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English Plus

3

Student's Book

Second edition

OXFORD

 Guide for Classroom Presentation Tool

English Plus

3

Student's Book

Second edition

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UNIT	VOCABULARY	LANGUAGE FOCUS
Starter Unit	p4 Routines <i>cook, do my homework, finish school, etc.</i>	p5 Present simple and present continuous

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Starter unit

VOCABULARY • Routines

I can talk about routines and say when I do things.

- 1 Study the phrases in the box. Which of these things do you do every day? What other things do you do in a typical day?

cook do my homework finish get home
get up go shopping go to bed go to school
go to work have breakfast listen to music
relax tidy my room wake up watch videos


- 2  1.02 Complete the interviews using the correct form of the verb phrases in exercise 1. Then listen and check.

Kate Excuse me. I'm asking people about their morning routines. Have you got a minute?
Dylan Yes, sure.
Kate What are you doing in town this morning?
Dylan I'm looking for a present for my mum.
Kate Do you **always** ¹ on Saturday mornings?
Dylan No, I don't. I **normally** play football, but I'm not playing this morning.
Kate Oh, right. What time do you ² in the morning?
Dylan It depends. My mum **usually** ³ me at seven o'clock, before she ⁴
Kate Do you ⁵ ?
Dylan Yes, I have some cereal or toast. Then my sister and I ⁶
Kate What time do you start school?
Dylan I start school at nine.
Kate Thanks for your help! Have a good day.

- 3 Look at the words in **blue** in the dialogues in exercise 2. Where do adverbs of frequency go in a sentence? Think of more adverbs.


Remember!

on Mondays / **on** Tuesday evenings
on weekdays
at the weekend / **at** night / **at** (about) seven o'clock
in the morning / **in** the afternoon / **in** the evening
once or **twice** a day / week / month
every Saturday

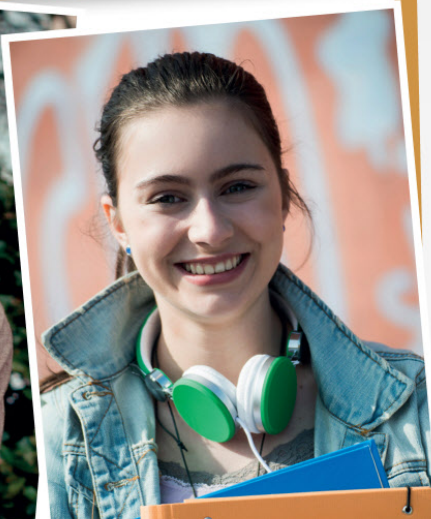
- 4  **USE IT!** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions to compare your daily routines. Use time expressions, adverbs of frequency and the words and phrases in exercises 1 and 2. Are your routines similar?

What time do you get up?

I usually get up at seven o'clock on weekdays. I get up later at the weekend.

- 5  **USE IT!** Use the information about your partner in exercise 4 to write a paragraph about their daily routine.

Kate Hello. Do you have a minute to answer some questions? I'm asking people about how they spend their evenings.
Lucy OK.
Kate Do you usually go home straight after school?
Lucy Usually, yes. I ⁷ school at four and I like to ⁸ when I ⁹ Then I can relax in the evening.
Kate How do you ¹⁰? I see you've got some headphones. Do you ¹¹ ?
Lucy Yes, I like hip hop. I also go on my laptop and chat online or ¹²
Kate Do you help at home much after school? Does someone ¹³ and cook your meals?
Lucy I don't **often** tidy my room. My mum does it. My dad always ¹⁴ dinner and I **sometimes** help him.
Kate And what time do you ¹⁵ ?
Lucy Around ten o'clock. Sometimes a bit earlier if I'm tired.
Kate OK, great. Thanks very much.





LANGUAGE FOCUS • Present simple and present continuous

I can talk about repeated actions and things happening now.

1 Study sentences 1–5 from the interviews on page 4. Then answer questions a–d.

- 1 I'm asking people about their morning routines.
- 2 I'm looking for a present for my mum.
- 3 I start school at nine.
- 4 I have some cereal or toast.
- 5 You've got some headphones.

- a Which sentences are present simple and which are present continuous?
- b Which sentences refer to actions happening now?
- c Which sentences refer to repeated actions?
- d Which sentence contains a verb that we can't usually use in the present continuous?

