

UNIT 11: LOOKING GOOD! (2 Periods)

STARTER:

1 Look around the classroom. Can you see any of these clothes?

a hat	a coat	a jumper	a shirt	a T-shirt	a dress	a skirt	a jacket
a suit	shorts	trousers	jeans	shoes	boots	trainers	

2 What are you wearing?
What is your teacher wearing?
Tell the class.

I'm wearing blue jeans and a white T-shirt.

You're wearing a dress.

DESCRIBING PEOPLE: (p 82)

Present Continuous.

GRAMMAR SPOT:

Describing people: Describing appearance

a. Ex: - What does Poppy look like?

She is pretty, she has got blond hair and blue eyes.

- What do Alison, Ella and Alfie look like?

Alison is tall and beautiful; Ella has got short black hair and dark-skinned;
and Alfie has got blond hair and handsome.

b. Form:

Question: **What do/does + S + look like?**

Answer: (1) **S + have got/ has got + adj + N.**

(2) **S + am/is/are + adj.**

The Present Continuous:

a. Form:

- Positive:

Andy is drawing the picture.

Kate and Sofia are painting their fingernails.

S + be (am/is/are) + V-ing

- Negative:

Poppy isn't writing the lesson now.

We aren't staying at home.

S + be (am/is/are) + not + V-ing

- Question:

Is Poppy eating an ice-cream? Yes, she is.

Are Kate and Sofia walking to school? No, they aren't.

What are you doing now? I am reading a book.

(1): **Be (am/is/are) + S + V-ing?**

(2): **Wh-word + be (am/is/are) + S + V-ing?**

- Answer: (1): Yes, S + be./ No, S + be not.

(2): S + be (am/is/are) + V-ing.

b. Use:

- The Present Continuous describes activities happening now, around now, and temporary activities.

- It also describes activities in the near future.

c. Spelling of verb + -ing:

- Most verbs just add **-ing**:

Ex: cook - cooking do - doing learn - learning

- The infinitive ends in **-e**, drop the **-e**:

Ex: write - writing smile - smiling come - coming

(Exceptions are *be - being* and verbs ending in *-ee*: see - seeing; agree - agreeing).

- When a ***one-syllable*** verb has one vowel and ends in a consonant, ***double the consonant***:

Ex: sit - sitting get - getting run - running

(Exceptions are verbs ending in ***w; x; y***: grow - growing; fix - fixing; stay - staying).

- When the word has ***more than one syllable***,

+ double the consonant at the end if the final syllable is stressed:

Ex: beGIN - beginning perMIT - permitting preFER - preferring

+ do not double the consonant at the end if the final syllable is not stressed:

Ex: VISit - visiting HAPpen - happening reMEMber - remembering

(Except: TRAVel - travelling; CANcel - cancelling).

The Present Continuous and The Present Simple:

- The Present Simple is used to talk about things that are always true, habits and routines.

Ex: I go to work early every day.

Laura lives in London but her parents live in Scotland.

- The Present Continuous is used to talk about activities that are happening now, around now, and temporary activities.

Ex: We are learning English in the class.

I 'm wearing a dress today, but I usually wear a T-shirt and jeans every day.

1. Look at the photos. Describe the people.

Who ... ?

- is pretty
- is good-looking
- is handsome

Poppy's pretty.

- is tall
- isn't very tall

Who's got ... ?

long		hair
short		
fair		
dark		
grey		

Sofia's got dark hair and brown eyes.

blue		eyes
brown		

- Ex:
- Simon is tall.
 - Albert isn't very tall.
 - Andy has got grey hair.
 - Alison has got blue eyes.

2. What are they doing?

Who ... ?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• is smiling• is laughing• is eating• is standing up• is drawing• is reading | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• is playing the guitar• is sitting down• is using a computer• is painting• is walking |
|---|--|

Ella's smiling.

Ella's smiling.

Poppy's eating an ice-cream.

3. What are they wearing?

Andy's wearing glasses.

Simon's wearing a black jacket.

Poppy's wearing a yellow dress.

PRACTICE: (p 83)

Talking about you

1. Write sentences that are true for you at the moment.

1. I/ wearing a jacket → *I'm not wearing a jacket, I'm wearing a jumper.*
2. I/ wearing jeans
3. I/ standing up
4. I/ looking out of the window
5. It/ raining
6. Teacher/ writing
7. We/ working hard
8. I/ chewing gum

2. Work with a partner:

Student A: Choose someone in the classroom, but don't say who.

Student B: Ask Yes/No questions to find out who is it!

Ex: Is it a girl? Yes, it is.

Is she sitting near the window? No, she isn't.

Has she got fair hair? No, she hasn't.

3. Look out of the window.

What can you see? Building? Hill? Field? Can you see any people? What are they doing? Describe the scene.

Who's at the party? (p 84)

4. T 11.1. Oliver is at the party, but he doesn't know anyone. Monica is telling him about the other guests. Listen and write the people's names on the picture.

Answers: Sam – Roz Fiona – George Harry – Mandy

5. Listen again and complete the table:

Answers:

<i>Names</i>	<i>The Present Continuous</i>	<i>The Present Simple</i>
Harry	<i>He's sitting down and he's talking to Mandy.</i>	<i>He works in LA.</i>
Mandy	<i>She's wearing a red dress.</i>	<i>She lives in a beautiful old house.</i>
Fiona	<i>She's drinking a glass of red wine.</i>	<i>She writes children's stories.</i>
George	<i>He's laughing and smoking a cigar.</i>	<i>He travels around the world.</i>
Roz and Sam	<i>They're dancing.</i>	<i>They live in the flat upstairs.</i>

6. Work with a partner.

- Student A: Look at the picture of a party on p149.

- Student B: Look at the picture of a party on p151.

Don't show your picture! There are ten differences. Talk about the pictures to find them.

In my picture three people are dancing.

In my picture four people are dancing.

There's a girl with fair hair.

Is she wearing a black dress?

THE HOUSE IS A MESS! (p 84)

GRAMMAR SPOT: Whose is it?

Whose + possessive pronouns

- “Whose ...?” asks about possession.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Pronoun</i>
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	its own
You	you	your	yours
We	us	our	ours
They	them	their	theirs

Ex:

- Whose is this book? It's mine.
- Whose book is this? It's his.
- Whose is it? It's ours.

1. Find these things in the room. Then find them on the people on p 85.

a baseball cap boots a baby a plant trainers
a coat sunglasses a tie a bag a football a briefcase

2. T 11.2. Listen to the questions. Complete the answers with *his*, *hers*, or *theirs*.

1 Whose is the baseball cap? It's _____.
2 Whose are the boots? They're _____.
3 Whose is the baby? It's _____.

Answers: 1. his 2. hers 3. theirs

3. Give something of yours to the teacher. Ask and answer questions about the objects. Use these possessive pronouns.

mine yours his hers ours theirs

Whose jacket is this?

It's Anya's. It's hers.

Is it yours, Anya?

Yes, it's mine.

PRACTICE: (p 85)

Who's or whose?

1. Choose the correct word. Compare your answers with a partner.

- Answers: 1. your 2. Our/ theirs 3. their/ ours 4. My/ hers
5. Who's/ your 6. mine/ yours 7. Whose/ his 8. Who's
9. Whose/ our

2. T 11.3. Listen to the sentences. If the word is "Whose"? Shout 1! If the word is "Who's"? shout 2!

Who's on the phone? 2!

Whose is it? 1!

What a mess!

3. T 11.4. Complete the conversation. Listen and check.

A _____ is this tennis racket?
B It's _____.
A What's it doing here?
B I'm _____ tennis this afternoon.

- Answers: Whose mine playing

4. Make more conversations with a partner. T 11.5 - Listen and check.

Answers: 1. these football boots?/ John's/ playing football later.

A: Whose are these football boots?

B: They're John's.

A: What are they doing here?

B: He's playing football later.

Check it.

5. Correct the sentences.

- 1 Alice is tall and she's got long, black hairs.
- 2 Who's boots are these?
- 3 I'm wearing a jeans.
- 4 Look at Roger. He stands next to Jeremy.
- 5 He's work in a bank. He's the manager.
- 6 What is drinking Suzie?
- 7 Whose that man in the garden?
- 8 Where you going tonight?
- 9 What you do after school today?

Answers: 1. Alice is tall and she's got long, black hair.

2. Whose boots are these?

3. I' m wearing jeans.

4. Look at Roger. He is standing next to Jeremy.

5. He works in a bank. He's the manage.

6. What is Suzie drinking?

7. Who that man in the garden?

8. Where are you going tonight?

9. What do you do after school today?

LISTENING AND SPEAKING: (p 86)

Looking for that something.

1. What makes you happy? Think of five things that make you happy. Write them down. Compare them with a partner.
2. What makes you happiest? Choose one thing only. Compare with the class.
3. T 11.6. Close your books and listen to the song: “ Flying without wings”.
4. Read the song by an Irish band call Westlife.

Can you match these words from the song and their meanings?

joy	to love
to cherish	happiness
to deny	when the sun comes up
solitary	to say no to something
the sunrise	alone, lonely

Answers: joy – happiest
to cherish – to love
to deny – to say no to something
solitary – alone, lonely
the sunrise – when the sun comes up.

5. Look at the words on the right. Choose the correct word to complete the lines.

Listen again and check.

Answers: 1. looking 2. places 3. children 4. eyes 5. special
6. morning 7. laugh 8. friendship 9. much 10. fight
11. know 12. you 13. love 14. mine 15. thing
16. begins 17. bring.

What do you think?

- In the song, what does “ flying without wings” mean?
- Did you find any of the things on your list in the song?

Speaking (p 87)

6. Read the questionnaire and answer the questions. Stand up. Ask students in the class the questions. Find people with the same answers as yours.

My favourite things:

- What's your favourite food?

My favourite food is salad and chips.

- What's your favourite drink?

My favourite drink is cola and wine.

- What's your favourite colour?

My favourite colour is pink and grey.

7. Tell the class which people like the same things as you.

Minh and I both like pink.

Nam and I both like salad.

WRITING: Describing people p122. Linking words – although, but.

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION: (p 88)

Words that rhyme.

1. Read these lines. Which words rhyme?

T 11.7. Listen and check. Practise saying the lines.

A Who knows whose roses those are?

B Those flowers are ours, thank you.

2. Match the words that rhyme.

red	kissed
green	dark
hat	mean
short	shoes
park	said
list	that
whose	bought

eyes	beer
those	pay
ours	wear
hair	knows
near	size
grey	flowers

Answers: red – said green – mean hat – that
short – bought park – dark list – kissed

whose – shoes

eyes – size

those – knows

ours – flowers

hair – wear

near – beer

grey – pay

3. Write two of the words on each line according to the sound.

Vowels		Diphthongs	
1 /e/	<u>red</u> <u>said</u>	1 /aɪ/	<u>eyes</u> _____
2 /æ/	_____	2 /ɪə/	_____
3 /ɪ/	_____	3 /eɪ/	_____
4 /i:/	_____	4 /eə/	_____
5 /ɑ:/	_____	5 /əʊ/	_____
6 /u:/	_____	6 /aʊ/	_____
7 /ɔ:/	_____		

T 11.8. Listen and check.

4. Can you add any more words to the lists? Practise saying them.

red said bed head

hat that cat

Tongue twisters.

5. T 11.9. Tongue twisters are sentences that are difficult to say. They are good pronunciation practice. Listen, then try saying these quickly to a partner.

- Ex:
- Four fine fresh fish for you.
 - Six silly sisters selling shiny shoes.

6. Choose two tongue twisters and learn them. Say them to the class.

EVERDAY ENGLISH: (p 89)

In a clothes shop.

1. Read the lines of a conversation in a clothes shop. Who say them, the customer or the shop assistant? Write SA or C.

Answers: a. SA b. C c. SA d. C e. C

f. SA g. C h. C i. SA j. C
k. C l. SA m. SA. n. SA o. SA

2. Can you match any lines with the photos?

Photo 1: **SA:** Can I help you?

C: Yes, please. I'm looking for a shirt to go with my new jeans.

3. Work with a partner and put all the lines in the correct order.

T 11.10. Listen and check.

Answers: 1.a 2.d 3.i 4.e 5.n
 6.j 7.m 8.b 9.f 10.k
 11.l 12.g 13.c 14.h 15.o

4. Practise the conversation with your partner. Make more conversations in a clothes shop. Buy some different clothes.

Ex: **SA:** Can I help you?

C: Yes, please. I want to buy a scarf.

SA: Yes, of course. What colour do you like?

C: I like pink.

SA: