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GOLD

B1+ Pre-First

NEW EDITION



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Making contact



1 Discuss the questions.

- 1 Is it important to have a wide circle of friends? Why/Why not?
- 2 Do you spend more free time with friends or family? Why?

2 Do the survey. Then work in pairs and compare your answers.


Meeting up
⚙️

<p>1 What do you think is the best way to meet new people and make new friends?</p> <p>2 How often do you see your friends during the week?</p> <p>3 Where do you and your friends usually meet up?</p> <p>4 How do you stay in contact with your friends?</p>	<p>5 Are you in regular contact with all the members of your family?</p> <p>6 Do you have friends in other countries?</p> <p>7 What's a good way to make friends from other countries?</p> <p>8 Where and when did you meet your best friend?</p>
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3 **01** Listen to four people answering different questions from the survey in Activity 2. Which question is each speaker answering?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Speaker A <input type="checkbox"/> | Speaker C <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Speaker B <input type="checkbox"/> | Speaker D <input type="checkbox"/> |


Multiple choice: short extracts

- 4  02 You will hear people talking in four different situations. First, read question 1 and look at the underlined key words. Then listen and choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- 1 You hear a boy talking about his family. Why is he unhappy?
- A He thinks he's too old to be living with his parents.
- B He doesn't get on with his parents.
- C He's sorry not to see more of a family member.

EXAM TIP

All three options will be about something that is mentioned in the recording. Do not choose an option simply because you hear something relevant to it. The option you choose must answer the question. Underlining the key words in the question and options will help you.

- 5  03 Underline the key words in questions 2–4. Then listen and choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- 2 You hear a woman talking about friends from other countries. How does she meet people from other countries?
- A through her school
- B through websites
- C through travelling
- 3 You hear a woman talking about meeting friends. The woman often meets up socially with
- A old school friends.
- B people in a similar situation to her.
- C family friends.
- 4 You hear a man talking about making friends. What is he doing?
- A giving advice about friendship
- B comparing how age groups make friends
- C complaining about being alone

- 6 Work in pairs and compare your answers. Did the underlined words help you? How?

- 7 Which speaker would you most like to meet? Why?

Vocabulary

collocations: communication, family relationships

- 8 Complete the sentences from the recording with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

chat get (x2) keep lose make meet (x2)

- 1 There's one person I don't see at the moment, although we often online.
- 2 I think it's good to people face to face.
- 3 I've touch with most of my old friends.
- 4 She still up with her French pen friend once a year.
- 5 It gets harder to know quite how to new friends.
- 6 We together during the day and have a coffee.
- 7 I like to in touch with the people I meet on holiday.
- 8 It's the best way to to know each other properly.

- 9 Read the sentences from the recording. Match the words in bold (1–6) to their meanings (A–F).

- 1 We don't have a big **extended family**.
- 2 There's one **close relative** I don't see at the moment.
- 3 When you get to my age – I'm retired and **divorced** – it gets harder to know quite how to make new friends.
- 4 Another of my friends is **engaged** to her Italian pen friend.
- 5 That's my **twin** brother, Mark.
- 6 My **sister-in-law** is in her thirties and still meets up with her French pen friend.
- A no longer married
- B your brother's or sister's wife
- C family that includes parents, children and other family members
- D a brother or sister exactly the same age as you
- E planning to get married
- F a member of your immediate family



- Work in pairs. Tell your partner about

- 1 a new friend.
- 2 a relative you're close to.
- 3 an old friend you keep in touch with.
- 4 relatives you don't meet up with very often.

Present simple and present continuous

► GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.145

- 1 Would you like to keep in touch with your friends or colleagues when you leave college or change jobs? Why/Why not? What is the best way to do this?
- 2 Read an interview with Jane Turner, a teacher. What is she in charge of at the school? What is the students' response to it?

LANGLEY POST Wednesday 28 July

Today's interview

Today I (1) (talk) to Jane Turner, a teacher at King's School. As well as teaching, Jane has another job that she does at the school.

Q: So, Jane, what is your second job?

A: I (2) (produce) an online magazine for the school's ex-students – people who used to study at the school. It helps them keep in touch with old friends. It also has information about things that are happening at the school and new projects – like building a new swimming pool and things like that. I think it's great fun.

Q: How often do the students get the magazine?

A: We (3) (write) one every six months, so that's twice a year. At the moment we (4) (work on) the one for December, which (5) (go out) on 11 December.

Q: Do you do all the work yourself?

A: Oh no! Four of us work on it regularly, but I must say that it (6) (get) more and more difficult to finish the magazine on time. Luckily, we (7) (get) two extra people to help with the next issue.

Q: Is the magazine popular?

A: Very. The old students love to get news about their old friends and teachers, and they email us about their own work and careers too. I know that the students who are here now also like to read it, so it's definitely very popular indeed.

3 04 Complete the interview in Activity 2 with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check.

4 Match the uses of the present simple and continuous (A–G) to examples 1–7 in Activity 2.

- A a regular repeated action
- B a permanent situation
- C an activity in progress now
- D an arranged future activity
- E a fixed future event
- F an activity in progress but not at this exact moment
- G a changing or developing situation

5 Look at the underlined verbs in Activity 2. Do they describe states (S) or actions (A)? Write them in the correct column in the table.

