A PLACE OF YOUR OWN

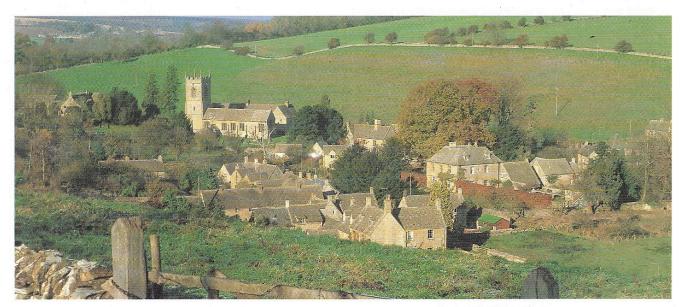
Lead-in

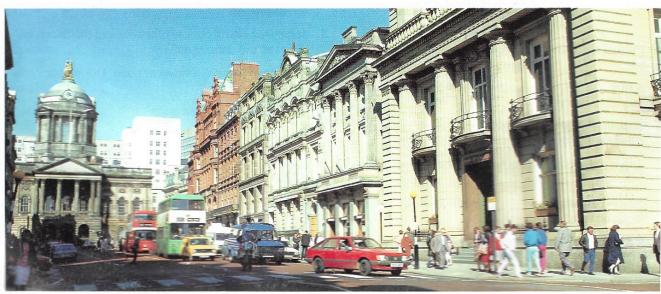
Describe what you can see in each photograph. Which place would you prefer to live in?
List the features that make a place

good to live in.

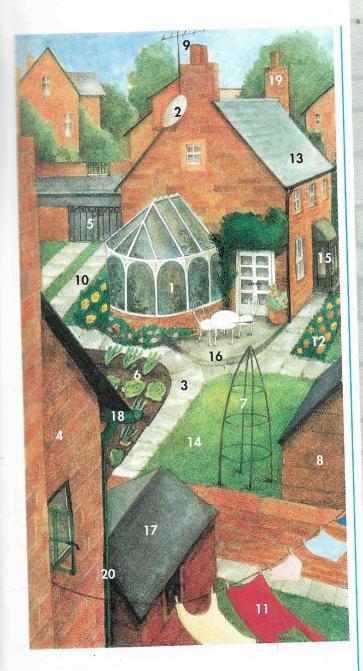
You may find these words useful:

traffic noise lively atmosphere
park entertainment peace and quiet
natural landscape crops
farming seasons





April 8.2.16. B2



Match these parts of the house with the numbers on the picture.

a drainpipe b aerial c roof

d satellite dish

e chimney pot

f gutter

g bricks h clothes line

i shed

j flowerbed

k vegetable plot

l lawn

m patio

n climbing-frame

o drive

p gate q conservatory

r porch

s tiles

t path

Complete the passage using the talking words and phrases:

gossip live amenities doorself facilities lack drawbacks crime-as home background beautiful sceneral major city leisure activities on campus social life cost of living

he place where you grow up shapes your view of what the world is like. It is difficult to appreciate the advantages that are on your own(1). If you grow up in a small, provincial town, you are likely to find the idea of living in a(2) attractive. You think of all the(3) that would be around you, the(4) you could take part in and the opportunities you would have. You might choose to ignore the(5) of life in a city, such as the frightening(6), the need to travel long distances from one side of the city to the other, and the much higher(7). If you live in a small village in the countryside, you are surrounded by (8) but there is little for young people to do. There is a serious problem with(9) of transport, particularly in the evenings. This makes it difficult to have a good(10). In small communities, you know everyone and People you. everyone knows(11) about everything you do!

V. Mon. 10.6.13 Autorite 17.6.13. April 28/2/16

Reading



Discuss in pairs:

Which would you prefer to live in - a new modern house or an old traditional house? Would you be willing to spend a lot of time and money doing up a house? Would you like to design your own house?

