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# ROADMAP<sup>TM</sup>

**STUDENTS' BOOK**  
with digital resources and mobile app

**Hugh Dellar, Andrew Walkley**

MAIN LESSON	GRAMMAR/FUNCTION	VOCABULARY	PRONUNCIATION	SPEAKING GOAL
<b>UNIT 1</b> page 6				
<b>1A</b> Eating out page 6	noun phrases 1	eating out	sentence stress	decide where to eat out
<b>1B</b> A place to live page 8	modifying comparisons	where I live		talk about where you live
<b>1C</b> A late night page 10	non-defining relative clauses	going out, staying in	non-defining relative clauses	describe a night out
<b>1D</b> English in action page 12	express preferences and reasons			express preferences and give reasons
Check and reflect page 13  Go online for the Roadmap video.				
<b>UNIT 2</b> page 14				
<b>2A</b> Getting better page 14	present simple and present continuous	learning new skills	weak forms: auxiliary verb <i>be</i>	talk about your free time
<b>2B</b> First days page 16	present habits	starting work	silent letters	give a talk about where you work/study
<b>2C</b> Changing world page 18	<i>used to</i> , <i>would</i> and past simple	parents and children	silent letters	discuss how life has changed
<b>2D</b> English in action page 20	end conversations politely			end conversations politely
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<b>UNIT 3</b> page 22				
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<b>3C</b> Living abroad page 26	obligation and permission	rules and customs	weak forms: <i>you're</i> and <i>to</i>	give advice about rules and customs
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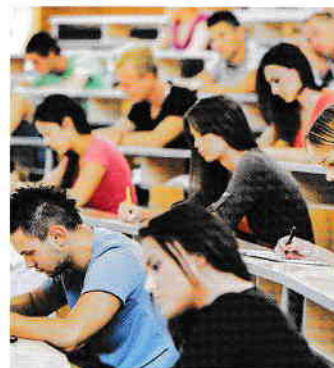
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MAIN LESSON	GRAMMAR/FUNCTION	VOCABULARY	PRONUNCIATION	SPEAKING GOAL
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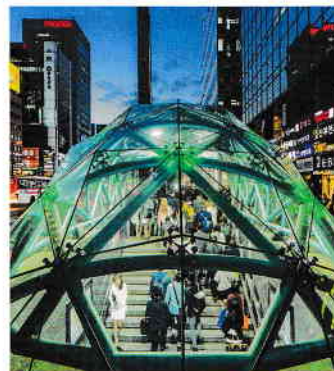
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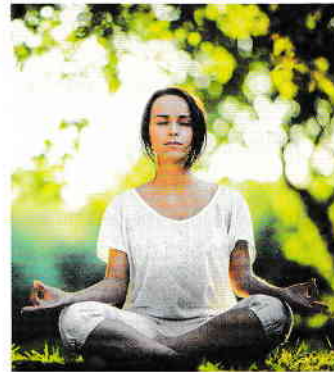
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- **Goal:** decide where to eat out
- **Grammar:** noun phrases 1
- **Vocabulary:** eating out

## Vocabulary

### 1 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 How often do you go out for lunch/dinner? Where do you usually go?
- 2 Which of the places in the photos look like your kind of place to eat? Why?

### 2 a Match comments 1–8 with responses a–h.

- 1 The **service** in there is terrible.
  - 2 Is it very expensive?
  - 3 It is great, but it'll be **packed**.
  - 4 Isn't it a bit cold to sit on the **terrace**?
  - 5 Do they only serve meat? I'm **vegetarian**.
  - 6 How about the **fish place**? Does that **suit everyone**?
  - 7 The café next door is quite **decent** and **good value**.
  - 8 That new **Indian place** has a nice **set menu** at lunch.
- a Yes, I know the one you mean, but I don't really fancy eating **spicy food**.
- b No, they have those **outdoor heaters**.
- c A bit, but it's **top quality** and the food's really **delicious**.
- d I know. The last time I went, we **waited ages** to be served and they still **got our order wrong**.
- e Actually, I'd prefer somewhere else. I'm **allergic to seafood**.
- f That's OK, there's **plenty of choice**. I had a vegetable lasagne the last time I went.
- g That's true. You really need to **book in advance**, but it is amazing.
- h It was, but the last time I went they'd **put up the prices** and the food wasn't so great.

### b Work in pairs. Take turns saying and responding to one of the comments (1–8) in Exercise 2a. Then try to continue each conversation.