2 Write the negative forms of sentences 1–5 in exercise 1.

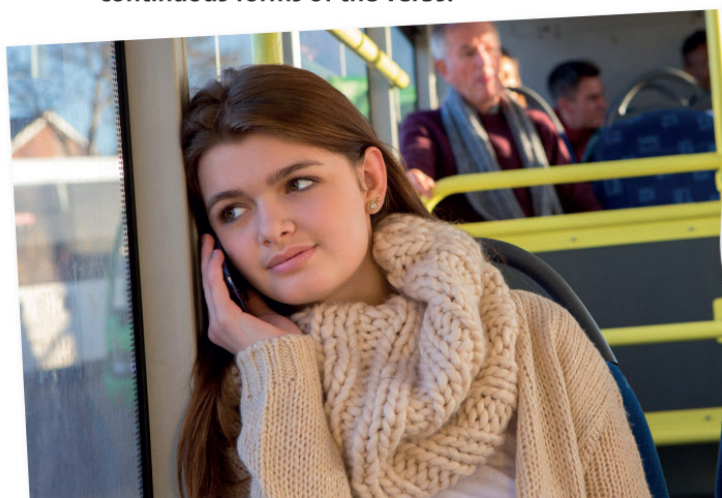
3 Read the interviews on page 4 again. Find examples of:

- 1 negative forms of the present simple and present continuous.
- 2 question forms of the present simple and present continuous.
- 3 third person singular forms of the present simple.

4 Order the words to make present simple and present continuous sentences. There is one extra word in each sentence.

- 1 what / time / you / are / do / leave / house / the / ?
- 2 her / does / shopping / with / brother / she / is / ?
- 3 now / not / I'm / watching / TV / have
- 4 Sarah / school / to / where / go / going / does / ?
- 5 like / likes / your / does / football / sister / ?
- 6 she / room / doesn't / her / tidy / isn't

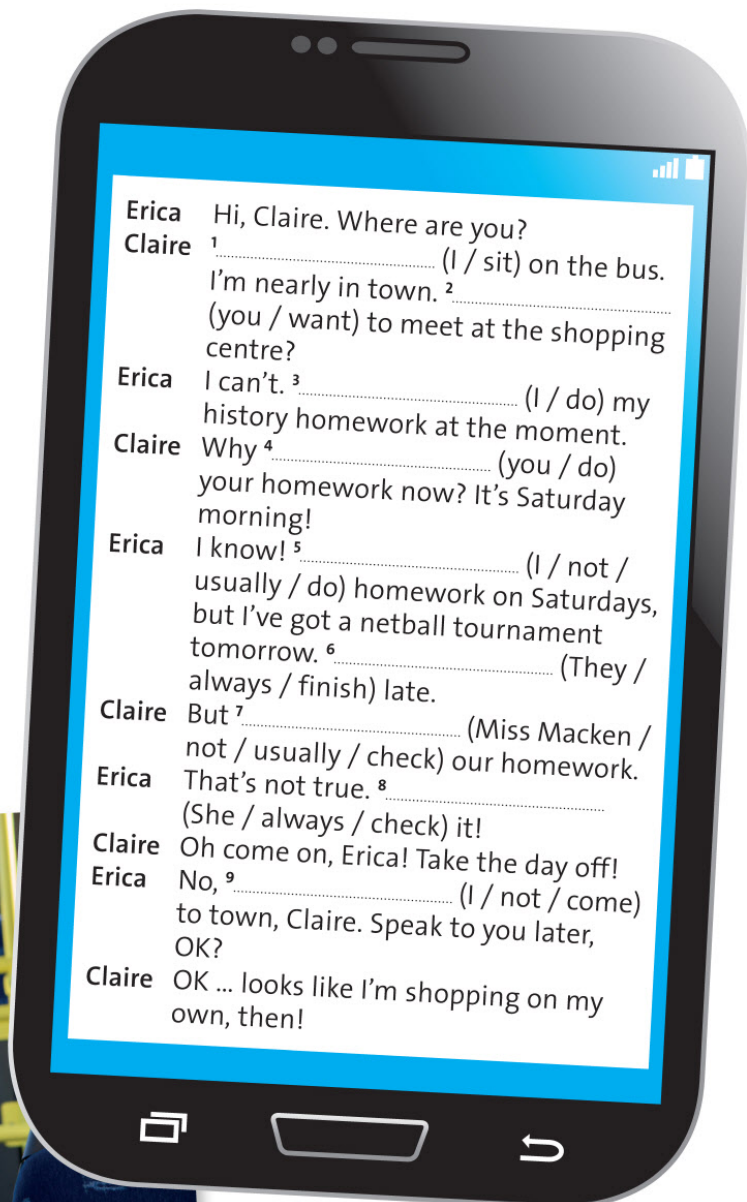
5 Complete the phone conversation on the right using the correct present simple and present continuous forms of the verbs.



