

## Part 1

Reading

Global English

Vocabulary

International words

Grammar

Articles (a, an)

Pronunciation

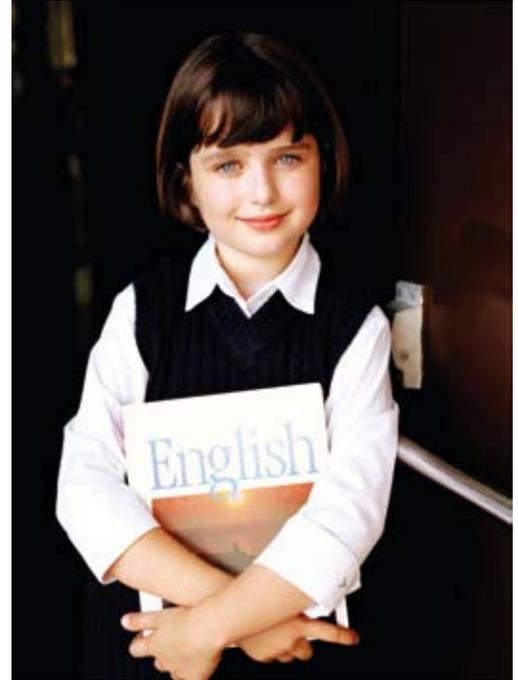
The alphabet

## Reading

1 What do you know about the English language? Work in pairs and try to guess the answers.

- 1 English is the official language in:
  - a 20 countries
  - b 50 countries
  - c more than 50 countries
- 2 The language with the most speakers in the world is:
  - a English
  - b Spanish
  - c Chinese
- 3 English is a first or second language for more than:
  - a 5 billion people
  - b 50 million people
  - c 500 million people
- 4 Many English words are not new because:
  - a they are similar in other languages
  - b they are from the world of business, travel, fashion and music
  - c both of the above (a and b)

2 Read the text *Global English Facts* and check your guesses.



## Global English Facts

English is the first or second language for more than **500 million people** in the world.

English is an official language in **more than 50 countries**.

The language with the **most speakers** in the world is Mandarin Chinese. Other languages with a lot of speakers are English and Spanish.

Many English words are not new to English students. There are three reasons for this:

- There are many **international words** in English. These words are the same in many different languages. *Doctor* and *radio* are international words.
- Many English words are similar in other languages. *Policia* (Spanish), *polizei* (German), *police* (French), *polizia* (Italian) and *police* (English) are cognates.
- People know a lot of English because they are connected to the world of **music, travel, business, fashion** or **computers**. For example, *email*, *hotel*.



## Vocabulary

1 Look at the *A to Z of global English*. Match the words to a category in the table below.

# A to Z of global English

<p><b>A</b> airport</p> <p><b>B</b> buses</p> <p><b>C</b> chocolate</p> <p><b>D</b> doctor</p> <p><b>E</b> email</p> <p><b>F</b> family</p> <p><b>G</b> golf</p> <p><b>H</b> hospital</p> <p><b>I</b> internet</p> <p><b>J</b> juice</p> <p><b>K</b> kilometres</p> <p><b>L</b> love</p> <p><b>M</b> menu</p>	<p><b>N</b> no</p> <p><b>O</b> OK</p> <p><b>P</b> pop</p> <p><b>Q</b> question</p> <p><b>R</b> radio</p> <p><b>S</b> sandwich</p> <p><b>T</b> taxi</p> <p><b>U</b> universities</p> <p><b>V</b> virus</p> <p><b>W</b> Windows</p> <p><b>X</b> x-ray</p> <p><b>Y</b> yes</p> <p><b>Z</b> zoo</p>
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computers   expressions  
 food and drink   jobs   music   places  
 sports   transport   other

- 2 x.x Listen and check your answers.
- 3 Work in pairs. Think of other words for these categories. Then compare with other students.

