**JULIETA SANCHEZ**

**TOPICS—PET 13**

- ✓ **vocabulary**: related to house / furniture
- ✓ **pronunciation**: ʒ as in *measure* / dʒ as in *judge*
- ✓ **grammar**: modals of possibility / deduction
- ✓ **listening**: comprehension
- ✓ **speaking**: part #3 of L / #1 of G
- ✓ **reading**: EF 13

**VOCABULARY: house & furniture**

*Write the word corresponding to the definition in the space. A list of all words is at the bottom of the page. There is one example.*

# Unit 13

## Furniture and houses

| | |
|---|---|
| | a place where you live or stay |
| | an object that is old, and rare or beautiful |
| | a comfortable chair with sides that support your arms |
| basin | the bowl that is fixed to the wall in a bathroom, where you can wash your hands |
| | a room with a bath, basin, and often a toilet and shower |
| | a shelf for holding books |
| | thick material for covering floors, often made of wool |
| | a system of heating a building |
| | a piece of furniture with drawers for keeping clothes in |
| | a piece of equipment that shows you what time it is |
| | a piece of equipment used to cook food |
| | a piece of furniture with a door on the front and shelves inside, used for keeping things |
| | a piece of material which you can pull across a window |
| | a cloth bag filled with something soft which you put on a chair |
| | a table that you sit at to write or work |
| | a machine that washes plates, glasses, etc. |
| | a container like a box that is part of a piece of furniture and can be moved in and out |
| | a set of rooms to live in, with all the rooms on one floor |
| | a large cupboard that uses electricity to keep food cold |
| | things such as chairs, tables and beds that you put into a room |
| | equipment for playing music, consisting of a CD player, radio, etc. |

LIVEWORKSHEETS

| | |
|---|---|
| | a curved piece of metal or plastic used for hanging something on |
| | an object that we switch on when it is dark |
| | the main room in a house |
| | a piece of special glass in which you can see yourself |
| | a thin piece of metal with a sharp end, used to join pieces of wood together |

| | |
|---|---|
| | not modern |
| | a soft object which you put your head on when you are in bed |
| | a light substance that can be made into different shapes; many everyday objects are made of it |
| | a large, printed picture or notice that you put on a wall |
| | the surface that covers the top of a building |
| | a piece of bathroom equipment that you stand under to wash your whole body |
| | a bowl that is fixed to the wall in a kitchen that you wash dishes in |
| | a large, comfortable seat for more than one person |
| | electricity produced by using the sun's energy |
| | one step / a set of indoor steps |
| | a flat surface between two areas at different levels |
| | a bowl that you sit on or stand near when you get rid of waste substances from your body |
| | a soft piece of cloth that you use for drying yourself |
| | a very tall, narrow building, or part of a building |
| | one of the sides of a room or building |
| | a container that is used indoors, where we put rubbish such as paper |
| | made of wood |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| sink | carpet | desk | clock | hook | nail | armchair |
| flat | hi-fi | furniture | poster | sofa | curtain | wooden |
| accommodation | step | light | mirror | dresser | antique | fridge |
| cooker / stove | pillow | towel | wall | roof | bookshelf | stairs |
| old-fashioned | tower | bathroom | drawer | toilet | wastebasket | dishwasher |
| central heating | shower | cupboard | solar power | living room | plastic | cushion |

LIVEWORKSHEETS

*Review the vocabulary in part 1. Which words would you use to describe each item pictured? (This can be done mentally.) Then read the texts and match them to each picture.*

# 13 A place of my own

Grammar modals (probability, possibility); prepositions of place
Vocabulary rooms and furniture; saying what you prefer
Revision present and past tenses; advice

## Introduction

1 Look at the photographs. What are these things called? Which of the words in the box can you use to describe each of them?

| | |
|---|---|
| antique | beautiful |
| cheap | comfortable |
| crazy | expensive |
| glass | modern |
| ugly | plastic |
| useful | old-fashioned |
| unusual | traditional |
| wooden | |




2 Read what people say about their things and match them to the photos.

1 I think this is great because I like unusual furniture. Some people say it's not very comfortable in hot weather but I don't mind.

2 This is useful, it's modern and it was cheap. It's not beautiful, but it's not ugly and I can keep a lot of my clothes in it.

