

10



GOING OUT



IN THIS UNIT YOU LEARN HOW TO:

- talk about exhibitions, films and the theatre
- explain exactly where places are
- discuss nights out
- use idioms connected to different parts of the body
- describe different kinds of events
- talk about plans that failed to happen and explain why

SPEAKING

1 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- Do you like the art in this photo? Why? / Why not?
- What point do you think the artist is trying to make with this piece?
- How often do you go to art exhibitions / the cinema / the theatre?
- What kind of art / films / theatre do you like?
- Are there any exhibitions / plays on at the moment that you would like to see?

2 Work with a new partner. Can you think of an example of each of the different kinds of people below? Do you have any favourites?

a painter
a director
a stand-up comedian

a sculptor
a DJ
a singer-songwriter



WHAT'S ON?

VOCABULARY Exhibitions, films and theatre

1 Work in pairs. Decide what the words in each of the groups below have in common.

- 1 a thriller / a classic / a documentary / a comedy
- 2 a musical / a tragedy / a historical play / a drama
- 3 an installation / a landscape / a portrait / a sculpture
- 4 soundtrack / special effects / photography / plot
- 5 acting / costumes / lighting / staging

2 With your partner, give examples of as many of the things in Exercise 1 as you can.

A: *One of my favourite thrillers is 'Shutter Island'. Do you know it?*

B: *No, I don't think so. Who's it by?*

A: *Martin Scorsese. It came out maybe five or six years ago.*

3 Match each question (1–6) with two possible answers (a–l).

- 1 What's on in town at the moment?
- 2 What kind of exhibition is it?
- 3 What's it about?
- 4 When's it on?
- 5 Who's in it?
- 6 What was it like?

- a They've got showings at 6.00, 8.50 and 11.00.
- b Johnny Depp and Morgan Freeman.
- c It's a drama about life in a rural community.
- d Not much, really. There's a musical on at the theatre that might be OK.
- e It's a collection of historical objects from Central America.
- f It's on till next week and the gallery's open between 10.00am and 8.00pm.
- g It was great. The staging and the lighting were amazing.
- h Nobody I've heard of.
- i I think it's some kind of romantic comedy.
- j There's the new film by that Swedish director Lukas Moodysson.
- k It's a series of installations by a Danish artist called Jeppe Hein.
- l It was brilliant. The special effects were amazing.

4 Work in pairs. Think of one more possible answer for each of the questions in Exercise 3.

LISTENING

5 ▶ 45 Listen to the first part of a conversation between two friends, Dan and Jason. Answer the questions.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 What's on? | 3 When's it on? |
| 2 What's it about? | 4 Where's it on? |

6 ▶ 46 Listen to the rest of the conversation. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is the cinema? Mark it on the map below.
- 2 What time do they arrange to meet? Why?



coming back towards out facing

- 6 If you have your _____ to the station, you turn left.
- 7 If you're _____ the station, the shop will be on your right.
- 8 If you're _____ down the road away from the station, Church Street's the second turning on the left.
- 9 If you're going up the road _____ the station and away from the river, Pemberton Road's the second on the right.
- 10 When you come _____ of the building, you'll see the cinema right opposite.

PRONUNCIATION

- 8 ▶ 47 Listen to the sentences from Exercise 7 and check your answers.
- 9 ▶ 47 Listen again. Notice the pauses at the punctuation marks. Practise saying the sentences in the same way.
- 10 Work in pairs. Take turns to draw small maps to illustrate each of the ten descriptions in Exercise 7. As you draw, explain what your map shows. How good are your partner's drawings?
- 11 Think of three places near where you live or study that you can describe using language from Exercise 7. Then work in groups and describe where these places are. Can the rest of your group guess the places you mean?

DEVELOPING CONVERSATIONS

Explaining where places are

When explaining where places are, we often start by mentioning places that we think will be known and give directions from there. For example, in the conversation you heard:

You know Oxford Road, yeah? Well, that's the main street which goes past the railway station. Well, if you have your back to the station, you turn right down Oxford Road.

7 Complete the sentences with the words in the boxes.

front off next at halfway

- 1 You know Columbus Avenue? Well, the restaurant's about _____ down there.
- 2 The bus stop is right in _____ of the main entrance to the station.
- 3 You know the post office? Well, St Ann's Road is the _____ turning down from there, on the other side of the road.
- 4 You know the cinema? Well, there's a car park _____ the back.
- 5 You know the main square? Well, Hope Close is one of the streets _____ there.

