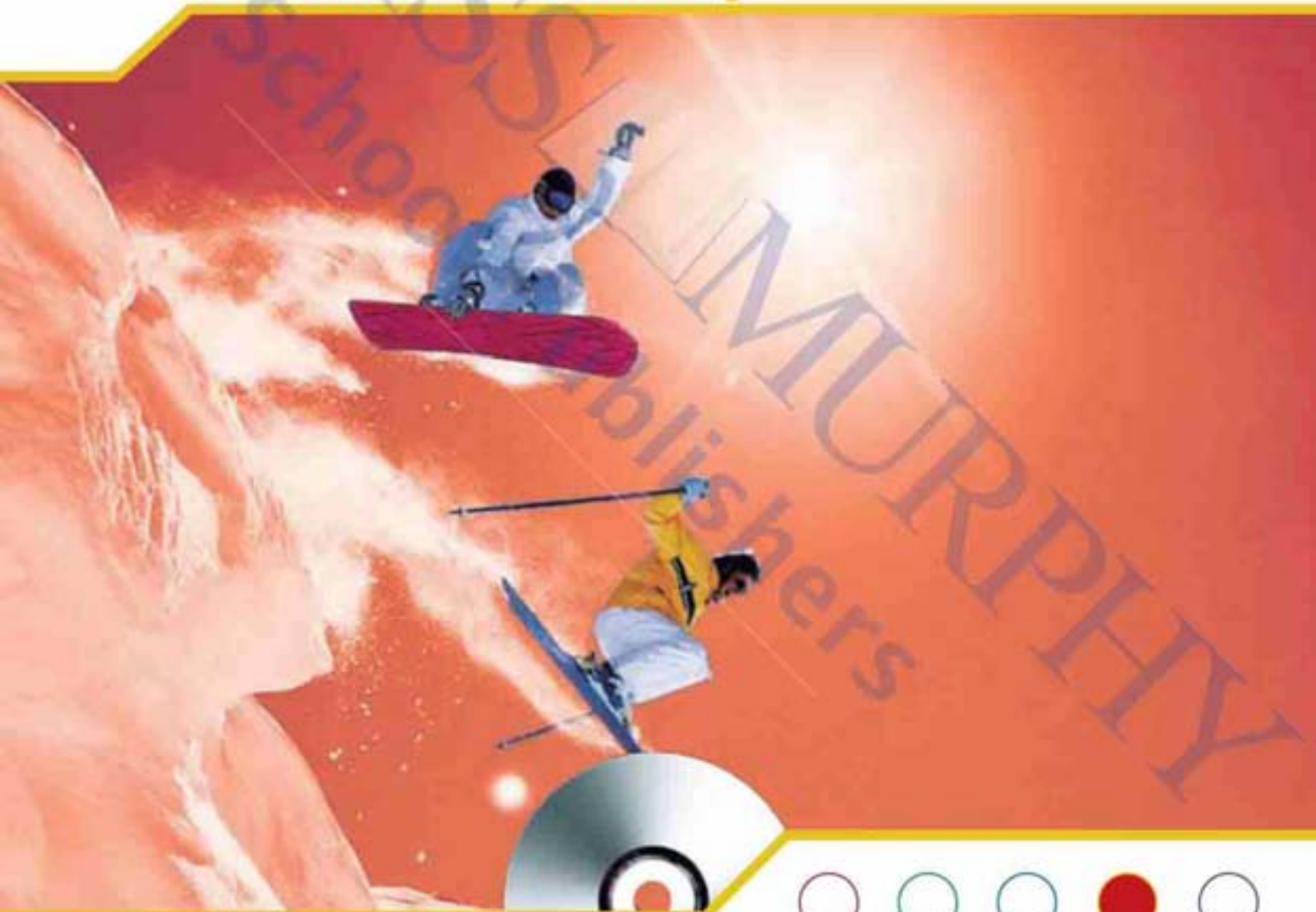


To The

Max!