3 I was walking down a side street when I saw this in a shop window, and I decided to buy it that day. I don't have any other antiques, but this is the kind of thing which looks good in any big room.

4 I've had it for two years now. It was expensive, but in my opinion, it was worth it because it's the most useful thing in the kitchen.

5 I don't really like it at all because it's old-fashioned, and I prefer modern furniture. But I can't afford to change it and it's quite useful – I can keep lots of things in it.

6 This matches the other furniture in the room because it's traditional – we've had it since we got married. We all like it because it's very comfortable.

7 My parents gave it to me for my birthday. I know it was expensive, but I love modern design and really beautiful things are always fashionable.

8 It's crazy, isn't it? Everyone laughs when they see it, but it works OK, and it makes me happy.

3 Work with a partner. Tell each other what kind of furniture you like.

### Vocabulary spot

**Talking about the price of things**

Complete these sentences with a word from the box.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| afford | is | cost | worth |

a How much does/did it ..... ?
b I can/can't ..... it.
c It ..... cheap/expensive.
d It's (not) ..... £100.

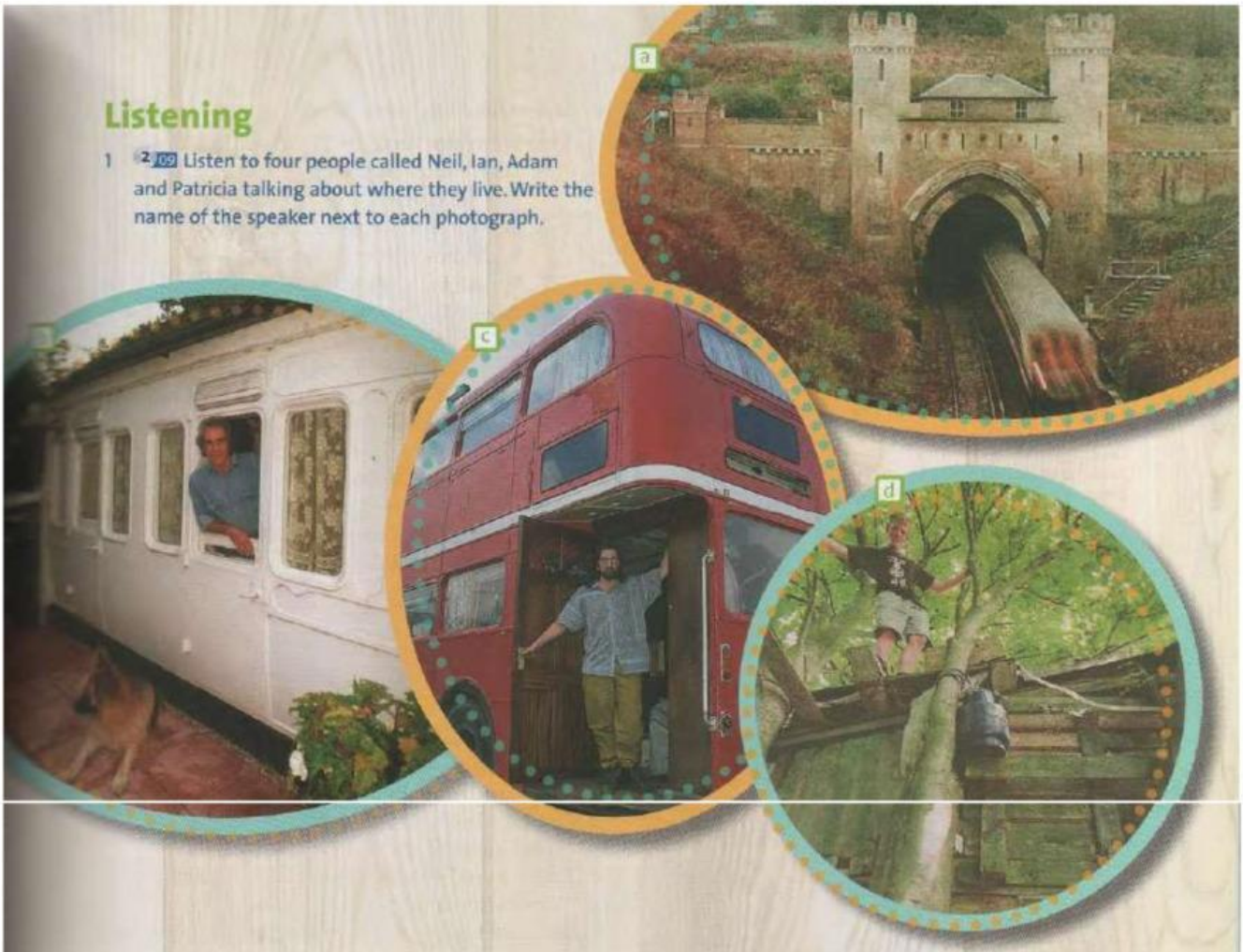
Afford *means "dentro de mi alcance" (económico).*