## Grammar

*an* airport, airports  
*a* doctor, doctors  
*a* family, families  
*a* sandwich, sandwiches

- use *a / an* with singular nouns
- use *a* with a consonant sound and use *an* with a vowel sound
- plural nouns are formed with *s / es / ies*

1 Look at the alphabet again and find examples of ...

1 *an* + noun.   2 *a* + noun.   3 plural noun.

2 Write *a* or *an*.

__ alphabet	__ director	__ hotel
__ bus	__ email	__ pizza
__ computer	__ football	__ telephone

3 Add any new words from exercise 2 to the table in vocabulary exercise 1.

**Grammar focus** – explanation & more practice on page xx

## Pronunciation

1 x.x Listen and repeat the letters and words in the alphabet.

2 x.x Listen how English letters are pronounced.

/eɪ/	/ɪ:/	/e/	/aɪ/	/əʊ/	/u/	/ɑ:/
A	B	F	I	O	Q	R
H	C	L			W	
J	D	N				
	G	X				
	P	Z				
	V					

3 Complete the chart with these letters.

T   M   K   S   E   Y   U

4 x.x Listen and check your answers. Then repeat the letters.

5 Work in pairs. A: spell a word from the *A to Z of global English*. B: point to the word. Then swap roles.



# Facts & Figures

## Part 2

Vocabulary & Speaking

Numbers 1–10

Listening

Number plates from around the world

Grammar

be

Speaking

Conversations about cars

## Vocabulary and Speaking

1 Put the letters in the correct order to spell the numbers.

0 eozr 3 reeht 6 xis 9 einn  
1 noe 4 rouf 7 vesne 10 net  
2 wot 5 evif 8 theig

2 Work in pairs and practise letters and numbers. Turn to page 130.

## Listening

1 Work in pairs. Look at the number plates. Can you guess where they come from? Use the countries in the box below to help you.

Afghanistan Austria Canada  
Ghana Korea Ireland Italy  
Mexico Russia USA

## Useful phrases

- What about this one?
- Is it Ireland?
- Yes.
- No. It's Italy.

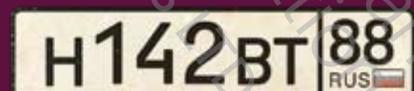
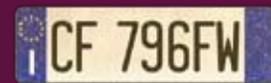
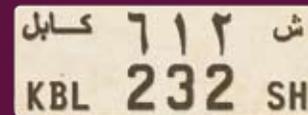
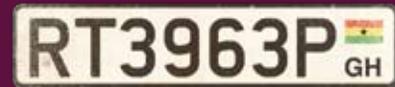
2 Listen to two conversations. Match the number plate to the conversation.

3 Do you have a car? What is the number plate? Tell a partner.

*The number plate is ...*

*I don't have a car.*

## Number plates from around the world



## Grammar

*I'm Mr Forbes.  
It isn't my car.  
Is it the red car? No, it isn't.*

- we use contractions in speaking and informal writing
- we don't use contractions in formal writing

**1**  **x.x** Underline the correct form of the verb in the two conversations. Then listen and check your answers.

### Conversation 1

**A:** Hi. I'm Mr Forbes – I *is / am* here for my car.

**B:** Mr John Forbes?

**A:** Yes, that's right.

**B:** *Is / are* your car the BMW?

**A:** Yes.

**B:** *Is it / It's* over here.

**A:** But, this isn't my car.

**B:** Sorry?

**A:** *It not / It isn't* my car. My car license plate *is / am* 259 HFY.

**B:** Oh...

### Conversation 2

**A:** Hello, we *is / are* here for the car.

**B:** Your names please?

**A:** John and Lisa Thomson.

**B:** Ah yes, the Ford Focus.

**A:** That's right.

**B:** *Is the car / The car is* in the car park.  
Number plate NT 83 JO.

**A:** Is it the red car?

**B:** No it isn't. *It's / They're* the blue Focus over there. Here's the key.

**A:** OK. Thanks.

**2** Complete the World Number plates Facts with *is* or *are*.

**Language note:** a *number plate* is called a *license plate* in American English.

## World number plate facts

Number plates \_\_\_\_\_ a combination of numbers and letters.

