

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 9 Lesson 3

Podcasts

In this practice you will learn

❖ B1 ENGLISH CHAPTER 9 Lesson 3 <i>Podcasts Series 4: Episode 13-15</i>	Completed		Your Score
	Yes	No	
❖ Podcasts Series 4: Episode 13	☐	☐	/
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B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 9 Lesson 3

Podcasts Series 4: Episode 13

Elementary Podcasts Series 4 Episode 13

While you listen

Elementary Podcasts are suitable for learners with different levels of English. Here are some ways to make them easier (if you have a lower level of English) or more difficult (if you have a higher level of English). You can choose one or two of these suggestions – you don't have to follow all of them!

Making it easier

- Read all the exercises before you listen to the podcast.
- Look up the words in the exercises that you don't know in a dictionary.
- Play the podcast as many times as you need.
- Play each part of the podcast separately.
- Read the transcript after you have listened to the podcast.

Making it harder

- Listen to the podcast before you read the exercises.
- Only play the podcast once before answering the questions.
- Play the whole podcast without a break.
- Don't read the transcript.

Exercises

Answers are at the end of this support pack.

Activity 1

Choose all the sentences that are true according to the podcast.

1. People on the BBC speak an old kind of English.
2. The BBC World Service is on the radio.
3. The BBC gets its money from big companies.
4. People in Britain pay money every year if they have a TV.
5. The money they pay goes to the government.
6. Tess likes BBC news.
7. Ravi watches BBC comedy programmes.
8. Ravi gets his news from the BBC website.

Activity 2

Put the words in order to make sentences from the podcast.

1. when / think about / What / the BBC? / do people / they think / about
2. listen / radio all / BBC World Service / You can / to the / on the / over the world
3. gives / money / The government / to pay for / the BBC World Service

4. The government / says or / decide what / doesn't / the BBC / does
5. website is / in the world / one of / The BBC / the / biggest sites
6. don't / at the / very often / I / look / news pages

Activity 3

Put the words in the right spaces.

- a) advertising
- b) clear
- c) famous for
- d) independent
- e) licence
- f) proud of
- g) stands for
- h) trust

1. BBC English is usually very _____ and easy to understand.
2. BBC _____ British Broadcasting Corporation.
3. The BBC is probably most _____ its news reports.
4. The BBC is _____ – the government doesn't tell it what to say.
5. People _____ the BBC to tell the truth.
6. There is no _____ on the BBC in Britain.
7. Everyone who has a television in Britain has to buy a TV _____ every year.

8. Tess thinks that British people should be _____ the BBC.

Activity 4

Match the types of TV programme to the definitions.

- a cartoon
- a comedy
- a cookery programme
- a documentary
- a drama
- a game show
- a makeover show
- a reality show

1. It's funny and makes you laugh.
Example: Big Bang Theory
2. It's educational and gives you real-life information. Example: Life on Earth
3. It's serious fiction with actors.
Example: Downton Abbey
4. It shows real people doing things.
Example: Big Brother
5. It has animated characters. It's often (but not always) for children. Example: The Simpsons
6. It's a competition. People do things to win prizes. Example: Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?
7. A programme that helps people to change their clothes and the way they look. Example: What Not to Wear

8. It's a programme about preparing food.

Example: Jamie's 30-minute Meals

Activity 5

Words that end with 's' – are they singular or plural? Match the halves of the sentences.

- available in the city.
- favourite subject at school.
- London is the train.
- on TV last night? It was very good.
- the American ones in my opinion.
- the news. It's always depressing.
- won't cut anything.
- you seen them?
- fit me any more.

- Did you see that new comedy series
- Economics is my
- The scissors aren't very sharp. They
- I can't find my glasses. Have
- I don't want to watch
- The fastest means of transport to
- The best TV series are
- There are several means of transport
- Those old jeans don't

Activity 6

Now put the phrases in the right category.
Look back at Activity 5 to help you.

news

TV series

means (of transport)

scissors

jeans/shorts/trousers

glasses (for your eyes)

economics/maths/physics (school subjects)

Is always singular: _____

Is always plural: _____

Can be singular or plural: _____

Activity 7

Now can you remember the missing words from Activity 6?

- Did you see that new comedy series on TV last night? _____
_____ very good.
- Economics _____ my favourite subject at school.
- The scissors _____ very sharp.
_____ won't cut anything.
- I can't find my glasses. Have you seen _____?
- I don't want to watch the news –
_____ always depressing.
- The fastest means of transport to London _____ the train.

7. The best TV series _____ the American _____ in my opinion.
8. There _____ several means of transport available in the city.
9. _____ old jeans _____ fit me any more.

Activity 8

Choose the right words.

1. Maths at university _____ much more difficult than maths at school.
- a) was
b) were
2. Do you like my new jeans? I got _____ in the sales.
- a) it
b) them
3. The bicycle is a very cheap _____ of transport.
- a) mean
b) means
4. I'm sorry but the news _____ very good.
- a) isn't
b) aren't
5. My favourite series at the moment _____ Breaking Bad. I love it.

