6A Google it!

Vocabulary the internet
Grammar Past Simple (3): negative, *yes/no* questions and short answers

QUICK REVIEW Adjectives with *very, really, quite, too*
Think of three places you went to last year. Work in pairs. Tell your partner about the places. Use adjectives with *very*, *really*, *quite* and *too*: *I went to Istanbul last year. It was really beautiful.*

Vocabulary and Speaking
The internet

1 **a** Choose the correct verbs in these sentences about the internet. Then check in VOCABULARY 6.1 p140.

1 Do you *use*/*send* the internet every day?
2 How many emails do you *go*/*send* every day?
3 How many emails do you *get*/*chat* every day?
4 When did you last *chat*/*read* a blog?
5 Do you *download*/*go* videos or music onto your computer?
6 When did you last *go*/*send* online?
7 Do you *get*/*have* a favourite website?
8 Do you *send*/*chat* to your friends online?
9 Which places in your town or city *have*/*download* WiFi?
10 Which search engine do you usually *write*/*use*?

b Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Ask follow-up questions if possible.

Reading and Speaking

2 **a** Before you read, check these words/phrases with your teacher.

launch	computer science	build (past: built)
a cheque	a bank account	a billionaire

b Read the article about the Google Guys. Match headings a–d to paragraphs 1–4.

a Starting the business
b How Page and Brin met
c The internet before 1998
d Building a new search engine

c Read the article again. Tick the true sentences. Correct the false sentences.

1 Before 1998 it was ~~easy~~ *difficult* to find things on the internet. *F*
2 Page and Brin first met in 1997.
3 They had a lot of cheap computers in their room.
4 They built Google when they were students.
5 Google was the first name for their search engine.
6 Page and Brin became billionaires in 2004.

THE Google GUYS

1 What did we do before Google? In the early days of the internet, search engines weren't very good and it wasn't easy for people to find the information they wanted. Then in 1998, Larry Page and Sergey Brin launched the Google search engine. Suddenly it was easy to find the right website in seconds.



HELP WITH GRAMMAR
Past Simple (3): negative

3 Complete the rules with words from these sentences.
Search engines weren't very good.
They didn't like each other at first.

- To make the Past Simple negative of the verb *be*, we use *wasn't* or _____ .
- To make the Past Simple negative of all other verbs, we use _____ + infinitive.

GRAMMAR 6.1 p141

4 **a** Find six more Past Simple negatives in the article.
b Work in pairs. Compare answers.

5 CD2 17 PRONUNCIATION Listen and practise.
They didn't like each other at first.

2 So how did it all begin? Page and Brin met in 1995 when they started studying computer science at Stanford University in California. They didn't like each other at first, but they became friends when they shared a room together at university.

3 While Page and Brin were at Stanford, they got a lot of cheap computers and started to build a new search engine in their room. At first they called it BackRub, but they weren't happy with the name so they changed it to Google. They didn't finish their course and left Stanford in 1997.

4 Page and Brin wanted to start a business together, but they didn't have any money. At first their families and friends helped them. Then in August 1998 a businessman wrote a cheque to Google Inc for $100,000. But Page and Brin didn't get the money for a month because they didn't have a bank account. Six years later they were billionaires!

6 **a** Tick the sentences that are true for you. Make the other sentences negative.

1 I got lots of emails yesterday.
I didn't get lots of emails yesterday.
2 I watched a DVD on my computer last Saturday.
3 I used the internet every day last week.
4 I downloaded a lot of music last weekend.
5 I got a new laptop last year.
6 I chatted online with a friend last night.

b Work in pairs. Compare sentences. How many are the same?

Listening and Speaking

7 **a** CD2 18 Listen to a radio interview with the writer, Wes Clark. Put these people, places and things in the order you hear them.

Michigan State University	Wes Clark's new book	*1*
Russia	Sergey's mother	Maryland University
Larry's parents	Sergey's father	

b Listen again. Answer the questions.

1 Did Sergey leave Russia in 1978?
2 Did his father teach mathematics?
3 Were Sergey and his father at the same university?
4 Did Larry go to Maryland University?
5 Did his parents teach computer science?
6 Was Larry at the same university as his parents?