Worth *means "vale".*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

## LISTENING: Comprehension

*Now, in the following exercise, you will listen to four people talking about where they live. Write the name of the speaker next to the corresponding photo. Then answer the questions that follow. For part #3, give a spoken answer to each question. (If you use Chrome, you can record here; if not, use WhatsApp.)*




### Listening

1 2.09 Listen to four people called Neil, Ian, Adam and Patricia talking about where they live. Write the name of the speaker next to each photograph.

2 Listen again. Who talks about these things? Mark your answers in the table.

| | Ian | Patricia | Adam | Neil |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| dining room | | | | |
| bathroom | ✓ | | | |
| shower | | | | |
| roof | | | | |
| towers | | | | |
| windows | | | | |
| curtains | | | | |
| carpets | | | | |
| hi-fi | | | | |
| central heating | | | | |
| solar power | | | | |

3 Answer these questions.

a How does Ian save money?
*He doesn't pay rent.*
b What does Ian do when he gets bored with the view?
c What were Patricia and her husband doing when they found their unusual home?
d Where is Patricia's sitting room?
e What did Adam use to make his house?
f Why isn't Adam worried about his house?
g Why doesn't Neil mind the noise?
h Why is Neil's house perfect for him?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

## GRAMMAR: modal verbs of possibility and deduction

We have discussed the modal verbs before. Here we look at 4 modal verbs: *could, might, must* and *can* in the negative.

- *Could* and *might* are used for possibility—when we are not 100% sure of something.
- *Must* is used for logical conclusions—when we are 100% sure.
- *Can't* is used for logical conclusions, but when we are 100% sure that something cannot be true.

### Language focus

*could/might/must/can't + be*

**Grammar spot** Modals

Read this dialogue and complete the table with the words underlined.

**Dad:** You've passed all your exams and I've bought you a present.
**Sara:** What is it?
**Dad:** Guess! It's something you want.
**Sara:** Well, it's very small. It can't be a handbag. I'm sure about that.
**Dad:** Correct.
**Sara:** It could be an MP3 player. That's one possibility.
**Dad:** Yes, it might be, it's the right size. But you've already got one.
**Sara:** Yes. Well, I really want a camera. It must be a camera! I'm sure it is.
**Dad:** Open it and see.

| *I'm sure it is* | *I'm sure it's not* | *Perhaps it's* |
|---|---|---|
| *It must be* (1) | *It can't be* (2) | *It could be* (3) |
| | | *It might be* (4) |

2 Choose the correct verb.

1 **A:** Who's that man? Isn't he a well-known actor?
**B:** I don't know, but he *could* / *must* be. He's very handsome.
2 **A:** I've just tried to phone Toni at her aunt's house, but she's not there.
**B:** But she *must* / *might* be there. She's babysitting her cousins.
3 **A:** I want to buy a computer like your brother's. Do you know how much they cost?
**B:** No, but they *can't* / *must* be very expensive because I know he hasn't got much money.
4 **A:** Where's the orange juice?
**B:** I'm not sure. Probably in the fridge, or it *must* / *might* be on the table in the other room.
5 **A:** Are your neighbours on holiday?
**B:** They *can't* / *could* be. The car isn't outside the house.

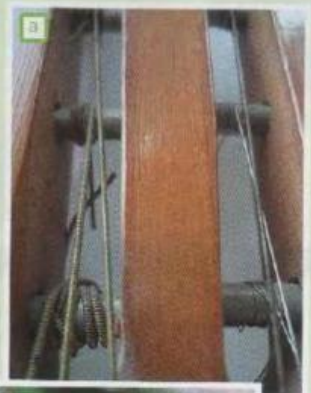
*Here is bit more practice. In the exercise below, choose the correct modal verb. The exercise to the right is a speaking exercise: Use modal verbs to guess what the items in the pictures are.*

2 Choose the correct verb.

a Is Terry playing in the match today?
He *might*/*must* be. He's wearing his football boots.
b Is Penelope worried about her exam this afternoon?
She *mustn't*/*can't* be. She went clubbing last night!
c Is Leon good at playing the guitar?
He *must*/*could* be. He won an international music prize last year.
d Is Norma allowed to drive her mother's car?
She *must*/*can't* be, because she hasn't got a driving licence.
e Are the children playing a computer game?
They *must*/*could* be. Or perhaps they're doing their homework!

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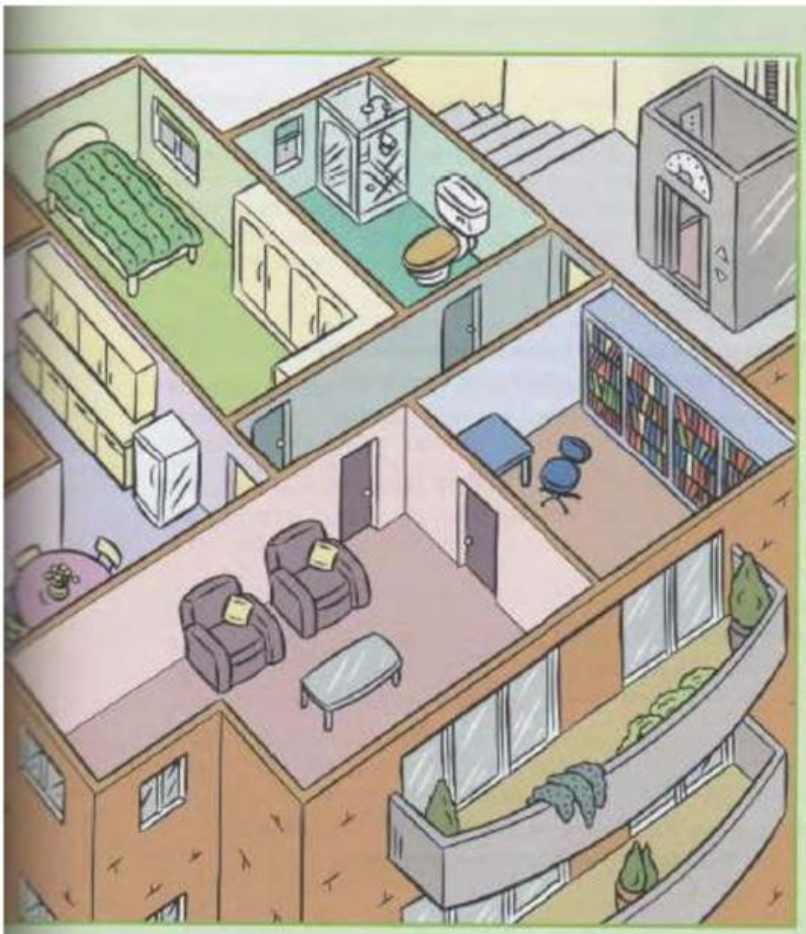
1 Work with a partner. Talk about the things in the pictures. Can you guess what they are? Use the language in the Grammar spot.







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## Rooms and furniture

1 Work with a partner. Can you name all the rooms and furniture in this flat?

2 Now decide which rooms to put these things in. Use your dictionary if necessary.

| | |
|---|---|
| basin | chest of drawers |
| cooker | poster |
| desk | bath |
| wastepaper basket | sink |
| mirror | air conditioning |
| sofa | bedside table |
| curtains | television |
| pillows | clock |
| central heating | carpet |
| dishwasher | washing machine |

3 The owners of this flat want to buy some more furniture. What advice would you give them? Use these expressions from Unit 9:

*You should ...*
*You'd better ...*
*Why don't you ...?*

**Vocabulary spot**

Learning the names of things on a picture can help you to remember them. Remember the picture and the names of the things together.

