



### Welcome to Opportunities for Serendipity English Course!



### Judging by appearances

#### 1 Reading & Speaking

- a Answer the questions.
- 1 Do you have a profile photo of yourself which you use on social networking sites, or on your ID?
- 2 Why did you choose it?
- 3 What do you think the photo says about you?

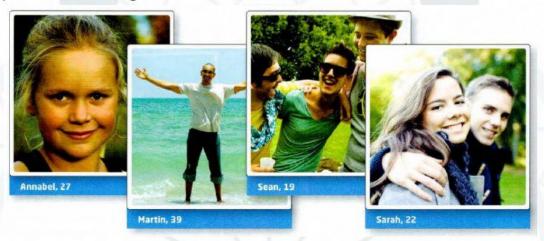
b Read the article **What does your profile picture say about you?** and complete it with the headings below.

| <br>A Photo of you as a child          |
|--|
| <br>B Holiday photo                    |
| <br>C Logo of your business or company |
| <br>D Photo with a celebrity           |
| <br>E Photo with a partner             |
| <br>F Photo with your baby or child    |



English!

Look at the four profile photos. Why have people chosen these photos? According to the article, write numbers 1-12.



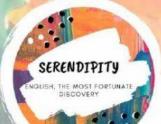
d Read the article again. Look at the highlighted phrases and work out their meaning.

e Think about the profile photos or ID card photos of your family and friends. Which categories do they fit in? Do you agree with the text? Has the article made you want to change your profile picture? Why (not)?

## 2 Vocabulary; the body

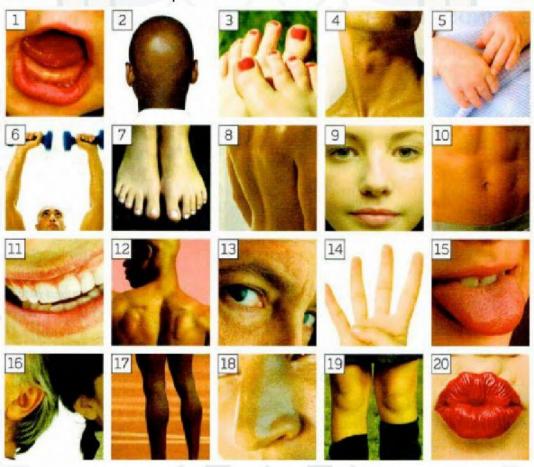
a Look at the four pictures and listen. Which one is the thief? Describe the four pictures. 3.38





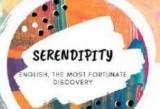
English!

Match the words and pictures.



Listen and check. 3.39

Possessive pronouns with parts of the body In English we use possessive pronouns (my, your, etc.) with parts of the body, not the. Give me your hand. NOT Give me the hand.





• Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the correct tense. Which three verbs are irregular in the past tense?

## bite clap kick nod point smell smile stare taste throw touch whistle

| 1 Don't be frightened of the dog. He won't                 |  |
|--|--|
| 2 Jason the ball too hard and it went over the wall into   |  |
| the next garden.   |  |
| 3 Don't stones -you might hit somebody.                    |  |
| 4 Mmm! Something delicious! Are you making a cake?         |  |
| 5 The stranger at me for a long time, but he didn't say    |  |
| anything.  |  |
| 6 Can you the rice? I'm not sure if it's cooked yet.       |  |
| 7 Some builders when the girl walked past.                 |  |
| 8 Don't the oven door! It's really hot.                    |  |
| 9 The audience when I finished singing.                    |  |
| 10 The teacher suddenly at me and said 'What's the         |  |
| answer?' I hadn't even heard the question!                 |  |
| 11 In Russia if you at strangers, people think you're mad! |  |
| 12 Everybody in agreement when I explained my idea.        |  |
|  |  |

