

CEFR A2/B1

7

 HISTORY

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7A Rock Paper Scissors

VOCABULARY // Easily confused verbs



1 Work in pairs. Share examples of the following.

- a game that doesn't need equipment
- a language game you have played
- a game you played a lot as a child

2 Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

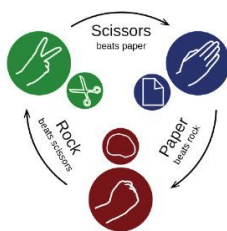
- 1 It's my turn to write. Can you *lend* / *borrow* me your pen?
- 2 I *lent* / *borrowed* this game from my mother.
- 3 This time I'm going to *win* / *beat* you.
- 4 He's angry because he never *wins* / *beats*.
- 5 I'm *hoping* / *waiting* for the other players.
- 6 I *hope* / *wait* I don't lose this.
- 7 You *missed* / *lost* the game last time, so you go first now.
- 8 If you roll a six, you *miss* / *lose* a turn.

➔ p127 Language studio: Easily confused verbs

READING

3 Work in pairs. Look at the diagram and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you know this game?
- 2 Can you explain the rules?



4 Read the article quickly and choose the best title.

- a) How to win at Rock Paper Scissors
- b) How a simple game became an international hit
- c) The history of the world championships of Rock Paper Scissors
- d) How a brother and sister resolved an argument

5 Read the article again and decide if the sentences are true, false or the text doesn't say.

- 1 Two Americans invented the game of Rock Paper Scissors.
- 2 The original World Rock Paper Scissors Society was not a serious organisation.
- 3 Microsoft and Yahoo gave money for competitions.
- 4 There were organised tournaments of Rock Paper Scissors in ancient Japan.
- 5 There is no strategy involved in Rock Paper Scissors.
- 6 The sport is now more popular than ever around the world.
- 7 The world RPS website says that Rock Paper Scissors starts lots of arguments.

6 Imagine you and a friend are having a similar argument.

- Do you agree that Rock Paper Scissors is 'a very good way to resolve an argument'?
- Do you know of any other ways?



The other day I **was having** an argument with my brother. We **were talking** about our old record collection. My brother wanted to sell them. I wanted to keep them. 'I know what', said my brother, 'why don't we decide with a game of Rock Paper Scissors?' It was a game we always played as children, but I **didn't know** anything else about it. So I decided to investigate.

In the early days of the internet, two American brothers, Doug and Graham Walker, made their first website. Like my brother and I they both enjoyed playing Rock Paper Scissors. They posted the rules, invented a fake history for the game and wrote about strategies on how to win. They called it the World Rock Paper Scissors Society and published the website in 1995.

It started as a joke, but by 2007, the World Rock Paper Scissors Society was incredibly popular. People **organised** professional games with referees. Companies like Microsoft and Yahoo sponsored the competitions. There were national and international championships in different countries.



GRAMMAR // Verb form review

7 a Match the verbs in bold in the article with these verb forms.

- 1 past continuous _____, _____
- 2 present simple _____
- 3 present continuous _____
- 4 past simple _____, _____
- 5 present perfect _____, _____
- 6 *be going to* _____

b Now match each verb form above with the correct use.

- a) to talk about an action in progress in the past
- b) to talk about a plan or intention
- c) to talk about what is happening now or around now
- d) to talk about a routine, or something that is always true
- e) to talk about the past in general
- f) to talk about a time from the past up until the present

8 a Look at these time expressions. What verb form do we usually use them with?

at the moment right now two months ago
 next year usually in 1995 last month
 every day since the mid 00s

b Choose three of the expressions above. Write one question for each, then compare with a partner.

*What do you usually do at the weekend?
 Are you going to study English next year?*

➔ p139 Language studio: Verb form review

SPEAKING

9 a Work in small groups. Read the instructions to the game.



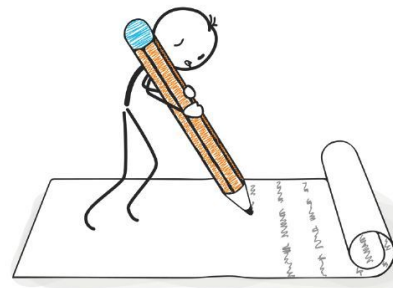
The game of Rock Paper Scissors (RPS) is much older, however. In 1842 a Paper Scissors Stone Club started in London. But according to historians, people played games like this in ancient Egypt and Japan.

