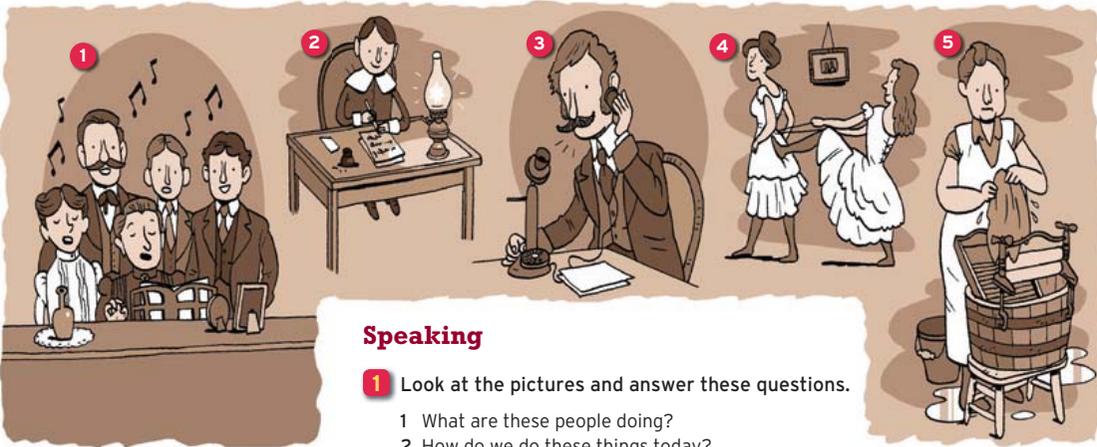


Now and then

3.1

It used to be different

E Listening Part 4 • Speaking Parts 3 & 4 | V daily life | L past simple and used to



Speaking

- Look at the pictures and answer these questions.
 - What are these people doing?
 - How do we do these things today?

Vocabulary: daily life

- Match the verbs with the nouns by putting a tick (✓) in the box.

	house	bed	dinner	dishes	floor	housework	shopping	table	washing	washing up
clean	✓				✓					
do										
lay										
make										
wash										

- Talk to your partner. Who usually does these jobs in your family? Who did these things yesterday? How similar are your families?

Exam tip ✓92

• Read the instructions and questions to get an idea of the topic and the speakers' opinions.

Exam practice: Listening Part 4

- You will hear a conversation between a boy, Carl, and a girl, Jennie, talking about writing an essay on life a hundred years ago. Decide if each sentence is correct (A) or incorrect (B).

	A: YES	B: NO
1 Carl found writing the essay difficult.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Jennie thinks that people had a healthier diet a hundred years ago.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Jennie is shocked to learn about the clothes young boys wore.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Jennie admires the way people entertained themselves.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Carl and Jennie agree that children were more respectful in the past.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Jennie is grateful to Carl for helping her with the essay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

103 Language focus: past simple and used to

- Read the examples and complete the rules about the past.

I finished my essay last night.
 Did everybody use to eat like that?
 Little boys used to wear dresses.
 They didn't have washing machines or vacuum cleaners,

- We use past simple for single events that are finished / still going on.
- We use used to for a past habit / single event that no longer exists.
- Used to is followed by past simple / the infinitive.
- To form past simple of regular verbs, add -(e)d / -ing to the infinitive.
- We form negatives with not / did not and the infinitive.
- We form questions with do / did plus the infinitive.

Living in the Past



Tonight the popular TV show *Living in the Past* returns to our screens with the Willensdale family, who will be 'living' in the 16th Century for a month. How will they survive life in the past? Perhaps the Hatters can give them some tips.

In the last series, the Hatter family (0) *lived* for a month exactly like families used to do in 1900. This is what they said about the experience.

- Complete the article with verbs from the box, using used to or past simple. If both are possible, use used to.

get up have to ~~live~~ look play take wash watch wear

Mrs Hatter (aged 45): It was terribly hard work. All month, I (1) _____ before everyone else to light the fire and heat the water. In 1900 people (2) _____ all their clothes by hand, which took at least a whole day. The first time I tried, it (3) _____ me three days!

Mr Hatter (aged 47): I (4) _____ wear old-fashioned clothes all the time like the ones they (5) _____ in 1900. I (6) _____ really odd and people stared at me on the bus when I went to work!

Mark Hatter (aged 14): Before I went on the programme, I (7) _____ lots of TV but they didn't even have electricity in 1900. People (8) _____ card games or read by oil lamp, so that's what we did too. It was fun, actually!

Exam tip ✓98

Speaking Part 3

- Say who the people are, where they are and what they are doing. Don't just list everything you can see.

- Next, the examiner will ask you to talk together about a topic connected with your photographs. For example:

Your photograph showed families doing things together. Now, I'd like you to talk together about the things you do with your family now, and the things you used to do with them when you were younger.

Exam tip ✓100

Speaking Part 4

- Talk to your partner, not the examiner. Take turns, ask questions and react to what your partner says.

