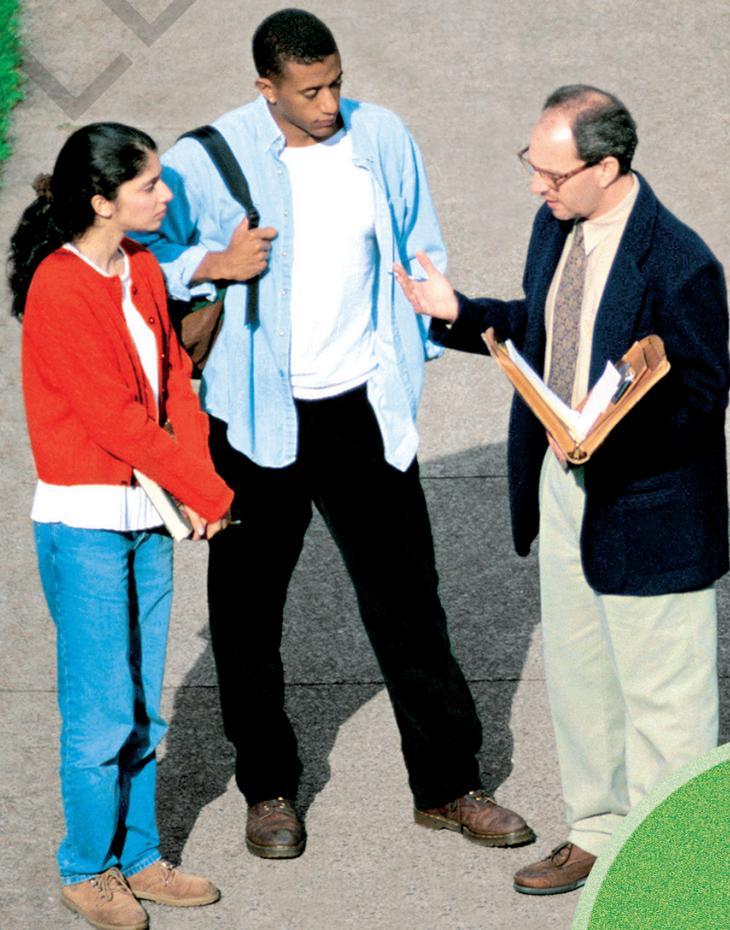


FIONA LONGDEN - KATHLEEN O'BRIEN

ENGLISH FOR ADULTS

COURSEBOOK

A three-book series taking false beginners to First Certificate level.

