A ▶10 Listen to three people describing a learning experience. Match each one to photos 1–6.

1

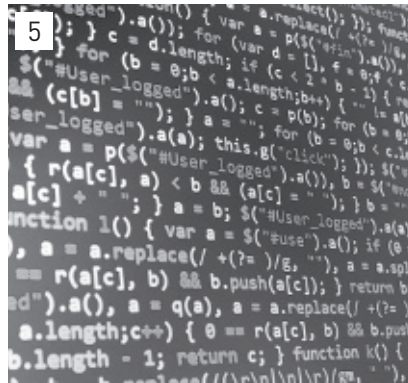Valerie ☐ Leon ☐ Julia ☐

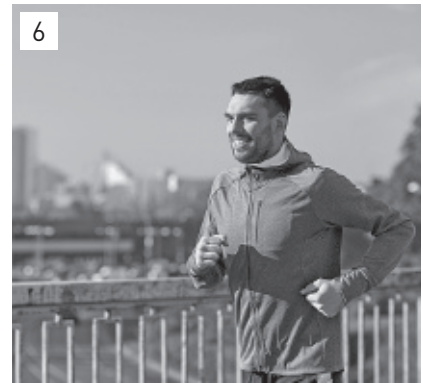
2

Valerie ☐ Leon ☐ Julia ☐

3

Valerie ☐ Leon ☐ Julia ☐

4

Valerie ☐ Leon ☐ Julia ☐

5

Valerie ☐ Leon ☐ Julia ☐

6

Valerie ☐ Leon ☐ Julia ☐

B ▶10 Listen again and answer the questions.

Which person …
1 thinks people have the wrong impression of her? _____
2 gave up for a while and then started again? _____
3 was reluctant to start at first? _____
4 enjoys something which other people think isn't interesting? _____
5 hasn't made steady progress? _____
6 has entered a competition? _____

C ▶10 Complete the sentences with one word. Listen again to check and notice the <u>links</u> between the words.
1 I couldn't_even get a half-decent sound_out_of_it, and felt really out_of my _____ .
2 I_put_a_lot_of _____ into_it, practising every day.
3 Although I was_a bit _____ at first, soon_it all came back to me.
4 Then I started jogging, and, to my surprise, I just sort_of _____ it up naturally.
5 Since then I've joined_a club, and I've_improved by _____ and bounds.
6 People see me as a_sort_of 'techy' person, but I think that's _____ .
7 I always just sort_of _____ by when_I need to and hope for the best.

D **Make it personal** Choose three of the expressions in **C** and write true sentences for you.
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

A Look at the **bold** words and expressions, but don't read the descriptions yet. Do you know what they mean? Do you use them?

> **Trolling** [1][*is / means / What / to / this*] post comments in order to deliberately get a reaction from people. Why it became used on the Internet [2][*relates / think / we / to / back*] a 17th-century use of the word, which was to use bait when fishing, i.e. use something false to capture the naïve (in this case the fish).

> **Meh** [3][*became / this / Why / popular / so*] we're not really sure. This three-letter word shows that you're not really interested in something. [4][*interesting / that / is / What's*] it can be an adjective (It was all very 'meh') and even a noun (I refer you back to my last 'meh').

> **Cupertino** This is the nightmare of autocorrect. [5][*was / from / came / Where / it*] an early spell-checker program which knew the word 'Cupertino' (the town where Apple has its head office), but not the word 'cooperation'. [6][*was / What / do / would / it*] correct the word 'cooperation' to 'Cupertino' every time someone tried to use it.

> **I can't even!** [7][*expression / What / know / we / is / about / this*] that it began when a social media user finished a comment with 'I can't!' to show he or she was speechless with shock or surprise. When the 'even' was added, [8][*really / we / know / don't*], but it's clear that it was added to make the phrase even stronger.

B Order the words in italics in the texts above to make information-focus clauses.

1 _____ 5 _____
2 _____ 6 _____
3 _____ 7 _____
4 _____ 8 _____

C Match 1–5 to a–e to make sentences. Decide if each sentence contains a subject clause (S) or an object clause (O).

1 How often people use this expression
2 Whether it's appropriate to send a direct message
3 When exactly we started using hashtags
4 Why social media became so popular
5 What we did to make messages shorter

a ☐ we're not really sure. _____
b ☐ was a result of many different factors. _____
c ☐ was to use lots of abbreviations. _____
d ☐ reflects how much they use social media. _____
e ☐ I think depends on how well you know the person. _____

D ▶11 Circle the correct options. Listen to check.

1 **A:** Do you think social media has made us more sociable?
   B: To a certain *respects / extent*, yes, as long as we remember to meet people face-to-face sometimes!
2 **A:** I don't get your post. It's confusing to say the *least / mildly*.
   B: Meh, don't worry about it. I can't be bothered to explain.
3 **A:** What do you use social media for?
   B: Mainly for keeping in touch with my family. It's like a virtual get-together, if you *speak / will*.
4 **A:** I love seeing all the new memes that come out after a big news event.
   B: Me too. In some *respects / extent*, it's like a more honest representation of modern culture.

E Make it personal Complete the sentences so they're true for you.

1 Why people use social media so much I _____ .
2 When exactly I started using social media was _____ .

A Read and match the types of presenters below to 1–5.

| The Animator | The Entertainer | The Lecturer | The Motivator | The Storyteller |

The five most common types of speakers

1 _____

These types of presenters see themselves as coaches, someone who will motivate you to achieve your goals (often goals that you didn't realise you needed to have). They give lots of encouragement through buzzwords such as 'You've got this' and 'I believe in you', and you're likely to leave the presentation feeling like you can climb Mount Everest. Be careful though. It's easy to get caught up in all the hype and set yourself impossible goals. And this presenter will make you keep your word. He or she will want to see real outcomes, and if you make any promises, you won't be able to take back your words.

2 _____

This person loves the sound of his or her own voice, and will use every trick in the book to grab your attention, from jokes to film clips. He or she may have a great reputation as a speaker, spread by word of mouth. Sitting in this presentation will no doubt be a lot of fun, but you may come away wondering if you've actually learned anything useful.

3 _____

Naturally gifted, this presenter is a real joy to watch. From the get-go he or she will have you transfixed, using compelling personal anecdotes and imagery to guide you through the content of the presentation. It's as if the presenter were born to spread the word. Time will fly through this presentation and you won't want to leave at the end.

4 _____

This person is lost without slides. He or she will prepare for hours beforehand, gathering data and putting together slides which zoom in and out, with all the bells and whistles. It's entertaining up to a point, but often it'll get to be too much, and you might get motion sickness. If anything goes wrong with the technology, the presenter will come unstuck, tripping over words and generally crashing and burning.

5 _____

This presenter also loves the sound of his or her own voice, and not only that, often has an inflated sense of self-worth. The presenter loves to back up points with references to books and quotations to show that he or she knows much more than you. Your job is to listen, no matter how boring the style of delivery is. The presenter has to have the final word, so is unlikely to offer the opportunity to ask questions. If he or she does, you won't be able to get a word in edgewise during the answer.

B Re-read. True (T), false (F), or not enough information (NI)? Which type of speaker would you most like to be?

1 The Animator is good at coping with problems.
2 The Entertainer is usually a failed actor.
3 The Lecturer has read a lot of books.
4 The Motivator might make you do something you don't want to do.
5 The Storyteller is talented at keeping your attention.

C Match the highlighted expressions with *word* in the text to the meanings below.

1 tell as many people as possible _____
2 don't break a promise _____
3 through personal recommendations _____
4 change what you said before _____
5 say the last thing _____
6 have trouble saying _____
7 impossible to interrupt _____

A ▶12 Complete 1–6 with participle clauses, using the verbs in the box. There are two extra. Listen to check.

arrive   encourage   feel   grow up   learn   meet   start   think

The life of a polyglot

¹_____ in a family which travelled a lot, as a child Annika Simms came into contact with a wide range of different languages.
²_____ with English, she then went on to learn French, German, Russian, and Turkish. She now speaks more than 15 languages. ³_____ by her parents when she was a child, she would often make friends and 'tune in' to the language they used.
'⁴_____ in a new country,' says Annika, 'my parents would first teach me a few phrases. When ⁵_____ other kids, I would try these out, and then gradually pick up more and more of the language. It became easier and easier everywhere we went.'
⁶_____ confident in her language abilities, Annika now works as an interpreter for the UN.
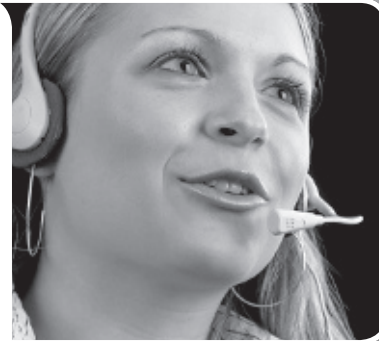
B Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use a participle clause.