CONVERSATION PRACTICE

- 12 Work in pairs. Think of a film / exhibition / play you want to invite other students to tonight. It can be a real event or you can invent details. Decide what it is, why you think it'll be good and where and when it's on.
- 13 Work with a new partner. Have conversations similar to the one you heard in the listening. Take turns being A and B. Use the guide below to help you.

Student A

Student B

Ask Student B if they fancy going out tonight.

Ask what's on.

Explain and say why you think it'll be good.

Ask some other questions.

Answer. Suggest where / when to meet.

Agree to go. Ask where it is exactly. Don't accept the first meeting time that A suggests.

18 To watch the video and do the activities, see the DVD ROM.

BIG NIGHT OUT

READING

1 Work in groups. You are going to read an article about typical nights out around the world. First, discuss the questions.

- Which day of the week is the main night out for you?
- What do you normally do?
- What time do you go out and get back home?
- How expensive is going out where you live?
- What do you know about the places in the photos? What do you think the nightlife might be like?

2 Now read the article. With the same group, discuss your answers to these questions.

- Which night out sounds most like where you live?
- Which night out sounds the best to you? Why?
- Which sounds the worst? Why?

A Friday night out here in the summer is quite special, as the sun never sets. I usually start with a light meal – **a little** sushi or something like that – and then around midnight, I'll go and play eighteen holes of golf. I'm normally back around four a.m. Saturday I sleep in till the afternoon and have an early dinner – some puffin or whale. I usually go for a swim in one of the natural hot springs till midnight. It depends on my mood what I do next, but these days I'm a bit past clubbing, so I tend to go for a walk and just enjoy our amazing landscape instead.



1 HERDIS
Akureyri,
Iceland

Thursday is the big night out in Tehran. **Many** students like me start the evening by going for a coffee or maybe sharing a hookah pipe. By twelve, the streets are dead, though. The law says that **no** shops, cafés or restaurants are allowed to open past midnight, but don't be fooled by the silent streets – the city's heart is still beating! We have a saying that what happens behind a closed door is no-one's business, so a lot of people have parties at home and generally the police won't disturb you. There are also **a few** places like Super Jordan where the police turn a blind eye and you can buy supplies after twelve.



2 ANOUSHA
Tehran,
Iran

3 Match the sentences below to the people and places in the article.

- a The nightlife is restricted by the government.
- b They go out into the countryside.
- c Their night out often finishes early.
- d People sometimes get away with breaking the law.
- e They don't like the wealth gap.
- f They think carefully about what they wear.
- g They have been given some useful suggestions.
- h They have changed a habit.

4 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- Do you think you are past anything? Why?
- What restrictions are there on nightlife where you are? Do you agree with them?
- Do you ever go to sports events?
- How do you like to dress when you go out at night?



3 LINDA
Busan,
South
Korea

During the summer months, a Friday or Saturday night out will normally mean a trip to see the Lotte Giants baseball team. Before I came here, I'd had **little** interest in any sport, but one trip to a game here was enough to convert me to baseball. I go to **every** game now. The atmosphere is incredible. From start to finish, **most** people are cheering and singing the team song, even when the team is getting beaten badly. There's dancing, food, drink, good company – everything you need for a good night out. It usually finishes around nine, but by then I'm exhausted and head home rather than going on somewhere else.

I came to Luanda to teach English. Since the discovery of oil, the economy has boomed and attracted a large foreign community. When I first came here we used to go to restaurants along the bay and they cost an arm and a leg! Even a simple burger is upwards of \$20. It's pretty shocking when so **few** local people could afford it and there is still so **much** poverty. Recently, I started doing some volunteer work in a school. Through my colleagues I've been introduced to some places where locals eat, which are miles cheaper. Afterwards, we might go on to a party in someone's backyard and dance till the early hours.



4 JULIAN
Luanda,
Angola

GRAMMAR

Quantifiers

Quantifiers are words that go before nouns, for example *no chance*, *a lot of places*, *few people*, etc. We use quantifiers to show the quantity of the noun we are talking about.

5 Work in pairs. Match the quantifiers in bold in the article with the basic meanings below.

- 1 not any _____
- 2 almost no _____, _____
- 3 some _____, _____
- 4 a lot of _____, _____
- 5 almost all _____
- 6 all _____

6 With your partner, explain the difference in use between the following:

- 1 *a few* and *a little*
- 2 *a few* and *few*
- 3 *much* and *many*
- 4 *no* and *not*

G Check your ideas on page 178 and do Exercise 1.

