

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 1 Lesson 3

Vocabulary

Topics (Unit 11-15)

A Types of houses/places people live in



detached house

not joined to any other house



terraced house

joined to several houses to form a row



bungalow

a house with only one storey (no upstairs)



semi-detached house

semi-(*infml*): joined to one other house

self-contained flat: does not share facilities with any other

cottage: a small house in the country or in a village

studio flat: a small apartment for one or two people, usually with one large room for sleeping and living in, a bathroom and sometimes a separate kitchen

villa: a large house with big gardens or a rented house in a holiday resort / tourist area

B Places in the home

You probably already know the names of most rooms and locations in a typical home. Here are some less common ones and what they are for.

master/main bedroom: the largest, most important bedroom

utility room: usually just for the washing machine, freezer, etc.

shed: small building separated from the house usually for storing garden tools

attic/loft: space in the roof of a house used for storing things; it can also be converted into an extra living space with stairs leading up to it (**attic/loft conversion**)

cellar: room below ground level, no windows, used for storing things

basement: room below ground level, with windows, for living/working

studio: a room in which a painter or photographer works

landing: flat area at the top of a staircase

hall/hallway: open area as you come into a house

porch: covered area before an entrance door

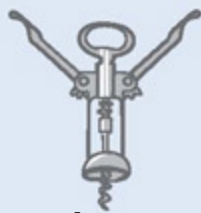
terrace or patio: paved area between house and garden for sitting and eating, etc.

drive: a short road leading from the street to the house or garage; you can drive/park on it

C Everyday objects in the home



remote (control)



corkscrew



phone charger



peeler



toilet roll



chopping board



(coat) hanger



ironing board

/ˈaɪəniŋ bɔ:d/



socket



dustpan and brush



grater

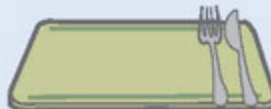


table mat

Common mistakes

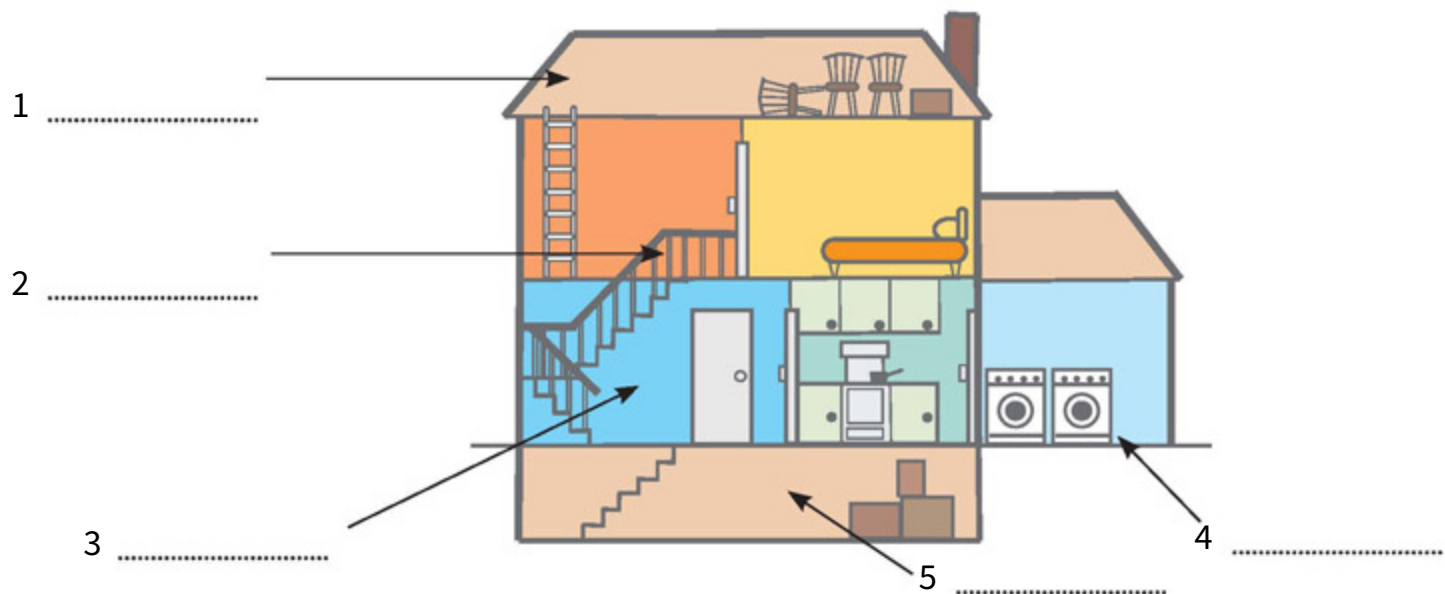
You **do** housework, do the ironing, do the hoovering, do the washing-up. (NOT make housework)