HELP WITH GRAMMAR Past Simple (3): *yes/no* questions and short answers

8 Fill in the gaps in these *yes/no* questions and short answers with *did* or *didn't*.

1 A *Did* Sergey leave Russia in 1978?
B Yes, he _____ ./No, he _____ .
2 A _____ his parents teach computer science?
B Yes, they _____ ./No, they _____ .

GRAMMAR 6.2 p141

9 **a** Make *yes/no* questions with these words.

1 in 1994 / Sergey and Larry / meet / Did ?
Did Sergey and Larry meet in 1994?
2 they / at first / each other / Did / like ?
3 Sergey / Did / Maryland University / go to ?
4 Larry's parents / teach / mathematics / Did ?
5 study / Sergey / Did / computer science ?
6 launch / Google / in 1999 / Sergey and Larry / Did ?

b CD2 19 PRONUNCIATION Listen and practise the questions in **9a** and the short answers. Copy the stress.
Did Sergey and Larry meet in 1994?

c Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in **9a**.

Get ready … Get it right!

10 Write *yes/no* questions with *you* and these ideas. Use these verbs.

~~go~~	play	have	read
watch (x2)	go to (x2)		

1 shopping last weekend?
Did you go shopping last weekend?
2 a good book last month?
3 sport on TV last weekend?
4 a concert last month?
5 tennis or football last week?
6 a DVD last weekend?
7 the cinema last week?
8 dinner at home last night?

11 **a** Ask other students your questions. Find one person who did each thing. Ask follow-up questions.

b Tell the class two things about the people you talked to.

Beata went shopping last weekend.
She bought a new laptop.

6B Changing technology

Vocabulary mobile phones and TVs; past time phrases
Grammar *can/can't*; *could/couldn't*

QUICK REVIEW Past Simple *yes/no* questions
Write five questions with *Did you … ?* about yesterday. Choose a partner and guess his/her answers. Then work with your partner and ask the questions. How many guesses were correct?

Vocabulary and Speaking
Mobile phones and TVs

1 **a** Work in pairs. Which of these words/phrases do you know? Check in VOCABULARY 6.2 p140.

send/get a text | charge your phone | GPS
a channel | a TV programme | a battery
an app | turn on | turn off | record

b Work on your own. Put the words/phrases into three groups: TVs, mobile phones, TVs and mobile phones.

c Work in pairs. Compare answers. Did you put the words/phrases in the same groups?

2 **a** Put these past time phrases in order.

twenty minutes ago *1*	in 1986
two years ago	last year
in May 2002	last Monday
in the eighteenth century	yesterday
the day before yesterday	in the nineties

b Fill in the gaps with *ago*, *last* or *in*.

1 I left school four years *ago* .
2 I went to bed quite late _____ Saturday.
3 My parents were born _____ the sixties.
4 My parents got married _____ 1985.
5 I didn't have a holiday _____ year.
6 I started learning English six years _____ .
7 I got my mobile _____ March.
8 I bought my computer two years _____ .

c Tick the sentences in **2b** that are true for you. Change the time phrases in the other sentences to make them true for you.

I left school ten years ago.

d Work in pairs. Compare sentences. Are any the same?

Our First Colour TV





Gavin Jones looks back on the day his family got their first colour TV.

These days the internet, laptops, mobiles and video games are part of normal life. My son and daughter can't understand how people lived without them. But life wasn't always like this. I was a child in the seventies, when things were very different.

I remember my family's first TV very well. In the seventies you could only get three channels – and they were in black and white. Everybody watched live TV all the time because you couldn't record TV programmes. And you couldn't watch TV all night because there weren't any programmes after midnight!

Reading and Speaking

3 **a** Before you read, check these words/phrases with your teacher.

without | colour | black and white | live TV | explain

b Read the article. How was TV different in the seventies?

c Read the article again. Answer these questions.

1 How many children has Gavin got?
2 When was Gavin a child?
3 When did his family get their first colour TV?
4 What did his family do that evening?
5 What type of TV has Gavin got now?