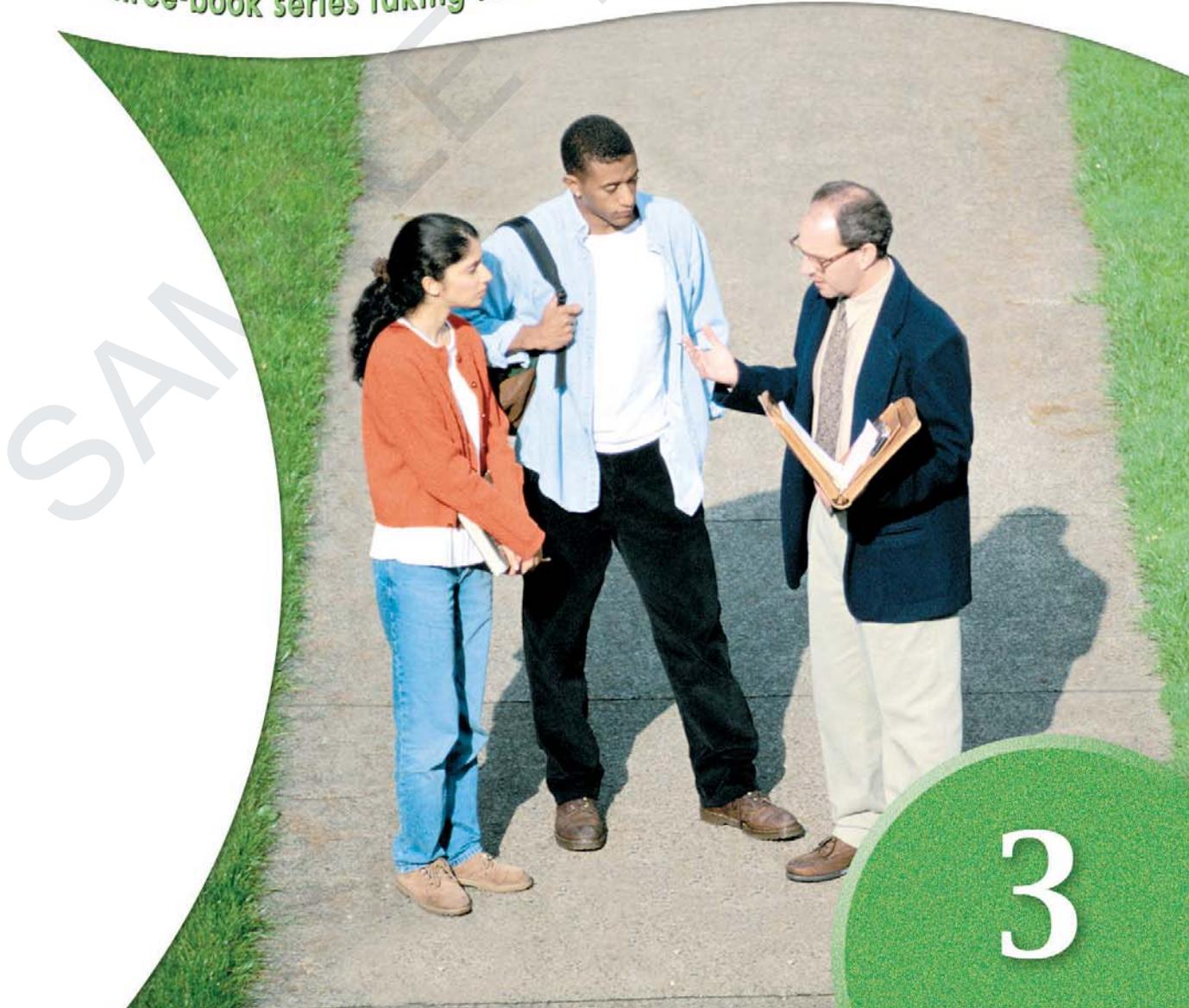


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3

UNIT	TOPIC	LANGUAGE	READING	USE OF ENGLISH	LISTENING	SPEAKING	WRITING
1 p 6	Television	Simple Present Present Progressive Simple Past Past Progressive	FCE Part 1				
2 p 10	Work				FCE Parts 1, 2 Pronunciation – British and American pronunciation	Decision-making FCE Parts 1, 2 Functional language – congratulations	
3 p 14	Homes	Simple Present Perfect Present Perfect Progressive Simple Past Perfect Past Perfect Progressive	FCE Part 2				
4 p 18	Keeping fit	Simple Future - Future Forms Future Progressive Simple Future Perfect Future Perfect Progressive		FCE Parts 1, 2		Pairwork	
5 p 22	Holiday Accommodation					Asking for information	Letters requesting and giving information – formal / informal FCE Parts 1, 2
6 p 26	Food and Drink	Adjectives Adverbs Comparison	FCE Part 3				
7 p 30	Relationships - friends and family				FCE Parts 3, 4 Pronunciation – /s/, /z/, /ɪz/	Pairwork FCE Parts 3, 4 Functional language – introduction and greetings	
8 p 34	Holiday Resorts	Plurals Nouns	FCE Part 4				
9 p 38	Celebrations	Question Tags		FCE Parts 3, 4		Pairwork	
10 p 42	Social Occasions					Role play	Letters of invitation Short stories FCE Parts 1, 2
p 46	Revision 1 [Units 1-10]						
11 p 48	Working from Home	So do I / Neither do I - So / Not	FCE Part 1				
12 p 52	City and Countryside				FCE Parts 1, 2 Pronunciation – vowel differentiation	Describing places FCE Parts 1, 2 Functional language – apologising and accepting apologies	