- a) is
b) are
6. Economics _____ a very interesting subject.
- a) is
b) are
7. I've got _____ for you! I'm getting married.
- a) a new
b) some news
8. The most expensive means of transport _____ probably a private jet!
- a) is
b) are

Activity 9 – Leave a comment

What do you think about the BBC? Can you watch BBC programmes where you live? Or get BBC radio? What are your favourite programmes? Do you use the BBC website? Leave a comment

Elementary Podcasts Series 4 Episode 13

Adam

Adam: Hello and welcome to Episode 13 of Series 4 of LearnEnglish Elementary Podcasts. I'm Adam and Jo will be here again soon to talk about some of the language that you're going to hear in today's podcast.

Last time we heard Carolina having problems with English – especially the ways that English spelling and pronunciation can be confusing.

And we asked you to tell us what you find difficult in English. Do you agree with Carolina that English spelling and pronunciation 'is impossible'? Or do you agree with Jo's students that prepositions – the little words like 'on', 'in', or 'for' – are the most difficult?

A lot of you agreed with Jo's students. Krig from Ukraine finds prepositions the most difficult and Dasad from Indonesia agrees, because there are no clear patterns for using them. You're right, Dasad. Prepositions about physical place are quite easy to learn – 'my book's *on* the table', 'my keys are *in* my bag' – but in more abstract situations, it's more difficult. Like 'I'm interested *in* science' or 'I'm afraid *of* spiders'. There aren't really any grammatical rules – it's more like a part of learning vocabulary. As Fawwaz Oubari from Syria says, 'I used to have difficulty in using the right prepositions ... but after using and repeating them so many times, I have no difficulty using them anymore'.

Fawwaz is right – it really is just a question of practice.

Abdulazim.s from Syria and Reza Saadati from Iran both say that phrasal verbs are very difficult and confusing. If you don't know what that means, I can say 'Look at that photograph!' But I can also say 'Can you look after the children tonight while we go out for dinner?' or 'I can't find my keys – can you help me to look for them?' 'Look after' means 'to take care of' and 'look for' means 'try to find'. The preposition changes the meaning of the verb. There are so many of these in English, and my students have to put in a lot of work to learn them.

Some people, like Farkhanda Bashir from Pakistan, said that English pronunciation is difficult for you. Ethousand, from Azerbaijan, talks about the pronunciation of 'TH'. It can be 'th' as in 'think' or 'th' as in 'they'. As Ethousand says, many English sounds don't exist in some languages and that's why they can be difficult.

And we had some interesting comments about words and the way they are spelt and pronounced. Elis RR from Brazil says 'I am a biologist and for me "tail" (that's T-A-I-L – a part of an animal) is a common word and when I read the title "A tale of two cities" (that's T-A-L-E – meaning a story) I thought that there was something wrong!'

And the user with the tastiest name, Chickenteriyaki, wrote an interesting comment about the Chinese language. For example, there's a character in Chinese that can mean either 'walk' or 'be able to do something' – both with the same pronunciation. Of course, as Chickenteriyaki says, 'It's all about the situation where you

use it'. But, although English is sometimes hard, you can learn it, at any age. Luiz Carlos, from Brazil, is 69 years old and he says he has never improved his English like now. Fantastic, Luiz!

I should remind you about the LearnEnglish Podcast app. You can download it from the Apple App Store or the Google Play Store, or follow the link on the LearnEnglish website. It has lots of features that will help you to learn.

Now it's time to hear from Tess and Ravi again, talking about something that our listeners think is typically British. This time they're talking about one of my favourite things about Britain, something that I'm sure a lot of you know – something that you can listen to, and watch, but it involves a lot more than just music.

Tess and Ravi

Ravi: Hello! My name's Ravi, and this is Tess.

Tess: Hello everybody.

Ravi: And we're here to talk about some of the things that you think of when you hear the word 'Britain' – drinking tea, pubs, red buses – all sorts of things that you know ...

Tess: ... or think you know about Britain. And if you ever listen to British radio or watch British TV programmes then you probably know the name of today's subject. The BBC.

Ravi: Everyone knows the BBC, BBC English is what people want to learn.

Tess: Yes. They used to talk like this. Actually – nobody talks like that these days.

But BBC English is usually very clear and easy to understand. Lots of learners listen to it.

Ravi: BBC stands for the British Broadcasting Corporation, but what is the BBC famous for? What do people think about when they think about the BBC?

Tess: Well, I think the BBC ... I think people think the BBC is ... fair and independent – a good place to get news. You can listen to the BBC World Service on the radio all over the world and I think people trust it.

Ravi: Why?

Tess: Good question. Well, the BBC is independent – it doesn't have any advertising – at least there's no advertising on the BBC in Britain.

Ravi: So who pays for it?

Tess: We do! Everyone who has a television in Britain has to pay for a TV licence – we pay about a hundred and fifty pounds a year – and that money goes to the BBC. And the government gives money to pay for the BBC World Service.

Ravi: Well, that's not very independent if the government pays for it.

Tess: But the government doesn't decide what the BBC says or does – it really is independent – and I think it's great for news.