Then, in June 1974, my life changed for ever. I came home from school and there it was – our family's first colour TV. I was really excited because I could watch all my favourite programmes in colour! After dinner my father turned on the TV for the first time and my grandfather took a photo. Then the whole family watched TV together until midnight with biscuits and cups of hot chocolate. It was one of the best evenings of my life – and I've still got the photo!

Of course, now you can choose from hundreds of TV channels and watch anything you want at any time of day. You can watch TV programmes online and download them onto your mobile. So I think children today are very lucky – but I can't explain this to my kids because they're too busy watching football on our 3D TV!

HELP WITH GRAMMAR
can/can't; could/couldn't

4 **a** Look at the phrases in blue in the article. Complete the rules with *can* and *could*.

- We use _____ + infinitive to say that something is possible in the present.
- We use _____ + infinitive to say that something was possible in the past.

b Look at the phrases in pink in the article. What is the negative of *can*? What is the negative of *could*?

c Fill in the gaps in these questions and short answers with *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't*.

1 A *Can* you watch TV online?
B Yes, you _____./No, you _____.
2 A _____ you record programmes in 1974?
B Yes, you _____./No, you _____.

TIP • *Can/can't* and *could/couldn't* are the same for all subjects (*I*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *they*).

d Check in GRAMMAR 6.3 p141.

HELP WITH LISTENING *can* and *can't*

5 **a** CD2 20 Listen to these sentences. Notice how we say *can* and *can't*. When is *can* stressed?

You can /kən/ watch TV programmes online.
I can't /kɑ:nt/ explain how lucky they are.
Can /kən/ you watch TV online?
Yes, you can /kæn/. No, you can't /kɑ:nt/.

b CD2 21 Listen to these sentences. Do you hear *can* or *can't*?

1 can't

6 CD2 22 PRONUNCIATION Listen and practise. Copy the stress and weak form of *can*.

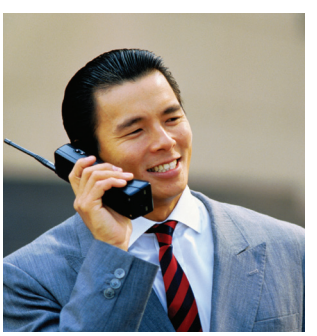
You can /kən/ watch TV programmes online.

7 **a** Read about mobile phones. Fill in the gaps with *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't*.

Motorola launched the first mobile phone in 1983, but you [1] *could* (+) only use it in a car because it needed a big battery. A few years later you [2] _____ (+) buy a mobile that you [3] _____ (+) take to work – but it was in a suitcase!

In the early nineties you [4] _____ (+) buy a small mobile for $200, but you [5] _____ (–) send texts until 1995. The BlackBerry, launched in 1999, was one of the first phones you [6] _____ (+) use to go online. And you [7] _____ (–) buy a mobile with a camera in Europe until 2002.

These days most people [8] _____ (–) leave home without their mobile. You [9] _____ (+) use your phone to go online, make video calls and find your way with GPS. You [10] _____ (+) also download apps, watch TV programmes or play games. But a lot of people still [11] _____ (–) remember to charge their phone or turn it off in the cinema!



b CD2 23 Listen and check your answers.

8 **a** Write four sentences with *could* and *couldn't* about your first mobile.

I could send texts with my first mobile.
I couldn't make video calls.

b Work in pairs. Compare sentences. Are any the same?

Get ready … Get it right!

9 Make notes on what you can and can't do with these things.

- your mobile (and apps)
- your computer/laptop
- your TV

my mobile – I can make video calls, send texts, find restaurants …

10 **a** Work in pairs. Ask questions to find out what you can do with the things in **9**, but your partner can't do.

Can you make video calls on your mobile? — Yes, I can.

b Tell the class two things you found out about your partner's mobile, computer or TV.