Many believe that the game is about luck, but experts say that there is strategy. Like taking a penalty in football, there is an element of psychology. Good players often **beat** beginners.

The popularity of RPS **has gone down** a little since the mid 00s. There **hasn't been** a world championship since 2009, and sports channels are not showing RPS games any more. The World RPS Society say they **are going to bring back** the event in the future. Of course, people **are still playing** informally. It's a popular game and, as the rules on the Walkers' website say, it's a very good way to resolve an argument.

It resolved my argument with my brother too. I kept the records.

THE LONGEST SENTENCE GAME



You are going to play this game in rounds. In each round, begin a sentence with the words given. Take turns adding one word each. When you can't add any more words, finish the sentence.

Round	Begin the sentence with:
1	Every day ...
2	At the moment ...
3	Last night ...
4	Next year ...
5	Have you ever ...

Every day ...

Every day we ...

Every day we go ...

b Share your sentences with others in the class.

Win 1 point per word in the sentence.

Win 3 points if the sentence is grammatically correct.

c Calculate your points. Which group has the most points?

7B The shop of the future



VOCABULARY // Shopping

1 a Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 Do you prefer buying clothes at an online **store** or at a physical **shop**? Why?
- 2 Which are your favourite fashion shops and **labels**?
- 3 How often do you buy clothes or other fashion **products** during the **sales**?
- 4 How do you prefer to pay – **cash** or **card**?

b How do you say the words in bold in your language?

2 Match these words with the correct item in the picture.

assistant basket checkout / cash desk
customer fitting room queue

P 3 a 37 Listen to the final 's' sound of the plural of the words in exercises 1 and 2. Write them in the correct list: /s/ or /z/.

- /s/ assistants, baskets ...
- /z/ cards ...

b 38 Listen to check your answers and repeat.

→ p128 Language studio: Shopping

LISTENING

4 39 Listen to the radio programme. Which things in the picture *don't* belong in the store of the future?

5 Listen again and choose the correct answers.

- 1 Casper
 - a) wrote the report.
 - b) has read the report.
 - c) advises shopping brands.
- 2 In the future, most people will shop
 - a) in physical stores.
 - b) online.
 - c) by phone.

- 3 When you enter the store of the future, ... will identify you.
 - a) your phone
 - b) cameras
 - c) robots
- 4 You will pay for products
 - a) when you leave the store.
 - b) after delivery of the products.
 - c) as you put products in your shopping basket.
- 5 Robots will
 - a) help customers.
 - b) process payments.
 - c) do repetitive jobs.
- 6 Vero asks about
 - a) other devices included in the report.
 - b) things that haven't been invented yet.
 - c) smart fitting rooms.

6 a Work in pairs. Read the quote from the radio programme. Make a list of three things you like and don't like about shopping.

one of the things I don't like about shopping is queues at the checkout or cash desk.

b Share your answers with the rest of the class. How many students have the same answers?



GRAMMAR // Future predictions with will

7 Read the examples from the recording. Then choose the correct word in brackets to complete the grammar rules below.

- a) There **will be** physical shops in the future.
- b) Your phone **will probably help** you to find products.
- c) We **definitely won't order** everything online.

- We use *will* + the infinitive without *to* when we talk about future ¹_____. (plans / predictions)
- We use ²_____ to say something is 100% sure and ³_____ to say something is 75% sure. (definitely / probably)
- In affirmative sentences, *probably* and *definitely* come ⁴_____ *will*. In negative sentences, they come ⁵_____ *won't*. (before / after)

8 a Complete the sentences using the future with will.



- 1 All cars _____ (be) electric by the year 2030.
- 2 We _____ (not travel) to Mars in our lifetime.
- 3 One day, we _____ (take) pills instead of eating food.
- 4 People _____ (not carry) mobile phones in the future.
- 5 People _____ (live) much longer than today.
- 6 Large corporations _____ (control) the world.

b What do you think? Make the sentences true for you using probably and definitely.