Listen and check. 3.40

## 3 Pronunciation; diphthongs

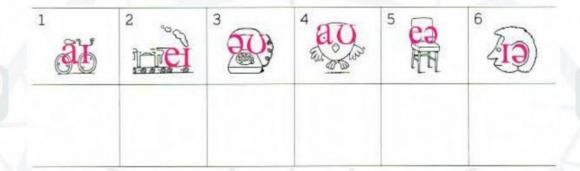
a Read the information about diphthongs. Then listen and repeat the six words and sounds. Write these words in the correct columns: bite beard eyes face hair mouth nose shoulders smile stare taste throw toes





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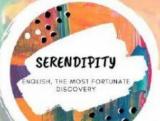
3.42



## **Diphthongs**

Diphthongs are a combination of two short vowel sounds.

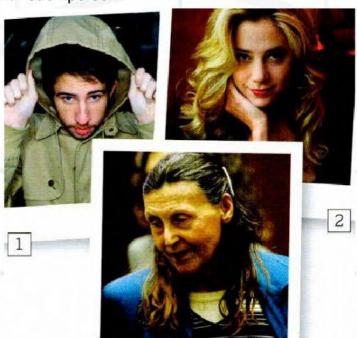
| b Answer the quiz. WHICH PART(S) OF THE BODY ? |
|--|
| 1 do you wear a ring on;                       |
| 2 do you wear gloves on;                       |
| 3 do you wear socks on;                        |
| 4 do you wear a cap on;                        |
| 5 do ballet dancers stand on;                  |
| 6 do footballers often injure;                 |
| 7 do women put make-up on;                     |
| 8 do people brush;                             |
| 9 do people carry a rucksack on;               |



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## 4 Grammar; modals of deduction

a Look at the photos of three people. Then in two minutes, match three sentences with each person.



- He / she might be a criminal.
- He / she might not know how to use the internet.
- He / she could be a model.
- He / she could be German or Scandinavian.
- He / she may not have a job.
- He / she may be a millionaire.
- His / her hair must be dyed.
- He / she must be retired .
- He / she can't be a business person.





Find out about the three people.

**Dominic McVey**, born in 1985, is a British entrepreneur from London, who set up a business at the age of 13 importing micro-scooters from the United States. He was a millionaire by the age of 15. His business interests now include website publishing and fashion.

**Mira Sorvino** is an American actress of Italian descent. She won an Oscar as best supporting actress in 1995 for her role in Woody Allen's Mighty Aphrodite. Before becoming an actress she studied Chinese at Harvard University, where she graduated magna cum laude (with great honour).

**Olga Rutterschmidt**, an 80-year-old California woman, and her friend Helen Golay were convicted in 2008 of murdering two homeless men. They committed the murders to collect millions of dollars from the men's life insurance policies.

## modals of deduction: might, can't, must might / may (when you think something is possibly true) 3.44

Tony's phone is switched off. He might be on the plane now, or just boarding.

Laura might not like that skirt. It's nor really her style.

I don't know where Kate is.

She may be at work or at the gym.

I'm surprised that Ted isn't here. He may not know that the meeting is today.

# can't (when you are sure something is impossible / not true) 3.45

Nigel can't earn much money in his job. He's still living with his parents. That woman can't be Jack's wife. Jack's wife has dark hair.



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## must (when you are sure something is true) 3.46

The neighbours must be out. There aren't any lights on in the house. Your sister must have a lot of money if she drives a Porsche.

- We often use **might / may, can't**, or **must** to say how sure or certain we are about something (based on the information we have).
- We don't use **can** instead of might / may. NOT He can be on the plane now.
- In this context the opposite of must is can't.

The neighbours must be out. There aren't any lights on in the house. / The neighbours can't be out. All the lights are on in the house. NOT The neighbours mustn't be out.





- We can use could instead of might in positive sentences.
   Jack could (or might) be at the party- I'm not sure.
- We often use be + gerund after might / must /can't.
   They must be having a party the music is very loud.