

5 SPEAKING | Questions

Flipped classroom

- 1 Watch the *Talk2Me* video and answer the questions.
 - 1 How does Angus feel in this video?
 - 2 When does Angus' throat hurt?
 - 3 Who is Louise and what treatment does she suggest?
- 2 Watch the video again. Underline the phrases in the *Phrase expert* box that you hear on the video.

PHRASE EXPERT

On (schooldays) / At (the weekend), I ... |
 In the (morning/afternoon/evening), I ... |
 I always/usually/often/sometimes/rarely/
 never ... | I ... all the time | I ... quite/fairly
 often | It/That depends (on ...) | I don't ...
 very often because ... | I'd like to ... more
 often, but ...

- 3 In pairs or groups, answer the questions.



- 1 What's your morning routine before going to school?
- 2 What's your afternoon/evening routine after school?

EXAM SKILL

Talking about habits

- Make sure you can say how often you do something. You can use words and phrases such as *all the time, usually, quite/fairly often, not very often, rarely and never*.
- If you want to be more exact, you can use phrases such as *once a week, twice a month, three times a year, etc.*
- Remember to explain why you do (or don't do) an activity frequently.

Talk2Me

That depends on ...

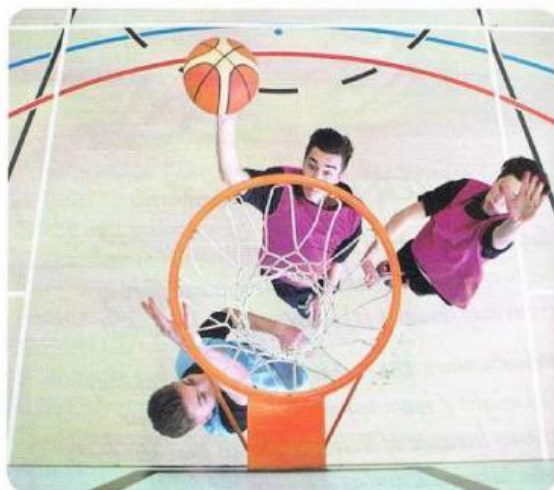
- 4 2.07 Listen to four students answering personal questions. Match them with the questions they are asked.

Student 1: _____
 Student 2: _____
 Student 3: _____
 Student 4: _____

- a) How often do you see a dentist?
- b) Are you good at getting out of bed early?
- c) Which do you have more often, a shower or a bath?
- d) What kind of exercise do you do? How often do you do it?

- 5 2.07 Listen again and write the frequency expressions (*often, three times a week, etc.*) that the students use in their answers.

Student 1: _____
 Student 2: _____
 Student 3: _____
 Student 4: _____



OPTIMISE YOUR EXAM

Questions

- Use the present simple to talk about general situations and things that you do regularly, for example, *We usually have PE on Thursdays.*
- Use the present continuous for temporary situations happening now or around now, for example, *This week we're not having PE because Mrs Thomas is away.*

- 6 In pairs, ask and answer the questions in Exercise 4.



1 In pairs or as a group, answer the questions.

- 1 What are common treatments for illnesses like colds, stomach aches, etc.?
- 2 What are less common treatments?



REMEMBER

- Some nouns end in *-ity* (e.g. *popularity*), some end in *-ness* (e.g. *illness*). Others end in *-ment*, *-ation* or *-ion*.
- Sometimes the final *-e* stays (e.g. *improve* – *improvement*), and sometimes it doesn't (e.g. *organise* – *organisation*).
- Sometimes you have to change other letters too (e.g. *decide* – *decision*).

2 Complete the table with the words in the box.

accommodate | agree | amaze | communicate
decide | enjoy | entertain | equip | excite
improve | infect | operate | organise
prescribe | protect | treat

| -ment | -ion |
|-----------|---------------|
| agreement | accommodation |
| | |

3 Quickly read the text in Exercise 4 and answer the questions.

- 1 What examples of music therapy does the text mention?
- 2 In what ways can music therapy help?
- 3 Which of the words in capitals on the right is not a verb?
- 4 Which gap needs a plural noun?

OPTIMISE YOUR EXAM

Word formation

- Always read the text all the way through before filling the gaps.
- Then, for each gap, ask yourself what kind of word you need (noun, adjective, etc.).
- If you need a noun, is it singular or plural? Is it positive or negative?

4 Write a form of the word in capitals in each gap to complete the text.

Music therapy: music as medicine!

If you're sick, the doctor might give you a (1) _____ for some medicine. **PRESCRIBE**
If you're very ill, you might need an (2) _____ to get better. But these **OPERATE**
aren't the only (3) _____. Sometimes, **TREAT**
music can help us to recover. Doctors now know that music isn't just about (4) _____. **ENTERTAIN**

Millie, 15, is recovering from a very serious (5) _____. She's receiving music **ILL**
therapy, which involves writing lyrics, making recordings and watching music videos. Her music therapist says it helps reduce stress, which helps her body heal faster.

Some children and teenagers have problems with (6) _____. **COMMUNICATE**
They find it difficult to express themselves. Music can really help them too. Even if they don't want to speak, they often get great (7) _____ from singing. **ENJOY**
Because of music, there's often an (8) _____ in other parts of their **IMPROVE**
lives too.



SAY IT RIGHT

Resource centre: Unit 5
Changing stress