9 a Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 a famous singer / one day / become / I'll
- 2 definitely / Australia / go to / I'll
- 3 get married / won't / until I'm 30 / probably / I
- 4 a house / I'll / buy / in the mountains / hopefully
- 5 I'll / how / an amazing meal / to cook / learn
- 6 retire / I / until I'm 80 / won't / definitely

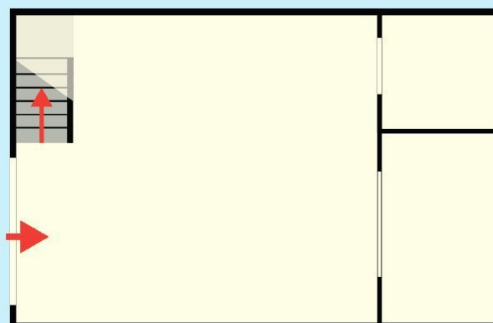
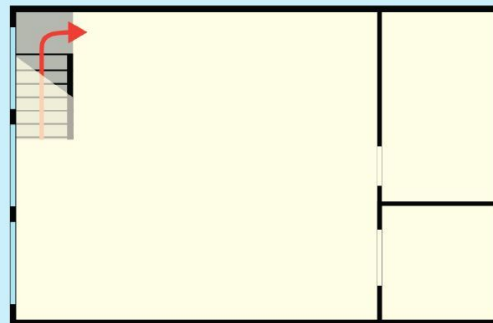
b Write three sentences about your personal dreams and predictions for the future.

→ p140 Language studio: Future predictions with will



SPEAKING

10 a Work in pairs or small groups. Follow the steps below to design your own shop of the future.



- Choose a type of shop (not a clothes shop – it could be a supermarket, sports shop, bookshop, etc).
- Make a list of the things to include in your shop.
- Use the floorplan shown or draw your own plan.
- Label the different parts and give your shop a name.

b Present your shop of the future to other students. Talk about how it will be different from today's shops. Use the phrases below to help you.

Our shop will be ... Customers will ...
There will be robots to ... Shop assistants won't ...

7C

Smile - it might never happen

SPEAKING

1 a Work in pairs. Look at the photo of three glasses and answer the questions.

- 1 Which glass is full: a, b or c?
- 2 Which glass is empty: a, b or c?
- 3 How do you see the other glass – half full or half empty?

b Did you both give the same answer to the third question? What does your answer say about your character?

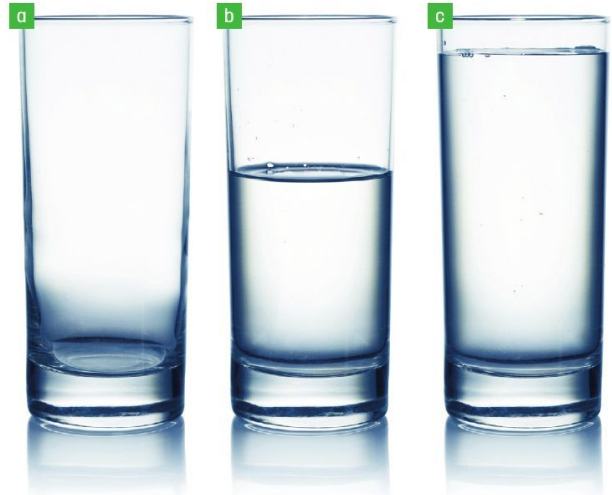
VIDEO // Watch and listen

2 Read the Life Stories introduction. What might be responsible for making people optimistic or pessimistic?



Is the glass half empty or half full? This is a question we often use when two people see the same situation in different ways. The person who sees the glass half full is more positive and optimistic. The person who sees the glass half empty is more negative and pessimistic.

Why are some people more optimistic than others? According to recent research, the answer is in our genes. Some genes can increase our focus on positive things in life, while others increase our focus on negative things. But is being optimistic better than being pessimistic? Today's Life Stories speaker, Daniel, talks about his experience.



3 a Look at the photo of Daniel. What kind of person do you think he is?



b Watch or listen to check your answer.

4 a Work in pairs. How much do you remember about Daniel? Answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of person is Daniel?
- 2 What does he think about before he goes on a date?
- 3 How long has he been this way?
- 4 What do people think when they see him in the street?
- 5 Why do his workmates say he has no sense of humour?
- 6 According to Daniel, what's the best way to be?

b Watch or listen again to check or complete your answers.

