look at the photos. One of them is of identical twins, but two of them are of complete strangers. Which one do you think is of twins?
- b Read about the project *Twin Strangers* and check your answers.

Two women recently met by chance at Bremen University, in Germany. One was English, and one was Irish, and they were both on Erasmus scholarships. Nothing unusual there, except for one thing. The two girls look identical. Their hair is the same color and length, they're the same age and size, and when you see them together, in the photo they put on social media, you would think that they were identical twins. In fact, Cordelia Roberts and Ciara Murphy are unrelated.

It seems that it is not uncommon for people who are unrelated to look almost identical. Niamh Geaney, from Dublin, and two friends were so interested in trying to find their "twins" that they set up an online project called *Twin Strangers*. Very quickly, Niamh found a remarkably similar-looking stranger who lived just a few miles away. It's perhaps not so surprising since both young women look typically Irish, with dark hair and very pale skin, but then Niamh found another lookalike – Luisa Guizzardi, who is from Genoa in Italy!

Glossary

Erasmus scholarships

a program that allows students from the European Union to study in another country

- c Read the text again. Who set up the website? What was surprising about one of the "twins" that Niamh found?

- d 11.16 Journalist Maggie Alderson decided to try the website for herself. Listen to her talking. Did she find a "twin"? How did she feel about the experience?



- e Listen again and answer the questions.

- How does Maggie describe her appearance?
- What was her first reaction when she saw her "twins"?
- Who in Maggie's family did one woman look like?
- What did her husband think of one of her "twins"? Did Maggie agree?
- How did she change her profile?
- What did Maggie's brother think of the woman who she put on her Facebook page?
- In what ways does Maggie look like this woman?
- Have they been in contact with each other?

- f Talk to a partner.

- Would you like to try the website? Why (not)?
- Do you know any identical twins? Can you tell the difference between them?
- Do you know anyone who looks very much like you?

2 VOCABULARY similarities and differences

- a Look at some sentences about the people in 1. Complete them with a word from the list.

as both from identical like similar

- Cordelia and Ciara were _____ on Erasmus scholarships.
- The two girls looked _____.
- The first photos Maggie looked at were totally different _____ her.
- Maggie found one woman who looked just _____ her brother.
- Her husband said "She has the same mouth _____ you."
- Maggie's "twin" looks very _____ to her.

- b 11.17 Listen and check.

- c Complete the sentences about you and your family. Tell your partner.

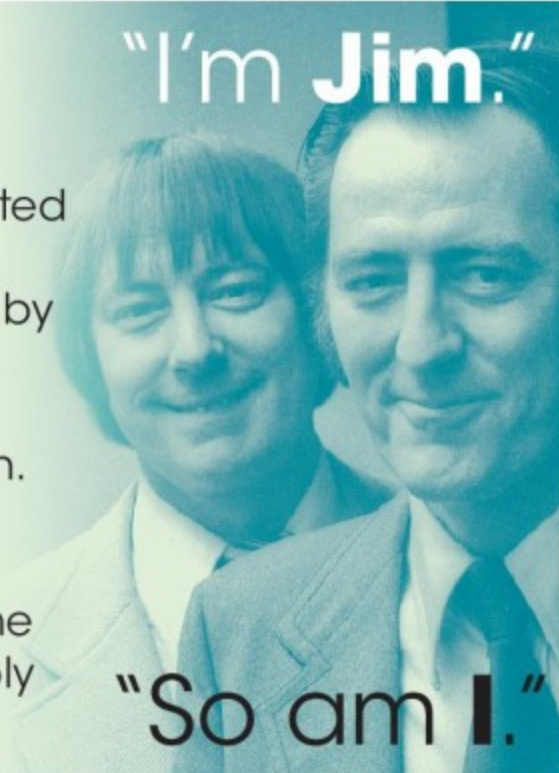
- I have the same colour eyes as my _____.
- I look like my _____.
- My personality is quite similar to my _____'s.
- My _____ and I both like _____.

3 GRAMMAR *so, neither + auxiliaries*

a Read about two more twins and answer the questions.

- Who are Jim Springer and Jim Lewis?
- Why didn't they know each other?
- What did Jim Lewis decide to do when he was 39?
- How long did it take him?

In the US, identical twin brothers were adopted soon after they were born. One brother was adopted by a couple named Lewis in Lima, Ohio, and his brother was adopted by a couple named Springer in Dayton, Ohio. By coincidence, both boys were named "Jim" by their new parents. Jim Springer's parents told him that he had an identical twin brother, but that he was dead. But Jim Lewis knew the truth. For many years he did nothing about it, but when he was 39, he decided to try to find his brother. Six weeks later, the two Jims met for the first time in a café in Dayton, and they probably had a conversation something like this...