Student's Book 4



F. Dingle
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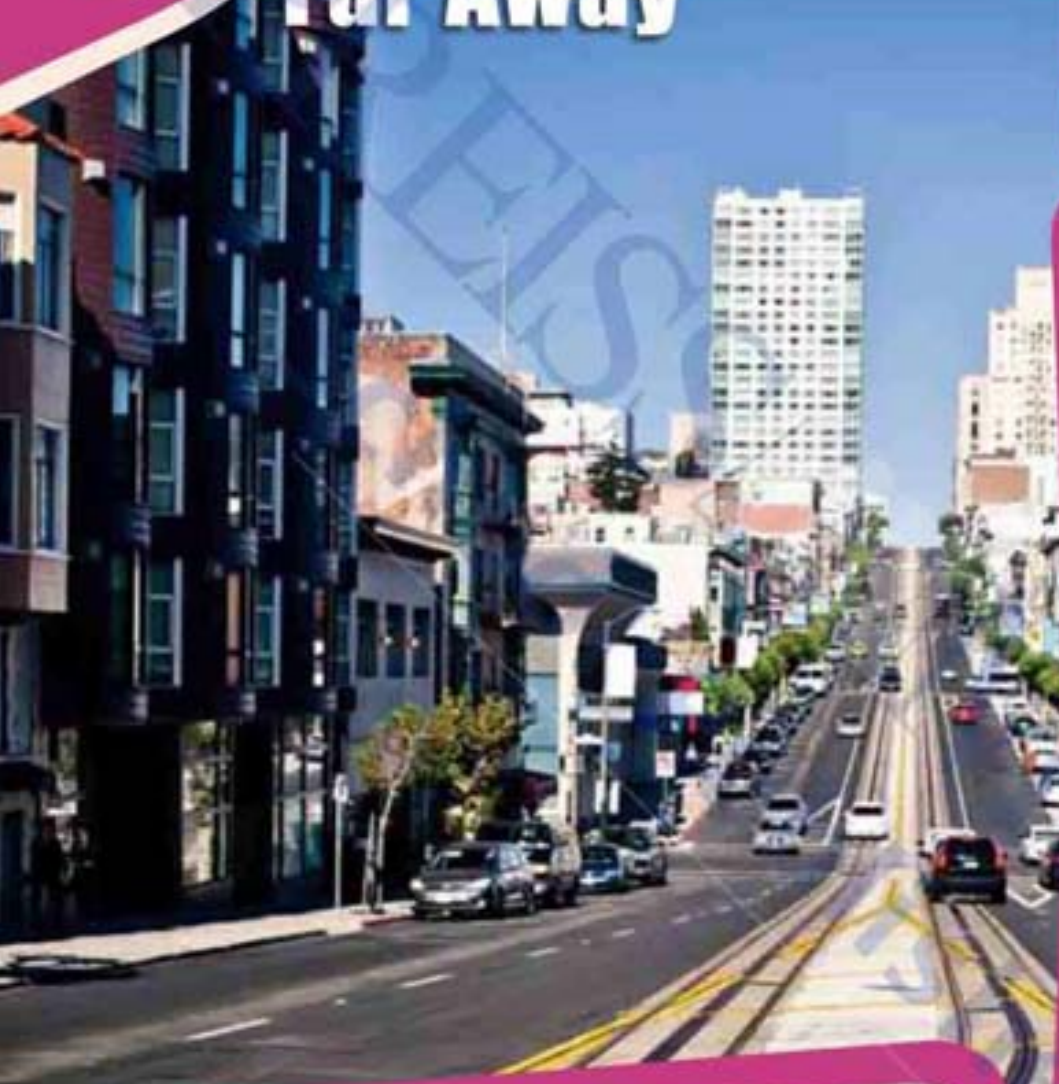
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A Land Far, Far Away



Discuss

- 1 Would you like to travel abroad? Would you stay away for a long time? How do the people in Picture A feel and why?
- 2 Why do people travel? Do people always travel out of choice? What is it that they are looking for in other countries?
- 3 How do you think the person in Picture C feels? Why? Have you ever been in a similar situation? How do you think foreigners feel when they can't express themselves?
- 4 What do you think the person in Picture D is doing? Why? How would you feel if a relative of yours travelled abroad and didn't communicate? What would you do?
- 5 Is the world a smaller place nowadays? Discuss.