Ravi: I don't really watch the news.

Tess: You should.

Ravi: I know. I watch a lot of comedy programmes on the BBC though. And documentaries – the nature documentaries are fantastic.

Tess: Yeah, they are. I loved the one about planet Earth – amazing. People watch them all over the world, you know.

Ravi: And the website's good too.

Tess: Yeah – it's huge – it's not just the news. The BBC website is one of the biggest sites in the world. Loads of people – not only in Britain but all over the world – get their news from it.

Ravi: Oh, and the football pages are great. I don't really look at the news pages very often.

Tess: Do you ever watch the news, Ravi?

Ravi: Erm ... I do, sometimes – and I read the free newspaper on the train.

Tess: Well, I think the BBC is one of the things we can be proud of – a really good independent TV and radio station that people all over the world trust for its news.

Ravi: I might have a look at the BBC website now – find out what the match is on Saturday.

Jo and Adam

Adam: And now let's say hello to Jo again.

Jo: Hello everybody.

Adam: Are you a fan of the BBC, Jo?

Jo: I love the Beeb.

Adam: I know the BBC isn't perfect, but I'm a big fan too. I love the documentaries and I listen to BBC radio podcasts on my way to and from work – so probably five hours every week. Some of it is really high quality.

Jo: My two daughters love the programmes for children on CBeebies.

Adam: Why don't you write and tell us what you think about the BBC and other British TV and radio? Can you watch BBC programmes where you live? Or get BBC radio?

Jo: What are your favourite programmes?

Adam: And do you use the BBC website? Write to us at

www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish. Now it's time to look at some of the language we heard in the podcast.

Jo: And today we're going to look at the word 'news'. Listen to Tess and Ravi.

Tess: *The BBC website is one of the biggest sites in the world. Loads of people – not only in Britain but all over the world – get their news from it.*

Ravi: *Oh, and the football pages are great. I don't really look at the news pages very often.*

Tess: *Do you ever watch the news, Ravi?*

Jo: 'News' is an unusual English word. It ends in an 's', so people think it's plural. But that isn't true. 'News' is a singular word and takes a singular verb.

Adam: We can use 'the news' as the name of a television or radio programme – 'The news is on at nine o'clock. Let's watch it.'

Jo: Notice the singular verb – 'the news is on'.

Adam: Or we can use 'news' to mean information about something – 'Did you hear the news about Simon? It's very bad.'

Jo: But again, 'news' is singular – 'It's very bad'.

Adam: And we never say 'I had a good new today'.

Jo: We say 'I had some good news today'. Try to remember – it always ends in 's' but it's always singular.

Adam: Another word connected with television is 'series'. It ends in 's' but it's singular too.

Jo: ' "Life on Earth" was a very good series. I enjoyed it very much.'

Adam: There are exercises on the website to practise some of the language that you heard in the podcast, including singular and plural words. But that's enough from us!

Jo: See you next time.

Adam/Jo: Bye!

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CHAPTER 9 Lesson 3

Podcasts Series 4: Episode 14

Elementary Podcasts Series 4 Episode 14

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Making it harder

- Listen to the podcast before you read the exercises.
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- Play the whole podcast without a break.
- Don't read the transcript.

Exercises

Answers are at the end of this support pack.

Activity 1

Choose all the sentences that are true according to the podcast.

1. Carolina and Emily are in the library.
2. They're trying to study for their exams.
3. They're going to have a coffee break at twelve o'clock.
4. Jamie's band played badly last week.
5. Jamie's band might go on tour with The Electrons.
6. Emily thinks Jamie should stay in Newcastle.
7. Emily is going to Borneo next year.
8. Carolina might visit Emily next year.

Activity 2

Match the ends of the sentences to the beginnings.

- a) Carolina might visit her.
- b) I won't do very well.
- c) if he goes to Borneo.
- d) if I have enough money.
- e) if my mum doesn't phone me on my birthday.
- f) if you talk loudly in a library.
- g) Jamie will stay in England.
- h) I won't be very happy.

1. If his band goes on tour with The Electronics,
2. Carolina will miss Jamie
3. If Emily goes to France,
4. People might complain
5. If I fail the exam,
6. I might get some new clothes for the holiday
7. I'll be upset
8. If I don't study for my next exams,

Activity 3

Choose the right verb forms.

1. If his band a) _____ on tour with The Electronics, Jamie b) _____ in England.
a) goes/will go
b) stays/will stay
2. Carolina a) _____ Jamie if he b) _____ away.
a) misses/will miss
b) goes/will go
3. If Emily a) _____ to France, Carolina b) _____ her.
a) goes/will go
b) visits/might visit
4. People a) _____ if you b) _____ loudly in a library.
a) might complain/are complaining
b) talk/will talk
5. If I a) _____ the exam, I b) _____ very happy.

- a) fail/will fail
b) am not/won't be
6. I a) _____ some new clothes for the holiday if I b) _____ enough money.
a) might get/get
b) have/will have
7. I a) _____ upset if my mum b) _____ me on my birthday.
a) am/'ll be
b) won't phone/doesn't phone
8. If I a) _____ for my next exams, I b) _____ very well.
a) don't study/won't study
b) don't do/won't do

Activity 4

Where would you see these signs? Match the signs to the places. There are four signs for each place.

- a) Cycle lane – Look right.
- b) Do not leave baggage unattended.
- c) Dogs must be kept on leads.
- d) Give way to traffic from the right.
- e) No entry. Authorised personnel only beyond this point.
- f) No fishing permitted in the lake.
- g) No food or drink allowed.
- h) No parking 7am–7pm.
- i) Please have your boarding pass ready.
- j) Please keep off the grass.

- k) Please replace books when you have finished with them.
- l) No litter. Put rubbish in receptacles provided.
- m) EU citizens queue this side.
- n) Quiet please.
- o) Set phones to vibrate or silent.
- p) Slow. School ahead.

In a library: _____

In a park: _____

In an airport: _____

In the street: _____

Activity 5

Match the apologies to the complaints.

- a) I'm sorry, officer. My mistake. I didn't see the sign.
- b) Of course. I'm terribly sorry. He ran away from me.
- c) Oh dear. I completely forgot. I'll throw it away.
- d) I'm sorry. I didn't know you were on the phone.
- e) Sorry. We didn't realise we were disturbing you.

- 1. Excuse me. Could you be quiet, please? People are trying to work.
- 2. Do you think you could put your dog on the lead?
- 3. You can't stop here, sir. Disabled parking only.
- 4. Could you turn the TV down, please? I can't hear a thing.
- 5. I'm afraid you're not allowed to eat in the library.

Activity 6

Put the phrases in the gaps. Don't look back at Activity 5!

completely forgot

Could you

didn't realise

Do you think

Excuse me

I didn't know

I'm afraid

My mistake

terribly sorry

You can't

- 1. A: _____. Could you be quiet, please? People are trying to work.

B: Sorry. We _____ we were disturbing you.

2. A: _____ you could put your dog on the lead?

B: Of course. I'm _____. He ran away from me.

3. A: _____ stop here, sir. Disabled parking only.

B: I'm sorry, officer. _____ I didn't see the sign.

4. A: _____ turn the TV down, please? I can't hear a thing.

B: Sorry. _____ you were on the phone.

5. A: _____ you're not allowed to eat in the library.

B: Oh dear. I _____. I'll throw it away.

Activity 7

Talking about time. Put the words in order to make sentences from the podcast.

1. and a half, / can have / Another / then we / a break / hour
2. got / an hour / We / here / half / ago
3. can / for / an / We / go / coffee in / hour
4. two / start / exams / in / weeks / Our
5. yet / it / o'clock / Is / eleven / ?
6. can / at / We / have / coffee / eleven
7. on / going / in / They're / tour / October
8. more / before / One / hour / coffee!

Activity 8

Now choose the right word to fill the gap.

1. _____ hour and a half, then we can have a break.
 - a) More
 - b) Another
 - c) In
2. We got here half an hour _____.
 - a) ago
 - b) past
 - c) since
3. We can go for coffee _____ an hour.
 - a) in
 - b) on
 - c) until
4. Our exams start _____ two weeks.
 - a) more
 - b) in
 - c) by
5. Is it eleven o'clock _____?
 - a) ago
 - b) gone
 - c) yet
6. We can have coffee _____ eleven.
 - a) at
 - b) in
 - c) on
7. They're going on tour _____ October.

a) at

b) in

c) on

8. One more hour _____ coffee!

a) up to

b) still

c) before

Activity 9 – Leave a comment

What about you – how do you like to study? At home? In a café? And do you prefer to study with or without music? At night or in the morning? Leave us a comment

Elementary Podcasts Series 4 Episode 14

Adam

Adam: Hello again! This is Episode 14 of Series 4 of LearnEnglish Elementary Podcasts. My name is Adam and, as usual, my colleague Jo will be here later. She'll be talking about some of the language from today's podcast.

Last time we heard Tess and Ravi talking about the BBC or 'The Beeb' as British people sometimes call it. As usual, we asked you to write in and tell us what you think. Can you watch BBC TV or listen to BBC radio where you live? If you can, then what are your favourite programmes? Or maybe you use the BBC website for news or information – or to help you to learn English.

Some of you have problems accessing the BBC in your country, but a lot of you know the programmes well. Wuri Koes from Indonesia used to think the BBC was only for news and documentaries, until he saw a show called *Sherlock*. I've watched that – it's a very popular modern version of the stories about Sherlock Holmes, the famous detective. It's great fun to watch. Wuri loved the programme and now watches and listens to a lot of BBC drama. Wuri, make sure you listen to the next podcast, Episode 15!

Eminemlik from Turkey used to show his little daughter a BBC children's programme called *Balamory* so that she could learn English. I've seen that, too. And alibeneshaq from Saudi Arabia watches

another children's programme – *Nina and the Neurons* – every morning with his little sisters. Children's TV can be a very good way to find easy examples of English ... and some of it is better made than the adult programmes!