In the USA, the number plate \_\_\_\_\_ different in each state.

In Russia, taxi number plates \_\_\_\_\_ yellow and black.

In Pakistan, all number plates \_\_\_\_\_ in the Latin alphabet.

Number plates \_\_\_\_\_ on the front and back of a car.

A personalised number plate \_\_\_\_\_ a special plate with words or a phrase.

In Britain, number plates \_\_\_\_\_ different colours at the front and back. They \_\_\_\_\_ white on the front and yellow at the back.



**G** **Grammar focus** – explanation & more practice on page xx

## Speaking

Work in pairs. Choose **one** of the tasks below.

**A** Practise saying the number plates. A: say a number. B: point to the correct number plate.

**B** Choose one of the conversations from grammar exercise 1. Read the conversation together. Then close your books and practise the conversation again.

**C** Choose one of the conversations from grammar exercise 1, but change the information (name, car, number plate, etc). Try to memorise as much as you can. Then practise the conversation.



## Part 3

## Vocabulary

Numbers 11–99,  
ordinals

## Reading

The power of  
numbers

## Listening &amp; Speaking

Numbers in a  
sequence

## Vocabulary

1 Put these numbers in the correct order:

- eleven
- fifteen
- twenty
- eighteen
- twelve
- fourteen
- seventeen
- nineteen
- thirteen
- sixteen

2 x.x Listen and check your answers.

3 Write the numbers for the words.

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 twenty-one | 5 sixty-nine    |
| 2 thirty     | 6 seventy-seven |
| 3 forty-six  | 7 eighty        |
| 4 fifty-five | 8 ninety-three  |

4 x.x Listen and circle the correct number.

- |      |    |      |    |
|------|----|------|----|
| 1 13 | 30 | 5 14 | 40 |
| 2 15 | 50 | 6 16 | 60 |
| 3 17 | 70 | 7 18 | 80 |
| 4 19 | 90 |      |    |

## Reading

1 You are going to read a text about numbers. Check you understand these words.

common lucky sequence unlucky

2 Read the text *The power of numbers* on page 11 and find an example of ...

- 1 a common number in religion.
- 2 a lucky number.
- 3 an unlucky number.
- 4 a number in a sequence.

3 Work in pairs. Ask each other these questions.

- Are there special numbers in your culture? What are they?
- Do you have a lucky / unlucky number? What is it?

## Listening and Vocabulary

1 x.x Read and listen to these ordinal numbers.

- |                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup>  | first   |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup>  | second  |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup>  | third   |
| 4 <sup>th</sup>  | fourth  |
| 5 <sup>th</sup>  | fifth   |
| 6 <sup>th</sup>  | sixth   |
| 7 <sup>th</sup>  | seventh |
| 8 <sup>th</sup>  | eighth  |
| 9 <sup>th</sup>  | ninth   |
| 10 <sup>th</sup> | tenth   |

**Language note:** use ordinal numbers to say the order or sequence of things or to say the date.

*the first, the second, the third, etc*  
*9<sup>th</sup> February*

2 Read *Understanding Fibonacci numbers*. What are the sixth, seventh and eighth numbers in the sequence?

## Listening and Speaking

1 x.x Listen and write the numbers.

2 Work in pairs. What are the next two numbers in the sequence? Listen and check your answers.

## Useful phrases

- The next number is ...
- I think it's ...
- Maybe it's ...

3 Create another sequence and tell your partner. Can they guess the next two numbers in the sequence?

# The Power of Numbers

## Eight

In China, the number eight is lucky. The word for eight is similar to the word for rich.



## Three

Three is a very common number in mathematics, science, religion, education and politics.