**A:** *The service in there is terrible.*

**B:** *I know. The last time I went, we waited ages to be served and they still got our order wrong.*

**A:** *Really? What did you have?*

### 3 Work in groups and discuss the questions.

- 1 Have you ever experienced **bad service**?
- 2 Do you go anywhere that is often **packed**?
- 3 Do you know a restaurant with a **terrace**? Is it nice?
- 4 Do you know anyone who's **vegetarian**?
- 5 Do you like **spicy food**?
- 6 Are you **allergic to** anything?

 Go to your app for more practice.




## Listening

### 4 1.1 Listen to a group of people who are deciding where to have lunch. Answer the questions.

- 1 How many people are going?
- 2 Do they all know each other?
- 3 What three places do they talk about?
- 4 Where do they decide to go?

### 5 Listen again. Explain why ...

- 1 they had to wait for Nina.
- 2 Tom told Jess about Carmen.
- 3 they didn't choose the pizza place.
- 4 they didn't choose the French café.
- 5 they chose the Lebanese restaurant.

**6 a**  **1.2 Listen to the sentences from the conversation. Complete them with two or three words that define the nouns in bold. Contractions count as two words.**

- a Carmen's the **friend** \_\_\_\_\_ telling you about.
- b I mentioned you might have a **room** \_\_\_\_\_.
- c Let's find **somewhere** \_\_\_\_\_ first and then we can talk about it.
- d How about that lovely little **pizza place** \_\_\_\_\_?
- e I have a **friend** \_\_\_\_\_ to bananas.
- f What about that French **café** \_\_\_\_\_ which does the set lunch menu?
- g Anyway, the last **time** \_\_\_\_\_, it was completely closed.
- h Nina and I went to a Lebanese **place** \_\_\_\_\_, which was nice.

**b Read the grammar box. Then match sentences a–h in Exercise 6a with 1–3 in the box.**

## Noun phrases 1

You can clarify and define the thing, person or place you are talking about by adding information after the noun. You can do this in various ways:

- 1 a prepositional phrase  
*the place **near here** a café **with a terrace***
- 2 an infinitive with *to*  
*a place **to have lunch** someone **to talk to***
- 3 a relative clause  
*the one **where we went for my birthday** a restaurant **that does a set menu***

Relative clauses can always start with a relative pronoun (*that, who, where*, etc.). However, if the relative pronoun is the object of the relative clause, you can leave it out.

*This is my friend (who/that) I was telling you about.*  
(= I was telling you about my friend.)

**7 a**  **1.3 Listen and notice how the underlined words are stressed.**

- 1 There's a place next door which does sandwiches.
- 2 It's a great place to eat and watch the world go by.
- 3 It's the best place I've eaten in.
- 4 Jane's the friend with the dog I was telling you about.

**b Listen again and repeat the sentences.**

**8 Add one word in each space if it is needed.**

- 1 That's the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ I was talking about.
- 2 Brad is the friend \_\_\_\_\_ owns the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ Tenth Street.
- 3 There's a great place \_\_\_\_\_ I went to last week \_\_\_\_\_ the city centre.
- 4 There's a nice old place \_\_\_\_\_ the main square \_\_\_\_\_ you can eat outside.
- 5 It's a really nice place \_\_\_\_\_ have lunch.
- 6 We could go to the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ we had the office party.

**9 a Complete the sentences so they are true for you. Try to use all three different ways of defining the noun from the grammar box.**


- 1 There's a nice \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant \_\_\_\_\_.  
*There's a nice Italian restaurant in San Bernardo Square which does fantastic pizzas.*
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is the best place \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is the friend \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Do you know anyone \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 What's the name of the place \_\_\_\_\_?

**b Work in pairs. Say your sentences. Your partner should try to respond.**

**A:** *There's a nice French restaurant at the end of my street.*

**B:** *Oh, OK. How often do you go there?*

**A:** *Maybe once or twice a month.*

 Go to page 136 or your app for more information and practice.



## Speaking

### PREPARE

**10 Work in groups. You're going to decide where to eat lunch/dinner. First, work on your own and:**

- 1 think of at least two places you could suggest. Write down how you would define them and why you think they are good.
- 2 think of one or two places that you wouldn't go to if they were suggested and why.
- 3 think about the language you could use from this lesson.

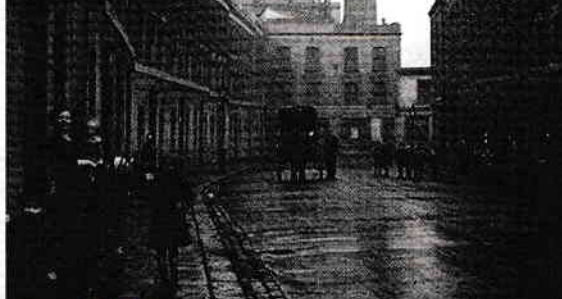
### SPEAK

**11 Work in groups. Discuss and decide where to eat lunch/dinner. If you don't know each other, introduce yourselves first. Use the Useful phrases to help you.**

### Useful phrases

What does everyone fancy?  
How/What about (a pizza)?  
Let's go to (that Turkish restaurant).  
Sounds good.  
I'd prefer somewhere else, if no one else minds.

Develop  
your  
writing  
page 86



- ▶ **Goal:** talk about where you live
- ▶ **Grammar:** modifying comparisons
- ▶ **Vocabulary:** where I live



## Vocabulary

### 1 Discuss the questions.

- 1 How often do people usually move house in your country?
- 2 Is it common for people you know to improve their flats/houses?
- 3 What reasons do people give for moving or improving their flat/house?

### 2 Work in pairs. Check you understand the words in bold. Then match sentence halves 1–9 with a–i.

- 1 It's an old apartment and was **freezing** in the winter,
  - 2 We **could do with** a bit more space to put things in,
  - 3 The kitchen was **tiny**,
  - 4 It's quite **rough** round here,
  - 5 Being in the country **surrounded by** fields was great.
  - 6 Our kids had **moved out**, and we're not as fit as we were,
  - 7 I needed a bigger place, but didn't want to **move away** from the area,
  - 8 My **landlord** wants to **put up the rent**,
  - 9 It's not in very **good condition**
- a but now the kids need somewhere a bit more **lively**.
- b so I'd like to move to a slightly safer **neighbourhood**.
- c so we're covering the balcony to give us more **storage**.
- d so we **knocked down** one wall and made it much bigger.
- e but it's cheap to buy and I can **repair** most things myself.
- f so we **put in central heating**.
- g so I made **the basement** bigger.
- h so we bought a smaller place, which is a lot easier to **keep clean and tidy**.
- i so I'm going to **move in with** a friend and **share the cost**.

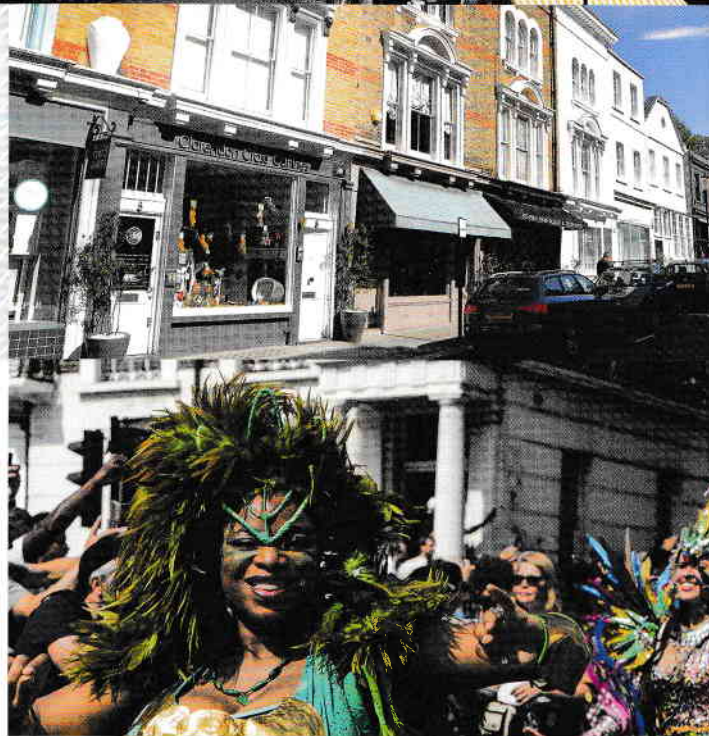
### 3 a Work in pairs. Put the words and phrases in bold in Exercise 2 into the correct groups.

- 1 Connected to or describing apartments/houses
- 2 Describing areas
- 3 Connected to moving or home improvement

### b Choose five words or phrases in bold from Exercise 2 and make sentences about where you live.

*We have a basement, which we use for storage.*

Go to page 156 or your app for more vocabulary and practice.



## Reading

### 4 a Look at the photos of Notting Hill in London and discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you know what the area is famous for?
- 2 What do you think it was like in the 1940s?