Alibeneshaq and Rui Jesus from Portugal both say how much they like *Top Gear*, the popular BBC programme about cars. Samssira from Algeria listens to BBC radio every day, especially a programme called *Outlook*, and thinks that it's 'an excellent way to learn English without being bored'. I love the radio too, although I almost always listen to it as podcasts on the train – or waiting at the station when the train's late!

Nada Ghannoum from Syria used to use the BBC website to learn English, but after listening to the podcast is going to start watching more TV programmes. And bittzza from Romania says 'I haven't listened to BBC radio before, but I think it's a good idea to improve my English'. Krig from Ukraine says 'Of course I've heard of the BBC but due to you I've found out that the website is a great source for English learners'.

The last comment is from Lolachannel from Saudi Arabia who says 'Sorry to say I like you more than the BBC, I think. I like Tess and Ravi and Adam and Jo. I like the BBC a little but I don't listen to news very much – I'm like Ravi'. Thanks for such a kind comment, Lolachannel.

We know that a lot of you enjoy using our podcasts – and the LearnEnglish website in general – to help you learn English, and we get lots of questions after every podcast about how to use the site and get the most

out of it. The best place to start is the Help page – there's lots of useful advice, including how to improve your speaking. And Kirk and Peter from the LearnEnglish Team try to answer as many of your questions as they can, so try asking in the comments.

And don't forget the Elementary Podcasts app which will make it easier for you to listen to the podcast wherever you are and has lots of useful features. It's available from the Apple App Store or the Google Play Store, or you can just follow the link from the LearnEnglish website. Happy listening!

And now it's time to find out what's going on with Carolina and her friends Jamie and Emily. It's nearly time for the university's end of year exams and Carolina and Emily are hard at work studying in the library. Or are they?

Carolina – In the library

Emily: Oh, I'm so bored with this.

Carolina: Me too.

Emily: Shall we go and have a coffee?

Carolina: No. We only got here half an hour ago ... Another hour and a half. Then we can go for a coffee ... Come on, Emily. You know I'm right. Our exams start in two weeks.

Emily: Oh, OK ... How's Jamie?

Carolina: He's great. He's really excited about his band. He can't stop talking about the gig last week – how well they played, how everyone loved the band, how cool it was to play with The Electrons.

Emily: I know. I've heard a lot of people say how good they were. My friend Helen said they were nearly as good as The Electrons.

Carolina: Well, I'm not sure about that, but yes, they were good.

Student: Ssssh! People are trying to work here.

Carolina and Emily: Sorry.

Emily: Is it eleven o'clock yet?

Carolina: No.

Emily: So what happens next?

Carolina: Coffee at eleven. Keep studying.

Emily: No, I mean with Jamie's band. Are they gonna do another gig with The Electrons?

Carolina: Well, that's the really exciting thing. The Electrons have asked them to go on tour with them after the summer. In October, I think.

Emily: That's fantastic!

Student: Sssshh!

Emily: Sorry. That's fantastic.

Carolina: I know. And the really fantastic thing is, if his band goes on tour with The Electrons, then Jamie will stay here in England. The band will be a full-time job.

Emily: No Antarctica? No orang-utans? No Borneo?

Carolina: Exactly.

Emily: Poor Jamie.

Carolina: What do you mean poor Jamie?

Student: Look, if you can't be quiet then go outside. This is a library.

Carolina: Sorry.

Emily: Poor Jamie because it will be a really difficult decision for him to make. The environment and conservation is so important for him. I don't think it'll be good for him to give up all his plans and stay in Newcastle.

Carolina: But very good for me. You know I don't want him to go to Antarctica or Borneo while I stay here. I know it seems selfish of me, but you're going away next year, Emily ...

Emily: Yeah, but only to do a year in France. That's not the same as Borneo.

Carolina: I know. But I'm going to miss you so much. And if Jamie goes away too ...

Emily: You can come and visit me in France.

Carolina: I know. Thanks. Now stop talking, Emily. Revision! Revision! One more hour before coffee.

Student: For heaven's sake!

Jo and Adam

Adam: And now Jo's here with us again. Hi Jo.

Jo: Hello. Well, that's good news about Jamie's band – maybe a tour with The Electrons.

Adam: Yes, but what a difficult decision for him to make – his band or his conservation projects.

Jo: Hmmm. Carolina and Emily aren't studying very much, are they? Maybe the library isn't the best place!

Adam: I get distracted very easily when I'm studying at home, so a library is quite a good place for me. What works for you?

Jo: Well, when I was at university I shared a house with six other girls, so I had to study in the library. But these days, with laptops and tablets, I think you can study anywhere if you can find a quiet place.

Adam: I suppose everyone studies in different ways. What about you, listeners? How do you like to study? At home? In a café?

Jo: With music? At night or in the morning?

Adam: Why don't you write and tell us? The address

is www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish. Now it's time to look at some of the language from the podcast.

Jo: And this time we're talking about the future. Emily and Carolina are talking about Jamie. Listen to what Carolina says.