7 Decide which of the sentences below are true for where you live now. Rewrite the other sentences using different quantifiers to make them true. Then work in groups and compare your ideas.

A lot of people go out on Friday night, but I think most people usually go out on Saturday. Of course, some people go out both nights!

- 1 Friday is the night that most people go out at night.
- 2 There's very little entertainment at night round here.
- 3 There are a lot of good clubs near here.
- 4 Not many people are interested in cinema here.
- 5 There are a few good restaurants here.
- 6 Not many parents go out on their own once they've had kids.
- 7 There are no buses at night so most people drive.
- 8 Women don't get much hassle when they go out at night here.

G For further practice, see Exercise 2 on page 178.

UNDERSTANDING VOCABULARY

Idioms

An idiom is a fixed group of words that mean something different to the meaning of the individual words. You can sometimes work out the meaning of an idiom from the words and the context. If you look up the idiom in a dictionary, it's usually listed under the entry for the noun.

In the article, you read *It cost me an arm and a leg* and *The police often turn a blind eye*. We often use parts of the body in idioms.

8 Complete the definitions with these parts of the body. You will need to use some of the words more than once.

arm back eye face feet hand leg

- 1 If you **turn a blind** _____, you know people might be doing something wrong, but you ignore it.
- 2 If something **costs an** _____ **and a leg**, it is very expensive.
- 3 If you **give someone a** _____, you help them.
- 4 If you **are on your** _____ for a long time, you are standing. Afterwards, you will probably want to **put your** _____ **up** – sit or lie down and relax.
- 5 If you **try to catch someone's** _____, you try to get their attention.
- 6 If you **can't take your** _____ **s off** someone or something happening, you keep looking because the person or thing is so attractive or interesting.
- 7 If you talk or do something **behind someone's** _____, you say or do something unkind when the person doesn't realise what you're doing.
- 8 If you **make or pull a** _____, your expression shows you don't like something.
- 9 If you say '**I'm just pulling your** _____', it means that you are not being serious, you're just joking.
- 10 If a situation or argument **gets out of** _____, it becomes a problem that is difficult to control.

9 Work in pairs. Think of a night out you might have. Give examples of when you could use the idioms in bold in Exercise 8.

When I go to a restaurant, I try to catch the waiter's eye to ask for the bill.



Thursday nights I occasionally go and see a stand-up comedy show, but at the weekend I mainly go clubbing as I love dancing. Because of the way I am and the way I want to live, I dress in a certain way, which sometimes attracts people's attention. But I'm not going to change – as Oscar Wilde said, you can never be overdressed or overeducated! The only things I don't wear are high heel shoes. I can't dance like I want to in them, and if you're out all night your feet hurt too much by the time you get home!



A CHANGE OF PLAN

SPEAKING

1 Write down three places you have been to in the evening recently and think about the following:

- where each place is
- who you went with
- how often you go there
- what it was like

Now work in groups. Talk about your places and ask each other questions to find out more.

VOCABULARY Describing events

2 Match the sentences (1–8) with the follow-up comments (a–h).

- 1 It was a great exhibition, but the paintings were quite **weird**.
- 2 It's not a bad film, but I thought it was a bit **overrated**.
- 3 It was really **moving**.
- 4 **It was completely sold out**.
- 5 It attracts a much older crowd.
- 6 The **headline band** were rubbish – just very dull.
- 7 It was **boiling hot** in there.
- 8 It was an **amazing** night. There was **such a great atmosphere**.

- a Honestly, we were really sweating and we could hardly breathe.
- b I can't really describe them or say why I like them.
- c It **wasn't as great as** everyone's been saying.
- d It was **absolutely packed** in there.

e I was **in tears** by the end.

f The music, the audience, everything.

g I **felt a bit out of place**, actually.

h We actually **left halfway through**.

3 Work in pairs. What are the opposites of the words and phrases in bold in Exercise 2?

4 Work in groups. Think of examples of the following:

- 1 two artists / musicians / films that you think are quite weird
- 2 two famous films / sports stars that you agree are overrated
- 3 two films / TV shows / news events that you found really moving
- 4 two situations when you might feel a bit out of place
- 5 two other things you could leave halfway through, apart from a concert

LISTENING

5 ▶ 48 Listen to three conversations about what people did last night. Answer the questions about each of the conversations.

- 1 What kind of event was it?
- 2 Did they change their plans? If so, why?
- 3 Did they have a good night? Why? / Why not?
- 4 Did their experiences match what other people had said about the event they went to?