Exercises

11.1 Where in a typical house would you look for the following things?

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 garden tools <i>in the shed</i> | 5 the remote | 9 a grater |
| 2 a toilet roll | 6 an ironing board | 10 old empty |
| 3 table mats | 7 a socket | boxes |
| 4 a hanger | 8 a porch | |

11.2 Label the places in the house.



11.3 Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

- 1 The old house had a big *cellar* underneath it, where the family used to keep wine.
- 2 I'll prepare the potatoes and then you can do the cooking. Where's the ?
- 3 Put a under the coffee pot in case you mark that table. It's an antique.
- 4 Let's open this bottle. Do you know where the is?
- 5 We keep our skis up in the They're out of the way up there.
- 6 You'll find the garden chairs in the at the bottom of the garden. Bring them up and we'll have a drink on the and watch the sunset.
- 7 The light switch for the stairs is on the just by your bedroom door.
- 8 Grandma's moved to a now she can't manage the stairs any more at her age.
- 9 Leave your car in the , just in front of the garage. It'll be safe there.

11.4 Answer these questions about everyday objects.

- 1 How can you make very small pieces of cheese to sprinkle on a dish? *Use a grater*
- 2 What might you fetch if someone dropped a cup and it broke into small pieces on the floor?
- 3 What do you need if your phone battery is flat?
- 4 How can you switch off the TV without leaving your chair?
- 5 How can you cut vegetables without marking the kitchen work surface?
- 6 What might you offer a visitor if they want to take off their jacket?

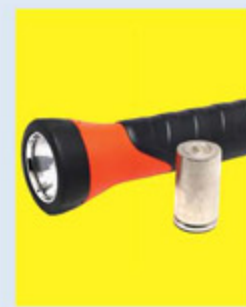
11.5 Over to you

Answer these questions about yourself.

- 1 Is your house detached? What sort is it if not?
- 2 Would you like to live in a studio flat? Why (not)?
- 3 Which of these household jobs do you most enjoy and which do you least enjoy – doing the washing-up / the washing / the ironing / the gardening / the Hoovering / the dusting / the cooking?

A

Things that go wrong in houses and flats



This pipe's **leaking**.

He kicked the football too hard and it **smashed** a window.

This pot is **cracked**.

The batteries in this torch **have run out** / **are dead**. I'll have to get some more.

I'm sorry, your cup's **chipped**. Let me get you another one.

The lights aren't **working** – there's been a **power cut**.

The door handle's **come off** / **fallen off**.

The washing machine **broke down** the other day.

I'm sorry, the biscuits were at the bottom of my bag and they **got crushed** by the potatoes!

My computer keeps **crashing** today!