6 Work in pairs. Match 1–8 with a–h. Then ask and answer the questions with your partner.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 What are | a you sitting next to? |
| 2 Where does | b the lesson finish? |
| 3 Who are | c you usually get up? |
| 4 Why are | d you feeling today? |
| 5 How are | e you doing now? |
| 6 How often do | f you studying English? |
| 7 What time do | g your best friend live? |
| 8 When does | h you play sport? |

7 **USE IT!** Work in pairs. Write another six questions using the question words in blue in exercise 6. Then ask and answer the questions with your partner. What do you both have in common? What are the differences?



Erica Hi, Claire. Where are you?

Claire 1 (I / sit) on the bus. I'm nearly in town. 2 (you / want) to meet at the shopping centre?

Erica I can't. 3 (I / do) my history homework at the moment.

Claire Why 4 (you / do) your homework now? It's Saturday morning!

Erica I know! 5 (I / not / usually / do) homework on Saturdays, but I've got a netball tournament tomorrow. 6 (They / always / finish) late.

Claire But 7 (Miss Macken / not / usually / check) our homework.

Erica That's not true. 8 (She / always / check) it!

Claire Oh come on, Erica! Take the day off!

Erica No, 9 (I / not / come) to town, Claire. Speak to you later, OK?

Claire OK ... looks like I'm shopping on my own, then!

1 1.03 Complete the table with the infinitive and past simple forms of the verbs in blue in the quiz. Then listen and check.

Infinitive	Past simple
see	saw

2 Do the quiz. Compare your scores with a partner. Who has got the best memory?

How GOOD is your MEMORY?

- 1 What was the last film that you **saw**?
- 2 When was the last time that you **ate** in a restaurant?
- 3 When did you last **go** to a circus or a zoo?
- 4 Where and when did you first **ride** a bike?
- 5 Who **taught** you English at primary school?
- 6 How old **were** your parents on their last birthdays?
- 7 What was the last music that you **heard**?
- 8 When did you last **make** something to eat?
- 9 What mark did you **get** in your last English exam?
- 10 At what age did you first **have** a mobile phone?
- 11 What did you **do** on your last birthday?
- 12 Who **spoke** to you first at school today?
- 13 Who did you **speak** to last before you **left** home this morning?
- 14 How many people **gave** you presents last New Year? What were they?
- 15 How many people did you **buy** presents for last New Year? What were they?

KEY How many things did you remember?

0-5 What a terrible memory you've got! Eat well, exercise and get a good night's sleep to improve it.

6-10 Not bad, but you could do more to improve your memory.

11-15 Well done! You've got an excellent memory.

3 1.04 Listen to five short dialogues about some other memories and complete the key phrases.

KEY PHRASES

Talking about the past

When did you last ¹..... ?
 At what age did you first ²..... ?
 When was the last time that you ³..... ?
 What was the last ⁴..... that you ⁵..... ?
 What did you ⁶..... last ⁷..... ?

4 1.04 Listen again. Write down the answers to the questions in the key phrases.

5 **USE IT!** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions using the verbs in exercise 1 and the question words in the box.

How much What Where Who Why

Did you watch a film last night?

Yes, I did.

What did you watch?



Past simple

- 1 Complete sentences 1–5 with the words in the box. Then answer questions a–c.

bought did didn't started wasn't

- 1 I scared, but I was nervous.
 - 2 I some new sport clothes.
 - 3 I see you at the sports centre.
 - 4 What you do last weekend?
 - 5 She to sing professionally when she was only six.
- a Which of the verbs in the box are regular and which are irregular?
 - b How do we form the past simple of regular verbs?
 - c Which verbs do we use to form questions and negatives?

- 2 Complete the interview using the correct past simple form of *be*.

Dan How old ¹ you when you moved to France?

Joe I ² four or five. I lived with my mum and my older brother and sister. My dad travelled a lot. He ³ at home much.

Dan ⁴ your brother and sister happy to live in France?

Joe No, they ⁵ They ⁶ lonely because their friends ⁷ all in England.

Dan ⁸ it a happy time?

Joe No, it ⁹ a happy time for my brother and sister. But it ¹⁰ a great time for me!

- 3 Write sentences that are true for you using the past simple and the ideas in 1–6. Add a second sentence for each one giving extra information.

(go) to a football match last year

I went to a football match last year. It was between Dynamo Kyiv and Galatasaray.

- 1 (watch) a good TV programme last night
- 2 (listen) to music yesterday
- 3 (meet) friends on Sunday
- 4 (do) homework yesterday
- 5 (play) video games this morning
- 6 (ride) a bicycle last week

Object and subject questions

- 4 Study the object and subject questions below. Then find two more examples of each question in the memory quiz on page 6.

Object questions

Question word + auxiliary verb (*do / does / did*) + subject + main verb:

Who did you visit? I visited **my aunt**.

(The **question word** refers to **the object**.)

Subject questions

Question word + main verb:

Who visited you? **My grandfather** visited me.

(The **question word** refers to the **subject**.)

- 5 Write object or subject questions using the past simple.

- 1 Who (buy) a present for Rachel?
- 2 What (they / get) her?
- 3 How many people (go) to her party?
- 4 Who (you / meet) there?
- 5 Why (you / leave) early?

- 6 Read Ed's text message. Then write questions for answers 1–5. Use *Who* and *How many*.

Kyle told Lucy about the football match and they came with me. Kyle bought the tickets and they met me at the ground. There were 70,000 people at the match. Mesut Özil scored two goals.

Kyle told her.

Who told Lucy about the match?

- 1 Kyle, Lucy and Ed went.
- 2 Kyle bought them.
- 3 Kyle and Lucy met Ed there.
- 4 There were 70,000 people.
- 5 He scored two.



- 7 USE IT! Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the events in the box. Use both subject and object questions.

concert exhibition festival funfair parade

What was the last event you went to?

It was a funfair last September.

Who told you about the funfair?

1 Fads and fashions

VOCABULARY • Popular interests


I can talk about popular interests, activities and fashions.

- Extra listening and speaking p88
- Curriculum extra p96
- Culture p104
- Song p116

THINK! What's in fashion at the moment?
What songs, films and games are popular?

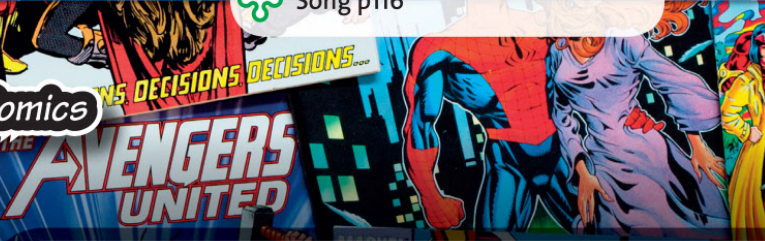
- 1 Check the meanings of the words in the box.
Then work with a partner and do the quiz.

app comic craze fad fan follower
gadget games console post (n, v)
social media toy tweet (n, v) views

- 2  1.05 Listen and check your answers to the quiz. Which answer surprised you the most?



Pac-Man



Comics

Let's go

- 1 A fad or craze is an activity which becomes very popular for a short time. Which of these crazes came from Japan?

- a Loom bands b Pokémon
c Beanie Babies

- 2 When a lot of people 'like' and share a photo or video on social media, it gets a lot of ...

- a sees b views c looks

- 3 Comics and action figures can become quite valuable. What's the first *Marvel* comic worth now, approximately?

- a \$370 b \$3,700
c \$370,000

- 4 iPods are small gadgets that you can play music on. They became popular around ...

- a 1995 b 2005
c 2015



Loom bands

Beanie Baby

craze-y!

5 Fans on social media look at their favourite celebrity tweets and posts. Which footballer was the first to get 100 million Facebook followers?

- a Cristiano Ronaldo
- b Lionel Messi

- c David Beckham

6 Before games consoles like PlayStation 4 and Xbox One, there were arcade games. Which arcade game had a hungry yellow hero?

- a Pac-Man
- b Cat-Man

- c Eat-Man

7 Which is the best-selling game app of all time?

- a Tetris
- b Angry Birds

- c Minecraft

8 The Rubik's Cube is the best-selling toy in history. 'Speedcubers' are experts with the cube and the fastest time to solve the puzzle is less than ...

- a 5 seconds

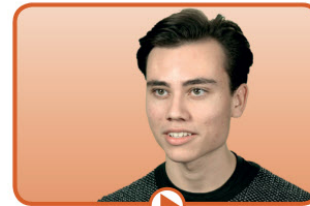
- b 5 minutes

- c 5 hours

Rubik's Cube



3 1.06 Watch or listen to five people talking about their interests. Which of the topics in the box do they talk about? Which speaker spends a lot of money on his / her interest?



- comics
- fashion
- gadgets
- games
- music
- social media
- sports

4 1.06 Study the key phrases. Then watch or listen again. Correct one word in each phrase.

KEY PHRASES

Talking about free time and interests

- 1 Are you into games? *sports*
- 2 Are you interested in clothes?
- 3 Do you spend much money on music?
- 4 Do you follow anyone on Instagram?
- 5 What kind of music are you into?
- 6 Do you spend any time playing them?
- 7 I'm a big comics fan.
- 8 I'm not into fashion.
- 9 I'm not mad about games.