1 Before he became famous, Brad Pitt delivered fridges.
_____ , Brad Pitt delivered fridges.

2 Jon Bon Jovi grew up in Pennsylvania and sold newspapers as a teenager.
_____ , Jon Bon Jovi sold newspapers as a teenager.

3 As he was working as a support act, Jim Carrey made a lot of useful contacts in his early career.
_____ , Jim Carrey made a lot of useful contacts in his early career.

4 Because he hoped to become a football player, Rod Stewart tried out for Brentford FC in 1960.
_____ , Rod Stewart tried out for Brentford FC in 1960.

5 When she signed her first modelling contract, Cindy Crawford had had few jobs beforehand.
_____ , Cindy Crawford had had few jobs beforehand.

C Correct one mistake in each comment 1–5. Tick (✓) the tips you would find useful.

> **JANA PABLO:** What do you do to learn English? Any tips?
>
> 1 **LORENZO MORETTI:** Having learn new vocabulary, I write it on little notes and stick them around my flat, so I see them every day and remember the words.
>
> 2 **LEE WU:** Where sitting on the bus, I listen to podcasts in English.
>
> 3 **SYLWIA KOWALSKA:** After had read a text, I highlight all the new words and look them up.
>
> 4 **ANNA MACIAS:** Having hearing some new phrases, I try to use them the same day when speaking to people.
>
> 5 **BRUNO KAYA:** I take photos of signs I see in the city. After having taking them, I go home and look up any new words.

D **Make it personal** Add your own comment with a tip for **C**.

_____

A Read the essay and choose the best title (a, b or c).

  a The best way to learn a new language.
  b It's easy to learn another language.
  c How I learned to stop worrying and speak another language.

I've heard a lot of different advice for learning a language, from studying grammar to practising speaking with friends. But one thing remains constant: you need to be confident enough to give it a try. But what happens if you're not very confident in another language?

1 ☐ I love languages, and I find studying them very interesting, but being a bit shy, even in my own language, I've found it difficult. Having made a lot of progress with this recently, however, I'd like to share two techniques that have really helped me.

2 ☐ First, think of a situation that you always tend to avoid because you worry about how you will cope (e.g. on the telephone). Having chosen a situation, use whatever techniques you can to make yourself understood. And don't be afraid to ask people to repeat what they said, or speak more slowly. You'll often find that the second time you hear something, it sinks in. Over time, you'll start to become less afraid of these situations and your vocabulary – and confidence – will grow.

3 ☐ A good way to do this is to imagine the worst thing that can happen when you do. People are generally nice and accommodating, and won't laugh at you. If they do, then they're not the kind of people you want to talk to anyway. In no time at all, you'll feel more comfortable making mistakes, and you'll become more fluent – and confident.

These are a couple of ways that have helped me. Nowadays I feel much more confident when speaking another language, and it shows!

B Complete the essay with topic sentences a–d. There's one extra.

  a Put yourself in a situation where you have to speak the language.   c Try to avoid making mistakes.
  b This has always been my problem.   d Remember that it's OK to make mistakes.

C Complete the extracts from another essay with these words.

  beginning   first   matter   time   then   while

In the ¹_____ , I found making friends really difficult in another language. But after
a ²_____ , my confidence grew and I was able to speak to people more. In no
³_____ at all, I was talking to people all the time. Even people waiting at the bus stop!

Having grown up in the same city all my life, I've never had much contact with people from
other countries. ⁴_____ one day I decided to travel abroad for a short holiday.
At ⁵_____ , I found it really difficult and was very homesick, but in a ⁶_____
of weeks, I was enjoying it. I made lots of new friends and, over time, I came to love travelling.
Having been to more than ten different countries now, I'm forever planning my next trip.

D Look back at lessons 3.1–3.5 in the Student's Book. Find the connection between the song lines and the content of each lesson.

E ▶ 13 Listen to the five question titles from the unit, and record your answers to them. If possible, compare recordings with a classmate.