Carolina: *And the really fantastic thing is, if his band goes on tour with The Electrons, then Jamie will stay here in England.*

Jo: 'If Jamie's band goes on tour with The Electrons, Jamie will stay in England.'

Adam: He won't go to Antarctica or Borneo.

Jo: This is a sentence about the future, using 'if'. It's a conditional sentence. Some people call it the 'future conditional'.

Adam: And some people call it the 'first conditional'.

Jo: Notice the forms of the verb. We use a present tense after 'if' – 'If Jamie's band goes on tour' – and 'will' or 'won't' ...

Adam: or 'might' ...

Jo: ... in the other part of the sentence – 'Jamie will stay in England'. 'If' can be at the beginning of the sentence – 'If the weather's good, I'll go to the beach'.

Adam: Or in the middle – 'I'll go to the beach if the weather's good'.

Jo: And don't forget 'might', when you aren't sure – 'I might go to the beach tomorrow if the weather's good'.

Adam: There are exercises on the website to help you with this, and other language from the podcast. And that's all we've got time for today. See you next time.

Adam/Jo: Bye!

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 9 Lesson 3

Podcasts Series 4: Episode 15

Elementary Podcasts Series 4 Episode 15

While you listen

Elementary Podcasts are suitable for learners with different levels of English. Here are some ways to make them easier (if you have a lower level of English) or more difficult (if you have a higher level of English). You can choose one or two of these suggestions – you don't have to follow all of them!

Making it easier

- Read all the exercises before you listen to the podcast.
- Look up the words in the exercises that you don't know in a dictionary.
- Play the podcast as many times as you need.
- Play each part of the podcast separately.
- Read the transcript after you have listened to the podcast.

Making it harder

- Listen to the podcast before you read the exercises.
- Only play the podcast once before answering the questions.
- Play the whole podcast without a break.
- Don't read the transcript.

Exercises

Answers are at the end of this support pack.

Activity 1

Choose all the sentences that are true according to the podcast.

1. Sherlock Holmes was a real person.
2. Sherlock Holmes was a doctor.
3. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is a character in a book.
4. 221B Baker Street is a real address in London.
5. People wrote letters to Sherlock Holmes.
6. Sherlock Holmes was a new kind of detective.
7. Some ideas in modern TV series come from the Sherlock Holmes books.
8. *House* is a series about a detective like Sherlock Holmes.

Activity 2

Put the words in order to make sentences.

1. a book / Sir Arthur Conan Doyle / Sherlock Holmes / character in / was a / by
2. addressed / 221B Baker Street / to Sherlock Holmes / The company at / of letters / received hundreds
3. interesting letter or / Baker Street / The stories / with an / a visitor to / in / often start / his flat

4. Sherlock Holmes is that / love about / everything just / What people / he seems to know / by looking / at people
5. Sherlock Holmes / of solving / first detective / logical way / was the / to use that / a crime
6. were / Lots of the / in the books / the time / new things / for the police at / things he did

Activity 3

Crime vocabulary. Put the words in the spaces.

forensic

arrest

case

clues

commit

guilty

prison

solve

1. Nowadays most detectives do a course in _____ science.
2. Detectives use a lot of scientific methods to _____ crimes.
3. Sherlock Holmes uses a lot of tiny _____ to find the answers.
4. The police can _____ someone when they're sure they've got the right person.
5. If you _____ a crime at work, then you might lose your job.

6. If you murder someone, then you might go to _____ for a long time.
7. The court will decide if someone is _____ or innocent.
8. The detective is working on a difficult _____ – a murder.

Activity 4

Match the words to the definitions.

criminal

detective

murderer

prisoner

robber

thief

victim

witness

1. Someone who murders someone is a _____.
2. Someone who steals from you is a _____.
3. Someone who steals money from a bank is a bank _____.
4. Someone who commits a crime is a _____.
5. Someone who tries to solve a crime is a _____.
6. Someone who is in prison is a _____.
7. Someone who sees a crime happen is a _____.

8. Someone who is attacked, robbed or killed is a _____.

Activity 5

Write the prepositions in the spaces.

1. Sherlock Holmes is a character _____ a book _____ Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
2. _____ the books, Sherlock Holmes lived _____ 221B Baker Street _____ London.
3. The company that was _____ that address received hundreds _____ letters addressed _____ Sherlock Holmes.
4. The stories often start _____ an interesting letter or a visitor _____ his flat _____ Baker Street.
5. I think that what people love _____ Sherlock Holmes is that he seems to know everything just _____ looking _____ people.

Activity 6

Match the halves of the sentences.

- a) on the 2nd May, 2015.
- b) because he wasn't a real person!
- c) in the world every day?
- d) or in hospital?
- e) we moved to Britain when I was two.
- f) were you born on?
- g) when they are born.

- h) who were born on the same day as you?

1. Sherlock Holmes wasn't born
2. How many babies are born
3. Princess Charlotte was born
4. I was born in India but
5. Most baby cats have blue eyes
6. Do you know any celebrities
7. Was your daughter born at home
8. Which day of the week

Activity 7

Fill in the spaces with the right form of 'born'. Don't look back at Activity 6!