Listen to two students, Dimitri and Elena, talking about the topic. Which of these things do they do with their families now? Which did they use to do?

do homework do housework eat meals
 go on holiday play sport watch sport

- How do they start the conversation? Does one of them say more than the other? How do they involve each other?

3.2 The street is lined with trees

E Reading Part 3 | V in the city | L passive and active



Vocabulary: in the city

1 Match the photos to the cities.

Moscow ___ New York ___ Paris ___ London ___

2 Complete the words. How many of the places are in the pictures?

- 0 Sports events and concerts are held here. s tadium
- 1 This is where ships are loaded and unloaded. p _ _ _
- 2 This tall building may stand alone or be part of another building. t _ _ _ _
- 3 Markets or events are often held in this open space. s _ _ _ _ _
- 4 Cars and motorbikes are not allowed here. p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ area
- 5 This electric train network runs under some cities. u _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- 6 This model of an important person is usually placed where everyone will see it. s _ _ _ _ _

Exam tip ✓72

• The questions will be in the same order as the information in the text.

Exam practice: Reading Part 3

- 3 Look quickly at the text on page 17. Is it from an encyclopedia, a travel guide or a school geography book? How do you know?
- 4 Look at the sentences below about Montreal. Read the article to decide if each sentence is correct (A) or incorrect (B).

	A: YES	B: NO
1 Visitors can enjoy free entertainment on the streets of the old city centre.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 It is possible to visit the Old Port by car.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Mount Royal Park is situated on the edge of the city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Some of the trees in the park were planted in 1998.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Sporting events are held in the Olympic Stadium all year round.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Visitors to the Biodome will discover the natural history of four different areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Some people have homes in the Underground City.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Lunchtime is a good time to look around the Underground City.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 You will find <i>The Illuminated Crowd</i> on the ground floor of the BNP tower.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Festivals take place throughout the year in Montreal.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What to see in Montreal

There are plenty of things to do in French-speaking Montreal, Canada's second largest city!

Old city centre and port

The narrow streets of the historic city centre are lined with museums and restaurants. There are also lively squares with street artists, musicians and other performers. Major attractions include the City Hall, the Old Customs House and the Old Port, which has become a year-round playground for tourists and local people, with ice-skating and ice-sculpture competitions. Most people come by underground, owing to the limited amount of parking available.

Mount Royal Park

In the centre of this enormous park is the mountain that gives the city its name. It's easy to forget you are in the heart of a huge city when walking across one of its well-signposted tracks. There's a small lake, an exhibition centre and a forest. Many of the trees had to be replaced owing to storm damage in 1998. The park is open from sunrise to sunset.

Olympic Stadium and Biodome

When this stadium was built for the 1976 Olympic Games, its architecture was considered extraordinary. These days the stadium is mainly used for concerts and conferences, with occasional football matches during winter months. The former cycling track is now the Biodome, a science centre and ecological mini-zoo. Four different environments, including the rainforest and the Arctic, are recreated here and visitors can experience the climate, wildlife and plant-life of those regions.

Underground City

Due to the city's extreme temperatures, Montrealers have developed the world's largest underground pedestrian network. Citizens are protected from both the heat of summer and the freezing winter temperatures by five underground train stations linked by over 30 kilometres of walkways with 1,600 shops, 200 restaurants, 34 cinemas and 1,600 apartments. The best time to visit in order to avoid the crowds is between 9 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 4 p.m.

BNP tower and *The Illuminated Crowd*

This striking glass office tower is best known for the amusing statue, *The Illuminated Crowd*, outside its entrance. A life-size group of adults and children are shown, all pointing in amazement at something passers-by cannot see. This curious artwork is photographed by thousands of tourists every week.

Festivals

Whatever your interest – jazz, comedy, cinema, theatre, sport – Montreal has a festival for it. And with over 162 festivals on the calendar, there's a good chance there will be one going on no matter when you choose to visit.



103 Language focus: passive and active

Language booster

owing to / due to

These words have a similar meaning to *because of*. They are followed by a noun. *Due to the extreme temperatures, Montrealers have developed an underground network.*

Most people come by underground owing to the limited amount of parking.

5 Look at the examples and complete the rules by choosing the correct word in the sentences below.

Active: *People use the stadium for concerts.*

Passive: *The stadium is used for concerts (by people).*

- 1 We use **passive / active** sentences when we do not know or it is not important to say who does the action.
- 2 To make passive sentences we use **do / be** in the correct tense and the **infinitive / past participle** of the verb.
- 3 If we need to say who does the action, we use **by / of**.

6 Complete the sentences about Montreal. Use the active or passive in the correct tense.

- 1 In 1852, much of the city / **destroy** / a large fire.
- 2 In the 1960s and 70s many old buildings / **repair**.
- 3 Old Montreal / **declare** / a historic district in 1964.
- 4 In 1998 an ice-storm / **cause** / \$1 billion worth of damage to the city.
- 5 Many famous films / **make** / in Montreal.
- 6 66% of Montrealers / **speak** / French as their first language.

Speaking

7 You each have some information about the history of London. Ask your partner the questions to complete the information. Student A, look at page 64. Student B, look at page 66.