6C REAL WORLD



The news

Real World talking about the news
Vocabulary verbs from news stories

QUICK REVIEW Past time phrases Work in pairs. Take turns to ask your partner when he/she last did these things: cook a meal, eat out, play tennis, go clubbing, read a good book, go to the cinema. Ask follow-up questions. **A** *When did you last cook a meal?* **B** *Two weeks ago.* **A** *What did you cook?*

The one o'clock news

1 Work in groups. Discuss these questions.

1 Where do you usually get your news – the internet, the TV, the radio or newspapers?
2 Do you watch or listen to the news every day? If so, at what time of day?
3 What's in the news at the moment?

2 **a** Work in pairs. Which of these verbs do you know? What are the Past Simple forms of the irregular verbs? Check in VOCABULARY 6.4 p140.

REGULAR VERBS		IRREGULAR VERBS	
damage	sail	buy	lose
die	receive	find	put
crash	save	say	tell

b CD2 24 PRONUNCIATION Listen and practise all the verbs in **2a** and their Past Simple forms.

3 **a** Before you listen, check these words/phrases with your teacher.

a train a hospital a storm a couple
missing at sea the coast a helicopter
a boat an envelope

b Work in pairs. Look at photos A–D of some news stories. Which words are in each story, do you think?

4 **a** CD2 25 Listen to the news and put photos A–D in order.

b Listen again and choose the correct answers.

1 a Over *16/60* people are in hospital after a train crash.
  b The train crashed in *London/Scotland*.
2 a There were storms in *Florida/California* last night.
  b *53/153* people died in the storms.
3 a Bill and Nancy Potter are *70/80* years old.
  b They are now *in Australia/missing at sea*.
4 a Joe Hall won over *£3/£13* million last night.
  b *Joe/His dog* chose the lottery numbers.

HELP WITH LISTENING Sentence stress (3)

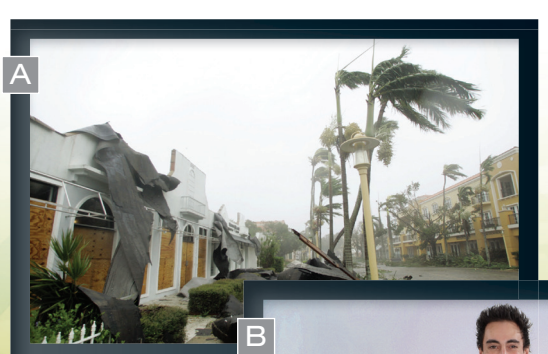
5 **a** CD2 25 Listen again to the first two sentences from the news. Notice the stressed words.

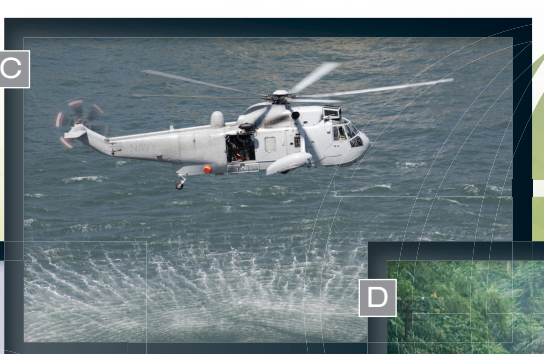
It's one o'clock and here's George Lucan with the news.
Over sixty people are in hospital after a train crash in Scotland this morning.

b Look at Audio Script CD2 25 p159. Listen again and follow the stressed words.

Read all about it!

6 Look at the headlines on page 53 of two news reports from the next day. Which TV news stories are they about?









www.newsworld.com/couplefoundatsea

NewsWorld

COUPLE FOUND AT SEA

Bill and Nancy Potter, the 80-year-old British couple who were missing at sea, are now safe. A helicopter found them a hundred miles from the Australian coast and took them to a hospital in Sydney.

"The weather was beautiful when we left New Zealand," said Nancy. "But when we were about a hundred and fifty miles from Sydney there was a terrible storm. There was a lot of damage to the boat. Things were really bad and we couldn't use the radio because that was damaged too. All we could do was wait for help. We were very happy to see the helicopter. Those people saved our lives."

The couple bought the boat two years ago. "We wanted to be the first 80-year-old couple to sail round the world," said Bill. "Nancy wants to try again next year, but I'm not so sure."