5 **USE IT!** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the topics in exercise 3. Use the key phrases. Tell the class what your partner's favourite interest is.

Do you spend much money on comics?

No. I'm not crazy about them. Are you into music?

Finished?

Use the key phrases to write a questionnaire for your class about their free time and interests.

THINK! How do crazes start? Who can make money from them?

CRAZY CRAZES

An interview with Miley Jones, an expert on the history of crazes

HOW DO CRAZES START?

Well, crazes **generally** interest us when we're young, and they often start in the playground. We see someone doing something fun and **obviously** we want to be part of the crowd.

WHAT WAS THE STRANGEST CRAZE YOU DISCOVERED?

Pole-sitting, probably. It started in 1924 when Alvin Kelly sat on a pole for thirteen hours. **Amazingly**, it became a popular hobby, and people used to go and watch some of the best pole-sitters. The record was twenty-one days.

THAT IS CRAZY! HOW DO CURRENT CRAZES DIFFER FROM PAST CRAZES?

Things like toys and card-collecting used to be popular. But crazes now often start online, when people see funny ideas for photos or videos on social media and they copy them.



IS THAT HOW CRAZES BECOME SO POPULAR SO QUICKLY?

Absolutely! In our digital age, things can go viral and become a craze very quickly. Before, people didn't use to have smartphones, but now we can post online games scores or photos immediately.

WHAT'S YOUR FAVOURITE CRAZE OF ALL TIME?

My favourite is pet rocks. In the 1970s, an American called Gary Dahl started selling small rocks from a beach as the perfect pet. Each pet rock came in a special box with instructions.

DID PEOPLE REALLY USE TO BUY PET ROCKS?

Yes, they did. **Apparently**, he sold millions of them and became incredibly rich. No one really knows what the next craze will be.



1 Read the interview with an expert on crazes. What is the purpose of the article?

- a to give information
- b to sell digital products
- c to help people start a new craze

2 1.07 Read and listen to the interview again. Write questions for answers 1–6.

- 1 In 1924. (When?)
- 2 For thirteen hours. (For how long?)
- 3 On social media. (Where?)
- 4 He sold pet rocks. (What?)
- 5 In a special box. (What did?)
- 6 Millions. (How many?)

3 **VOCABULARY PLUS** Use a dictionary to check the meaning of the words in **blue** in the text. For more practice go to page 12 in the Workbook.

4 **USE IT!** Work in groups. Say what you think of the crazes in the interview. Take a vote on which is the silliest, the strangest and the most fun.

1 LANGUAGE FOCUS • used to

I can talk about past habits and states.

1 Study the sentences from the interview on page 10. Then choose the correct answers to complete the rules.

People used to go and watch some of the best pole-sitters.

Before, people didn't use to have smartphones.

Did people really use to buy pet rocks?



RULES

- 1 We use *used to* + infinitive when we talk about a regular action or state in the past which we **do / don't do** now.
- 2 The negative form is *didn't use to / didn't used to*.
- 3 The question form is *Did ... use to / Did ... used to*.

2 Complete the online article with the words in the box.

didn't to use used used

HOME ABOUT CONTACT ARCHIVES



In the 1920s, dance marathons *used* to be popular in the USA. People ¹..... to compete for prizes in competitions which lasted for weeks. People ²..... use to dance perfectly all the time, but they always moved their feet. And they didn't ³..... to dance twenty-four hours a day. They rested for fifteen minutes every hour. The competitors used ⁴..... eat twelve times a day for energy.



3 Look at the pictures of Michael in the past and Michael now. Use the ideas in 1–6 to write sentences about his life ten years ago. Use affirmative and negative forms of *used to*.

live in London

He *didn't use to live in London*.



Michael, at home in New York, 2006



Michael, at work in London, 2016

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 work in an office | 4 wear smart clothes |
| 2 have longer hair | 5 wear glasses |
| 3 live in the USA | 6 like playing Nintendo |

4 **USE IT!** Write true and false sentences about your past habits. Use affirmative and negative forms of *used to* and the words in the box.

be be interested in cry go
have like play watch

I *used to watch cartoons with my sister when I was little*.

Work in pairs. Read out your sentences. Guess whether your partner's sentences are true or false.

I *used to watch cartoons with my sister when I was little*.

What cartoons did you use to watch?

Spongebob Squarepants.

I think that's true!

Finished?

Write questions to ask a partner about his / her past habits using *Did you use to ... ?* and the categories in exercise 3 on page 9.