## Thirteen

For many people in America and Western Europe, 13 is an unlucky number. In many hotels there is no room 13. On Continental Airlines, Air France, KLM and Iberia there is no row 13.



## One, two, three, five, eight...

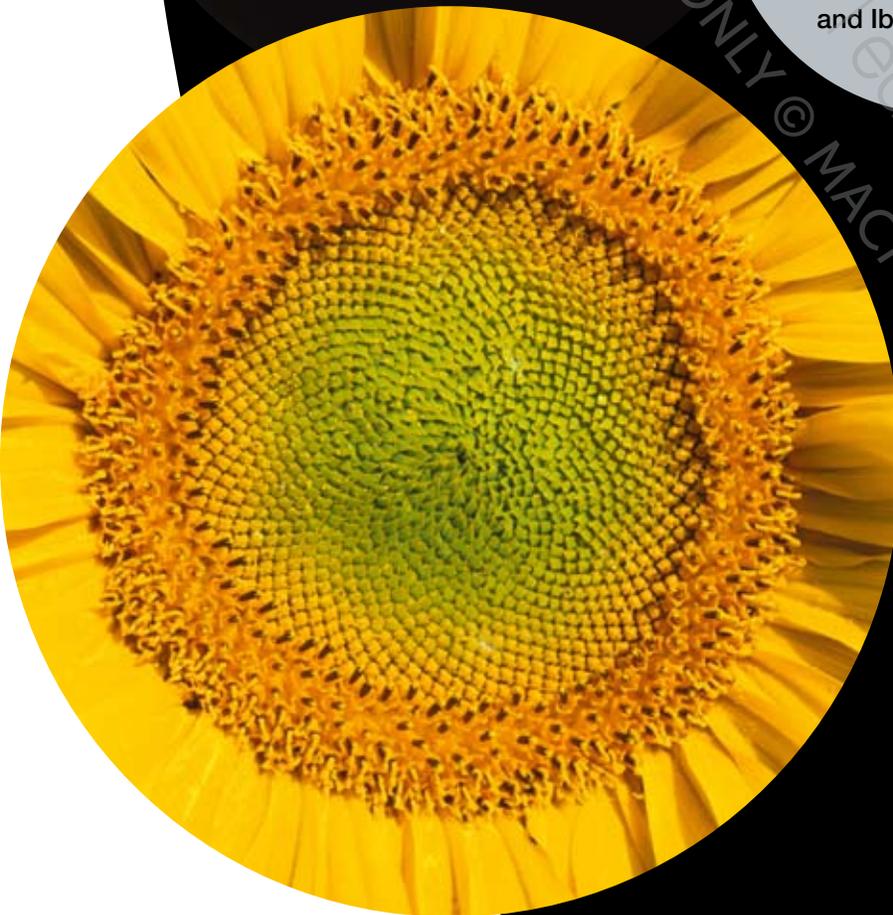
This is a sequence of numbers, called Fibonacci numbers.

The first number in the sequence is 1, the second number is 2. 1, 2

The third number is the first number plus the second number. 1, 2, 3

The fourth number is the second number plus the third number. 1, 2, 3, 5

Fibonacci numbers are common in nature.



# Unit 1 Facts & Figures

## Part 4

Reading

Telecommunication facts  
& figures

Vocabulary

email & website  
addresses

Listening

Completing forms

Grammar

Possessive adjectives

Speaking

Finding out personal  
details

## Reading

1 Read the text *Telecommunication facts and figures* and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 The word for portable phone in Britain and the US is different.
- 2 Britain has more fixed phones per 100 people than the US.
- 3 The emergency number in Britain and the US starts with the number nine.
- 4 The freephone numbers are the same.
- 5 The information number in Britain and the US is the same.

2 What important telephone numbers do you know in your country?

## Vocabulary

1  x.x Listen and repeat these email and website addresses.

jenny@britmail.co.uk

baxter21@phonemail.net

www.bbc.co.uk

www.independent.co.uk/sport

2 How do we pronounce:

1 @

2 .

3 www

4 /

3 Work in pairs. Practise saying some email and website addresses. A: look at page 000.

B: look at page 000.

## Extend your vocabulary – about

Use *about* before a number when it is not exact.

In the US it is about 85 per 100 people.

My mobile phone is €59.99.

Look at the sentences and add *about* if it is possible.

- 1 Our teacher is 35.
- 2 The station is ten minutes from the school.
- 3 In China, eight is a lucky number.
- 4 The number before 12 is 11.



## The UK and US ... telecommunication facts and figures

A portable phone is called different things. In the UK it is called a *mobile phone* and in the US it is called a *cell phone*.

The number of fixed telephone lines per 100 people in the UK is 55 out of 100. In the US it is 53 out of 100.

In the UK, the number of mobile / cell phones is about 118 per 100 people. In the US it is about 85 per 100 people.

The emergency number for the police, ambulance and fire department is 999 in the UK.

In the US it is 911.

The international phone code for the UK is 44. For the US it is 1.

In the UK, freephone numbers begin with 080. In the US they begin with 1-800 or 1-888.

The information number (the number to find other numbers) is 118 in the UK. In the US it is 411.

## Listening

1 x.x Listen to two conversations. Match the pictures to the correct conversation. There is one picture you do not need.

2 Listen again and complete the information.

Name: Mr & Mrs Steinbeck

Nights:

Telephone:

Email:

Room:

Name:

Contact telephone:

Address:

## Grammar

*My name's Steinbeck.*

*What's **your** telephone number?*

*Here's **their** key.*

- use possessive adjectives such as **my** and **your** before a noun
- use **your** for both singular and plural

1 Rewrite the sentences so they mean the same.

I'm Lucy. *My name's Lucy.*

- You're Keyi.
- His name's Paolo.
- She's Brigitte.
- Our names are Bernard and Julie.
- They're Pablo and Luís.



a



b

2 x.x Read a dialogue between a student and a receptionist at a language school. Underline the correct form. Then listen and check your answers.

**S** = Student **R** = Receptionist

**S:** Good morning. I / My am Sergei Andropov and this is I / my wife Katya.

**R:** Hello – welcome to International English.

I / My name's Antonia. You / Your teacher is Don Miller. He / His is from Australia.

You / Your are in classroom 6.

**S:** Thank you.

**Grammar focus** – explanation & more practice on page xx



c

## Speaking

Work in pairs. Ask each other questions to find out your partner's ...

- name
- phone number
- address
- email





a In a café



b At an airport



c In a hospital



d At a taxi rank

## Warm up

Work in pairs. Do you remember the names of other people in the class? Take it in turns to introduce them.

### Useful phrases

- His name is ...
- Her name is ...
- This is ...
- That is ...

## Listening

1 0.0 Listen to four conversations. Match each conversation to a photo. Which conversations are formal (F), and which ones are informal (I)?

2 Listen again and choose the correct answer.

Conversation 1: The man and woman *are / aren't* friends.

Conversation 2: It *is / isn't* her first day.

Conversation 3: The man and the woman *are / aren't* in the taxi together.

Conversation 4: The *second / third* man is Mr Green.

3 Read the audioscript on page 000 and check your answers.

## Language focus: meeting people

1 Put the words in the correct order to make phrases.

- 1 meet you pleased to.
- 2 OK, I'm thanks.
- 3 going How's it?

2 Complete the table with the phrases from exercise 1.

Hello.	Nice to meet you.	I'm fine, thank you.	My name's ...	How are you?
Hi. Hey.	Good to see you.	Fine, thanks.	I'm ...	_____

**Language note:** use *Good to see you* when you meet a friend, **not** when you meet someone for the first time.

3 Tick (✓) the more formal expressions in the table.

## Speaking

Work in pairs. Choose one of the tasks below.

**A** Look at the audioscript on page 000. Read the conversations together. Then choose one conversation and try to memorise it.

**B** Look at the audioscript on page 000. Make a similar formal and informal conversation. Then practise them.

# Global voices

## Warm up

1 Think of five well-known people from different countries. Write their names and where they are from.

2 Work in pairs. Tell your partner about the people you wrote.

*His name is... He's from...*

*Her name is... She's from...*

## Listening



1 **x.x** Listen to ten people saying their names and where they are from. Tick (✓) the places you hear.

Austria   China   Germany   Italy   Mexico  
 Moscow   Rome   Russia   Saudi Arabia  
 Switzerland   Tokyo   Ukraine

2 Listen again and complete the information about each speaker.

Speaker 1: Akimo from \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 2: Menahi from \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 3: Christina from \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 4: Hani from \_\_\_\_\_, from \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 5: Elody from \_\_\_\_\_, from \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 6: Lilia from \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 7: Sarah from \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 8: Maxim from \_\_\_\_\_, from \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 9: Elizabeth from \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker 10: Amy from \_\_\_\_\_

## Language focus: talking about where you are from

1 Look at the different ways the speakers say where they are from. Make similar sentences about yourself.

- I'm from Tokyo.  
*I'm from...*
- I come from Russia.  
*I come from...*
- I am from Saudi Arabia, I am from Rhyhad. Rhyhad is the capital of Saudi Arabia.  
*I am from..., I am from...*
- I come from Switzerland, from Geneva.  
*I come from..., from...*
- I live in Rome.  
*I live in...*

## Speaking

- Stand up and introduce yourself to the person next to you. Say where you are from.  
*Hi, I'm Marc. I'm from Italy.*
- Move to another person in the class and say where you are from in a different way.  
*Hello, I'm Marc. I come from Italy, from Turin.*
- Repeat with three more people from the class.

**Reading**

1 Izaura is on holiday in the US. Read the form.

Is it...

- a a travel booking form?
- b a US immigration form?

Family name: <b>OLIVEIRA</b>	
First (Given) name: <b>IZAURA</b>	Birth date (day/ mo/yr) : <b>14 / 11 / 86</b>
Country of citizenship: <b>BRAZIL</b>	Sex (male or female) : <b>FEMALE</b>
Passport number: <b>CM 278193</b>	Airline and flight number: <b>AA 125</b>
Country where you live: <b>ENGLAND</b>	City where you boarded: <b>LONDON</b>
Address while in the United States (number and street): <b>16, HARTFIELD AVE</b>	
City and state: <b>ALBANY, NEW YORK</b>	

2 Complete the text with information from the form.

Hi! My name's \_\_\_\_\_. My date of birth is \_\_\_\_\_ and I'm \_\_\_\_\_ years old. My flight is from \_\_\_\_\_ and the flight number is \_\_\_\_\_. My address in the US is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Writing Skills: using capital letters**

1 Read the rules about capital letters in English.

Use capital letters...

- to fill in forms
- at the beginning of a sentence
- with the pronoun I
- with postcodes and the US, the UK

Start these words with a capital letter...

- a names (of people, buildings)
- b roads and streets
- c days of the week
- d months
- e nationalities and languages
- f cities and towns
- g titles of books, films and newspapers

2 Match the words and phrases in the box to the rules a–g above.

High St. Saturday Tokyo Global Elementary  
Russian April Nelson Mandela  
Sheraton Hotel Italy

3 Add capital letters to the text.

my name is andrea hunziker. my date of birth is 16th july 1972. i'm married. my address is 3, station rd, nottingham, ng3 6ae, uk. my telephone number is 0115 9691862 and my email address is andreahun3@hotmail.com.

**Language Focus: personal information**

Match the words on the left to the information about Andrea on the right.

address	Hunziker
date of birth	Andrea
email address	16.12.1972
first name	married
marital status	3, Station Rd, Nottingham
postcode	0115 9691862
surname	andreahun3@hotmail.com.
telephone number	NG3 6AE

**Preparing to write**

Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions using the personal information words in the Language focus section. Use the useful phrases to help you.

- A: *What's your address?*
- B: *My address is ....*
- A: *What's your date of birth?*
- B: *My date of birth is ...*

**Personal information**

- What's your surname / first name / date of birth / marital status?
- I'm married / single / divorced / widowed.
- My surname / date of birth / postcode is....

**Writing**

Complete the form with information about you and your partner.

	You	Your partner
Surname		
First name		

*Overmatter*

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Date of birth		
Marital status		
Address		
Postcode		
Telephone number		
Email address		

## Grammar

1 Write *a* or *an*.

\_\_\_ airport \_\_\_ email \_\_\_ hospital \_\_\_ key

2 Write the plural forms of the nouns.

an address \_\_\_\_\_ a bus \_\_\_\_\_

a family \_\_\_\_\_ a name \_\_\_\_\_

3 Complete the conversation with the words in the box

am are her is isn't my our your

A: Good morning. \_\_\_\_\_ you Mr Chen?

B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ Longfei Jin and this is \_\_\_\_\_ daughter Xing Yan.

A: Welcome to the Clifton Hotel, Mr Jin. \_\_\_\_\_ room is number 23. Here is the key.

B: Thank you. And Xing Yan? \_\_\_\_\_ she in Room 24?

A: No, she \_\_\_\_\_. She's in room 25. This is \_\_\_\_\_ key.

B: Thank you. Here are \_\_\_\_\_ passports.

A: Thank you very much. Enjoy your stay.

## Vocabulary

1 Write the numbers as words.

*five + seven = twelve*

1 nine + six = \_\_\_\_\_.

2 thirteen + fourteen = \_\_\_\_\_.

3 eleven + thirty-seven = \_\_\_\_\_.

4 thirty-two + nineteen = \_\_\_\_\_.

5 sixty-three + thirty-six = \_\_\_\_\_.

2 Complete the sentences about the sentence in the box.

For many people in America and Western Europe, thirteen is an unlucky number.

*Western is the seventh word in the sentence.*

1 *Many* is \_\_\_\_\_ word in the sentence.

2 *Thirteen* is \_\_\_\_\_ word in the sentence.

3 *For* is \_\_\_\_\_ word in the sentence.

4 *America* is \_\_\_\_\_ word in the sentence.

5 *People* is \_\_\_\_\_ word in the sentence.

## Speaking

1 Work in pairs. A: You are a guest at a hotel. B: You are the hotel receptionist. Ask the guest their name, address,

## Classroom language

1 Translate the classroom instructions into your language. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- Listen
- Repeat
- Write
- Read
- Open your book
- Close your book
- Work in pairs
- Ask your partner
- Complete the sentences
- Put the words in the correct order
- Match the words to the pictures
- Circle the correct answer
- Underline the correct answer

2 Follow the instructions.

1 Circle the noun in the sentence below.  
This is an apple.

2 Put the words in the correct order.  
yellow plates number are

3 Match the numbers on the left to the words on the right.

1 three

2 one

3 two

4 Underline the correct answer.

two + two = four eight twelve

5 Complete the question.

What's your phone \_\_\_\_\_ ?

3 Match the questions to the answers.

1 How do you spell *eight*?

2 What does *eight* mean?

3 How do you pronounce this word?

4 How do you say *acht* in English?

a It means the number after seven.

b E-I-G-H-T

c It's *eight* in English.

d /eit/

4 Work with a partner. Ask questions about the words in the box. Then ask about other words from the unit.

address car golf hotel juice key lucky  
name number sandwich telephone thirteen

What does *address* mean?

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phone number, email and car number plate. Tell the guest their room number. Then swap roles and repeat.

**2** Work with a partner. A: Say a letter. B: Say an English word starting with the letter and spell it. Swap roles and repeat. Continue with more letters.

A: *T*

B: *taxi T-A-X-I*