UNIT	TOPIC	LANGUAGE	READING	USE OF ENGLISH	LISTENING	SPEAKING	WRITING
13 p 56	Farming – GMO crops	Modal / Auxiliary Verbs [I]	FCE Part 2				
14 p 60	Appearance	Modal / Auxiliary Verbs [II]		FCE Parts 1, 2		Comparing	
15 p 64	Museums and Exhibitions					Role play	Letters of complaint Reports FCE Parts 1, 2
16 p 68	Animals in Zoos	Infinitive	FCE Part 3				
17 p 72	Leisure Activities				FCE Parts 3, 4 Pronunciation – vowel differentiation, homophones	Discussing Hobbies FCE Parts 3, 4 Functional language – accepting and declining offers	
18 p 76	Relationship Problems	Gerund - Infinitive	FCE Part 4				
19 p 80	Rich and Poor	Very, Too, Enough, Many - Much, (A) few, (A) little, Plenty, A great deal of, A lot of, Lots of		FCE Parts 3, 4		Groupwork	
20 p 84	Generation Gap					Giving advice	Letters asking for and giving advice Articles FCE Parts 1, 2
p 88	Revision 2 [Units 11-20]						
21 p 90	Athletics	Articles	FCE Part 1				
22 p 94	Discrimination				FCE Parts 1, 2 Pronunciation – /ɜ:/, /ɔ:/, /ɪ/, /ɪŋ/, - ough	Responding to visuals FCE Parts 1, 2 Functional language – expressing ignorance	
23 p 98	Health and Music	Unreal Past	FCE Part 2				
24 p 102	Communication	Would Rather / Had Better		FCE Parts 1, 2		Responding to visuals	
25 p 106	Environment					Groupwork Role play	Letters of application Discursive compositions FCE Parts 1, 2

UNIT	TOPIC	LANGUAGE	READING	USE OF ENGLISH	LISTENING	SPEAKING	WRITING
26 p 110	Travel	Some, Any - No, No one, None	FCE Part 3				
27 p 114	Weather				FCE Parts 3, 4 Pronunciation – /æ/, /ʌ/, /ɑː/	Responding to visuals FCE Parts 3, 4 Functional language – reassuring people	
28 p 118	Relationships – fathers and their children	The Passive Voice [I]	FCE Part 4				
29 p 122	Animals and People	The Passive Voice [II]		FCE Parts 3, 4		Pairwork	
30 p 126	Hiring Venues					Role play	Letters asking for, giving and refusing permission Short stories FCE Parts 1, 2
p 130 <i>Revision 3 [Units 21-30]</i>							
31 p 132	Being Assertive	Subject + Singular / Plural Verb	FCE Part 1				
32 p 136	Entertainment				FCE Parts 1, 2 Pronunciation – vowel differentiation	Decision-making FCE Parts 1, 2 Functional language – requests, offers, permission	
33 p 140	Science and Technology	Conditionals [I]	FCE Part 2				
34 p 144	Consumerism and Advertising	Conditionals [II]		FCE Parts 1, 2		Groupwork	
35 p 148	Travel - Lost Property					Role play	Letters concerning lost property Articles FCE Parts 1, 2
36 p 152	Crime	Emphatic Structures Exclamatory Structures	FCE Part 3				
37 p 156	Education				FCE Parts 3, 4 Pronunciation – difficult words	Pairwork FCE Parts 3, 4 Functional language – asking for and giving advice	

UNIT	TOPIC	LANGUAGE	READING	USE OF ENGLISH	LISTENING	SPEAKING	WRITING
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39 p 164	Violence	Reported Speech		FCE Parts 3, 4		Groupwork	
40 p 168	Famous People					Pairwork Role play	Letters making, changing and confirming arrangements Compositions FCE Parts 1, 2
p 172	Revision 4 [Units 31-40]						
41 p 174	Archaeology	Relative Clauses	FCE Part 1				
42 p 178	Food and Health				FCE Parts 1, 2 Pronunciation – silent letters	Responding to visuals FCE Parts 1, 2 Functional language – likes and dislikes	
43 p 182	Books	Clauses of Reason / Purpose / Result / Contrast / Time / Manner	FCE Part 2				
44 p 186	Space	The 'causative' use of have / get		FCE Parts 1, 2		Groupwork	
45 p 190	Getting Around					Pairwork	Letters asking for and giving directions Reports FCE Parts 1, 2
46 p 194	The Elderly	Participles	FCE Part 3				
47 p 198	The Media				FCE Parts 3, 4 Pronunciation – /ʌ/, /ɒ/	Groupwork FCE Parts 3, 4 Functional language – expressing disbelief	
48 p 202	Sleep	Conjunctions Verbs with two objects	FCE Part 4				
49 p 206	The Unexplained	Possessive Case		FCE Parts 3, 4		Groupwork Pairwork	
50 p 210	Adventure Sports					Responding to visuals	Letters of thanks and apology Letters of congratulations FCE Parts 1, 2
p 214	Revision 5 [Units 41-50]						
Grammar Reference 216							