DOING UP A

JOHN AND MARY KING dreamed of escaping from their poky inner-city flat and setting up home in the sound of birds. Seven years ago they saw a chance of 5 making their dream come true. We were driving along a narrow country lane,' says John, 'when we spotted three houses in a short terrace which must have been farm labourers' cottages in the past. There was a FOR SALE notice outside. No-one lived there, of course, because they 10 were in such terrible condition, virtually derelict, in fact. Even without getting out of the car we could see that tiles had slipped off the roof, so rain was getting into the houses. The gutters were hanging down and almost every window was broken. Inside, things were even worse. 15 Doors were hanging off their hinges, several floorboards were rotten, birds had made their nests everywhere and there was even a tree growing inside one of the houses. Obviously, they had been deserted for years. The houses 45 rather live here than in a city.' were quite uninhabitable, but the position was idyllic, 20 with uninterrupted views over the surrounding countryside, so we contacted the estate agent and made the owner an offer which was accepted immediately - I

think he was glad to get rid of them.'

It has taken the Kings seven years of hard work to 25 create the beautiful home that they live in now. They knocked the three cottages into one in order to create spacious rooms. 'The inside has been transformed', says Mary. 'We started from scratch and changed things to suit our own taste but the outside hasn't changed much country. They longed for fresh air, green fields and the 30 and still retains the character of the original buildings. The worst problem was with one of the end walls. The surveyor advised us to knock it down and build it up again on new foundations. Fortunately, we were able to re-use the old stones so you can't tell the difference. We did most of the work ourselves because we prefer to do it that way, and it's cheaper, but occasionally we had to call in professional help.' At first, the house had no water and no power and because of its isolated position it was necessary to dig long trenches for the pipes and 40 cables that link the house to the mains. 'It was like living on a building site,' says John,' and it cost a fortune. In fact, we spent much more on repairing and restoring the house than we did on buying it. It's definitely been worth it, though, in every way. I'd much

> However, the Kings cannot enjoy the fruits of their labours yet. They have devoted all their energy to transforming a ruin into a dream home, but the garden, still a tangled wilderness, needs their attention.

Explain the meaning of the following expressions:

Paragraph 1

- 1 poky inner-city flat
- 2 virtually derelict
- 3 quite uninhabitable
- 4 glad to get rid of them

Paragraph 2

- 5 from scratch
- 6 link the house to the mains

Paragraph 3

- 7 the fruits of their labours
- 8 a tangled wilderness

With a partner ask and answer these questions:

- 1 Why did the Kings want to leave the city?
- Name four things that were wrong with the houses that they saw.
- Why was it obvious that no-one had lived in the houses for a long time?
- Why did the Kings want to buy the houses?
- Why was it easy to buy them?
- 6 What were the three biggest changes that the Kings made?
- How many houses do the Kings own now?
- Which part of the house has changed the least?
- 9 What advice did the surveyor give them?
- 10 What must the Kings do next?

Grammar: past simple

A Complete the following sentences using the *past simple* form of the word in brackets. You must make up the first part of the sentence yourself. (Grammar Notes **2.1**).

EX	AMPLE: The farmer fe	his dogs twice a day.
1	Saturday.	(win) the match last
2	Olympic trials last week.	(beat) all his rivals in the
3	expensive dish on the me	(choose) the most nu.
4	garden wall.	(creep) slowly along the
5	breakfast yesterday.	(eat) two slices of toast for
6	and made coffee for every	
7	slopes of the mountain.	(freeze) to death on the
8	neck.	(sting) Sebastian on the
9	police had gone.	(hide) in the loft until the
10	pieces and swallowed it.	(tear) the letter into tiny
11	I washed it.	(shrink) the very first time
12	across the desert.	. (lead) the travellers
13	ran to the fire engine.	(slide) down the pole and
14	innety minutes.	(blow) his whistle after
15	they heard the joke.	(burst) out laughing when
16	6 fingers in the cage.	(bite) anyone who put his
1	7new building.	(draw) the plans for the
1	8 garden path.	(sweep) the leaves off the

the past simple form. Note that you cannot use the past simple form for three sentences. Identify these three and complete them correctly with another tense.

