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?

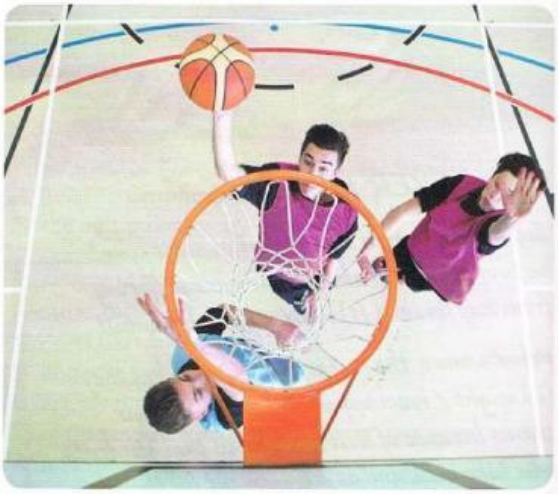
4 2.07 **Listen to four students answering personal questions. Match them with the questions they are asked.**

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: _____



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.

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.**

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LIVEWORKSHEETS



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 aren't the only (3) _____. Sometimes, music can help us to recover. Doctors now know that music isn't just about (4) _____. **OPERATE** **TREAT** **ENTERTAIN**

Millie, 15, is recovering from a very serious (5) _____. She's receiving music 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. **ILL**

Some children and teenagers have problems with (6) _____. 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. Because of music, there's often an (8) _____ in other parts of their lives too. **COMMUNICATE** **ENJOY** **IMPROVE**



SAY IT RIGHT

Resource centre: Unit 5
Changing stress

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LIVEWORKSHEETS