6 ▶ **48** Listen again and complete the sentences with three words in each space. Contractions count as one word.

- 1 a Really? I'd heard it _____ .
 b Maybe it's because I didn't think it'd _____ .
 c And then you go and you just end up thinking it was _____ .
- 2 a Oh, we didn't go _____ .
 b Well, that's _____ really good. It's quite trendy, isn't it?
 c Oh dear. Maybe you just went on _____ .
- 3 a I thought you said you were going to have a _____ .
 b She mentioned she had _____ for this play in town.
 c It's had _____ in the papers.

7 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- Who do you think had the best night? Why?
- Can you think of any recent films that had a lot of advance publicity?
- Do you ever go to concerts? If yes, what was the last one you went to? Was it any good?
- Can you think of anything that's had great reviews in the papers recently?

GRAMMAR

The future in the past

There are several different ways of talking about plans, promises or predictions made in the past. Often the reason these things are mentioned is because they then failed to happen or to come true.



8 Look at these sentences from the conversations. Answer the questions below.

- a *Hans was going to pick me up at seven.*
- b *I was going to stay in.*
- c *It was brilliant – much better than I thought it'd be.*
- d *I didn't think it'd be anything special.*
- e *I said I'd go with her.*

- 1 In sentences a) and b), did the plans actually happen? Why? / Why not?
- 2 What structure is used in sentences a) and b)?
- 3 What were the original thoughts / promises that sentences c), d) and e) are describing?
- 4 What is 'd short for in sentences c), d) and e)?
- 5 What tense is used in sentences c), d) and e)?

G Check your ideas on page 178 and do Exercise 1.

9 Make sentences using the prompts below. Link the ideas using *but* and *so*.

I / go out / feel exhausted / just stay in and go to bed early

I was going to go out, but I felt exhausted so I just stayed in and went to bed early.

- 1 They / have a barbecue / start pouring with rain / have to cook indoors instead
- 2 We / go to the beach for the day / miss the train / end up going to the park instead
- 3 She / give me a lift / car not start / get a taxi instead
- 4 I / walk here / start pouring with rain / have to drive
- 5 I / stay in and study / a friend call me / go out / meet him

10 Work in pairs. Think of as many different endings for each sentence as you can.

- 1 We were going to stay with friends, but ...
- 2 I was going to stay in last night, but in the end ...
- 3 She said she was going to call me, but ...
- 4 I was going to buy a new one, but in the end ...
- 5 I really thought we were going to crash, but ...

11 Work in groups and discuss the questions. Use the future in the past to explain your ideas.

- Can you think of a time you had a last-minute change of plan? What happened? Did it turn out well / badly?
- Have you ever been very disappointed or pleasantly surprised by a film, party etc. you went to? Why?
- Can you think of any predictions that have failed to come true?
- Have your parents ever promised to do something and then not done it? How did you feel about it?
- Has the government / local council in your country broken any of its promises? What did they say they would do?
- Have you ever broken a promise? What happened?

G For further practice, see Exercise 2 on page 179.

VIDEO 5

ONE WOMAN'S CHOICE

1 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- Where do you think this photo was taken?
- What do you think life there is like? What problems might people have?
- Why might people from an area like this move to a city?
- Why might people from a city move to live there?

2 19 Watch the first part of the video about a woman, Flora, who lives near where the photo was taken (0.00–2.34). Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Flora grew up in the city.
- 2 Flora is uneducated.
- 3 She had an arranged marriage.
- 4 The village they live in has no electricity or water.
- 5 Most of the Dorobo people raise cattle and farm crops.
- 6 Her husband is often away from home.
- 7 Flora regularly sees her own parents and family.
- 8 She sometimes regrets the decisions she has made.

3 Work in groups. Discuss what you think of Flora and her situation and what you think she will do.

4 19 Watch the next part of the video, where Flora visits her mother (2.35–4.26). Answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of place is Arusha and why is it important?
- 2 How do you think Flora feels about the city?
- 3 When was the last time Flora saw her mother?

- 4 Did Flora have a good or bad relationship with her mother?
- 5 What does her mother think she should do?
- 6 What do *you* think Flora will do?

5 19 Watch the final part of the video (4.27–5.20). Find out what Flora decides to do – and the reasons she gives for her decision.

6 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- What do you think of Flora's decision and reasons?
- Could you live where Flora does? Why? / Why not?
- In your country, where would you rather live: in the city or in the country? Why?
- Do you know anyone who has made a big change in their lives? Why? What happened?