1

DOG WINS LOTTERY!

Wednesday night's lottery winner Joe Hall received a cheque for over £13 million yesterday at the supermarket where he works. His dog, Max, who chose the winning numbers, was there with him.

"I usually choose the numbers," said 28-year-old Joe. "But I never win anything. So this time I asked Max to choose the numbers for me – and I won over £13 million!"

But how did the dog choose the numbers? "I wrote the numbers 1 to 50 on envelopes and put a dog biscuit in each envelope," Joe explained. "I put the envelopes in different places in my house and told Max to find the biscuits. Then I wrote down the numbers from the first six envelopes he found – and now I'm a millionaire!"

Now Joe wants Max to find him a girlfriend!

2

7 **a** Work in two groups. Group A, read report 1 and answer questions 1–5. Group B, read report 2 and answer questions a–e.

1 Where did the helicopter find Bill and Nancy?
2 Which city are they in now?
3 Where were they when the storm started?
4 Why didn't they use their radio?
5 When did they buy their boat?

a What did Joe do yesterday?
b What did he write on the envelopes?
c Where did he put them?
d Why did the dog want to find the envelopes?
e What does Joe want his dog to do now?

b Work in pairs. Student A, ask your partner questions a–e. Student B, ask your partner questions 1–5.

What happened?

8 **a** VIDEO 6 CD2 26 Watch or listen to four conversations about the news. Which news story is each conversation about?

b Watch or listen again. Match sentences 1–6 to responses a–f.

1 Over thirteen million pounds.	a Oh no, that's terrible.
2 His dog chose the numbers for him!	b Really?
3 Over sixty people are in hospital.	c You're joking!
4 Did you hear about the storms in Florida?	d Oh, dear. Are they OK?
5 Their boat was damaged in a storm.	e Oh, that's good.
6 Yes, a helicopter found them yesterday.	f Yes, isn't it awful?

REAL WORLD Talking about the news

9 **a** Fill in the gaps in the questions and responses with these words.

was happened about hear

1 A Did you _____ about that train crash?
B No, where _____ it?
2 A Did you read _____ the eighty-year-old couple and their boat?
B No, what _____ ?

b Write responses a–f in **8b** in the table.

good news	bad news	surprising news
		Really?

c Check in REAL WORLD 6.1 p141.

10 CD2 27 PRONUNCIATION Listen and practise the questions and responses in **9a** and **9b**. Copy the stress and intonation.

Did you hear about that train crash?
No, where was it?

11 Work in pairs. Student A p106. Student B p111.

VOCABULARY 6D AND SKILLS

Mario Man

Vocabulary articles: *a*, *an* and *the*
Skills reading: a fact file; listening: a radio programme

QUICK REVIEW Irregular verbs Work in pairs. What can you remember about the four news stories from 6C? Compare ideas with another pair. Then check on p52 and p53.

1 Work in groups. Discuss these questions.

1 Do you play video games? If so, discuss questions a–d. If not, discuss questions e–h.
   - a What games do you play?
   - b How often do you play?
   - c When and where do you play?
   - d What's your favourite game?
   - e Why don't you play video games?
   - f Do your friends or family play them?
   - g Did you play when you were young?
   - h Do you know any video games?

2 Do you think video games are a good or a bad thing? Why?/Why not?

2 **a** Before you read, check these words with your teacher.

a designer · art
an award · a hero
a villain · a princess
a prince

b Read about Shigeru Miyamoto. Answer the questions.

1 What's Shigeru's job?
2 Who does he work for?
3 Where was he born?
4 Where did he study?
5 Is he married?
6 What was his wife's job at Nintendo?
7 Does he play a lot of video games?
8 Who is his favourite video game character?

3 CD2 28 Listen to the beginning of a radio programme about Shigeru Miyamoto. Fill in gaps 1–7 in the fact file.

Shigeru Miyamoto

FACT FILE



Occupation

World-famous video game designer. Works for Nintendo. People call him the father of video games.

Born

Kyoto, Japan, November 16th [1] _____ .

Education

Studied art at Kanazawa College of Art from 1970 to [2] _____ .

Awards

Between 1998 and 2010 he won awards in the USA, the UK, [3] _____ and Spain.

Family life

Married with two children, a boy and a girl. Met his wife, Yasuko, when she was a manager at Nintendo in Japan.

Interesting facts

Doesn't play video games very often. Usually goes to work by [4] _____ . Can write with both hands, but usually uses his left hand. Can play the guitar and write [5] _____ .

Once said

"They say video games are [6] _____ for you. But that's what they said about rock 'n' roll."

The video games

Shigeru designed the first Mario Brothers game in [7] _____ and Mario is his favourite video game character.

All Mario Bros. video games have **a story**. **The story** always has **a hero**, **a princess** and **a villain**. **The villain** wants to marry **the princess**, so he takes her to **a place** where **the hero** can't find her. But **the hero** always finds **the place** and saves **the princess** from **the villain**. And that's **the end** of the game.



HELP WITH VOCABULARY
Articles: *a*, *an* and *the*

4 **a** Look at the words in bold in these sentences. Then complete the rules with *a* or *the*.

*People call him **the father** of video games.*

*The story always has **a hero, a princess** and **a villain**.*

***The villain** wants to marry **the princess**.*

1 We use _____ when we know which thing, person, place, etc. because there is only one.

2 We use _____ or *an* to talk about things or people for the first time.

3 We use _____ to talk about a person or a thing for the second, third, fourth, etc. time.

TIP • We use *the* in some fixed phrases: *at **the** weekend*, *in **the** evening*, *go to **the** cinema*, etc.

b Check in VOCABULARY 6.5 p140.

5 Work in pairs. Look at the words in bold in the last paragraph of the fact file. Match the words in bold to rules 1–3 in **4a**.

6 **a** Read about a new video game. Fill in the gaps with *a*, *an* and *the*.



I bought [1] *a* new video game at [2] _____ weekend. [3] _____ game is about [4] _____ beautiful princess. One day [5] _____ princess goes for [6] _____ walk. She meets [7] _____ old man and [8] _____ beautiful white dog. [9] _____ old man takes [10] _____ princess away because he wants to marry her. But [11] _____ dog saves [12] _____ princess from [13] _____ old man. Then at [14] _____ end of [15] _____ game, you find out that [16] _____ dog is really [17] _____ prince.

b Work in pairs. Compare answers.

7 **a** Choose the correct word.

1 Did you have *a/the* big lunch yesterday?

2 Is there *a/the* park near your home?

3 Did you go to *a/the* capital city of another country last year?

4 Do you often go to *a/the* cinema at *a/the* weekend?

5 What was *a/the* last film you saw?

6 Is there *a/the* TV programme you watch every week?

b Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Ask follow-up questions if possible.

HELP WITH PRONUNCIATION
Past Simple of regular verbs

1 **a** CD2 29 Listen to these regular verbs and their Past Simple forms. Notice how we say the *-ed* endings.

1 watch → watch**ed** /t/ ask → ask**ed** /t/

2 stay → stay**ed** /d/ enjoy → enjoy**ed** /d/

3 start → start**ed** /ɪd/ want → want**ed** /ɪd/

TIP • When a regular verb ends in /t/ or /d/, *-ed* is pronounced /ɪd/.

b Listen again and practise.

2 **a** Work in pairs. Which Past Simple form has an /ɪd/ ending?

1 moved loved wanted

2 downloaded liked played

3 lived crashed chatted

4 listened hated worked

5 recorded travelled finished

6 walked visited phoned

b CD2 30 Listen and check. Listen again and practise.

3 Work in pairs. Take turns to say a verb from **1a** or **2a**. Your partner says the Past Simple form.

continue2learn

Vocabulary, Grammar and Real World

- **Extra Practice 6 and Progress Portfolio 6** p120
- **Language Summary 6** p140
- **6A–D** Workbook p30

Reading and Writing

- **Portfolio 6** Text me! Workbook p74
  Reading entertainment adjectives
  Writing messages (2); a text message