ı		correctly with another	i terise.
	EX	AMPLE: Louis Bleriotfl Channel in 1909.	ew across the
	1	I a new fridge reduced in the sale.	yesterday – it was
	2	Sally and Charlottewere at university.	friends since they
	3	The lake a few are skating on it now.	v days ago and people
١	4	Peter in Barce	elona from 1981 to 1989.
	5	I in this house not intend to leave.	e for twenty years and I do
	6	Roderick on Seen him since.	lune 12 and no-one has
	7	When one of the pipes burs it myself. The	st last winter, I didn't plumber
	8	I rose-bushes postman called to me over t	in the garden when the he fence.
	9	When I was a boy, wevegetables.	all our own
	10	Bill and Jimv together.	when they were at school
		yesterday and stole You have to intervie out as much as you	e actual questions that
	Y	ou want to know:	
	1	what time Mr Campbell left home.	What time did you leave home, Mr Campbell?
	3	if he locked the door. where he went after leaving home.	Did you lock the door? Where
	4	when he returned home.	
	5	what he saw first of all.	
	6	how he knew something	
	7	was wrong. when he called the police.	
	8		
	9		
		his house.	

10 what the burglars stole.

Listening 🖭

A Good Crop

A Listen to this man talking about his garden. Tick the box if he mentions the vegetables in the list:

1 potatoes	8 carrots
2 tomatoes	9 cabbage
3 peas	10 onions
4 beans	11 lettuce
5 garlic	12 cucumber
6 courgettes	13 cauliflower
7 pumpkins	14 spring onions

■ Look at the diagram of the speaker's garden. It is incorrect in six ways. List the mistakes. Make an accurate diagram.



English	in	Use:	prepositions, household vocabulary
			HUUSEHUIG VUUGBUIGI Y

	1	Complete the preposition.	e sentences wi	th a suitable	
1	Tim ar	nd Susan live	tl	he main road	
2	Their	friends, Sheila the co	a and George, h orner from them	nave a house ju n.	ıst
3	Mary's		the c	other side of the	е
4		nas always wa e garden.	nted to have a h	ouse	
5	of flat		nd of the street,	, there is a bloc	k
6			two-bedroomed the third fl		
7	Mr Sr during	nith, a pensio g the day. Eve	ner, is usually _. erybody else is	ho	om vor
8	Mrs C years		ed	this area two	
9		Ranson lives to mi	tl ne.	ne flat	
10) Jane	shares her fla	at	two other girls	

2 Change each of the phrases given below so that you have an adjective in front of each noun.

EXAMPLES:

- a house with three bedrooms = a three-bedroomed house a house with good insulation = a well-insulated house
- 1 an avenue lined with trees
- 2 a house designed by an architect
- 3 a house with central heating
- 4 a kitchen with good ventilation
- 5 a house with a timber frame
- 6 a house in a good situation.
 - Match the container with the contents.

Container

- 1 a vase
- 2 a safe
- 3 a wardrobe
- 4 a linen basket
- 5 a dustbin
- 6 a chest of drawers
- 7 a trunk
- 8 an album
- 9 a bathroom cabinet I
- 10 a magazine rack

Contents

- A money and other valuables
- B rubbish
- C medicines
- D sweaters and underclothes
- E clothes that are hanging up
- F dirty clothes
- G flowers
- H old things you have put away
- I newspapers
- J photos

Reading



Have you ever had to look for a place to live? What difficulties did you encounter? What are some of the problems of sharing accommodation with other people?

A ROOM OF MY OWN

When I first moved to London I stayed with a friend for a few days while I looked for a place to live. It was a depressing, soul- $\,\,$ 30 destroying experience, phoning up and finding that places had already gone, visiting flats and finding that they were dark and 5 poky with threadbare carpets and shabby furniture, talking to landlords and finding that many of them were extremely odd. Any flat that was merely reasonable was always described as 'a luxury flat'. After a few days I despaired of ever finding anywhere but then I had a stroke of luck. I was given an 10 address by an agency and the rent that they mentioned seemed unusually low, so low in fact that I thought it might not be worth even going to see the flat. It was bound to be a dump. Obviously, a lot of other people had thought the same because when I got there it was still available. The rent was low because it was in a poor and rather rough area of London but the flat itself was very spacious. It was much bigger than anything else I had seen and within walking distance of the place where I worked. I decided to take it. There were two other people in the flat, which was on the first and second floor above 20 a shop. Since there were two floors, it was, strictly speaking, a maisonette. We each had our own room and there was a patio at the back.