1. Sherlock Holmes _____ because he wasn't a real person!
2. How many babies _____ in the world every day?
3. Princess Charlotte _____ on the 2nd May, 2015.
4. I _____ in India but we moved to Britain when I was two.
5. Most baby cats have blue eyes when they _____.
6. Do you know any celebrities who _____ on the same day as you?
7. _____ your daughter _____ at home or in hospital?
8. Which day of the week _____ you _____ on?

Activity 8

Famous 'solvers' of crimes in books and films. Read the clues and see if you know the names. You can use the list of names to help you.

Alphabetical list as clues:

Batman

Dr Temperance 'Bones' Brennan

Fox Mulder

Hercule Poirot

Lisbeth Salander

Miss Marple

Philip Marlowe

Tintin

1. He is a blonde teenager from Belgium. He has a friend called Captain Haddock and a dog called Snowy. He appears in books written by Hergé (Georges Remi).

His name is _____

2. He is American. He works with his partner, Dr Scully, to solve strange mysteries. He's extremely interested in aliens and monsters and has a photographic memory. He was played by David Duchovny in the TV series *The X-Files*.

His name is _____

3. He lives in Gotham City and is a billionaire. He works with his partner, Robin. Some people call him 'The World's Greatest Detective'. His real name is Bruce Wayne.

His name is _____

4. He lives in Hollywood, Los Angeles. He's a private investigator who smokes and drinks a lot. He appears in books written by Raymond Chandler. He was played by Humphrey Bogart in the film *The Big Sleep*.

His name is _____

5. She's in her sixties and lives in a small village in England. She watches village life to help her solve crimes. She appears in twelve crime novels by Agatha Christie. She has been played by various actresses on TV and in film.

Her name is: _____

6. He is a retired Belgian police officer with a small moustache. He has a friend called Captain Hastings who helps him, and a secretary called Miss Lemon. He appears in *Murder on the Orient Express* and *Death on the Nile*. David Suchet played him in the TV series.

His name is _____

7. She's an American scientist who works at the Jeffersonian Institute. Her partner is called Seeley Booth. She is very logical in her work. She solves old and new crimes by examining the bones of the victims. She is also a famous crime writer.

Her name is _____

8. She lives in Stockholm in Sweden. She has a tattoo of a dragon on her back. She's a computer expert and a very good kick boxer. She wears punk/goth clothes. She was played by Noomi

Rapace in the film of Stieg Larsson's best-selling book.

Her name is _____

Activity 9 – Leave a comment

What about you? Do you like Sherlock Holmes? Do you like other crime writers or

TV programmes? Which ones are your favourites? Leave a comment

Elementary Podcasts Series 4 Episode 15

Adam

Hello and welcome to Episode 15 of Series 4 of LearnEnglish Elementary Podcasts. My name is Adam and, as usual, I'll be talking about some of the language from the podcast later, with my colleague Jo.

Last time we heard Carolina and Emily chatting in the library when they should have been studying for their exams. We asked how you like to study, and we got lots of answers – you obviously all do a lot of studying, and all have different ways of doing it.

First of all, some of you are early birds – you like to get up and study early in the morning. Others are night owls – you stay awake and study at night. Wuri Koes from Indonesia is a night owl. Wuri says, 'I like to study in complete silence, so late at night is my favourite time for studying'.

Safwan10000 from Saudi Arabia agrees and so do Arum Adriani from Indonesia, Abdou_sky from Algeria and bittzzaa from Romania. They all study late at night, at home and in silence. I study at night as well, but usually because I don't do it in the day!

Alibeneshaq is an early bird – 'I prefer to study alone in my room in the morning after eating breakfast. I believe that the mind is clear in the morning.' Yellowhead16 from Canada agrees that morning is the best time to learn new things. Well, I find making breakfast difficult in the morning – studying would be impossible ...

But what about where you study?

Olive_ashok from Nepal always went to the university library because it was quiet and nobody disturbed her. Bassel Hinawi from Syria also feels that he can achieve more in the library. And Marziyeh from Iran says, 'I feel sleepy when I study at home, but in the library – I have to sit in one place and study'. And you're right, Marziyeh – there's no TV or fridge or bed in a library to tempt you.

But Nada Ghannoum from Syria says, 'The library is the worst place for studying in the whole world. There are students chatting, laughing, taking selfies and even eating there'. So Nada studies at home – and when she gets bored, she sings to cheer herself up.

Most of you agree that home is the best place to study. Sine_nomine from Ukraine studies at home even though she shares a room with other girls. Farhanda Bashir says 'there's no place like home'. Reza Saadati hates the buzzing sound you get in a library from the lights or the air conditioning so he prefers to study at home. Yes, some noises are really annoying.

And to be a little bit different, farook.ma from the UK, and british learner from Guinea both enjoy studying outside in the open air, somewhere quiet and calm under the trees. That sounds wonderful, but I think I'd fall asleep!

And what about music? Chickenteriyaki listens to Mozart or Chopin. Davidfromhell from Mexico listens to music and sings when he's studying.