- b **11.18** Cover the conversation below. Listen once. Try to remember three things they have in common.
- c Listen again and fill in the blanks. Which coincidence do you find the most surprising?

A Hi! I'm Jim.
 B So ¹_____ I. Great to meet you. Sit down. Are you married, Jim?
 A Yes...well, I've been married twice.
 B Yeah? So ²_____ I. Do you have any children?
 A I have one son.
 B So ³_____ I. What's his name?
 A James Allen.
 B That's amazing! My son's name is James Allen, too!
 A Did you go to college, Jim?
 B No, I didn't.
 A Neither ⁴_____ I. I was a terrible student.
 B So ⁵_____ I. Hey, this is my dog Toy.

A I don't believe it! My dog's named Toy, too!
 B He wants to go outside. My wife usually takes him. I don't do any exercise at all.
 A Don't worry. Neither ⁶_____ I. I drive everywhere.
 B What car do you have?
 A A Chevrolet.
 B So ⁷_____ I!
 A Hey, let's go have a hamburger, OK?
 B Sure. You know, I once worked in a hamburger restaurant.
 A Unbelievable!
 So ⁸_____ I!

d Look at the conversation again. Answer the questions with a partner.

- Find two phrases that the twins use...
 when they have something ☒ in common.
 when they have something ☐ in common.
- What part of the phrases changes?

e **p.146 Grammar Bank 11C**

f **11.20** Listen and respond. Say you're the same.

- I take the bus to work.* (So do I.

4 PRONUNCIATION /ð/ and /θ/

a **11.21** Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

	mother	neither they brother
	thumb	both thirty throw

b **11.22** Listen and write four more words in each group. Practice saying the words you added.

5 SPEAKING

a Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

Me	Someone who's the same as me
I love _____. (a kind of music)	
I don't like _____. (a drink)	
I'm very _____. (adjective of personality)	
I'm not very good at _____. (sport or activity)	
I'm going to _____ after class. (an activity)	
I have to _____ every day. (an obligation)	
I don't eat _____. (a kind of food)	

b Move around the class saying your sentences. For each sentence try to find someone like you, and write down their name. Respond to other people's sentences:

If you have something in common say
So do I / *am I*, or *Neither do I* / *am I*.

A I love heavy metal. (*B So do I.*

A I don't like soda. (*B Neither do I.*

If you are different, say *Really?* and then say how you are different.

A I love classical music. (*B Really? I don't like it.*

A I don't like milk. (*B Really? I like it in coffee.*

11A *used to / didn't use to*

- ⊕ When I was a child, I **used to** play on the street. 🔊 11.4
My brother **used to** have very long hair when he was a student.
- ⊖ Nick **didn't use to** go out much, but now he goes out every night.
I **didn't use to** like vegetables, but now I love them.



- ? A **Did** you **use to** wear a uniform at school? B Yes, I did.
A **Did** you **use to** like your teachers? B No, I didn't.

- We use *used to / didn't use to* + verb to talk about things that happened repeatedly or were true for a long period of time in the past, but are usually not true now, e.g., things that happened when you were a child.
- used to / didn't use to* is the same for all persons.

! Be careful with negatives and questions:
I didn't use to like math. **NOT** ~~*I didn't used to like math.*~~
Did you use to like math? **NOT** ~~*Did you used to like math?*~~

- Instead of *used to*, you can use the simple past with an adverb of frequency.
When I was a child, I often played on the street.

🔍 *used to or usually?*

used to is only for talking about the past.
For habits in the present, we use *usually* + simple present,
NOT ~~*use to*~~.
I usually cook in the evenings.
NOT ~~*I use to cook in the evenings.*~~

11B *might / might not (possibility)*

- We **might** have a picnic tomorrow, but it depends on the weather. 🔊 11.10
Karen **might** come with us tomorrow, but she's not sure yet.
I **might not** take my laptop on vacation. I haven't decided yet.
We **might not** see the boss today. I think she's away.

🔍 *may / may not*

We can also use *may* instead of *might* for possibility, e.g.,
We may have a picnic tomorrow.
I may not take my laptop on vacation.

- We use *might / might not* + verb (base form) to say that perhaps somebody will or won't do something.
- We might have a picnic tomorrow.* = Perhaps we will have a picnic tomorrow.
- might / might not* is the same for all persons.
- might not* is not usually contracted.

