

# MAKE YOUR POINT

STUDENT'S BOOK with Interactive eBook

LEVEL

1



CAMBRIDGE

Clare Kennedy  
Liz Kilbey  
Philip Wood

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**Grammar:** *there is/there are* and *some/any; a lot of, a little, a few; too much/too many, too little/too few*

**Grammar:** Past simple: *be*; Past simple

**Grammar:** Comparative and superlative adjectives; (In)equality (*not*) *as + adjective + as*

Speaking	Vocabulary 2	Grammar 2	Writing	Focus on Culture
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Talking about social issues ▶ Asking for clarification in English	Housework <b>Phrasal Verbs:</b> <i>pick up/put away/put back</i>	Modals of obligation and advice ▶ <b>Modal verbs</b>	An opinion essay Elaborating on and combining ideas <b>Tip:</b> Avoiding repetition	
Talking about preferences ▶ Alternatives to saying 'I like'	Skills <b>Phrasal Verbs:</b> <i>count on/keep up with</i>	Non-defining relative clauses ▶ <b>Non-defining relative clauses</b> Question tags	A response email Implementing, presenting and explaining ideas and solutions <b>Tip:</b> Using modal verbs to suggest ideas in a polite way	▶ <b>Going to university</b> The Oxbridge story <b>Citizenship Project:</b> Find out about young activists fighting for education.
Making and responding to suggestions ▶ English alternatives to 'I don't like'	Going abroad <b>Phrasal Verbs:</b> <i>take off/set off/get away</i>	Future predictions, offers, promises ▶ <b>Modals verbs of deduction (must, might, may, can't)</b> Modal verbs of deduction	A description of a place Exploring issues and concepts <b>Tip:</b> Using a variety of descriptive adjectives	
Giving advice ▶ How to ask for advice in English	Treatment <b>Phrasal Verbs:</b> <i>pick up/go through/come down with</i>	Past modals ( <i>should/must/might/may/can't have</i> ) ▶ <b>Second conditional</b> Second conditional	A blog post Finding connections <b>Tip:</b> Headings	▶ <b>Polio: the killer</b> <b>Citizenship Project:</b> Find out about organisations fighting for animal rights.
Talking about experiences ▶ Politely exiting a conversation in English	History <b>Phrasal Verbs:</b> <i>come across/end up/catch up on</i>	Third conditional ▶ <b>Third conditional</b> Mixed conditionals	A review Imagining alternatives and possibilities <b>Tip:</b> Using adjectives in reviews <b>Mediation:</b> Recommending	
Comparing pictures ▶ Easily confused English verbs	The news <b>Phrasal Verbs:</b> <i>find out/grow up/rely on</i>	Reported questions ▶ <b>Reported questions</b> Reported statements	A for-and-against essay Considering multiple perspectives <b>Tip:</b> Using connecting words and phrases	▶ <b>The BBC</b> The story of Facebook <b>Citizenship Project:</b> Learn how to calculate the carbon footprint and to be environmentally friendly.
Telling a story ▶ Saying something is 'funny' in English	Justice <b>Phrasal Verbs:</b> <i>break into/break out of</i>	Passive modal verbs ▶ <b>Present and Past passive</b> Passives with direct and indirect objects	A report Elaborating on and combining ideas <b>Tip:</b> Headings in a report <b>Mediation:</b> Paraphrasing	

# LET'S START **A**



## DECLUTTER YOUR LIFE



You know the saying 'tidy house, tidy mind'? Well, decluttering is the first step towards a tidy mind. Decluttering means removing all the things that you don't need and creating a clean and tidy space. Here are some simple steps to help you declutter.

### 1 Keep your memories in your mind

We all collect too many objects. We buy things like souvenirs, medals, certificates, badges to help us remember special places or events in the past – but guess what? You can still remember those special moments without all these objects! You have your memories safe in your mind!