UNDERSTANDING FAST SPEECH

7 20 Read and listen to this extract from the video said at natural pace and then slowed down. To help you, groups of words are marked with / and pauses are marked //. Stressed sounds are in CAPITALS.

FLOra's FAMiLy KNEW / that she was LEAving the COMforts of the City // for a WORLd without Electricity / or ALmost ANY / MODern conVENiences // a WORLd where it TAKES a FORTy-MINute WALK / JUST to get WATer

8 Now you have a go! Practice saying the extract at natural pace.

REVIEW 5

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the text with one word in each space.

In general, the crime rate ¹_____ fallen quite dramatically ²_____ recent years. There are ³_____ robberies than there ⁴_____ five years ago and there's ⁵_____ violent crime. There were ⁶_____ any murders last year. This may well have something to do with the fact that there are ⁷_____ policemen on the street than there ⁸_____ to be.

However, online crime has ⁹_____ increasing steadily over the ¹⁰_____ few years. ¹¹_____ bank account is completely safe anymore and ¹²_____ bank is working hard to improve online security.

2 Choose the correct option.

- House prices have *increased / been increasing* 50% in the last six months.
- I have *little / few* interest in politics.
- All the / Every* people I work with really love the new boss we've got.
- It was much better than I thought it *will / would* be.
- The cost of energy isn't *as / more* low as it used to be.
- We *are / were* going to go and see a movie, but we didn't in the end.
- It's not a bad area, but it's not as *well / good* as it used to be.
- Unemployment *has / has been* fallen steadily over recent years.
- Would you like a *few / little* more cake?
- I'm a bit fitter than I *would be / was* this time last year.

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and five words, including the word given.

- It's better now than it used to be.
It was _____ than it is now. **PAST**
- There are fewer jobs available these days.
There _____ jobs available. **BE**
- I was really surprised by how good it was.
I honestly didn't _____ anything special, but it was amazing. **THINK**
- They said they don't expect to find any survivors.
They said there's not _____ finding any survivors. **HOPE**
- I usually do portraits, but I also occasionally do landscapes.
_____, I do portraits, but I also do some landscapes occasionally. **TIME**
- Inflation was 5% at the start of the year and now it's almost 18%.
Inflation _____ the start of the year. **DRAMATICALLY**

4 49 Listen and write the six sentences you hear.

VOCABULARY

5 Match the verbs (1–8) with the collocates (a–h).

- | | |
|---------|----------------------|
| 1 feel | a north |
| 2 rent | b the waiter's eye |
| 3 face | c a face |
| 4 catch | d a blind eye |
| 5 pull | e halfway through |
| 6 give | f out of place |
| 7 turn | g you a hand |
| 8 leave | h a shared apartment |

6 Decide if these words and phrases are connected to houses, the arts or areas.

cramped	an attic	lively	rough
a classic	compact	a patio	staging
a landscape	a plot	well connected	dead

7 Complete the sentences. Use the word in brackets to form a word that fits in the space.

- We went to see this really funny new stand-up _____ last night. (comedy)
- It was an interesting _____. It was a series of _____ that all use mirrors in different ways. (exhibit, install)
- It was good. It was a _____ play set in the 1930s. (history)
- It's an amazing play. The acting's wonderful and the _____ is very clever. (light)
- I'd like to study _____ at art college if I can. (photograph)
- It's a nice place. It's much more _____ than her old flat. (space)
- It's not a cheap place to live, but it is quite _____. (centre)
- The government has recently changed its position on _____. (immigrant)

8 Complete the email with one word in each space. The first letters are given.

Hi Ian,

How are you? Hope you're well.

We're all on our last legs here. We've been looking at houses for the last few weeks and it's a very tiring process. We saw a lovely ¹pl_____ yesterday, though. Do you know Church Street? Well, it's in a little street ²o_____ there, about halfway ³d_____ on the left. It's only two minutes from the station, so it's ⁴co_____ for transport and the area's quite smart as well – not much ⁵li_____ on the streets and no ⁶gr_____ on the walls or anything. Amazingly, though, the place itself is still quite ⁷af_____. I was expecting everything round there to cost an a⁸_____ and a leg. Anyway, it's very modern – newly-⁹b_____, I think – and it's lovely and ¹⁰br_____, with great big windows facing south. There's a ¹¹ga_____ for the car and a back ¹²ga_____ for the kids to play in.

We put an offer in this morning and we're waiting to hear if it's been accepted.