11C *so, neither + auxiliaries*

- 1 A I love classical music. 🔊 11.19
B **So do I.**
A I went to a classical concert last night.
B **So did I.**
- 2 A I'm not married.
B **Neither am I.**
A I don't want to get married.
B **Neither do I.**

- We use *So do I, Neither do I*, etc., to say that we have something in common with somebody.
 - Use *So* + auxiliary + *I* to respond to affirmative sentences.
 - Use *Neither* + auxiliary + *I* to respond to negative sentences.
- The auxiliary we use after *So...* and *Neither...* depends on the tense of the verb that the other speaker uses.

simple present	A I don't like classical music.	B Neither do I.
present continuous	A I'm having a great time.	B So am I.
can / can't	A I can swim.	B So can I.
simple past	A I didn't like the movie. A I was very tired.	B Neither did I. B So was I.
would / wouldn't	A I wouldn't like to go there.	B Neither would I.
present perfect	A I've been to Brazil.	B So have I.

! Be careful with the word order.
So do I / Neither do I. **NOT** ~~*So I do / Neither I do.*~~

🔍 *neither and nor*

We can also use *nor* instead of *neither*, e.g.,
A I didn't like the movie. B Nor / Neither did I.
Neither is usually pronounced /'niðər/, but can also be pronounced /'naɪðər/.

11A

- a Look at how Alex has changed. Write six sentences about how he was before with *He used to* or *He didn't use to*.



He used to be slim.

- 1 _____ long hair.
- 2 _____ glasses.
- 3 _____ a beard.
- 4 _____ soccer.
- 5 _____ a tie.

- b Make sentences with *used to*, *didn't use to*, or *did...use to*?

- 1 ☐ / you / have long hair *Did you use to have long hair?*
- 1 ☐ Angie / hate math, but she loves it now
- 2 ☐ / you / work when you lived in Cairo
- 3 ☐ I / like reading when I was a child
- 4 ☐ What / you / do on summer vacation when you were young
- 5 ☐ Americans / put a lot of ice in drinks
- 6 ☐ This restaurant / be a movie theater in the 1960s
- 7 ☐ / your sister / eat meat, or has she always been a vegetarian
- 8 ☐ I / be interested in tennis, but now I always watch it
- 9 ☐ / you / have a car when you were a student
- 10 ☐ Telegrams / be the quickest way to send important messages

← p.87

11B

- a Match the sentences.

Take some sunscreen. **D**

- 1 Let's buy a lottery ticket. **B**
- 2 Can you call the restaurant? **A**
- 3 Don't finish the milk. **E**
- 4 Let's use a map. **F**
- 5 You should try the shirt on. **G**
- 6 Don't wait for me tonight. **H**
- 7 Be careful with that knife! **I**
- 8 Ask how much it costs. **C**

- A Someone might want some for breakfast.
- B It may not be your size.
- C We might get lost.
- D It might be really sunny.
- E We may not have enough money.
- F You might cut yourself.
- G It may be closed on Sundays.
- H We might win.
- I I may finish work late.

- b Complete the sentences with *might* + a verb phrase from the list.

be cold be in a meeting be sick
go to the movies not have time
not like it have the pasta

I'm not sure what to do tonight.
I might go to the movies.

- 1 Kim isn't at school today. She _____.
- 2 His phone is turned off. He _____.
- 3 It's an unusual book. You _____.
- 4 I don't know if I'll finish this today. I _____.
- 5 I'm not sure what to order. I _____.
- 6 Take a warm jacket. It _____ later.

← p.88

11C

- a Complete B's answers with an auxiliary verb.

A I love chocolate ice cream. B So do I.

- 1 A I'm really thirsty. B So _____ I.
- 2 A I didn't go out last night. B Neither _____ I.
- 3 A I was born in Seoul. B So _____ I.
- 4 A I don't eat meat. B Neither _____ I.
- 5 A I've been to Istanbul. B So _____ I.
- 6 A I can't sing. B Neither _____ I.
- 7 A I'd like to go to Bali. B So _____ I.
- 8 A I saw a great movie last week. B So _____ I.
- 9 A I wouldn't like to be famous. B Neither _____ I.
- 10 A I can play chess. B So _____ I.

- b Respond to A. Say you are the same. Use *So...I* or *Neither...I*.

A I don't like Indian food.

Neither do I.

- 1 A I live near the river. _____
- 2 A I'm not afraid of snakes. _____
- 3 A I went to bed late last night. _____
- 4 A I haven't been to Canada. _____
- 5 A I don't have any pets. _____
- 6 A I can speak three languages. _____
- 7 A I'll have the chicken with rice. _____
- 8 A I'm waiting for Maria. _____

← p.91