### b Read the article about Notting Hill and check your answers.

### 5 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who were the houses first built for?
- 2 Why weren't some houses sold and what happened to them?
- 3 Why were some houses knocked down?
- 4 Who moved into the area in the 1960s?
- 5 How have the house prices changed since the 1960s?

### 6 Work in groups. What might be good and bad about the changes in Notting Hill since the 1990s? Are there any areas like this where you live?

London's Notting Hill is famous for Portobello Road market and its annual carnival – the biggest street party in Europe. Today it is a rich area, but, like many neighbourhoods in big cities, its character has changed over time. Originally, it was built in the

mid-nineteenth century as a new development for professionals and upper-class people, but it was right next to one of the roughest parts of the city, where there were very poor houses, criminals and even pig farms. Because of this, many of the lovely new houses built on Portland Road, on the edge of the neighbourhood, could not be sold and were rented cheaply to poorer people.

For example, in the 1940s, the Andrews family lived at 157 Portland Road. The six members of the family lived in just two rooms on one floor. They shared the house with four other families. Many houses were even more crowded. One three-floor building housed 48 people – with no bathroom or heating. Because landlords did not have nearly enough money for repairs, the houses ended up in a terrible condition. Eventually, some were knocked down and replaced by lots of government-built flats.

In the 1960s, new people started to move into Portland Road, many of them professional people with young families. These families had often lived in tiny places in nearby Chelsea, and bigger places there were far too expensive. By buying houses in bad condition on Portland Road and then doing the repairs themselves, they could get much more space. As the houses were improved, more middle-class people moved there and in the 1990s, the neighbourhood became popular with people who worked in the finance industry. Portland Road became far more expensive to live in, and houses that had sold for around £10,000 in the 1960s were now worth over £1 million. One house on the street sold last year for over £10 million.

## Grammar

- 7** Read the grammar box and choose the correct alternatives.

### Modifying comparisons

You can add words before a comparative adjective or *too* to show how big the difference is between things.

To show a <sup>1</sup>big/small difference, use *far*, *much*, *a lot*.

*We made it **much** bigger.*

*It's **a lot** easier to keep clean and tidy.*

*Houses in Portland Road became **far** more expensive.*

*Bigger places in Chelsea were **far** too expensive.*

To show a <sup>2</sup>big/small difference, use *a bit*, *slightly*.

***a bit** more space*

***a slightly** safer neighbourhood*

When you use *not ... enough* and *not as ... as*, you can use *quite* to show a <sup>3</sup>big/small difference and *nearly* to show a <sup>4</sup>big/small difference.

*We're **not quite as fit as** we were.*

*It's **not nearly** cheap enough.*


*Landlords didn't have **nearly enough** money for repairs.*

When you add *even*, it shows the comparison is <sup>5</sup>surprising/small.

*Many houses were **even** more crowded.*

- 8** Complete the sentences with the words in brackets and a comparative structure.

- It's a bit too expensive. I'd like somewhere slightly cheaper. (slightly / cheap)
- When we got married, we got an apartment which was \_\_\_\_\_ from my job. (a lot / far away)
- You hear about crime there sometimes, but it is not \_\_\_\_\_ as it was before. (nearly / rough)
- They've really improved the area. It's \_\_\_\_\_ than it was. (much / green)
- I lived in a tiny flat when I was a student. It was \_\_\_\_\_ than this one. (even / small)
- Our heating bills are far too expensive. We need to put in some \_\_\_\_\_ windows. (much / good)
- It's a nice flat, but it doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ for all my clothes! (nearly / storage)
- It's a great area, but you'd need to earn \_\_\_\_\_ than I do to buy somewhere there. (a lot / money).


 Go to page 136 or your app for more information and practice.

- 9** Work in pairs. Turn to page 166. Look at and compare the photos. Also compare them to where you live.

*The flat in this photo looks quite like mine, but I think my flat is a bit bigger and older.*

## Speaking

### PREPARE

- 10 a**  1.4 You're going to talk about where you live.

First, listen to two people talking about where they live. Which question are they answering?

- How many places have you lived in? Why did you move? How did the different places compare?
- How happy are you with the place you live now? Say at least one thing that would improve it.
- What's the area you live in like? Has it changed while you have lived there?

- b** Now work on your own and think about how to answer the questions in Exercise 10a.

### SPEAK

- 11 a** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in Exercise 10a. Use the Useful phrases to help you.

### Useful phrases

I've moved around quite a lot.

I like my new place the best.

I'm fairly happy with where I live now.

It's not changed much, but it's not quite as nice as before.

It's changed hugely. It's far more crowded now.

- b** What are the main similarities and differences between your experiences?