### 2 Reduce your wardrobe

Have you got too many clothes? What about all those T-shirts from past holidays and events? How often do you wear them? There's too little space in your wardrobe for things you don't wear. Take unwanted clothes to a charity shop – just keep a few favourite items.

### 3 Go digital

You don't need any CDs or DVDs now! All the music and films you want are on the internet, so download them. And is there any excuse for keeping books? Buy an e-reader and make a little space on your shelves!



1 Think about the things in your room at home. Do you use/wear/need all of them? Write a list.

2  0.01 Read and listen to the advice in the article. Choose the correct options to complete 1-4.

- 1 You can remember events without *memorabilia* / a good memory.
- 2 Only keep clothes *you often wear* / *from a charity shop* in your wardrobe.
- 3 Download films and music from the internet. *Don't keep* / *Keep* DVDs and CDs.
- 4 You only need *digital* / *print* books in your home.

## VOCABULARY

### Technology

3 What are these things for? Match (A-H) with the definitions (1-8).

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| A a joystick     | 1 You use it to read books.                                    |
| B smartphone     | 2 You can hear the audio on your computer with these.          |
| C screen         | 3 You use it to text people, make calls and surf the internet. |
| D e-reader       | 4 You use it to switch on a television and change the channel. |
| E remote control | 5 You use it to move around on screen in a computer game.      |
| F laptop         | 6 You put them in or on your ears to listen to music.          |
| G speakers       | 7 It's a small portable computer.                              |
| H headphones     | 8 It's the display of your computer.                           |

## GRAMMAR

### there is/there are and some/any

#### Countable nouns

- (+) *There are some books on the shelf.*
- (-) *There aren't any books on the shelf.*
- (?) *Are there any books on the shelf?*

#### Uncountable nouns

- (+) *There is some space in the wardrobe.*
- (-) *There isn't any space on your shelf.*
- (?) *Is there any space in your wardrobe?*

#### 4 Decide which nouns are countable (C) or uncountable (U).

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1 time     | 11 event      |
| 2 orange   | 12 holiday    |
| 3 souvenir | 13 book       |
| 4 medal    | 14 e-reader   |
| 5 badge    | 15 speaker    |
| 6 memory   | 16 shelf      |
| 7 T-shirt  | 17 mouse      |
| 8 clothes  | 18 smartphone |
| 9 music    | 19 joystick   |
| 10 film    | 20 keyboard   |

#### 5 Choose the correct options to complete the conversation.

**Mum** OK, Tanya, there <sup>1</sup>*is / are* a lot of things in your wardrobe. Let's take <sup>2</sup>*some / any* to the charity shop.

**Tanya** OK, but I've got <sup>3</sup>*some / any* questions.

**Mum** OK. What?

**Tanya** Can I keep <sup>4</sup>*any / a* T-shirts?

**Mum** Well, there <sup>5</sup>*is / are* over 20 in the drawer. Keep <sup>6</sup>*some / any* that you really love.

**Mum** And these books? There <sup>7</sup>*isn't / aren't* <sup>8</sup>*some / any* space on your shelves!

**Tanya** Oh yeah, they can go. I've got them on my e-reader!

### a lot of, a little, a few

#### Countable nouns

- *There are a lot of souvenirs. (big quantity)*
- *There are a few souvenirs. (small quantity)*

#### Uncountable nouns

- *There is a lot of space. (big quantity)*
- *There is a little space. (small quantity)*

#### 6 Complete 1-5 with a lot of, a little or a few.

- 1 You've got ... bags - can I help you?
- 2 There's ... cola - we've got six bottles!
- 3 'Have we got any biscuits?' 'Not many, but there are ... in the packet.'
- 4 I've got ... money to buy Mum a present, just £10.
- 5 We've got ... time before the train leaves - two hours!