B

Everyday minor injuries



She **twisted** her ankle coming down the stairs. I **bumped/banged** my head against the cupboard door and got a **bruise**. [/bruːz/ dark area on your skin where you have hurt yourself]

Kelly **tripped** and **fell down** and **grazed** her knee this morning. [if you trip you almost fall down because you hit your foot against something; if you graze something, it becomes red with broken skin, but no blood]

C

Other everyday minor problems

I've **misaid** my memory stick. Have you seen it anywhere? [put it somewhere and can't find it]

She **spilt** some coffee on the carpet. I hope it doesn't leave a **stain**. [permanent mark]

The sink is **blocked**. [the water will not run away]

I'm afraid I've **dented** your car. I'm really sorry. I'll pay for the repairs. [bent the metal a little bit by hitting something]

My mouse has **stopped working**; it could be a software problem.

I've **locked myself out**. Can I use your phone to ring my wife?

The car **won't start**. I hope it's nothing serious. Perhaps the battery's **flat**.

The kitchen clock's **slow/fast/stopped**. What time d'you make it?

Language help

Words often belong to more than one word class. In this unit, the following words can be used as verbs or as countable nouns:

flood crack chip bump bang bruise graze dent stain lock

Always make a special note of any word that belongs to more than one word class.

Exercises

12.1 What do you think happened to make these people do/ say what they did?

- 1 We had to send for a plumber. *Maybe a pipe was leaking.*
- 2 I had to call out a local mechanic.
- 3 Our neighbours let us use their washing machine.
- 4 Don't worry, the handle often does that – I'll fix it back on.
- 5 Luckily, that was all it was; the skin was broken a bit, but there was no blood.
- 6 What type of batteries does it take? I'll get some for you.
- 7 I don't know where you've put them. Try the bedside table.
- 8 I left it in the oven too long. It's all black on the top now!
- 9 I lost all my work – I know I should have saved it more often!

12.2 Odd one out. Which of the three words is the odd one out in each case?

- 1 spill, flood, chip *chip - the other two involve liquids*
- 2 stain, graze, bruise
- 3 run out, bump, flat
- 4 leak, smash, chip
- 5 leak, dent, flood

12.3 Here is a matrix with the names of things and things that can go wrong with them. Put a tick (✓) for things that typically go together.

	car	vase	elbow	clock	printer	sink	a meal
banged							
ruined							
cracked							
broken down							
dented							
stopped				✓			
blocked							

Write five sentences using combinations of words where you wrote a tick.

EXAMPLE *This clock has stopped - perhaps it needs new batteries.*

12.4 Complete these sentences using words and phrases from the opposite page.

- 1 We had to use candles because *there was a power cut.*
- 2 I didn't look where I was going as I walked through the low doorway and
- 3 The wind blew the door shut and I realised I'd
- 4 I would ring her but I'm afraid I've
- 5 I can't take a photo, my camera's
- 6 I tried to run over the rocks but I
- 7 I accidentally sat on my bag of crisps and they

12.5

Over to you

What would you do if ...

- 1 you mislaid your credit card?
- 2 you noticed your guest's glass was chipped?
- 3 one of your coat buttons came off?
- 4 your mobile phone stopped working?
- 5 you bruised your forehead?
- 6 your watch was slow?

A

Disasters/tragedies

**earthquake**

[the earth moves/trembles]

**flood**

[too much rain]

**drought** /dra t/

[no rain]

**volcano** /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/[hot liquid rock and gases
pour from a mountain]**famine** /f m n/ [no food] **landslide** [rocks and earth moving suddenly down a slope]**epidemic** [disease affecting large numbers of people] **explosion** (e.g. a bomb)**major accident** / **incident** (e.g. a plane crash)**hurricane** / **tornado** /t ne d /**typhoon** / **tropical storm** [violent wind/storm]**war** / **civil war** [civil war is war between people
of the same country]Disasters not caused by human beings can
be called **natural disasters**.

Language help

Injure / nd / is used about people.**Damage** / d m d / is used about things.200 people were **injured**. Many buildings were **damaged**.**Verbs connected with these words**

A volcano has **erupted** in Indonesia. Hundreds **are feared dead**. The flu epidemic **spread** rapidly throughout the country. Millions are **starving** as a result of the famine. A big earthquake **shook** the city at noon today. The area is **suffering** its worst drought for many years. Civil war has **broken out** in the north of the country. A tornado **swept** through the islands yesterday.