State	Action
<u>has</u>	<u>helps</u>

6 Write the verbs in the box in the correct column in the table in Activity 5. Add two more verbs of your own. Then work in pairs and compare your answers.

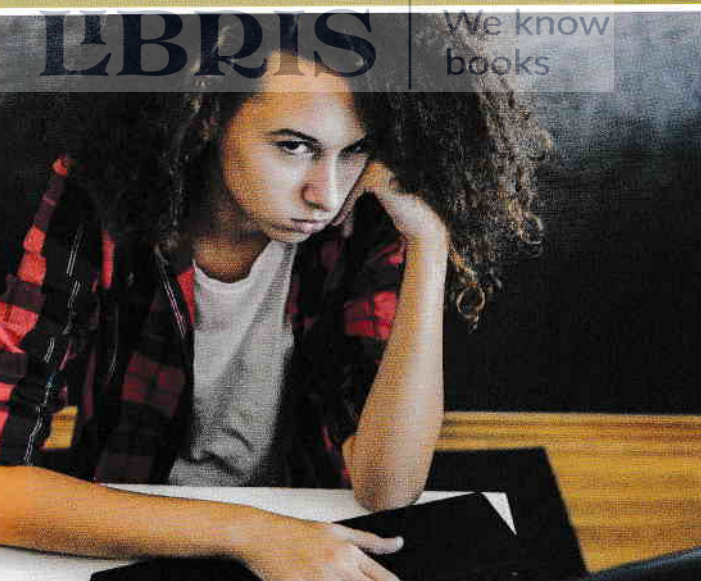
belong hate need prefer produce receive text understand want write

7 Complete the comment from a reader of Jane's magazine with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

I (1) (think) it's great to have an online magazine for ex-students. My mum used to be a student at my school and she (2) (get) a magazine every year. I (3) (look) at this month's magazine right now and it (4) (have) some great pictures of our sports day. I enjoy reading it too because it's interesting to learn what old students (5) (do) at the moment. There (6) (be) a party for old students next month and my mum (7) (go) to it. She (8) (look forward to) meeting up with some old friends.

8 Would you like to get a magazine like this? Why/Why not?

9 Work in pairs. Turn to page 140 and follow the instructions.



- 1** Look at the photo. What problems with phones or computers can make you feel like this? Which problems have you experienced recently?

Multiple-choice cloze

- 2** Choose the correct option (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentences.

- I got an email from my English friend yesterday but it was very
A small B low C short D little
- The traffic was very, so I was late for my computer class.
A thick B hard C full D heavy
- I usually look, new words online.
A over B up C in D on
- I'm on joining the new social networking site.
A enthusiastic B keen C eager D excited
- Katy is going to me a line about meeting up for her birthday.
A send B email C pass D drop

- 3** Work in pairs and decide why the other choices in Activity 2 are wrong. Then say which sentences are testing these types of words.

- single words with similar meanings
- phrasal verbs (verbs + prepositions)
- dependent prepositions (verbs, adjectives, etc. always followed by a preposition)
- collocations (words which go together)
- idioms (a group of words that have a different meaning when used together)

- 4** Read the title of the article. What do you think it will be about? Read the article quickly and check your ideas. Don't worry about the gaps at the moment.

Living without a phone?

We are living in the **(0)** *β, age* of connectivity. However, being able to contact people all the **(1)** can be both a good and a bad thing! On the one **(2)**, it's good to be able to talk to anyone at any time. The problem is that some of us have become too **(3)** on our phones and computers. Psychologists have identified a condition **(4)** as 'NoMoPhobia', which is a real fear of being without your mobile phone! This sometimes happens when people who use their phones a lot are **(5)** from them for a certain period. It seems that this loss can **(6)** panic attacks and even seeing and hearing strange things. Some young people who **(7)** part in an experiment said they kept imagining that their phones were ringing during the night! Would you be able to **(8)** without your phone for a week? It's an interesting question, isn't it?

- 5** Read the article again and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

EXAM TIP

Read the title and text before you look at the options so you get a good idea of what the text is about.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 0 | A years | B age | C cycle | D moment |
| 1 | A hour | B time | C period | D point |
| 2 | A part | B side | C place | D hand |
| 3 | A reliable | B dependent | C attached | D concentrated |
| 4 | A called | B referred | C named | D known |
| 5 | A separated | B divided | C taken | D removed |
| 6 | A form | B make | C cause | D open |
| 7 | A made | B took | C had | D did |
| 8 | A stay | B manage | C get | D organise |

- 6** Which gadget would it be most difficult for you to live without? Why?

Work in pairs. Read the comments about visiting a place for the first time. Do you agree?

 **Cisco44** I like going to new places with friends so we can find out about them together. It's good sharing new experiences.

 **DanD** For me, the best way to find out about a place is to be shown round by someone who lives there. They know the best things to see and do. *That's why I think it's great to have friends in different countries.*

 **Kelly101** I don't mind going to a new place alone. It's exciting to use a map and a guidebook! You can also make a lot of new friends if you don't go with other people too.