### too much/too many, too little/too few

#### Countable nouns

- *There are too many souvenirs. (excess)*
- *There are too few souvenirs. (insufficient)*

#### Uncountable nouns

- *There is too much space. (excess)*
- *There is too little space. (insufficient)*

#### 7 Complete the text with there is (not)/there are (not), some, any, too (+ quantity).

ABOUT

NEW POSTS

ARCHIVES



I love watching films, and whenever I have <sup>1</sup>... money, I always buy one. I really have <sup>2</sup>... in my room now - <sup>3</sup>... any space! I've got hundreds of Hollywood films in my collection and <sup>4</sup>... animated films, but <sup>5</sup>... old classic black-and-white films, unfortunately - they're very difficult to find. I buy a lot of different types, but I don't buy <sup>6</sup>... horror films. That's the only film genre I don't like. Too scary!



# LET'S START **B**

## HIGHCROFT SCHOOL

### THEN NOW

#### When did Highcroft first open?

It opened in 1963.

#### What were the classrooms and the lessons like?

There were around 30 students to a class, and they did not have any computers in the classrooms. Students sat at individual desks. They did not do activities in groups or have class discussions – ever! Teaching methods were very traditional – the teacher read or wrote information on the blackboard for students to copy.

#### Did students get a lot of homework?

Yes, they did! Students worked very hard. Teachers were strict and corporal punishment was common. Teachers hit the students with a cane (a kind of stick) when they got answers wrong, talked in class or did not do their homework. Writing out 'lines' (the same sentence a hundred times!) was also a common punishment.

#### What did students wear?

In the 1960s, girls wore skirts, blouses and ties, and white socks. They did not wear trousers because only boys wore trousers (not jeans or shorts), shirts and ties. Both wore jackets and often there was a school cap (for boys) or beret (for girls).



- 1  0.02 Read and listen to the text and complete the fact file.

## HIGHCROFT SCHOOL

Opened in: ...  
Class sizes: ...  
Teaching methods: ...  
Types of punishment: ...  
School uniform  
Girls: ...  
Boys: ...

- 2  Answer 1 and 2.

- 1 How old is your school?
- 2 Does it have an interesting history?

## VOCABULARY

### Clothes

- 3 Write the clothes words in the correct categories in your notebook.

blouse • cap • jacket • jumper  
shirt • shoes • shorts • skirt • socks  
tie • tights • trousers • T-shirt

head (one word)

upper body (six words)

lower body (six words)

- 4 What do you usually wear to school? Write about your clothes.

We don't have a uniform at my school. I wear jeans and a T-shirt and a jumper. I don't wear ...

## GRAMMAR

### Past simple: *be*

#### Affirmative

I **was** strict.

You **were** happy.

#### Questions

**Was** she happy?

**Were** you happy?

#### Negative

He **wasn't** funny.

They **weren't** sad.

#### Short answers

Yes, she **was**./

No, she **wasn't**.

Yes, we **were**./

No, we **weren't**.

**5** Complete 1-6 with the correct form of *was* or *were*.

- Our school uniform at my last school ... blue.
- I ... at this school last year. I was at a school in Valencia.
- Your exam results ... great, Rita - well done!
- ... you in the Scouts when you were young?
- ... Frank in your maths class last term?
- My friends ... at the party, so it was a bit boring.

### Past simple

We use the Past simple for completed past actions.

#### Affirmative and negative

Students **worked** very hard.

They **didn't have** any computers.

#### Questions

**Did** students **get** a lot of homework?

#### Short answers

Yes, they **did**./No, they **didn't**.

#### Spelling rules

- *open* → **opened** (+ -ed)
- *study* → **studied** (+ -ied)
- *live* → **lived** (+ -d)
- *stop* → **stopped** (double consonant + -ed)
- *do* → **did**, *make* → **made**, *have* → **had**

**6** Rewrite 1-8 in the Past simple.

- The headteacher talks for hours.
- The shops open at 9.30.
- They study every day.
- You like all my friends.
- The film starts at 8 o'clock.
- I try to understand him.
- They stop serving pizza in the evening.
- I hug my dog every evening.