5 a Complete Daniel's sentences.

- 1 I focus on the negative rather than the _____.
- 2 I've never talked a _____.
- 3 It's better to expect the worst in life because you won't be _____.
- 4 I don't show my emotions. I have a very serious _____.
- 5 Is there a law that says we have to smile and look happy all the _____?
- 6 The glass is half empty but it's also half _____.



b Listen to check your answers.

6 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 Do you know anyone like Daniel? If so, who?
- 2 Do you think Daniel can change his attitude to life? Why? / Why not?
- 3 Is it better to be a glass half-empty or a glass half-full person? Give reasons for your answer.



VOCABULARY // Idioms

- 7 **Look at the sentences from the video. Replace the idioms in bold with the words and phrases (a-f).**
- As a rule**, I don't show my emotions.
 - It really **gets on my nerves** when strangers look at me in the street.
 - Don't get me started on** jokes.
 - I **drive** my workmates **mad** because I don't laugh at every joke they make.
 - At the end of the day**, it's probably best to be somewhere in the middle
 - Then you have **the best of both worlds**.
- in the end
 - I have a lot to say about
 - usually
 - annoy, a lot
 - annoys me
 - all the advantages of the two options
- 8 **Work in pairs. Look at these common idioms. What do you think they mean?**
- The other students said the test was difficult. I thought it was a **piece of cake**.
 - We both had a cold at the weekend so we're feeling a bit **under the weather**.
 - I love this shop but the clothes **cost an arm and a leg**.

→ p128 Language studio: Idioms

GRAMMAR // Modal verbs: *might* and *may*

- 9 **Read the sentence and the rule, then follow the instructions.**
- I **might** say the wrong thing, or I **may** do something stupid.
- We use *might* and *may* to talk about possibility.
- Change this sentence using *might* or *may*:
I think about things that will possibly go wrong.
- 10 **Choose the best answers (a-f) for the questions (1-6).**
- What are you going to do after class?
 - Are you going away this weekend?
 - Are you going to go swimming this evening?
 - Did you listen to the weather forecast today?
 - What are you having for dinner?
 - Can you come to a party on Friday night?
- I might. But I have to meet some friends later.
 - There's nothing at home. I might get a takeaway.
 - I might go to the school library to study.
 - I'd love to but I may have to babysit for my aunt.
 - No, I didn't. But it looks like it might rain.
 - We may go the mountains on Saturday.

→ p140 Language studio: Modal verbs: *might* and *may*

SPEAKING

- 11 a **Work with two other students and follow the steps. Make sure each student in the group has a chance to be the glass-half-empty and glass-half-full person. Try to include an idiom in your conversations.**

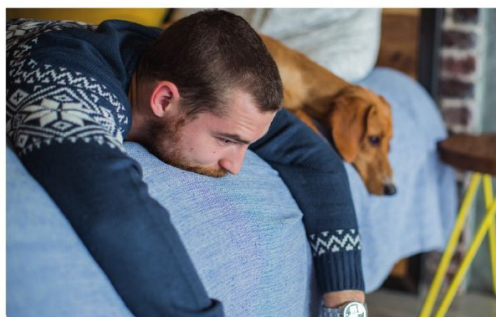
- Take turns choosing one of these things to talk about:
 - a place to go for a weekend trip
 - a present for your teacher or another student
 - activities for an evening out with the class

Student A

Think of options and make suggestions about where to go or what to do.

Student B

You're a glass-half-empty person. Think of negative things that might / may happen.



Student C

You're a glass-half-full person. Think of positive things that might / may happen.



- Agree on one of the options.

