

8.3 Vocabulary and skills development

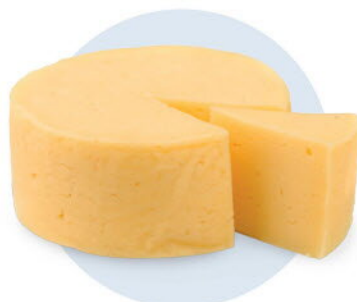
GOALS ■ Listen for stressed words ■ Understand adjectives + dependent prepositions

Listening listening for stressed words

1 With a partner, answer the questions about the food items in the box.

- 1 Which three do you eat or drink most regularly? How do you like to eat/drink them?
- 2 Which three do you have least often? Why?
- 3 Which can you see in the photos?

aubergines avocados beef chillies citrus fruit coffee
courgettes dairy products onions papayas peanuts
pineapples potatoes rice sweetcorn tomatoes
turkey vanilla wheat



2 8.6))) Underline the stressed syllable in the words in exercise 1 which have more than one syllable. Then listen and check.

3 8.7))) Read and listen to the information in the Unlock the code box about stressed words.

UNLOCK THE CODE listening for stressed words

- It is very hard to hear every word in an extended piece of speech. This is because the unstressed words are spoken extremely quickly. Focus instead on listening out for the stressed words as these carry the main meaning.
- Many unstressed words are grammar words (for example: articles, pronouns and auxiliary verbs).

4 8.8))) You are going to listen to a short extract from a talk about chillies. Complete the transcript of the talk with the stressed words that you hear.

Chillies are ¹ _____ all over the world. They're from the same ² _____ as tomatoes, ³ _____ and ⁴ _____. Although they make your ⁵ _____ ⁶ _____, they are also thought to have a number of ⁷ _____ benefits. For example, they can help with ⁸ _____ problems, ⁹ _____ problems and can reduce the feeling of ¹⁰ _____.

5a 8.9))) You are now going to hear a short extract from a talk about vanilla. You will hear it twice. The first time, do not write anything, just listen to get the main idea. The second time, note down only the important, stressed words.

b Work in small groups. Use your notes to try to rebuild your text using grammar words.

6 With a partner, decide where you think the foods in exercise 1 first originated. Write the words in the correct place below. If you don't know, guess.

Foods from the New World (the Americas, Australia)	Foods from the Old World (Europe, Asia, Africa)

- 7 **8.10**))) Listen to a food historian talking about the origins of New and Old World food. Check your answers to exercise 6.
- 8 **8.10**))) Listen again. Complete the sentences with one or two words.
- The Columbian Exchange took place in the early _____.
 - It is estimated that nowadays _____ of all the world's crops originally came from the Americas.
 - For three centuries the Europeans showed little interest in _____ or _____ because they thought they were _____ to eat.
 - When the potato crop in Ireland failed in the 1840s, _____ people died of hunger.
 - Quinoa, a type of grain from the _____, is considered to be a _____ in many other parts of the world.

Vocabulary & Speaking adjectives + dependent prepositions

- 9a Complete the extracts from the listening with a preposition from the box.

about as in of on with

- These foods ... were first introduced to the rest of the world during a process **known** _____ the 'Columbian Exchange' in the early 16th century.
- However, nobody ... as, initially, the Europeans weren't very **enthusiastic** _____ the new foods.
- People were **suspicious** _____ them, thinking they were dangerous to eat.
- Ireland had become so **dependent** _____ potatoes that when the potato crops ...
- It's strange ... Columbian Exchange, Argentina - now so strongly **associated** _____ beef - had no cows, Mexican cuisine ...
- In these parts of the world, quinoa is now considered a 'superfood', as it is extremely **rich** _____ protein.

- b **8.11**))) Now listen and check.

VOCABULARY FOCUS adjectives + dependent prepositions

- Some adjectives are almost always followed by a particular preposition. These are called 'dependent prepositions' and are followed by a noun (or pronoun) or the *-ing* form of a verb.

She's very keen on avocados.

Is he capable of cooking a meal on his own?

- 10 With a partner, try to guess the meaning of the adjectives + prepositions in bold in sentences 1-8. Then replace the words in italics with phrases a-h.
- Many people *aren't aware of* the risks of eating too much sugar.
 - I *was impressed by* the food in the Chinese restaurant. I'd definitely go back.
 - My brother-in-law is *very fussy about* what he eats. He only eats burgers and pizza.
 - It is said that in a hot climate, drinking hot tea is *preferable to* cold water if you want to cool down.
 - The Europeans *were responsible for* taking new diseases to the New World.
 - Which countries *were involved in* the Columbian Exchange?
 - It's not very *characteristic of* my father to eat so little. He must be ill.
 - I'm not a vegetarian, but I'm *sympathetic to/towards* the vegetarian cause.
- more attractive and suitable than
 - very much liked
 - don't know about
 - too concerned about
 - typical of
 - took part in
 - understand and support
 - can be blamed for

- 11a **TASK** Choose six of the adjectives and prepositions in exercises 9 and 10 and write sentences which illustrate their meanings.

- b Work with a partner. Read your sentences aloud, but don't say the adjective. Your partner has to guess what the word is.