**7** Find the Past simple forms of these irregular verbs in the text about Highcroft school.

- |        |         |       |
|--------|---------|-------|
| 1 sit  | 3 write | 5 hit |
| 2 read | 4 wear  | 6 get |

**8** Complete the conversation with the correct Past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

**Anne** Where did you go to school, Grandad?

**Grandad** I <sup>1</sup> ... (be) at a school in Yorkshire in the north of England, a boarding school called Granchester Towers.

**Anne** A boarding school? <sup>2</sup> ... (be) you there all the time? <sup>3</sup> ... you ... (sleep) there, too?

**Grandad** Yes, I <sup>4</sup> ... (study) there, but I also <sup>5</sup> ... (live) there. I <sup>6</sup> ... (have) all my meals there, and I <sup>7</sup> ... (sleep) in a dormitory with five other boys.

**Anne** Weird! <sup>8</sup> ... you ... (like) the school?

**Grandad** Well, I <sup>9</sup> ... (not like) it at first, but then I <sup>10</sup> ... (make) some friends, and after that I was happy there.

**9** 🗣️🗣️ Ask and answer about schools you went to in the past and what they were like.

- A Where did you go to middle school?  
 B I went to the Instituto Garcia Lorca.  
 A Did you like it?



# LET'S START

# C

Home About News Ask TeenLine Events Community

## Teenline



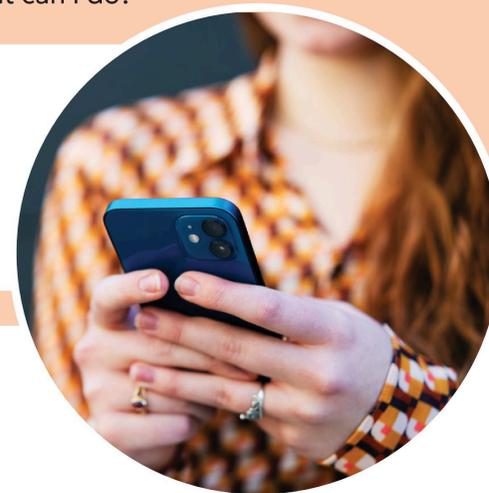
Princess Pearl

My problem is with my best friend, Amy. I love Amy, we get on really well and we do a lot of things together, but when other people are there, especially boys, I feel jealous. The thing is, Amy is better than me in every way. She's cleverer than me, she's funnier, she's taller, she's the prettiest girl in our class, and she's also the most athletic! She's good at everything, and she's not as shy as me – she's more sociable – so people always talk to her and I just ... disappear! I know I'm not boring and I'm not stupid, but I'm worried because I'm not as popular as Amy, and I'm less confident. I feel nervous now when I meet new people, and I'm embarrassed because I'm not clever like her, and I haven't got a lot of friends. I don't want to stop being Amy's friend, but I don't want to be invisible! What can I do?



T.L.

Remember, Princess Pearl, that you have got your own qualities and talents – you aren't less talented than Amy, or the least interesting girl in your class, you're just different! Try to focus on your positive qualities and spend some time with other friends, not just Amy.



1  0.03 Read and listen to the text. Why is Princess Pearl posting on the TeenLine blog?

2 Choose the correct options to complete 1-5.

- 1 Princess Pearl spends *a lot of* / *a little* time with Amy.
- 2 Princess Pearl thinks a lot of people *like* / *don't like* Amy.
- 3 Amy is *shy* / *sociable*.
- 4 Princess Pearl thinks she *is* / *isn't* boring and stupid.
- 5 Princess Pearl is *good* / *not good* at making new friends.