Listening and Speaking



- Many people will travel abroad for work, holiday or sometimes by force. What is it like to move to another country?

Uni! Here I Come!

Sam and Allen are talking about Allen's move to Durham, UK. He is travelling to complete his studies and Sam is asking where he is going and how he feels about the move.

Allen: I can't believe it. In two weeks, I'll be off, I'll be moving away to finish my studies.

Sam: Really?! Where're you going?

Allen: Off to Durham. It's in England.

Sam: So, what're you going to be studying? Are you going to finish high school?

Allen: Yeah. In England it's called A-levels and then I'll be at uni. I want to study maths.

Sam: So are you going to be living with anyone? You got family there or anything?

Allen: No, just by myself. But I've got cousins in Birmingham. They say it's not far from Durham.

Sam: So what do your parents think? Was it their idea?

Allen: They are a bit worried, but, yeah, it was their idea. They really want me to do well, no matter what it takes.

Sam: What about you? Do you think you're going to be alright?

Allen: Yeah, I'll be alright. I *am kind of nervous* because I've never lived in another country before. But I'm definitely looking forward to it. It sounds like it's going to be fun. But I'll definitely miss my family, *and* my friends. And I *really* hope they've got falafels in England!

Sam: Anyway, I wish you all the best.

A Read the sentences below and put a tick for true and a cross for false:

- 1 Allen is going to Durham to start university. ()
- 2 Allen is going to live with his cousins. ()
- 3 Sam knew beforehand where Allen was going. ()
- 4 Allen's parents are slightly worried about their son going abroad. ()
- 5 Birmingham is close to Durham. ()

B 1 Why is Allen moving abroad?

- 2 Who is Allen going to live with?
- 3 Why do you think Allen's parents are worried?
- 4 Why do you think Allen is excited?
- 5 How would you feel if you were in Allen's shoes?
- 6 In your culture, would a teenager travel to a different country to study?
- 7 What is it like to be in a foreign country?



Study Abroad

Mr Guan is a successful architect in Shanghai, who came back to China after studying abroad in the US. His success is an example of those *Haigui* (the nickname for the Chinese students and scholars returned from overseas). With **encouragement of government policy**, more young people are leaving China to study abroad. These *Haigui* brought back the advanced technology and **management** that China needed badly in its economic **take-off** and in the meantime, they succeeded in their career development in China. "Study abroad" **spurred** economic development, but at the same time also brought in problems such as the Western ideas and culture that **flooded** into China.

How does "Study abroad" impact China's **modernisation**?

There are more and more Chinese students studying abroad now. Some of them are still studying in foreign countries, some have returned to China after studying abroad, while still others have stayed in foreign countries after completing their studies. How does "study abroad" affect China's rising? Let's review some historical background.

China was the most powerful country in the world in ancient times. China was forced to open its door by the Western powers after the Opium War in 1840. In modern history, China was defeated by the gunboats and modern technology of the West.

Intellectuals realised that the lack of modern technology and democracy caused China's weakening. In the May 4th Movement, they called for learning modern science and technology from foreign countries. Before the founding of the People's Republic of China, there were already a lot of Chinese going abroad for further education in order to bring home knowledge that could help build a stronger country. After the establishment of new China in 1949, the Chinese government decided to send students and scholars to the former Soviet Union and other socialist countries to study

advanced science, technology and management skills. But in the 1960's and 70's, study abroad became static due to the political atmosphere in China and the Cultural Revolution.

Since the reform and opening up in 1978, work related to students and scholars studying abroad has seen rapid developments. China sent the first group of scholars to study in the US after the Cultural Revolution in 1978. In **harmony** with **socio-economic** development, a **management and implementation** system related to students and scholars studying abroad has been set up in higher education **institutions** as well as in science and technology research institutions, from the national to local levels. This system mainly consists of three **complementary** channels for students and scholars, namely, state-funded, employer-funded and self-funded.

According to the Ministry of Education of PRC, from 1978 to 2003, a total number of 700,200 Chinese students and scholars studied in 108 countries and regions all over the world, covering almost all **disciplines**. Both the quantity and scale was **unprecedented** in the history of China. During the same period, a total of 172,800 returned. As for the 527,400 who had not returned, 356,600 were still studying, doing research or visiting as scholars in foreign higher education institutions. In 2003, the total number of students and scholars studying abroad was 117,300, among which 3,002 people were state-funded, 5,144 employer-funded and 109,200 self-funded. In the same year, a total number of 20,100 students and scholars returned from overseas studying, among which 2,638 were state-funded, 4,292 employer-funded and 13,200 self-funded.

In the past, US attracted a large portion of the total number of Chinese students studying abroad. But statistics show that Chinese students have increased drastically in countries like Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Singapore, Germany and France in recent years. **Statistics** show that young people studying abroad under 22 have increased at an **annual** rate of 40 percent over the past three years.



Questions

Answer these questions:

- 1 Who are the *Haigui*?

- 2 According to the passage, what advantages and disadvantages came with the "study abroad"?

- 3 What does modernisation mean to a culture?

- 4 In 2003, how many Chinese were studying abroad on state funding?

- 5 Why do you think recent years have seen fewer students studying in US?

- 6 How would you feel if you were the very first student from your country to study abroad?

Discussion

Discuss the following questions with your partner and then share your ideas with the pair next to you.

- 1 Does travelling abroad always provide new opportunities?

- 2 Is it better to study abroad or work abroad?

- 3 Are there any down sides to travelling abroad?

- 4 What would make you want to live abroad?

New Words

encouragement

courage (n.): lack of fear and ability to do that which is difficult or scary. **encourage (v.):** give confidence; support. **encouragement (n.):** the act of encouraging; support.

modernisation

modern (adj.): relating to or belonging to the present time. **modernise (v.):** make or become modern. **modernisation (n.):** the act of making or becoming modern.

atmosphere

atmosphere (n.): environment; ambiance.

harmony

harmony (n.): peace and agreement. **harmonious (adj.):** in harmony.

socio-economic

socio-economic (adj.): relating to wealth and its effect on people.

implementation

implement (v.): put into practice. **implementation (n.):** the act of implementing.

complementary

complementary (adj.): making complete. **complimentary (adj.):** gracious, flattering; free of charge.

discipline

discipline (n.): self-control; a knowledge, such as mathematics or science.

unprecedented

precede (v.): go before. **unprecedented (adj.):** completely new, first time, extraordinary.

institution

institute (v.): set up, introduce. **institution (n.):** organisation, association.

Write the definitions for the following words:

government policy: _____

annual: _____

intellectuals: _____

spurred: _____

flooded: _____

management: _____

statistics: _____

The Present Simple Tense is used for:

1 Habitual Actions:

- *I play football every weekend.*

We use words like **sometimes, often, always, and never** (adverbs of frequency) with the present tense:

- *I sometimes go to the cinema.*
- *She never plays football.*

2 Facts or Generalisations:

- *California is in America.*
- *Cats like milk.*

3 Scheduled Events:

- *The train leaves every morning at 8 am.*
- *The plane departs tonight at 6 pm.*

4 Now (Verbs of State):

- *He likes water sports.*
- *She is not here now.*

The Present Continuous Tense is used for:

1 Longer Actions in Progress Now:

- *She is studying biology this year.*

2 Fixed Arrangements in the Future:

- *I am meeting some friends at 6.00 am.*

3 Temporary States in the Present:

- *At the moment I am living at my brother's.*

4 Remarkable/Annoying Repeated Actions:

- *Mark is always talking in lessons.*

Exceptional Uses:

1 The present simple can sometimes be used for the future when the phrase *as soon as* is used:

*I will call him as soon as he gets back from Japan.
As soon as he arrives, I will let him know.*

2 We often use the present simple and present continuous in stories and jokes in informal spoken English to create the impression that events are happening now. This can make them more direct and exciting and hold people's attention:

- *She goes up to this man and looks straight into his eyes. He's not wearing his glasses, and he doesn't recognise her...*
- *This man's playing golf when a kangaroo bounds up to him, grabs his club and hits his ball about half a mile.....*

A Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple present or present continuous).

- (watch / he) _____ the news regularly?
- I (enjoy) _____ sitting down at the end of a long day and reading a good book.
- Every Saturday we (go) _____ to see my grandparents.
- He sometimes (go) _____ to the cinema.
- I (not / do) _____ anything at the moment.
- Look! He (leave) _____ the building.
- It's a wonderful book. I (enjoy) _____ every moment of it.
- She usually (walk) _____ to school.
- The child seldom (cry) _____.
- We (play) _____ Hopscotch at the moment.
- This (be) _____ Marc.
- He (wear) _____ a t-shirt and shorts today.
- He (eat) _____ an apple at the moment.
- Marc (like) _____ fruits and vegetables.
- 'How are you getting on with the book?' 'At the moment I (be) _____ chapter four.'
- Marc (know) _____ that apples (be) _____ good for his health.
- I (be) _____ very busy today.
- At noon, I (visit) _____ my friend Tanya.
- We (want) _____ to have lunch together.
- In the afternoon, I (play) _____ squash with Emily.
- In the evening, I (meet) _____ Rob.
- We (go) _____ the cinema.
- The play (start) _____ at 8 pm.

Grammar

B Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences below with the appropriate tenses.

- 1 Every Monday, Sally (drive) _____ her kids to football practice.
- 2 Usually, I (work) _____ as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) _____ French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
- 3 Shhhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) _____.
- 4 Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) _____.
- 5 I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) _____.
- 6 I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) _____ because everybody (talk) _____ so loudly.
- 7 Justin (write, currently) _____ a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.
- 8 **Jim:** Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?
Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) _____ to a movie tonight with some friends.
- 9 The business cards (be, normally) _____ printed by a company in New York. Their prices (be) _____ inexpensive, yet the quality of their work is quite good.
- 10 This delicious chocolate (be) _____ made by a small chocolatier in Zurich, Switzerland.

C Using the words in brackets, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses (Present simple or continuous)

A Trekking Journal

Today (be) _____ the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs (shake) _____; I just hope I am able to complete the trek.

My feet (kill, really) _____ me and my toes (bleed) _____, but I (want, still) _____ to continue.

Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything (be) _____ so different, and I (try) _____ to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) _____ a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I (learn, not) _____ foreign languages quickly. Although I (understand, not) _____ much yet, I believe that I (improve, gradually) _____

I (travel, currently) _____ with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He (be) _____ a nice guy, but impatient. He (walk, always) _____ ahead of me and (complain) _____ that I am too slow. I (do) _____ my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old.

Right now, Liam (sit) _____ with the owner of the inn. They (discuss) _____ the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I (know, not) _____ the real name of the owner, but everybody (call, just) _____ him Tam. Tam (speak) _____ English very well and he (try) _____ to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam (say) _____ a new word, Liam (try) _____ to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam (seem, also) _____ to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.

D Write a sentence using the verbs and the usages below:

- 1 **shout**
annoying or remarkable repeated action: _____
- 2 **speak**
speaking about the now: _____
- 3 **make**
longer actions in progress now: _____
- 4 **work**
repeated action: _____

E Read the following text and correct the mistakes. There are a total of 7 mistakes.

I am liking learning languages. I currently try to learn Turkish and I am finding it really difficult because I don't have a teacher and I don't have much free time to sit and study. I have a Turkish friend who was born in Istanbul and studies there. He is being interested in sociology and wants to write books on it in the future. I really like my friend because he always smiles!

The Turks are being very artistic people. There are many calligraphers and fine artists who are from Turkey. They also are having very good agriculture. In the summer, while they harvest, they are singing songs in old Ottoman.