Example: *I agree with Kelly101, I'm pretty independent and it means I can do what I want when I want to.*

Multiple choice

2 Read the first paragraph of the article. What is a greeter?

3 Read the whole article and follow these steps.

- A Underline the key words in the questions and options.
- B Find the sections of the text each question refers to.
- C Do the exam task. For questions 1–4, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.
- D Work in pairs and compare your answers. Give reasons for your choices.

EXAM TIP

Always read the questions and options carefully. Then find the part of the text each question refers to.

- 1 Visitors using the Greeter Network
 - A are expected to make a small payment.
 - B get in touch with the volunteers directly.
 - C want to go on popular tours in another country.
 - D have different interests from normal tourists.
- 2 Why has Nick come to Melbourne?
 - A He wants to meet his great-uncle.
 - B He'd like to find out if he has any relatives there.
 - C He's thinking about moving there.
 - D He's interested in Australian national sports.

- 3 What are Sylvie and Stéphane doing this evening?
 - A They're going to a typical tourist destination.
 - B They're visiting an unusual museum.
 - C They're meeting someone who shares one of their interests.
 - D They're looking at some old French buildings.
- 4 What do we learn about Anthea's tour?
 - A It visits places all over London.
 - B It is for one particular family.
 - C It always leaves on time.
 - D It finishes at a railway station.

Vocabulary

phrasal verbs in context

4 Look at the underlined phrasal verbs in the article. Choose the meaning in italics which is closest to the meaning in the article.

- 1 find out: *discover by chance/learn information*
- 2 bump into: *hit someone or something accidentally/meet unexpectedly*
- 3 meet up (with): *meet someone to do something/join something together*
- 4 hang out: *put clothes in the sun to dry/meet up with friends regularly in one place*
- 5 set off: *start something working/start a journey*
- 6 turn up: *happen unexpectedly/arrive*
- 7 pick up: *come and collect/lift*

adjectives in context

5 Complete the sentences with these adjectives from the article.

distant enthusiastic local non-commercial
suitable traditional

- 1 I don't think Jack is for the job because he hasn't got the right qualifications.
- 2 We usually do our shopping in shops rather than in town fifteen kilometres away.
- 3 Sarah's got a large extended family, with great-uncles and aunts and lots of cousins!
- 4 The new project is run by volunteers and is completely
- 5 Our new teacher is very and everyone loves her classes.
- 6 Shaking hands is a(n) way of greeting people in the UK.



>> Pleased to greet you!

Are you tired of taking guided tours? Do you want a travel experience that's a bit different? One way to do this is to use the worldwide network of 'greeter' organisations. Greeters are local people who volunteer to show visitors around their town or area. In most places it is a completely free service provided by enthusiastic and friendly people. The first thing to do is go online and find out if there is a greeter network or something similar in the place you want to visit. If there is, you say what you want to see and what your interests are. Then the organisation puts you in touch with a suitable volunteer. It is a non-commercial way of meeting local people and finding out what a place is really like. We are going to follow three greeters on different continents to see how the network works.

Haroula Jackson is a Greek Australian who shows Greek visitors around her area of Melbourne. Her guest today is Nick Tavriles and they're in Lonsdale Street, the heart of the city's Greek area. Nick hopes to find someone who knew his great-uncle who settled in

Melbourne seventy years ago, and maybe even bump into a distant cousin or uncle. Haroula thinks they might learn something from one of the old men playing tavli, a traditional board game.

In Buenos Aires, a retired university teacher, Pablo Hernandez, enjoys showing visitors around his area, the Recoleta neighbourhood. Today he is looking after art students Sylvie and her friend Stéphane from France. They want to see some of the buildings that were designed by French architects a century ago. Pablo always takes his guests to the extraordinary Palacio de las Aguas Corrientes and its strange collection of toilets! Both Sylvie and Stéphane are keen on tango, so this evening they are meeting up with another volunteer. This is another tango fan, who promises to take them dancing. The students would rather go to a dance hall where the local people hang out than to one of the usual tourist places.

Closer to home in London, local historian Anthea Cohen is waiting outside Hampstead

underground station. She is about to set off on a tour of Hampstead and Highgate, two north London villages. The tour leaves at ten o'clock exactly and she never waits for late arrivals to turn up. The Mascaro family from Palma arrive just in time. She begins with the main sights, including the house where the poet Keats lived. Anthea finishes the tour with a visit to Highgate Cemetery. This is the resting place of many famous people, including Karl Marx. At four o'clock Anthea says goodbye to her tired but happy visitors outside Highgate underground station. She texts her husband Lewis to come and pick her up.

Three different continents, three different greeter experiences. So although you make your first contact over the internet, there is nothing virtual about the greeter network's web of connections. There are real people all over the world who are ready to give up their time and share their knowledge with you in a social, non-commercial way. And who knows? Perhaps you'll think about becoming a greeter yourself.

6 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 What sort of places do you like to see when you're on holiday in a city?
- 2 Would you like to meet up with a greeter if you were going to visit a new city?
- 3 Which new city would you most like to visit?