## VOCABULARY

### Feelings

3 Match the adjectives (A-H) with the situations (1-8).

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| A embarrassed | 1 You watch a horror film.                                    |
| B angry       | 2 You get very good grades in your exams.                     |
| C surprised   | 3 You have an exam tomorrow morning.                          |
| D jealous     | 4 A classmate gives you a fantastic birthday present.         |
| E worried     | 5 You love a classmate's bag. You want one, too.              |
| F happy       | 6 A classmate takes your calculator without asking.           |
| G scared      | 7 You hug your friend, but then realise it isn't your friend. |
| H calm        | 8 You drink camomile tea before sleeping.                     |

## GRAMMAR

### Comparative and superlative adjectives

regular	comparative	superlative
tall	taller than	<b>the tallest</b>
wide	wider than	<b>the widest</b>
big	bigger than	<b>the biggest</b>
happy	happier than	<b>the happiest</b>
interesting	<b>more</b> interesting than	<b>the most</b> interesting
irregular	comparative	superlative
good	<b>better</b> than	<b>the best</b>
bad	<b>worse</b> than	<b>the worst</b>
far	<b>further/ farther</b> than	<b>the furthest/ the farthest</b>

Look! talented → **less** talented than → **the least** talented

#### 4 Complete 1-6 with the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.

- 1 My dog is ... (happy) in our new house.
- 2 This exercise is ... (short) than the other.
- 3 Your essay is ... (good) than my essay.
- 4 These jeans are tight. They're ... (comfortable) than my other pair.
- 5 Are you ... (sociable) than your brother?
- 6 Spain is ... (hot) than the UK in summer.

#### 5 Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

at • highest • in • intelligent  
more • most • the

**Nick** Who's the cleverest student in your class?

**Mark** Ben is <sup>1</sup> ... best at maths, but Ivy gets the <sup>2</sup> ... marks <sup>3</sup> ... the class in other subjects.

**Nick** What subjects are you good at?

**Mark** I'm the <sup>4</sup> ... creative in art, but I'm the worst <sup>5</sup> ... science! What about you?

**Nick** I'm <sup>6</sup> ... athletic than most students, but not more <sup>7</sup> ... than them!

#### 6 Complete the text with the adjectives in the box. Use the comparative form.

athletic • bad • fast • good • strong • tall

My brother Ralph is younger than me (he's 12 and I'm 16), but he's already <sup>1</sup> ... than I am by about 3 cm. He plays basketball for our school team, and he's already <sup>2</sup> ... than a lot of other players. He scored seven baskets in the last game!

He's <sup>3</sup> ... and <sup>4</sup> ... than the other boys in the team too - the coach says he's a natural athlete. Ralph is definitely <sup>5</sup> ... than I am, but I'm not jealous. I'm <sup>6</sup> ... at sport than my brother, but I'm good at other things.

#### (In)equality (not) as + adjective + as

- He is **as tall as** his brother.
- She's **not as shy as** me.

#### 7 Rewrite 1-6 using *not as ... as* and the opposite adjective.

- 1 Your bike is slower than my bike.
- 2 A smartphone is smaller than a tablet.
- 3 Sam's dog is bigger than Jack's dog.
- 4 Maths is more difficult than geography.
- 5 Athens is hotter than Venice.
- 6 Winter nights are longer than summer nights.



# 1 SOCIAL CIRCLES

## OBJECTIVES

- › **Vocabulary:** Relationships; Interacting
- › **Grammar:** Present perfect; Present perfect with *how long/for/since*; Present perfect continuous
- › **Listening:** A radio interview
- › **Speaking:** Exchanging opinions
- › **Writing:** A biography

- 1 How often do you use social media? Can you imagine a week without it? Why (not)?

### VLOG **My life on social media**

- 2  Watch the video. What does Marcus talk about? Choose the correct option (A, B or C).

- A the positive and negative aspects of social media
- B why social media is often bad for you
- C his experience of using social media

- 3  Watch the video again and answer questions 1-3.

- 1 How long did Marcus film this morning?
- 2 Why did Marcus first use social media?
- 3 What was bad about Marcus's experience of social media?



VLOG



p15

p19

GRAMMAR



p17

REAL ENGLISH



p22

DOCUMENTARY

# Six degrees of separation

1

... You look around the room. How many people do you know? You obviously know the host. Some of the other guests are probably friends or acquaintances of yours, too.

Perhaps they are your classmates. However, other people at the party are probably complete strangers. You've never met them before. They are part of your friend's social network, but they are not part of yours.

2

... First, there is our immediate family: our parents, brothers and sisters. We've usually got lots of other relatives, too: our uncles, aunts, cousins, etc. Possibly, we have also got a half-brother or a stepsister. A lot of adults have got their own partner: a boyfriend or girlfriend or, if they are married, a husband or wife. Married people are also connected to their partner's family, so that means they have probably got a mother-in-law and a father-in-law.

3  1.01 Read the article again. Match A-F with the gaps in the article 1-5. There is one extra sentence. Then listen and check.

- A Karinty's theory seemed improbable 100 years ago.
- B It's good to have a large social network.
- C Of course, our family isn't our only social network.
- D Imagine you're at a friend's birthday party.
- E All the people in our social networks are in contact with many different individuals.
- F We all have our own unique range of social networks.

**READING TIP**

**Understanding the relationship between details**

We connect details in texts by making references across sentences. We use pronouns and paraphrasing to refer to a person, place, thing or time in another sentence.

- 4 Use the Reading Tip to analyse the article.  
 Look at the underlined words in the text.  
 What do they refer to?



- 1 What different social networks are you part of?
- 2 Quickly read the article. Don't worry about the gaps. Which social networks are mentioned in the article?

3

... Most of us know quite a lot of other people, too. There is our circle of friends, which usually includes a few close friends. Our friendship with them can sometimes last all our life. If we are at work, we have also got colleagues. And then there are our neighbours, the people who live near us. Sometimes our neighbours are friends, but often we hardly know them.

4

... These contacts have all formed their own social networks as well. So, indirectly, we have got connections with millions of people around the world. In 1929, the Hungarian writer Frigyes Karinthy wrote a short story called *Chains*. Here he introduced an idea called 'the six degrees of separation'. According to his theory, if we choose the right person from all our contacts and then use five of their interconnected networks, we can reach anyone we want on the planet.

5

... However, because of the popularity of social media, today it is probably correct. In 2011, Facebook had already found that 92% of their users were connected using the networks of five different people. With more people online every year, the number of connections is getting larger all the time.

**This means that you probably are not as far away from your favourite film star or musician as you might think!**



**5 EXAM** Read the article again. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Justify your answer.

- 1 Aunts and uncles are part of our immediate family.
- 2 Most people have a small number of close friends.
- 3 Our neighbours are frequently our friends.
- 4 Karinthy's theory was that we can be connected to anyone in the world through social connections.
- 5 You can definitely connect to your favourite celebrity through social media.



### CRITICAL THINKING

**Interpreting and drawing inferences from arguments and data**

Read the text again. What does it tell us about the different social relationships we have with people around us such as family, friends and neighbours? Does the text suggest we are connected to everyone on the planet? Why (not)? Use the ideas in the text and your own ideas.

# Vocabulary 1 Relationships

## 1 Complete 1-10 with the words in the box.

acquaintances • boyfriend • classmates  
close • colleagues • friendship • girlfriend  
guests • host • neighbours • partner  
relatives • stranger

- 1 I don't have many ... friends at school, but I like a lot of my ... .
- 2 You were a complete ... only two hours ago, but I think you understand me better than most of my friends.
- 3 When you get married, you hope to have the same ... all your life.
- 4 My dad likes his work, but he isn't very keen on his ... .
- 5 My family is very big. I've got a lot of ... in Ireland, but I don't see them very often.
- 6 Charlie was Laura's ... for a while, but they stopped going out together a few weeks ago. He's got a new ... now.
- 7 Our ... across the road had a party last night. They made a lot of noise!
- 8 Ava is very popular, and she often has friends as ... at her house. She's a great ... !
- 9 I know a lot of people, but most of them are ... , not really friends.
- 10 My ... with Joe ended because he lied to me.

## 2 🗣️🗣️ Ask and answer questions 1-4.

- 1 Which of your friendships are most important to you? Why?
- 2 Do you have a close relationship with your neighbours? Why (not)?
- 3 Do you often see your classmates outside school? If so, where?
- 4 Which of your relatives do you see the most? What are they like?

### FALSE FRIENDS

**Strangers** are people you don't know and have never met.

*I felt lonely at the party because it was full of **strangers**.*

**Foreigners** are people from other countries, not your country.

*The beaches around Spain fill up with **foreigners** in summer.*

Complete the sentences with the words above in the correct form.

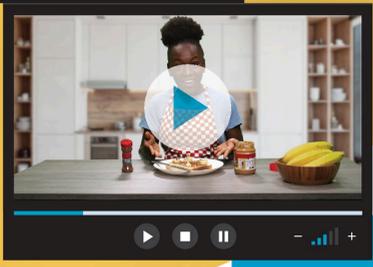
- 1 I was lost in the city, so I asked a ... to help me.
- 2 Lots of ... visit the beaches of Spain in the spring and summer.

### Vocabulary Extension

#### Extended family members

We use *half-* for a brother or sister who shares one parent with us; *step-* for relatives from our parent's second marriage; *-in-law* for relatives from marriage in general. For example, *stepsister* and *mother-in-law*. Think of more and check your ideas in a dictionary.





1 Read the examples. Then choose the correct option to complete the rule.

**Present perfect**

*I've used all kinds of social media.*

*I've just started using this app.*

We use the Present perfect for past actions at some time in someone's life and for **very recent actions / past habits**. With the Present perfect, we don't say exactly when the action happened.

**Grammar reference** | p108-109

**Time adverbs**

We often use the Present perfect with these adverbs: *just, (not) yet, already, never, ever* and also with the expression *it's/this is the (first) time that ...*

2 Complete the conversation with the Present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

**Mia** <sup>1</sup> ... (you/finish) doing your TikTok profile yet? I want to go shopping!

**Grace** Be patient, Mia! I <sup>2</sup> ... already ... (do) most of it. Wait a second! OK, it's finished now! What do you think?

**Mia** You <sup>3</sup> ... (include) your phone number! Are you sure you want to do that? It's the first time I <sup>4</sup> ... (see) a profile with a phone number. <sup>5</sup> ... you ever ... (see) one like that?

**Grace** No, I haven't. Oh, no! I hope no one <sup>6</sup> ... (read) it.

**Mia** Don't worry! People <sup>7</sup> ... (not have) time to read your profile yet. But you need to delete your phone number now!

**Grace** I <sup>8</sup> ... just ... (delete) it! Thanks, Mia! You <sup>9</sup> ... (save) me from a big mistake!

3 Write two sentences about yourself using the Present perfect and a time adverb. One should be true and one false.

4 Read your sentences to your partner. Your partner must guess if they are true or false.

5 **EXAM** Rephrase the sentences using the word given. Keep the meaning as close to the original as possible.

1 This is the first time I've used this app. **(BEFORE)**  
I've ...

2 I'm going to upload my pictures later on today. **(YET)**  
I haven't ...

3 I visited that website five minutes ago. **(JUST)**  
I've ...

4 Is this the first time you've met my cousin? **(BEFORE)**  
Have you ...

5 Fifty people started following me on social media this morning. **(TODAY)**  
Fifty people have ...



**Get it right**

6 Write sentences 1-4 correctly.

- 1 I have already bought my new trainers online yesterday.
- 2 I just see your message on my phone.
- 3 She's excited about the game because she has ever played it before.
- 4 I can't help you install the app: I didn't finish my lunch yet.



**Learner resources** | English for Spanish Speakers Guide