B

Words for people involved in disasters/ tragedies

The explosion resulted in 300 **casualties**. /k ju lti z/ [dead and injured people]The real **victims** of civil war are children left without parents. [those who suffer the results]There were only three **survivors** /s va v z/. All the other passengers were reported dead. [people who live through a disaster]Thousands of **refugees** /refj d i z/ have crossed the border looking for food and shelter.
[people who have escaped from their own country because of a war or other disaster]Millions of **migrants** enter the country each year, looking for a better life. [people who travel from one country to another, often in order to find work]During the battle, the **dead** and **wounded** /wu nd d/ were flown out in helicopters.
[wounded: injured in a battle / by a weapon]

C

Diseases/ epidemics

Here are some headlines from newspapers all connected with diseases and epidemics. Explanations are given.

/re bi z/ disease
can be caused
by bite from a
dog, fox, etc.,
very serious**Rabies** out of
control in many
parts of AsiaNew **AIDS** unit
to be opened
this monthacquired immune
deficiency syndrome;
often caused by sexual
contact or contact with
contaminated blood/m le r / usually
caught because of
mosquito bitesNew **malaria**
drug tested**Cholera** and **typhoid**
injections not needed
says Tourism Minister/'kɒləərə/ /'taɪfɔɪd/
diseases causing
sickness, diarrhoea,
etc., caused often
by infected food
and water

Exercises

13.1 What type of disaster from the list in A opposite are these sentences about? Why?

- 1 The lava flow destroyed three villages. *Volcano - lava is the hot liquid rock from the mountain*
- 2 The aft ershock struck at 3.35 pm local time.
- 3 People had boarded up shops and houses during the day before, and stayed indoors.
- 4 Gunfire could be heard all over the town.
- 5 Witnesses said they saw a fireball fall out of the sky.
- 6 People had to stay on the upper floors and sometimes on the roofs of their homes.
- 7 The earth is cracked and vegetation has dried up.
- 8 They quite often happen in this area of the mountains and it can take some time for the roads to be cleared, especially if trees have been brought down too.

13.2 Complete the missing items in this word-class table, using a dictionary if necessary. Where the space is shaded, you do not need to write anything.

verb	noun: thing or idea	noun: person
<i>explode</i>	explosion	
		survivor
injure		
starve		
erupt		

13.3 In these headlines, say whether the situation seems to be getting worse or better, or whether a disaster has happened or has been avoided/prevented.

1

Poison gas cloud spreads

getting worse

3

OIL SLICK RECEDES

5

All survive plane's emergency landing

2

POLICE DEFUSE TERRORIST BOMB

4

Experts warn of cholera time bomb

6

Flood warnings not heeded in time

13.4 Fill the gaps with a suitable word from B opposite. Try to work from memory.

- 1 Another 50 people died today, all *victims* of the famine.
- 2 Over 5 million have fled the war and are seeking shelter in neighbouring countries.
- 3 It was the worst road accident the country has ever seen, with over 120 .
- 4 A: Were there any when the ship sank? B: I'm afraid not.
- 5 The and were left lying on the battlefield; it was a disgrace.
- 6 The number of economic entering the country each year has increased sharply.

13.5 Which diseases are these? Try to do this from memory.

- 1 One that can be caused by a mosquito bite. *malaria*
- 2 One you can get by drinking infected water.
- 3 One you can get from an animal bite.
- 4 One caused by a virus which destroys the body's immune system.

A Stages in a person's education (UK system)

The youngest children start their education in a **crèche** /kreʃ/, where they mostly play but also do some early learning activities. After that, they may go to a **nursery school**. Between the ages of five and 11, children attend **primary school**, where they learn the basics of reading, writing, arithmetic, etc. For most children, secondary education begins when they enter a **comprehensive school** or a more traditional **grammar school** (to which they **gain admission** by sitting an exam). The famous UK **public schools** are in fact private, fee-paying schools. Between the ages of 11 and 18, young people take a wide range of subjects in arts, sciences and technical areas. In the UK, pupils can leave school at the age of 16, although many young people choose to remain in full-time education until the age of 18. (In England it is **compulsory** for young people to continue with some form of education or training until they are 18 [they must do it], even if they also have a job.) From 16 to 18 young people may study at secondary school or at a **sixth-form college**, after which they may go on to **higher education**.



B Exams and qualifications

You **take/do/sit** an exam or **resit**¹ an exam. At schools and sixth-form colleges in the UK, students have to take formal **end-of-year** exams. At 18, a lot of students sit their **university entrance exams**, commonly referred to as 'A levels'. Students are usually given marks (e.g. 75%) or grades (e.g. A, B+, C). If you **pass** and **do well**, you get a high grade. If you fail, you don't get the minimum grade. If you **skip classes**², you'll probably do badly in the exam.

¹ take it again if you did badly first time

² miss deliberately; *infml*



Common mistakes

We say: **pass an exam**, e.g. I **passed** all my exams and graduated in 2010. (NOT I succeeded at/in all my exams.)

C Technology

With an **LMS** or a **VLE**¹, students can work online and do more **distance**² **learning** or **blended**³ **learning**. Teachers can **monitor**⁴ students' activities and **progress**⁵; students can choose courses and/or **modules**⁶, **submit**⁷ work, write blogs, access wikis and leave voice messages.

¹ Learning Management System or Virtual Learning Environment: computer system that controls all aspects of teaching and learning ² without attending classes, e.g. from home ³ using a mix of classroom and online learning ⁴ check regularly ⁵ note: *progress* is uncountable ⁶ individual elements or parts of a course

⁷ send/ give their work to the teacher

D Talking about education: common questions

What's the **school-leaving age**? It's 18 in a lot of countries.

At what age does **compulsory** education begin? [which you must do, by law]

Exercises

14.1 Fill the gaps in this life story of a British woman.

Amy first went to her local ¹ *primary* school at the age of five. The year before that she attended a ² _____, but her parents didn't send her to a ³ _____ when she was very small. When Amy was ready to go on to secondary school, she passed a special exam and so gained ⁴ _____ to her local ⁵ _____ school. Her friends didn't do that exam. Like most children, they went to a ⁶ _____ school. Only a few children from very rich families go to famous ⁷ _____ schools and Amy only knew one girl from her class at primary school who did. At the age of 16, Amy went on to ⁸ _____, where she is currently studying English, History and Maths. Her ambition is to go on to ⁹ _____ and become a teacher.

14.2 Rewrite the words in bold in this conversation using words from B opposite.

ALMUT: I've got one more exam tomorrow. I hope I **get the minimum grade** *pass*.
I'm worried.
JOE: Really? What makes you think you won't **get a high grade**?
ALMUT: Well, I've **missed** a couple of classes this term.
JOE: Hm. If you **get below the minimum grade**, are you allowed to **take** the exam **again**?
ALMUT: Yes, but I don't want to. Next year I want to go to university, not **sit** my **university entrance exams** again!

14.3 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 In the UK, students between 16 and 18 can go to a *sixth-form college* ~~nursery school~~.
- 2 The school-ending age is 18 in many countries.
- 3 I'm glad you succeeded at your exam.
- 4 She has to sit on a Biology exam next week.
- 5 Is school compulsive till 18 in your country?
- 6 Do we have to admit our work to the teacher by Friday?
- 7 I've made a lot of progresses in my English recently.
- 8 Thanks to the LMS, teachers can mentor their students' activities.

14.4 What do we call ...?

- 1 learning that mixes classes and online work? *blended learning*
- 2 schools which require students to take an exam to gain admission? _____
- 3 private schools where parents pay fees? _____
- 4 learning you can do at home, without going to class? _____

14.5

Over to you

Make a chart in English for the education system in your country. Is it the same as the UK or are there differences? Compare with someone else if possible.

A

University studies

Students who attend university in the UK start with **undergraduate studies**, which are usually the studies towards a **bachelor's degree** [a first degree at university]. They follow a **programme** of different **modules** [parts of the university course]. They usually have to complete a certain number of **credits** each year. For example, if the students need 180 credits, they might take two modules of 60 credits each, and their **dissertation** [long piece of writing] might be worth another 60 credits. When they have **graduated** [completed their bachelor's degree], students become **graduates**.

If they want to continue their university education, students can begin **postgraduate studies**. The first stage of this would be a **master's degree**, and after that they can do a **PhD** (doctor of philosophy) [the highest university degree]. Postgraduate studies require students to specialise in a particular **field**, and they often do **research**. They usually have to write another dissertation (for a master's degree) or a **thesis** (for a PhD).

B

People, places, and types of classes



A university campus



A lecture theatre



A tutorial

If you visit a **university campus**, you'll see a **lecture theatre** (or a lecture hall). During **lectures**, students listen to a **lecturer** and take notes. Some modules have **seminars** where smaller groups discuss the subject in detail. The **academic staff** [people who teach] might also include **tutors**, who teach students individually or in small groups, in sessions called **tutorials**. Many students live **on campus** in **halls of residence** (or **halls**).

Language help

An **undergraduate (student)** or **undergrad** is a student studying for their bachelor's degree.

A **postgraduate (student)** or **postgrad** is a student studying for their master's or a PhD.

Notice that **postgraduate** and **undergraduate** can be used as nouns or adjectives.

C

Student services

Admissions¹

To apply for one of our postgraduate programmes, check the **entry requirements**² on the programme page. Then click [here](#) to **submit your application**.

Funding³

Tuition fees⁴ should be paid at the beginning of the academic year. To apply for a **student loan**⁵ or a **scholarship**⁶ click [here](#).



Student Union

Visit our **student union**⁷ page to find out more about **student societies** and clubs.

1 a university department that deals with new applications and new students

2 qualifications that are needed to enter a programme

3 money that students can receive

4 money that students have to pay for their course

5 money that a student borrows to pay for their course

6 money that is given to a student to pay for a course (usually for students who are doing well at school)

7 an organization that deals with student issues and student life on campus, and a place where students can meet

Exercises

15.1 What do we call ...?

- 1 A first degree at college or university *bachelor's degree*
- 2 The lower level of postgraduate degree
- 3 The highest university degree
- 4 A person who is studying for their first degree
- 5 A person who has completed their first degree
- 6 A person who is studying for a master's or PhD

15.2 Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

- 1 This undergraduate *credit* / *programme* / *field* lasts four years.
- 2 To complete the year students need 180 *lectures* / *credits* / *modules*. 60 of these are for the thesis.
- 3 After three years, you will *research* / *credit* / *graduate* with a bachelor's degree.
- 4 My master's *field* / *credit* / *dissertation* on modern English literature was 120 pages long.
- 5 Dr Lewis has been doing *research* / *thesis* / *field* into dolphin behaviour and has made a very important discovery.
- 6 Lucy is an expert in the *field* / *programme* / *research* of ancient history and has just completed her PhD on Greek art.

15.3 Fill the gaps with words from B opposite.

- 1 A *campus* is a place where the university buildings are located.
- 2 Student accommodation is called
- 3 Academic staff, such as professors, tutors and , have offices at the university.
- 4 are meetings (one-to-one or in small groups) with a tutor.
- 5 Students listen to talks in a
- 6 Some are attended by two hundred students.

15.4 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 There are two types of student ^{finance}unions: student loans and scholarships.
- 2 You must pay your entry requirements by 17th September.
- 3 A great way of meeting new people on campus is to join some of the student scholarships and clubs.
- 4 The admissions office helps current students with their problems and life on campus.
- 5 Before you submit your application, read the student loan thoroughly.

15.5

Over to you

Is the system of university studies similar in your country?
Make a list of similarities and differences.