My room was very large with a huge carpet covering almost all 25 the floor. Right in the middle of the floor was a big patch of a different colour where the carpet had been repaired. I learned later from one of the other tenants that the landlord, who was very mean, had bought a carpet extremely cheaply, thinking he had got a bargain, only to find when he rolled it out that it had a patch in the middle, but since he was not going to live in the room he didn't care. After a few weeks I bought a rug and covered the patch up. The other problem was that all the walls were covered with dark blue wallpaper, and, despite the large bay window, the room was rather gloomy. I spoke to the landlord about this and he agreed that if I paid for the paint and did all the work myself, I could paint the walls white - so I did. It didn't cost much to buy the paint, although it did take a long time to do since I had to give the walls three coats of paint. It was worth the effort though, because afterwards the room looked even bigger and a lot lighter.

In my delight at finding a cheap and spacious room I had given no thought to what the other tenants were like. In fact, they were all right. One was a man from Newcastle who was very fond of curry, which he cooked every night. The flat usually smelt of curry but I didn't mind. The other was a zoologist who worked with 45 chimpanzees. When she came home from work her clothes stank of chimpanzee, as did her room. The two smells, curry and chimpanzee, sort of cancelled each other out. Our front door was opposite a bus stop and people waiting for a bus would sometimes get bored and write rude words on our door. Another problem was kitchen, living-room, bathroom and toilet plus a little paved 50 that I would often be woken up late at night by the sound of shouting, broken glass, screams and police sirens. Once, on my way to work one morning I saw a group of policemen sprinkling sawdust on a large pool of blood on the pavement. However, I soon got used to all these things. I was glad to have a room of my own.

B Find a word or phrase in the text which, in context, is similar in meaning to:

Paragraph 1

- thin and worn
- much-used and in poor condition
- gave up hope
- a dirty and unattractive place 4
- 5 to be precise

Paragraph 2

- 6 unwilling to spend money
- a small carpet 7
- unpleasant, almost dark 8
- layers

Paragraph 3

- 10 smelt badly
- 11 scattering

Choose the best answer to the following					
questions.					

1 When he tells us about his search for a flat, how many specific problems does the writer mention?

C four A two D five B three

2 Why was he reluctant to go and see the flat that he eventually rented?

- A The rent seemed too low.
- It was in a rough area.
- C The landlord was odd.
- D He didn't believe what the agency told him.
- 3 Why was he impressed by what he saw?
 - A It was near where he worked.
 - It was big.
 - He had his own room.
 - D The rent was low.
- How many changes did he make to his room?

A one B two C three

D four

Talking Points

Section 1

With a partner, look at the pictures of these two houses. Describe these houses, and then say what you like and dislike about them. You may find the following words useful.

a detached house
a semi-detached house brick burglar
alarm bay windows porch lawn
flowerbed attic





Useful phrases

What I like/dislike about the house is

I don't really like the _____

I'm not too keen on _____

Do you and your partner agree?

Section 2

Look at the layout of the flat below. If you had to live in this flat, what changes would you make?



Section 3

What is your ideal room?

Think about these questions:

Where is your room?

How big is it?

What is it for?

What view is there from the window/s?

What kind of furniture do you have?

What is the colour-scheme and decoration like?

What's in the room?

In groups of three, talk about your ideal room and see what differences there are.

Listening 🖭

My own place

1

Listen to David describing his house and answer the questions.

- 1 What do people say when they go into David's house?
- 2 Why do they say this?
- 3 Describe his house when he first bought it.
- 4 What additions has he made to his house?
- 5 What does he use the third bedroom for?
 - Listen to Alasdair talking about the village where he grew up and answer the questions.
- 1 What is Fort William famous for?
- 2 How far did Alasdair live from Fort William? from Inverness?
- 3 What was his father's job?
- 4 When did Alasdair go to Glasgow?
- 5 How many pupils attended his school?
- 6 What has happened to his school?

Writing

Letter to a friend



You have agreed to take part in an exchange programme organised by your college. You will spend a month living in the home of a foreign student and that student will then stay for a month in your home. Write a letter to that student describing your home, your town and what to expect on the visit. Write about 150 words. Before you write, study this letter carefully. Pay attention to the position of the address, the date, the number of paragraphs, and how the letter begins and ends.

31 Montpelier Avenue Sheffield S175G

7th May 1992

Dear Carlos.

Thank you for your letter. I'm pleased to hear that your flight is now confirmed. I'll meet you at the airport. I thought I would explain a few things to you before you come so that you know what to expect. Firstly, it can be quite cold and windy even in the summer, so you should bring some warm clothes. It also rains a lot. The area where I live is very hilly, so nobody rides bicycles much. We usually trovel about by bus, so I'll get you a one-month bus pass, which costs £18.

The house I live in is semi-detached and has a large garden. There are six bedrooms, so you will have a raom of your own. In the summer we spend a lot of time in the garden. My father grows lots of different vegetables, so you can be sure that you will eat well - if you like fresh vegetables.

There is plenty to do in Sheffield. The sports facilities are excellent. You can go swimming and riding, play tennis and football, do aerobics and martial arts - I remember you saying that you were keen on judo. In fact, whatever spart you want to do, you can do if here. There are plenty of museums, cinemas and other places of entertainment. Outside Sheffield there are some historical buildings which are worth visiting and it is enjoyable to walk in the countryside. It's very hilly so there are wonderful views. Bring a good pair of walking shoes!

I'm looking forward to meeting you.

Best wishes

Tony

English in Use



A Phrasal verbs

Compare these sentences. Which one sounds more urgent?

'Hurry!' said John.

'Hurry up!' said John.

Many verbs have a more emphatic meaning if we add *up*.

Add a suitable word to these sentences.

1	up! We can't hear you!
2	up your dinner or you won't get any cake
3	up the house before you leave.
4	up, the bar is closing soon.
5	up so that everybody can see you.

In these examples, the meaning of the main verb is exactly what it appears to be but the exact meaning is modified by adding *up*, *out*, *through* or *down*.

Match the sentence to the meaning.

- 1 The house burned all night.
- 2 The forest fire burned out.
- 3 The satellite burned up in the atmosphere.
- 4 The office block burned down.
- 5 The acid burned through the metal floor.
- a burned until there was nothing left to burn.
- b burned until it was completely destroyed.
- c burned from one side to the other.
- d was on fire.
- e burned and collapsed.
 - What are the differences in meaning between these sentences?
- 1 I'm tired l'm tired out.
- 2 Joe was beaten with a stick. Joe was beaten up.
- 3 Can you spell it? Can you spell it out?
- 4 He read the orders. He read the orders out.
- 5 He counted the money: He counted the money out.
 - D What is the difference in meaning between *pick* and *pick up*, and between *grow* and *grow up*? Look at these sentences.

Mary *picked* the apples from the tree while her daughter *picked up* the ones on the ground.

Martin has *grown* a lot taller and he has a very *grown up* manner now.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *grow*, *grow* up, *pick*, *pick* up.

1	The trees	a lot since last year.
2	We	some wild flowers in the forest
3	l always	potatoes in my garden.
4		your toys and put them in the box
5	In the stressful	wartime conditions, children

quickly.

Countable, uncountable nouns

Divide these words into two groups – words which are normally countable and words which are normally uncountable. (Grammar Notes **2.2**).

people news information feet children luggage teeth money sheep luck mice spaghetti traffic advice

B Now complete these sentences with *much* or *manv*.

	or many.
1 2 3	John wasn't able to give me very advice. Not people came to the party. How spaghetti shall I cook?
4	I didn't think there would be so traffic on this road.
5	There isn't news in this newspaper — it's just scandal about film stars.
6 7	How legs has a centipede got? We don't have information about this product.
8 9	John didn't have luck in the competition. Mrs Brown doesn't have of her own teeth left.
10	This passenger doesn't seem to haveluggage.
	Not sheep survived the extreme weather conditions.
12	We haven't got money left, so don't be extravagant.
	Word-formation Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.
EX	(AMPLES: The gunman terrorised the people in the bank.
	The film <u>frightened</u> the very young children in the audience. FRIGHT
1	They were the road which meant that there were long traffic delays. WIDE
2	Many people buy old cottages and then spoil them when they attempt to them. MODERN
3	Those scissors won't cut anything – they need SHARPEN
4	Mandy has to pay so much rent for her flat that she has had to on other things. ECONOMY
5	I have dreadful neighbours – the noise they make when they have a party is
6	They've tied the tree to a post in order to it. STRAIGHT
7 8	The builder all the work to be done. ITEM The surveyor said the wall was not strong enough
9	and should be STRENGTH It would be wrong to about the effect of accidents on different people. GENERAL
10	If we knocked down the wall it would

the sitting room by three metres.