Discussion

- What kind of TV programmes do you enjoy?
- Do you enjoy soap operas? Why?
- Why do so many people enjoy them?

FCE Reading Part 1



SOAP OPERAS

Why do we love them?

1 in the office, on the bus, in the supermarket.

The characters tend to have slightly unusual names like Eden, Storm, Fallon and Skye. They often live in luxurious mansions – usually along with an assortment of relatives – or in small communities where everyone knows everyone else. Their marriages invariably end in divorce, long-lost sons and daughters have a tendency to show up out of the blue at a critical moment and there are an awful lot of serious accidents and attempted murders that always call for hospitalisation.

2

So why is it – given that the scripts are so predictable and unrealistic – that we love soap operas? All around the world, at all times of the day, people are tuning in to watch the next episode of their favourite soap. They sit, glued to the TV set, totally absorbed in what is transpiring on the screen. There's simply no getting away from the fact that millions of people, of all nationalities and from all walks of life, are addicted to soap operas. Even those who don't follow them (or, at least, claim not to) are usually aware of the major storylines. It sometimes seems like wherever you go, everyone's talking about the latest developments and intrigues –

3

While soap opera fans come in all shapes and sizes, the majority of them are actually female. Some would argue that this is because women enjoy the complicated romantic storylines the scriptwriters come up with (the course of true love never runs smoothly in the world of soap operas). They might add that it's also due to the fact that women are fascinated by the glamorous appearance and lifestyle of many of the characters.

4

The truth is that the producers of the first soap operas were targeting women. These early dramas were aired not on television, but on the radio, and their producers sought sponsorship from companies that made household products. As it was women who traditionally performed the majority of household tasks, usually while listening to the radio, it was thought that they would probably purchase the goods that were promoted on the programme. And so the soap opera was born.

5

This was back in the 1930s, and

although life has changed dramatically since then, it is still women who particularly enjoy soap operas. It has been suggested, though, that it is not the glamour or the intrigue that attracts them, but something much simpler. Women have always had busy lives – children, housework, their careers – and rarely have five minutes a day to rest. And that's just what the daily soap opera represents: an hour (or maybe just thirty minutes) of escapism. A chance for them to escape from the exhausting day-to-day reality and to recharge their batteries.

6

The attraction of the soap opera is that it makes no difference if you miss an episode now and again or if you nod off halfway through. The plots are predictable, easy to follow and have nothing whatsoever to do with real life. Politics rarely rears its ugly head and we are offered few glimpses of the harsher side of life (we can tune in to a realistic drama if that's what we're looking for). Soap operas shouldn't be taken too seriously, neither by their fans nor their critics; they should simply be enjoyed for what they are.

FCE Comprehension Check

Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-G for each part (1-6) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

- A TIME OUT FROM THE DAILY ROUTINE
- B MEN CAN'T STAND THEM
- C WHAT WOMEN LIKE
- D THE STANDARD FORMAT
- E IT'S JUST HARMLESS ENTERTAINMENT
- F THEY'RE SO APPEALING
- G THE ORIGINS OF THE SOAP OPERA

Vocabulary Check

1 Match the adjectives with their meanings.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 <i>long-lost</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | a unable to manage without something |
| 2 <i>critical</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | b very important |
| 3 <i>predictable</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | c cruel and unpleasant |
| 4 <i>unrealistic</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | d not like real life |
| 5 <i>absorbed</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | e obvious what is going to happen next |
| 6 <i>addicted</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | f thinking of nothing else |
| 7 <i>glamorous</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | g not seen for a long time |
| 8 <i>harsh</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | h attractive and exciting |

2 Choose the correct answer.

- If you **have a tendency to** do something, you _____ do it.
 - a usually
 - b never
- If something happens **out of the blue**, it is _____.
 - a unpleasant
 - b unexpected
- When we talk about people **from all walks of life**, we mean people _____.
 - a who have busy lives
 - b of different backgrounds
- If we **purchase** something, we _____ it.
 - a buy
 - b sell

3 Complete the sentences with the correct **phrasal verb** in the appropriate form.

end in, show up, nod off, tune in

- _____ at the same time tomorrow for the next exciting episode of *Our Lives and Loves!*
- I missed the end of the programme because my cousin _____ unexpectedly.
- He was so tired that he _____ during the film.
- Unfortunately, their marriage _____ divorce.

Word Formation

a Complete the table.

VERB	ADJECTIVE(S) [+ opposite if exists]	NOUN(S)
1 marry	_____	_____
2 —	accidental	_____
3 murder	_____	_____
4 —	addictive / addicted	_____
5 fascinate	_____	_____
6 _____	(un)productive	_____
7 _____	(un)attractive	_____
8 simplify	_____	_____

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

- The documentary about ancient Greece was really _____. **FASCINATE**
- In my opinion, chocolate is _____; I can't stop eating it! **ADDICTION**
- These instructions are too complicated. Please _____ them. **SIMPLE**
- Who do you think the _____ is? **MURDER**
- 'Do you think he's handsome?' 'No. I find him very _____.' **ATTRACT**
- How long did their _____ last? **MARRY**
- It was _____. It wasn't meant to happen. **ACCIDENT**
- He works for our local TV station as a(n) _____. **PRODUCE**

Related Words and Phrases

1 Match the different kinds of TV programmes with their definitions.

- chat show _____
- quiz show _____
- reality show _____
- current affairs programme _____
- sitcom _____
- costume drama _____

- story set in the past
- programme which shows a group of people in a real-life situation
- programme about what is happening in the world
- programme in which people compete to win prizes, etc.
- programme in which well-known people are interviewed
- comedy starring the same people in every episode

2 Fill in the correct words / phrases to complete each text.

a **be on, stare at, broadcast, be of a poor standard, turn on**

Nowadays, most people today get home from work, [1] _____ the TV and sit [2] _____ it all evening until they decide to turn in for the night. They watch whatever happens to [3] _____ – a chat show, a documentary, a sitcom. The channels [4] _____ whatever they think will attract the most viewers. Unfortunately, they seem to have a low opinion of the average viewer as most programmes [5] _____.

b **the art of conversation, passive form of entertainment, screen, remote control, commercial break**

Many people claim that television is simply a [1] _____. The viewer, they say, is absorbed by what is happening on the [2] _____, but doesn't have to actually think about it. They also say that [3] _____ is dead because nobody can tear their eyes away from the TV long enough to talk. But this is not necessarily the case. A television programme can actually get people talking. Of course, they are more likely to do this during the [4] _____ than actually pick up the [5] _____ and turn the TV off.

3 Choose the correct answer.

- Why do they always put the best programmes _____ so late?
a on b out
- I can't hear. Turn the _____ up a bit, please.
a sound b voice
- I never _____ an episode of my favourite soap opera.
a lose b miss
- There's a documentary on _____ the Second World War tonight.
a about b for
- You can _____ a lot of useful knowledge from good television programmes.
a earn b gain
- TV producers think the _____ enjoy light entertainment.
a spectators b viewers



Grammar

[See the Grammar Reference at the back of the book.]

1 Fill in the *simple present* or the *present progressive*.

- GILES: [1] _____ you _____ (*want*) me to make you something to eat?
- SARAH: Be quiet, Giles! I [2] _____ (*watch*) *This is my family!* [3] _____ you _____ (*not know*) it's my favourite show?
- GILES: Sorry. Anyway, I [4] _____ (*make*) myself a sandwich.
- SARAH: Shh! It [5] _____ just _____ (*get*) interesting.
- GILES: Is there anything worth watching later?
- SARAH: I [6] _____ (*not think*) so. Anyway, I [7] _____ (*meet*) Gail at eight.
- GILES: You and Gail [8] _____ always _____ (*go out*) these days.
- SARAH: Well, we [9] _____ (*try*) to be more sociable. It's better to go out than stay in and watch TV.
- GILES: Well, I suppose I [10] _____ (*see*) what you mean.

2 Fill in the *simple past* or the *past progressive*.

- The phone _____ (*ring*) six times while we _____ (*have*) dinner. Every time I _____ (*answer*) it, nobody _____ (*speak*).
- Brenda _____ (*watch*) her favourite soap opera while her daughter _____ (*listen*) to music.
- In those days, I _____ (*like*) sitcoms, but my sister _____ (*prefer*) dramas. We _____ constantly _____ (*argue*) about what to watch on TV.
- It's been about ten years since I _____ (*speak*) to Mark.
- _____ the accident _____ (*happen*) while you _____ (*wait*) for the traffic lights to change?
- Where _____ you _____ (*go*) when I _____ (*see*) you last night?
- I _____ (*look*) for a job at that time. I had been unemployed for a year.
- When I was a teenager, I _____ (*play*) basketball every afternoon after school.



Words Easily Confused

1a Study the difference.

fact: sth which is known to be true
I am fully aware of the fact that she is lying to me.

- event:** 1 something important or interesting that happens
The programme was about the events leading up to the attack.
- 2 a planned social occasion
Their wedding was such a happy event.

b Fill in fact or event.

- The new television series is based on _____.
- Her party was the social _____ of the year.
- It's a(n) _____ that the planet is getting warmer.
- The reporter sent in an article on the latest _____ in the Middle East.

2a Study the difference.

- channel:** 1 a television station
What channel is the football match on?
- 2 a narrow sea passage
We crossed the English Channel by ferry.
- 3 way of communicating, giving, etc.
You'll have to go through official channels.
- canal:** an artificial waterway
The ship passed through the Corinth Canal.

b Fill in channel or canal.

- Coal used to be transported by _____.
- There's a good series on _____ Two this month.
- Parents and children must keep the _____ of communication open.
- There's a tunnel under the English _____ now.
- Venice and Amsterdam are both cities with a lot of _____.

Collocations

Tick (✓) the words which can go with the words in bold.

a

	a TV programme	a train	a match	hope	a lesson	one's job
miss						
lose						

b

	TV	a film	one's weight	a play	a photograph	the screen
see						
watch						
look at						

Prepositions

Choose the correct **preposition**.

- According with / to** the weather forecast, it's going to be very cold tomorrow.
- The police have **accused** her **for / of** shoplifting.
- I'm really not **accustomed to / in** staying up so late at night.
- She **added** some sugar **to / in** her coffee before drinking it.
- I'm **addicted to / at** chocolate. I eat some every day.
- What's the main **advantage of / for** living in the countryside?



Prepositional Phrases

Fill in the correct **prepositional phrase**.

at the age of, at one's desk, at the bottom of, at first sight, at the beginning of

- It was love _____; they got engaged after their first date.
- _____ fifteen, he got his first degree.
- I sat _____, trying to concentrate on the work in front of me.
- The story is about a strange creature that lives _____ the sea.
- What happened _____ the film? It had already started when I got home.



Phrasal Verbs

a Study the phrasal verbs.

add up: make sense

aim at: try to do / have

answer back: answer in a rude way

back out: decide not to do something you originally planned / offered to do

back up: support

b Complete the sentences with the correct **phrasal verb** in the appropriate form.

- My boss was angry when I _____ her _____.
- I'll _____ you _____ whatever you decide to do.
- You should always _____ doing your work well.
- Sara promised to help, then _____ at the last minute.
- He told me he was rich, but he lives in a tiny flat and drives an old car; it just doesn't _____.

ENGLISH FOR ADULTS is a three-book series which has been specially designed to take adult learners from false beginner level to **B2** level. On completion of the course, learners will be fully equipped with the skills and language knowledge necessary for success in a **B2** level examination. Learners will also be able to use the English language with confidence and accuracy in a variety of real-life situations and to manage a wide range of communicative tasks effectively.

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