**GRAMMAR: review the prepositions of place**

*Use the image to indicate if the sentences are true or false.*

## Prepositions of place

Are these sentences true or false? Correct them if necessary.

a The basin is below the mirror. *true*
b The toilet is opposite a cupboard.
c There's a mirror facing the basin.
d The basin is on top of a cupboard.
e There's a window behind the basin.
f There's a step between the basin and the cupboard.
g There's a low cupboard in the corner.
h There are towels on hooks on the wall opposite the mirror.
i We can see toothbrushes inside some of the drawers.
j There's a cupboard on the wall beyond the step.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

## PRONUNCIATION: ʒ / dʒ sounds

In this lesson, we will look at two sounds: ʒ as in *measure* and dʒ as in *judge*. Can you identify these sounds in the following sentence?

I heard a great **j**oke on televi**s**ion today.

Record yourself reading the following sentences aloud. (As usual, if you have difficulty with these sounds, we will spend more time on them, but if not, we will move on.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Can you measure these jeans, please? | |
| We keep the fridge in the kitchen and the TV in the lounge. | |
| I'm doing revision for my college exams. | |
| Do you jogging for pleasure? | |
| She usually pays generous wages. | |
| The hotel has excellent leisure facilities. | |
| We've just made an important decision. | |
| A giraffe is an unusual pet. | |

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**READING: Comprehension**

# Exam folder 13

## Reading Part 2

In this part of the exam, you read five descriptions of people. For each one, you choose one text to match it.

Read the descriptions of different hotels on the following page. Which hotel is best for each person?

1 Here are five texts about people who all want to do a language course at a college in England and eight advertisements for colleges. Underline the important information in 1–5 below.

1 

Alma doesn't like cities and wants to live somewhere quiet with an English family. She wants to do a full-time course.

2 

Kostas enjoys city life. He wants to do a part-time course and have a part-time job as well. He is not interested in going on trips or doing activities with the college after his classes. He wants to rent his own flat.

3 

Margarita would like to live in a hostel with other students. She wants to do a full-time course. She likes to play sport in her free time.

4 

Tomek is looking for a full-time four-week course at a college which organises social activities for students. He doesn't mind living in the city or the country but he wants to stay with a family.

5 

Hiroki wants to do a part-time course at a college which can arrange his accommodation. He loves walking, so he wants to be near the countryside. He doesn't enjoy organised trips and activities.

2 Look at the description of Alma again. Quickly look through the advertisements on the opposite page.

a Find the colleges which aren't in the city. Are they in quiet places?
b Which of these colleges have accommodation with a family?
c Which of these colleges have full-time courses?
d Which college is suitable for Alma?

**Exam Advice**

No text can be the answer to two questions.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 Decide which college would be the most suitable for the other people.

A

**Langdale College** is on the edge of a small town surrounded by hills, twenty kilometres from the city. It offers English lessons in the mornings with activities, sports and trips to other towns and places of interest in the afternoons and at weekends. Courses last six or twelve weeks. All students live with local families.

B

**Anderson College** is in the centre of the city. Students can choose from a range of part-time courses – either mornings only, afternoons only or three mornings/afternoons and two evenings. The college has sports facilities, a drama centre, library and club which students can use if they wish. The college does not arrange accommodation.

C

**The Park School** is ten kilometres from the city. It is surrounded by woods and there are lots of footpaths through attractive countryside. All students live in a hostel next to the school. There are classes in the mornings and the rest of the time students are free for private study.

D

**Highcliff College** is in the city near the university. It runs four-week and eight-week full-time courses. Students live with families. They spend evenings and weekends with their families learning about English family life and practising their English.

E

**The Milburn Academy** is in the city centre. It offers full-time twelve-week courses. Students are also expected to join in the social and sports events organised for evenings and weekends. The college owns several large houses nearby where students live and prepare their own meals.

F

**The Waterside College** is a large city college which has part-time English courses all year round. All students live in college hostels in different parts of the city. The college has its own sports hall and swimming pool and at weekends there are trips to other cities.

G

**The Marlowe School** offers two-week and four-week courses all year, full-time. It is situated in a quiet part of the city but there are buses both into the centre and to the nearby countryside. Students stay with local families if they wish. Every evening during the week there is a social event for students and there are trips at weekends.

H

**The Beechwood Academy** is in a village about 15 km from the city. It offers full-time courses. Students live with families in the village and are encouraged to join in family life as much as possible. The village has a leisure centre.

LIVEWORKSHEETS