- b Present your decisions to the other students. Which of the options are most popular with the whole class?**



101 THINGS TO DO IN ENGLISH

7

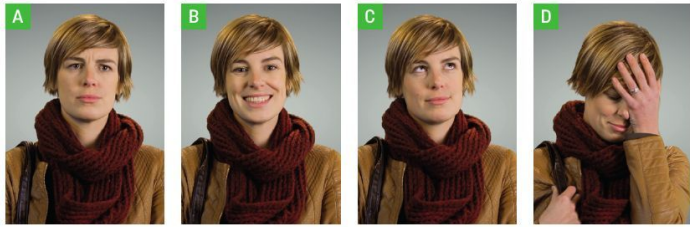
React to news

GET READY

1 **Work in pairs. Look at the photos and answer the question.**

How does the woman feel in each photo?
Choose from these words.

annoyed happy surprised worried



2 **Listen to the video intro without watching. Answer the questions.**

- 1 What is the situation? Where are the people?
- 2 What is the relationship between them? How do they feel?

3 **Listen to each of these phrases said in two different ways. Which speaker sounds more enthusiastic: speaker 1 or speaker 2?**

What's up? Wow. Seriously?
Congratulations. That's terrible.

WATCH

3 **Watch the 101 video and check your answers.**

4 a **Complete the sentences with Michelle or Archie.**

- 1 _____ wrote a book.
- 2 _____ works in the family business.
- 3 _____'s mother is not well.
- 4 _____ sold a house.
- 5 _____ bought a second house.
- 6 _____ has a baby daughter.
- 7 _____ has two children.
- 8 _____ ends the call.

b **Watch the video again to check your answers.**

STUDY

5 a **Complete the table with words from the video.**

Kind of news	Reaction
Ask about news	What's up? What's new? What ¹ _____ you? What's ² _____ on?
Surprising news	Wow. Seriously? You're kidding, ³ _____?
Good news	That's great ⁴ _____. That's wonderful. I'm so ⁵ _____ for you. Congratulations!
Sad news	Oh ⁶ _____. That's terrible. I'm ⁷ _____ sorry to hear that. That's awful.

b **Watch the 101 useful phrases video to check your answers. Repeat the phrases.**

d **Listen again, then say the phrases yourself in both ways.**

SPOKEN ENGLISH

No way!

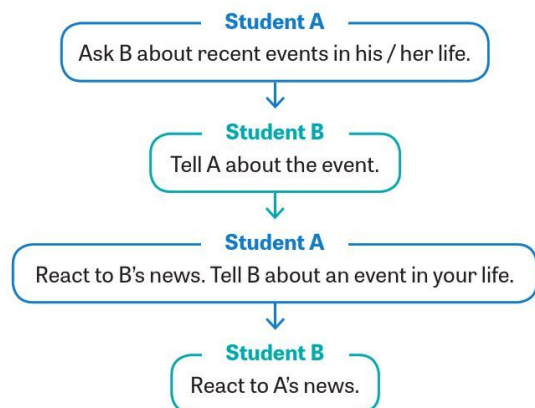
We sometimes say *No way* to show that we are surprised at some news or that we don't believe it, eg 'I finished my book.' 'No way! That's great news.'

PRACTISE

6 a **Work in pairs (A and B). Read the situation below, then prepare a conversation.**

You haven't seen your friend for about ten years. What has happened in your life? Think of some recent news that you can share with your partner. Choose from these ideas, or use your own.

- an important event in your personal life (eg you got married, you had a baby)
- a change in your professional life (eg a new job, you lost your job)
- an amazing thing that happened to you



b **When you are ready, use the videoscope to present your conversation to other students.**

REVIEW 7 & 8

1 a Complete the sentences about life in the past with *used to*.

- Children _____ (spend) more time outside.
- Families _____ (eat) more meals together.
- We _____ (not spend) a lot of time looking at screens.
- We _____ (have) more friends.
- People _____ (not spend) a lot of money on shopping.
- People _____ (live) longer.

b Tick the sentences above you agree with and put a cross next to the ones you disagree with. Compare your answers with a partner. In your opinion, did life use to be better or worse in the past?

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- I've read a lot about polar bears, but _____ (I / never / see) one.
- Hi Jan! What a coincidence. _____ (you / live) around here?
- _____ (I / call) you this evening if the meeting goes well.
- If you mix yellow and blue paint, _____ (you / get) green.
- _____ (I / sit) on the bus when suddenly _____ (I / see) you outside the bank.
- If _____ (it / rain) tomorrow, _____ (I / probably / stay) at home and study.
- _____ (we / definitely / not read) print newspapers in the future.
- _____ (I / go) to the match on Saturday. _____ (I / not decide) yet.

3 Complete the words.



- A person who takes photographs is a p_____.
- Someone who often travels is a t_____.
- A t_____ is a young person aged 13 to 19.
- The person who buys things in a shop is a c_____.
- An e_____ person is someone who is in their seventies or eighties.
- Actors and dancers are both p_____.

4 a **ERROR CORRECTION** Decide if the words in bold are correct. Correct any errors.

- Excuse me. Can you **borrow** me your phone?
- I just **lost** my train.
- At the end of the **day**, we all have to respect the law.
- How do I make a call? These new phones are very **annoyed** to use.
- I'm feeling **depressed**.
- My brother just **won** me at chess.
- He **drives** me mad.
- Can't he let me **win** occasionally?

b Check your answers with a partner. Do you want to change anything?

PAIRWORK A

Do this activity in pairs, A and B.

A: read the instructions below. B: turn the page and read the instructions.



- Describe the picture to your partner and listen to the description of his / her picture. You can look up any words you don't know. What similarities and differences can you find?
- Show each other your pictures. Can you find any more similarities and differences?
- Think about the answers to these questions.
 - What do you think the pictures are of?
 - What has changed?
 - What did the place use to be like?
 - What is it like today?
 - How do you think it will change in the future?
- Write three or four sentences about the past, present and future of the place.



5 a Agree with the statements using these phrases.

Neither can I. Neither do I. Neither have I.
So am I. So do I.

- 1 I don't use credit cards as a rule.
- 2 I love to dance.
- 3 I'm a nervous person.
- 4 I can't paint.
- 5 I don't enjoy trying on clothes in fitting rooms.
- 6 I think people should get married in their thirties.
- 7 I've never been to Scotland.
- 8 I hate standing in queues.

b Work in pairs. Give your own responses to the statements above. Use these phrases if you disagree. How many times do you give the same response?

I can. I do. I don't. I have. I'm not.

6 Follow the instructions and find things on pages 62-76.

- 1 Find out what the letters RPS stand for. (7A)
- 2 Write the question that we use in English to ask if someone is more optimistic or pessimistic. (7C)
- 3 Name one famous website that uses crowdfunding. (8A)
- 4 Name two different styles of teenage fashion in the 20th century. (8B)
- 5 Name three things that you have in common with someone else in the class. (8C)

7 a Put the conversation between a shop assistant and a customer in the correct order.

- a) Could you explain what the gold card service is?
- b) Excuse me. Could you help me?
- c) Wow! That sounds interesting.
- d) A hundred?! Seriously? You're kidding, right?
- e) Yes, of course. It's really good. You get special offers and a free returns service.
- f) Of course. What can I do for you?
- g) Well, if you buy a TV or a fridge and you don't like it, we'll collect it for free.
- h) And the card only costs £100 a year. You can apply at the checkout.
- i) What do you mean?

b Work in pairs. Continue the conversation above. Include at least two of these phrases.

I'm afraid I don't understand. I'm sorry?
Do you mean ...? Would you mind ...?

8 Complete the conversation with these words. There are two extra words you don't need.

awful glad mean seriously sorry
terrible up wonderful

- A: Hi. You look happy. What's ¹_____ ?
 B: Good news. I've got a job as an actor.
 A: That's ²_____.
 B: Unfortunately, they can't afford to pay me.
 A: ³_____ ? I'm ⁴_____ to hear that.
 B: What do you ⁵_____ ? The money isn't important. I've always wanted to act.
 A: Oh, good. I'm so ⁶_____ for you.

More practice

→ p119 Writing 4 | → WB pp45-46, Vocabulary Beats p47 | Exam Bank & Projects

PAIRWORK B

Do this activity in pairs, A and B.
B: read the instructions below. **A:** read the instructions on page 77.



- Describe the picture to your partner and listen to the description of his / her picture. You can look up any words you don't know. What similarities and differences can you find?
- Show each other your pictures. Can you find any more similarities and differences?
- Think about the answers to these questions.
 What do you think the pictures are of?
 What has changed?
 What did the place use to be like?
 What is it like today?
 How do you think it will change in the future?
- Write three or four sentences about the past, present and future of the place.

