

6.3 Vocabulary and skills development

GOALS ■ Recognize linkers in fast speech ■ Understand and use adjective prefixes

Listening & Speaking recognizing linkers in fast speech



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 linkers in fast speech

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' /kɒz/
for example	sounds like	'fɪɪ' /frɪg'zɑ:mp/
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 ____

c 6.9 Listen and complete the sentences.

- It's nice _____.
- I was upset _____.
- He's rich _____.
- There were no buses _____.
- Let's meet next week. _____.
- The weather was awful _____.
- I can't run _____.
- Have you got any ID? _____?

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

- I'm from New Zealand, but _____ to Japan on business.
- When people are ill, _____ have a cold ...
- They wear a mask _____ give the cold to other people.
- _____ that in other countries ...
- _____ with my English friends ...
- _____ want to be impolite ...
- I'm from Hong Kong, _____ lived in the UK ...
- _____ you're really enjoying your food ...

b Work with a partner. Check the meaning of the phrases below.

- eating while walking in the street
- wearing a face mask
- blowing your nose
- interrupting
- eating noisily
- 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.

4 6.11 Listen again and answer the questions.

- When Karina first saw the face masks, why did she think the women were wearing them? What did she learn later?
- What does Stefano try not to do when he's with his English friends?
- 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 _____ |

b 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's **polite**.
- 2 I find the smell of _____ a bit **pleasant**.
- 3 You can't work as a _____ if you are **patient**.
- 4 Nowadays it's almost **possible** to _____.
- 5 _____ is an **usual** name, but I like it.
- 6 I enjoy _____, but I know it's a bit **healthy**.

b Work in a group and compare your answers.