Sine_nomine thinks music is 'a great distraction' and OCY21 from Italy says 'I

can't focus on my work without total silence!

So there we are – a lot of different opinions about where and when and how to study. Keep on sending your comments in – and remember the Elementary Podcast app which you can get from the Apple App Store or the Google Play Store, or just follow the link from the LearnEnglish website.

And now it's time to hear from Tess and Ravi again, talking about a typically British subject, well a person ... I'm not going to tell you any more, though – Ravi's got some clues for you ...

Tess and Ravi

Tess: Hello. Here we are again, Tess, (that's me) ...

Ravi: And Ravi. That's me.

Tess: And we're here to talk about Britain – the things that you know about it ... and the things you think you know. Now, let's see if you can guess what we're talking about today. I'll give you some clues, we're talking about a man – a detective, he plays the violin, he has a friend who's a doctor, he smokes a pipe, he lives in Baker Street in London ...

Ravi: Elementary, my dear Watson. I mean Tess.

Tess: Yes, it's Sherlock Holmes. A lot of you said that you think of Sherlock Holmes when you think of Britain.

Ravi: Yeah, it's that idea of old London, isn't it? Horses and carriages, old dark streets, cold and foggy, empty, criminals, thieves, horrible murders ... aaaargh!

Tess: Stop it.

Ravi: Well, give us some information, then. When was he born?

Tess: He wasn't born. He wasn't a real person, Ravi. He was a character in a book, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Ravi: I knew that.

Tess: And Father Christmas doesn't exist.

Ravi: Aww, no!

Tess: But seriously, a lot of people think he really existed. In the books, Sherlock Holmes lived at 221B Baker Street in London. The company that was at that address received hundreds of letter addressed to Sherlock Holmes. They had a special person – it was his (or her) job to answer all the letters.

Ravi: Really? What a job. I wonder why so many people wrote to him.

Tess: Well, in the Sherlock Holmes books the stories often start with an interesting letter or a visitor to his flat in Baker Street. I think that what people love about Sherlock Holmes in the stories is that he seems to know everything just by looking at people.

Ravi: Like in the films when he says 'The killer is a man aged forty-two who is left-handed and spent several years in India' and then he explains how he knows that.

Tess: Yeah, I love all that stuff too. Sherlock Holmes was the first detective to use that kind of logical way of solving a crime. Lots of the things he did in the books were very new things for the police at the time. The police in the stories often seem a bit ... well, stupid, compared to Holmes.

Ravi: Forensic methods.

Tess: Exactly – forensic police work means using science to solve the crime – and Holmes – or rather the writer, Conan Doyle – helped develop lots of the ideas. You know TV programmes like CSI – have you seen that?

Ravi: CSI? The crime programme – yeah, I love it.

Tess: Well that's the same idea as Sherlock Holmes, isn't it? Using tiny clues to find the answer to the crime. It's the same with that programme about the doctor – House.

Ravi: Yeah, he's a bit like Sherlock Holmes – House always knows the answer when no one else does.

Tess: And Doctor House, the doctor in the programme, he lives in apartment two two one B – just like Sherlock Holmes.

Ravi: Well, there you go. You learn something new every day.

Jo and Adam

Adam: And here's Jo back with us again.

Jo: Hello everyone. That was quite interesting. I didn't know that Doctor House has the same address as Sherlock Holmes.

Adam: Neither did I. Are you a Sherlock Holmes fan, Jo?

Jo: I'm not really, but I do want to watch the new TV series when I can.

Adam: Oh, I love Sherlock Holmes. My favourite is the BBC radio version. But I don't listen to or watch a lot of detective shows. How about you?

Jo: No, I don't either. Detective shows aren't really my thing. Why don't you write and tell us if you like Sherlock Holmes?

Adam: Or other crime writers or TV programmes. Which ones are your favourites? The address is www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish.

Jo: We really enjoy reading all of your comments.

Adam: Now it's time to look at some of the language from the podcast.

Jo: Yes. My students make a lot of mistakes with this. Listen to Ravi's question about Sherlock Holmes.

Ravi: Give us some information, then. When was he born?

Jo: The question was 'When was he born?' We always use 'born' with the verb 'to be' – 'to be born'. 'Born' isn't the infinitive of a verb. You can't change it and we don't use it with auxiliary verbs like 'do' or 'did'.

Adam: You can't say 'When did he born?' or 'I borned in 1987'.

Jo: 'When was he born?' or 'I was born in 1987'.

Adam: Jo, when were your daughters born?

Jo: One was born in 2008, and the other one in 2011. You can use 'born' in the future or the present too. But remember that it's the verb 'to be' that changes – not 'born'.

Adam: 'The baby's going to be born in April.'

Jo: Or 'Most babies in Britain are born in hospital.'

Adam: And I think that's all for today. There are exercises on the website to help you

with 'born' and other language that you heard in the podcast. You can do them online or download them and print them.

Jo: Don't forget to write and let us know your comments on the podcast too.

Adam: I'll read some of them out next time. So goodbye for now.

Jo: See you next time. Bye!

www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish