

E Digital natives

E1a Answer the following questions.

	Yes	No
Do you talk on your cell phone every day?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you work on your computer every morning?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you write emails every day?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you buy things online?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

E1b Find someone who can answer yes to all the questions in E1a.

Example: Do you talk on your mobile phone every day? – Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

E2a Guess and tick.

____ % of young British people like to use modern technology to communicate with friends. 76 86 96

E2b Now read about young people today and find out.

DIGITAL NATIVES

Young people today are “digital natives”. They live online. They use the Internet at home, at school and at work. American children use their phones or computers, and/or watch television, play video games, etc. for more than 7 hours a day (a 2010 survey). They have smartphones to go online and send texts and instant messages to their friends. They don't like email – email is for old people. They find and share information online, they shop online, they use online maps to find

places. In Britain 75% of young people say that they can't live without the Internet. 86% like modern technology because they can use it to communicate with other people. They communicate with a lot of friends only online. They don't have CDs to share music with their friends. They share playlists on Facebook or other social networks.



E2c Write words from E2b that go with 'computer'.

1	C																		
2	O	N	L	I	N	E													
3	M																		
4	P																		
5	U																		
6	T																		
7	E																		
8	R																		



E3 Write questions and find the answers in the text in E2a.

Example: Where do “digital natives” use the Internet? – At home, at work or at school.

1. Where / digital natives / live?
2. What / young people / share with friends?
3. What / they / do with their smartphones?

F Georgia's story

F1a Work in groups. Guess where Georgia comes from.

1. In A1b you can see a photo of her country. It's usually rainy there in the autumn and sometimes it's very windy, but it's always warm.
2. They speak English there.
3. It's an island. Look at the map of the country.
4. Bob Marley was from this country.



What's the name of the country?

F1b Work in groups and write a few sentences about another country. Then change groups and tell your new group about this country. Can they guess the name?

F2a Work in pairs. Put the story about Georgia in the correct order. Remember the learning tips in this unit.

- 1 Georgia Williams was born in 1985 in Kingston, Jamaica. Her father worked in a bank and her mother was a teacher. She went to primary school in Kingston from 1990 to 1996.
- ___ In 2004 she got her Certificate in General Nursing and she got a job at the hospital in Mandeville.
- ___ Now she has a good job at the hospital, but it is hard to work full-time and to look after her daughter.
- ___ She finished school in 2001. She wanted to be a nurse so she went to the nursing college in Kingston.
- ___ She started work but in 2006 she had her daughter, Isabelle.
- ___ After primary school, she went to secondary school in 1996.
- ___ When she started work again she wanted to get her Bachelor of Science in nursing, so she did a part-time course at the University in Kingston. It was hard work but she finished in 2013.



F2b Look at the following points from Georgia's CV. Make a sentence for each point.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Born: 1985 | <u>She was born in 1985.</u> |
| Primary school: Kingston, 1990 – 1996 | _____ |
| Secondary school: 1996 – 2001 | _____ |
| Nursing college: Kingston, 2001 – 2004 | _____ |
| Certificate in General Nursing: 2004 | _____ |
| Work: Mandeville Hospital (started 2004) | _____ |
| Bachelor of Science: University of West Indies, Kingston, 2013 | _____ |

F3 Write the story (4 – 5 sentences) of a person you know. Read it to the others. Which story do you like best?

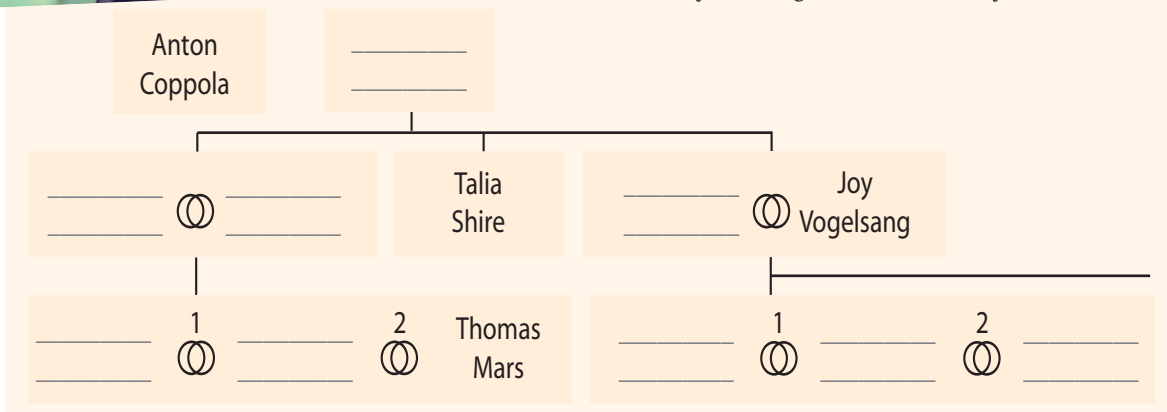
E Family business

E1 Do you know any famous families? Exchange ideas with your partner.

E2a Read the article below about a family of people famous for music and films and complete the family tree.



Anton and Carmine Coppola were brothers. They wrote music. Carmine Coppola was the father of Francis Ford Coppola, the film director (*The Godfather*, *Apocalypse Now*, etc.), Talia Shire (an actress) and August Coppola (a professor). Sofia Coppola, also a film director (*Lost in Translation*) and actor, is the daughter of Francis and his wife Eleanor. Sofia's second husband is Thomas Mars, a French singer. Before that she was married to Spike Jonze (another film director). August Coppola married the dancer and choreographer, Joy Vogelsang. They had three children. One of their children is the actor Nicolas Cage. Nicolas Cage was married to the actress Patricia Arquette and Lisa Marie Presley, the daughter of Elvis Presley.



E2b Have a Coppola quiz! Work in pairs. Write three questions about the Coppola family. Then ask another pair your questions. One point for each correct answer.

Example: Who is Sofia's father? – Francis.

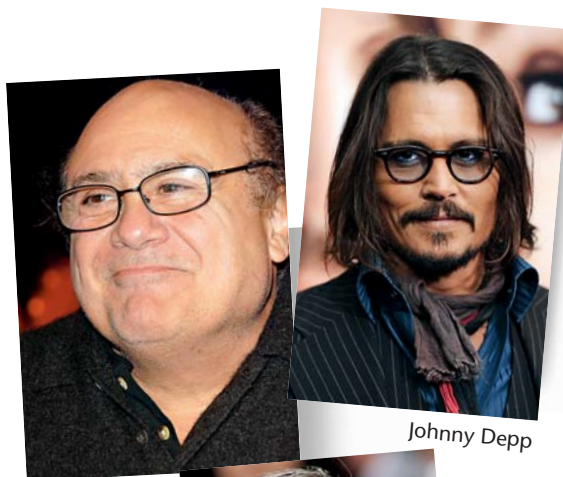
E2c Do you know any other families of film people?

E3a Listen to Fran talk about her favourite film star. Who is it?

E3b Now try to describe the others in the same way. Examples: Johnny Depp has (got) ...

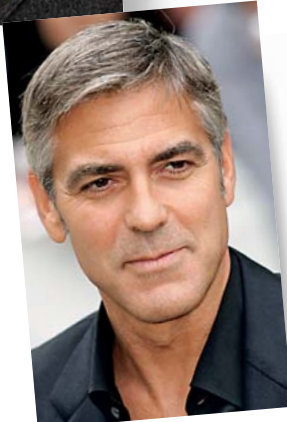
E3c Who is your favourite film or TV star? Work in groups of three or four. Describe your favourite film or TV star but don't say his or her name! Can the others guess who it is?

Example: She's American. She's tall and thin. She usually has (or: She's usually got) dark hair and dark eyes. She's also a singer. She's about 60 years old.



Danny de Vito

Johnny Depp



George Clooney

After Unit 6

THE ARAN ISLANDS

The Aran Islands (*Oileáin Árann* in Irish) are a group of three islands near the west coast of Ireland. The islands have a population of about 1,200 people. Most people there speak Irish (Irish Gaelic) and English. The weather on the islands is mild in the winter with an average temperature of 6°C in January but only 15°C in July. The Aran islands are famous for all the different plants that grow there. Tourists travel there to enjoy the

islands' culture and natural beauty. You can walk by the sea, visit old ruins, buy an Aran pullover and enjoy a visit to a traditional pub. It's a good place to eat fish and seafood! You can travel there by sea or by air. The ferry takes 40 minutes and costs about €5 for a return trip. A flight from Connemara Airport takes 7 minutes and a return ticket costs about €45.

After Unit 6

Joneses break

surname record

Ex-Bond girl and singer **Grace Jones**, originally from Jamaica, was with 1,224 other people, all called Jones, who created a new record for the largest meeting of people with the same surname. She sang for the other Joneses at the Wales Millennium Centre in Cardiff.

Jones is the most popular surname in Wales. About 13.5% of the population is called Jones. The name means "John's son".

It is also a common name in England, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Other famous Welsh Joneses are Tom Jones, the singer, and Catherine Zeta-Jones, the actress.

Joneses from across Wales and as far away as Australia came to Cardiff. One American tour company even organised a special trip to Wales so that American Joneses could be there.

Everybody had to show a passport or identification card to be sure that the record was good. The Guinness Book of Records checked all the people.

After Unit 9

Hazelbrae Cottage

Bedrooms: 2. Sleeps: 4.

Hazelbrae is a beautiful traditional house on Loch Duich, a fantastic west coast sea Loch. Visit Eilean Donan Castle on your way to the Isle of Skye, go hiking or mountain-climbing, see wild animals – hire a boat on the Loch. The area is beautiful in all seasons: summer with long, light nights, autumn with cool days and blue skies, winter with storms and snow on the mountains or spring with wild flowers by the seaside.

Rent from £240 per week.

computer *** [kəm'pjʊ:tə] Computer 1A1
computer programmer [kəm'pjʊ:tə 'prəʊgræmə] Computer-programmierer 1E3
computer room [kəm'pjʊ:tə ,ru:m] Computerraum 1D1
computer system [kəm'pjʊ:tə 'sɪstəm] Computersystem 1E3
concert ** [kɒnsət] Konzert 2A2
concert hall [kɒnsət ,hɔ:l] Konzerthalle 2A2
conference room ['kɒnf(ə)rəns ,ru:m] Konferenzraum 11F2
congratulations [kən,grætʃʊ'leɪʃnz] herzlichen Glückwunsch Co4C1
consist of [kən'sɪst əv] bestehen aus 3D1/T
contact *** *n* [kɒntækt] Kontakt 1B1
contact *** *vb* [kɒntækt] sich wenden an, Kontakt aufnehmen mit Co1C2, 6B1
continental breakfast [kɒntɪnəntl 'brekfəst] kontinentales Frühstück 11F1
cook *** *vb* [kʊk] kochen 2C3
cook ** *n* [kʊk] Koch, Köchin 3E2
cookbook ['kʊkbʊk] Kochbuch 3E1
cooker * [kʊkə] Herd 8C1
cooking ** [kʊkɪŋ] Kochen 5C2
cooking program [kʊkɪŋ ,prəʊgræm] Kochsendung 4F1
cool *** [ku:l] "cool", super 3C3 kühl 5A1
corner *** [kɔ:nə] Ecke 7A2/T, 8D2/T, 8D3
correct *** [kə'rekt] korrekt, passend 4F1, 6D1/T
cost *** [kɒst] kosten 10D2
cough * [kɒf] Husten 12C1
cough medicine [kɒf ,medsɪn] Hustenmittel 12H8/T
could *** [kʊd] könnte/*n* 1E2/T
country *** ['kʌntri] Land 1C3
course *** ['kɔ:s] Kurs 1H5, 2B6/T, 5C3
coursebook [kɔ:sbʊk] Lehrbuch 2H3
cousin ** [kʌzn] Cousin, Cousine 7B1
cream ** [kri:m] Sahne 3A1
credit card ** ['kredɪt ,kɑ:d] Kreditkarte Co3C1
credit card number ['kredɪt kɑ:d ,nʌmbə] Kreditkartennummer 11F1
cricket ** ['krɪkɪt] Cricket 8D4/T
cricket match ['krɪkɪt ,mætʃ] Kricketspiel 11H8/T
crispy * ['krɪspi] knusprig 10F3
crossword puzzle ['krɒswɜ:d ,pʌzl] Kreuzworträtsel 2E3

crystal clear [kristl 'kliə] kristallklar 10F3
Cuba [kju:bə] Kuba 5D4
culture *** ['kʌltʃə] Kultur 1D1
cup *** [kʌp] Tasse 3H8, 4H6
curly * ['kɜ:li] lockig 7A2/T, 7A3
cushion * ['kʊʃn] Kissen 8C2
customer *** ['kʌstəmə] Kunde, Kundin 2C2/T, 3A4
customer card [kʌstəmə 'kɑ:d] Kundenkarte 2B6/T
CV (curriculum vitae) * [ˌsi:'vi:, kə,'rɪkjʊləm 'vi:tai] Lebenslauf 5C2
cycling ['saɪklɪŋ] Radfahren 12B2
Czech Republic [tʃek rɪ'pʌblɪk] Tschechische Republik 6A2

D

dance *** [dɑ:ns] Tanz Co3C4
dancing * [dɑ:nsɪŋ] Tanzen 6B1
dangerous *** [deɪndʒərəs] gefährlich 10A3
dark *** [dɑ:k] dunkel 7A3
date *** [deɪt] Datum 1D2
date of birth * [deɪt əv 'bɜ:θ] Geburtsdatum 5C2
daughter *** [dɔ:tə] Tochter 2H3, 5F2, 7A2
day *** [deɪ] Tag 1B1, 4A1/T, 4B
day of the week [deɪ əv ðə 'wi:k] Wochentag 3B5
dear *** [dɪə] lieb 6H3
December *** [dɪ'sembə] Dezember 4D1
decide *** [dɪ'saɪd] entscheiden Co4C1
definitely ** [dɪf(ə)nətli] bestimmt, auf jeden Fall 6D2/T
degree *** [dɪ'ɡri:] Grad 5E2
delayed [dɪ'leɪd] verspätet 10H7
Denmark ['denmɑ:k] Dänemark Co1C3/T
dentist * ['dentɪst] Zahnarzt 12H1
department store ** [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt ,stɔ:] Kaufhaus 9A1
departure ** [dɪ'pɑ:tʃə] Abfahrt 10F1
departure lounge [dɪ'pɑ:tʃə ,ləʊndʒ] Abflughalle 10H7/T
desk *** [desk] Schreibtisch 8D2/T
dessert * [dɪ'zɜ:t] Dessert, Nachtisch 3A1
detail *** [dɪ'teɪl] Einzelheit 8H8/T, 1C3/T
dialect * [dɪ'ælekt] Dialekt 2A1
dialogue ** [dɪ'ælɒg] Dialog 1F2
dice [daɪs] Würfel Co4C1
did *** [dɪd] machte/st/t/n 5C3
die *** [daɪ] sterben 5D2
different *** [dɪ'frənt] verschieden 1D2

difficult *** [dɪ'fɪklt] schwierig 3E1, 12H14
digital natives [dɪdʒɪtl 'neɪtɪvz] wörtlich: digitale Eingeborene (Plural) 4E2
diner ['daɪnə] Diner, amerikanisches Schnellrestaurant 3E6
dining area [daɪnɪŋ ,eəriə] Essecke 8E2
dinner *** [dɪnə] Abendessen 3B1/T, 3E6, 10C3
directions [dɪ'rekʃnz] Wegbeschreibung 10H11
directly *** [dɪ'rektli] gleich, direkt 6H9
director *** [dɪ'rektə] Direktor 3C3
dishwasher ['dɪʃ,wɒʃə] Geschirrspülmaschine 8E2
do *** [du:] tun 4B4
docks ** [dɒks] Hafen 11A1
doctor *** [dɒktə] Arzt 5D4
document *** [dɒkjʊmənt] Dokument 5C4
does *** [dɒz] (er, sie, es) tut 4C1
dollar ** [dɒlə] Dollar 7B1
dolphin * [dɒlfn] Delfin 4A1
dolphin show ['dɒlfn ʃəʊ] Delfinshow 4A1
donut [dəʊnʌt] ringförmiger Krapfen 3D1
door *** [dɔ:] Tür 1A2/T, 8D3
double *** [dʌbl] doppelt, Doppel- 2B5/T, 3B3/T, 5E2
double bed [dʌbl 'bed] Doppelbett 8E2
double-decker bus [dʌbldekeɪ 'bʌs] Doppeldeckerbus 6F2
down *** [daʊn] senkrecht (im Kreuzworträtsel) 12H1
downtown mainly US [daʊn'taʊn] im/ins Stadtzentrum 9A3/T
dream *** [dri:m] Traum 2D1
drink *** *n* [drɪŋk] Getränk 3A1
drink *** *vb* [drɪŋk] trinken 3A4
drive *** [draɪv] (Auto) fahren 2C3
dry *** [draɪ] trocken 5A1
due to *** [dju: tu] wegen 10H7/T
during *** [dʒʊərɪŋ] während 4B2/T, 6H4/T, 11E2
DVD player [di:vi:'di: ,pleɪə] DVD-Spieler 1D1
dynamic ** [daɪ'næmɪk] dynamisch, energiegeladen 7A2/T

E

ear *** [ɪə] Ohr 12A1
early *** ['ɜ:li] früh 6H3
easy *** ['i:zi] einfach, leicht 4F2/T, 10B1
eat *** [i:t] essen 3C3