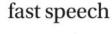
Vocabulary and skills development

GOALS Recognize linkers in fast speech Understand and use adjective prefixes

Listening & Speaking recognizing linkers in









- 1a Work with a partner and look at pictures a-d. How rude do you find the behaviour in each one? Rate each one from 1-5. (5 = extremely rude)
- b The pictures show examples of 'bad manners'. Manners are the way you behave when you are with other people. Can you think of two more examples of bad manners and two examples of good manners?
- 2a 6.7) Read and listen to the information in the Unlock the code box about recognizing linkers in fast speech.

UNLOCK THE CODE

When we speak quickly, we sometimes don't pronounce parts of words. This is especially true with very common words, like the linkers and, but, because, so and for example.

but	sounds like	'bt' /bt/
because	sounds like	'cos' /kəz/
for example	sounds like	'frexample' /frig'za:mpl/
and	sounds like	'n' /n/
SO	sounds like	's' /s/

b 6.8) Listen to six phrases and sentences, and write the number of words you hear. Contractions, e.g. didn't, count as two words (did not).

1 ___ 2 __ 3 __ 4 __ 5 __ 6 ___

6.9 Listen and complete the sentences.

1	it s filee		
2	I was upset	,	
3	He's rich		
	There were no buses		
5	Let's meet next week		
6	The weather was awful		
7	I can't run		
8	Have you got any ID?		?

3a 6.10) Listen to three people talking and complete the sentences using between three and four words.

1	I'm from New Zealand Japan on business.	d, but to
2	When people are ill, _	have a cold
3	They wear a mask to other people.	give the cold
4	177 197	_ that in other countries
5		with my English friends
6	-	want to be impolite
7	I'm from Hong Kong, UK	lived in the
8		you're really enjoying your food

- b Work with a partner. Check the meaning of the phrases below.
 - eating while walking in the street
 interrupting
- - wearing a face mask
- · eating noisily
- blowing your nose
- · speaking loudly
- c 6.11) Listen to the three people from exercise 3a talking about manners in different countries. Tick (✓) all the topics they mention from exercise 3b.
- 6.11) Listen again and answer the questions.
 - 1 When Karina first saw the face masks, why did she think the women were wearing them? What did she learn later?
 - 2 What does Stefano try not to do when he's with his English friends?
 - 3 According to Mike, why is it good manners to slurp food in his country?

5 TASK Work in a group. Discuss manners in your country or a country you know well, using the ideas below, exercise 3a and the following phrases.

It's rude to ... It's OK to ... It's polite to ... It's OK not to ...

- · call your boss by their first name
- · send texts at the dinner table
- blow your nose in public
- · eat in the street
- take a gift to a dinner party
- interrupt
- · talk about how much you earn
- · eat some kinds of food with your fingers
- · call a shop assistant 'Sir' or 'Madam'
- hold the door open for someone

Vocabulary adjective prefixes

- 6 Look at these extracts from the listening. How do the prefixes *im* and *un* change the meaning of the adjectives which follow them?
 - I don't want to be impolite ...
 - · That's a bit unnecessary ... and a bit unfriendly!
- 7a Read the information in the Vocabulary focus box about adjective prefixes. Then write opposites for the adjectives below, using the prefixes in the box.

VOCABULARY FOCUS adjective prefixes

- We can use prefixes, e.g. *un-*, *dis-* and *im-* at the beginning of some adjectives to give the opposite meaning.
- happy → unhappy, organized → disorganized, polite → impolite
- We often use *a bit* before an adjective with a negative meaning to sound more polite.

He's a bit disorganized. NOT He's disorganized.

· There are no rules about which prefix to use.

1	pleasant	6	possible	_
2	usual	7	fair	
3	patient	8	friendly	
4	honest	9	healthy	
5	lucky	10	necessary	

- **6.12** Listen, check and repeat the pairs of words.
- 8a 6.13) We sometimes use an opposite adjective in conversation to avoid repeating a word. Listen and repeat the sentences.
 - A He wasn't very polite.
 - B True. He was a bit impolite.
 - A That wasn't very kind.
 - B You're right. It was a bit unkind.



- b Respond to these sentences. Use the opposite adjective, as in exercise 8a.
 - 1 The manager isn't very organized.
 - 2 It wasn't necessary to speak to me like that.
 - 3 He's not very patient.
 - 4 We haven't been very lucky with the weather.
 - 5 It wasn't a very honest thing to do.
- **9a** Add a prefix to the words in **bold** and complete the sentences with your own ideas.

Some people think it's OK to eat with your hands, but I think it's impolite.

1	Some people think it's OK to	, but I think		
	it'spolite.			
2	I find the smell of	_a bit _	_plea	sant.
3	You can't work as a	if you	ı are _	_patient.
4	Nowadays it's almostpos	sible to	<u>0</u>	·
5	is anusual na	ıme, bu	t I like	it.
6	Leniov but I kno	wit's al	bit	healthy.

b Work in a group and compare your answers.