

Unit 1 Colour

For teachers' inspection ONLY

1a Red alert!



Listening hair colour

1 Which of these hair colours is not natural?

black blonde brown grey purple red
white

2 1.1 Listen to a radio clip from a 'pop science' programme. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Not many people buy hair dye in the United States.
- 2 In Scotland, two per cent of the population are natural redheads.
- 3 The gene for red hair also gives the body other benefits.
- 4 You can get red hair if both your parents carry the gene.
- 5 There are more redheads in the world now than before.

Glossary

dye (n) /daɪ/ a synthetic or natural substance used to change the colour of something

roots (n) /ruːts/ your origins, the place or group of people you come from

3 1.1 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs. Then listen again and check.

- 1 People (spend) over a hundred million dollars every year on red hair dye.
- 2 It (seem) that a lot of us (like) red.
- 3 Natural redheads aren't very common – they (belong) to a minority.
- 4 In Scotland two out of five people (possess) the gene for red hair.
- 5 Some redheads (feel) the cold more.
- 6 You (need) two copies of the gene to get red hair.
- 7 That's why natural redheads (disappear).
- 8 Young people often (move) away from their home areas to work or to study.
- 9 The chances of someone meeting another person with the red-hair gene (get) smaller.
- 10 Now some scientists (speculate) that by the year 2100 true redheads will be extinct.

4 Look at the sentences in Exercise 3. Find words with the opposite meaning to these words.

- 1 artificial:
- 2 rare:
- 3 majority:
- 4 the heat:
- 5 greater:

Grammar present simple and present continuous

- 5 Read the article about dyes. Complete the article with the present simple and present continuous form of these verbs.

become cause come contain increase
know not / understand now / report use



We ¹ dyes to change the colour of or add colour to many things. Textiles, cosmetics, food and drink products usually all ² food dyes. Some dyes ³ from natural sources and others are synthetic. However, doctors ⁴ that the number of people with allergic reactions to dyes ⁵ We ⁶ that in a number of people some natural dyes ⁷ rashes or respiratory problems. However, we ⁸ why this reaction ⁹ more common.

Grammar stative verbs

- 6 Read the comments by shoppers in a shopping centre. Complete the comments with the present simple and present continuous form of the verbs.
- you (like) this colour?
..... it (look) natural?
 - I (look) for a shirt like this, but in a different size.
 - Excuse me. this bag (belong) to you?
 - What it (taste) like?
 - you (think) about buying this? It's very expensive.
 - I (suppose) it's time to go home.

Vocabulary time expressions

- 7 Write sentences about Jamie. Use the present simple or present continuous and put the time expression in the correct position.
- go out with friends / at weekends
.....
 - spend time with his family / today
.....
 - make lunch / at the moment
.....
 - make lunch / usually
.....
 - do housework / every day
.....
 - do DIY / never
.....



1b What colour is Tuesday?

Reading synesthesia

1 Read about Mark and answer the questions.

- 1 Is synesthesia an illness?
.....
- 2 What happens when people have synesthesia?
.....
- 3 Does it affect Mark's life at all?
.....
- 4 How is Mark's synesthesia different from Kandinsky's?
.....
- 5 What's the most frequent example of synesthesia?
.....
- 6 Which part of the body is involved in synesthesia?
.....

2 Underline words in the text connected to the senses. Decide if they are nouns or verbs. Then use some of the words to complete these sentences.

- 1 I don't like the of bananas.
- 2 When my cat a bird singing, it gets very excited.
- 3 Most people's gets worse as they get older.
- 4 Our sense of is most sensitive in our fingertips.
- 5 Animal noses have a highly developed sense of, compared with humans.



What colour is Tuesday?

My name is Mark. I'm Canadian and I have synesthesia. It's not a disease (although I think it sounds like one) and it doesn't really have any serious effects on my day-to-day life, but it is a strange condition. Synesthesia happens when two or more of your senses get mixed up. So in my case, for example, I taste words. My sense of taste works even when I'm not eating anything, but when I hear or read certain words. For me, the word 'box' tastes of eggs. That's just one example, of course. I'm reading one of the Sherlock Holmes stories at the moment and 'Sherlock' is another 'egg' word! It's a bit too much sometimes.

There are quite a few famous people with synesthesia: artists like David Hockney and Kandinsky, and musicians like Stevie Wonder and Liszt. Unfortunately for me I only share my synesthesia with them, not any great artistic skills. I read that Kandinsky's synesthesia mixed colour, hearing, touch and smell. To be honest, I don't think I'd like that. It seems very complicated.

My sister is synesthetic too and she sees words in colour. So when she sees the word 'Tuesday' or just thinks of the word 'Tuesday', she gets the feeling of 'brown'. Actually that kind of synesthesia, where the days of the week are coloured, is the most common type. I read somewhere that synesthesia is connected to the way our brains develop language and that there's a link between sounds and shapes. I don't understand the idea very well, but it sounds fascinating.

Grammar questions

3 Write the missing word in each question. Then write the answers.

- 1 Where Mark come from?
.....
- 2 else in his family has the same condition?
.....
- 3 What the name of his condition?
.....
- 4 sense gives Mark problems?
.....
- 5 What Stevie Wonder famous for?
.....
- 6 What colour Mark's sister associate with Tuesday?
.....

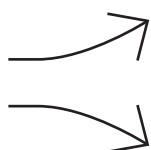
4 Dictation questions

1.2 Listen and write the questions. Then complete the answers for yourself and find out if you have synesthesia.

- 1
YOU:
- 2
YOU:
- 3
YOU:
- 4
YOU:

5 Pronunciation questions

a 1.2 Listen to the questions in Exercise 4 again. Draw the correct arrow above each question. Then practise the questions.



b Read the statements. Use these words to write follow-up questions. You can write more than one question for each statement.

Can you ... ?	What are ... ?
Do you ... ?	Where are ... ?
How many ... ?	Why do ... ?

- 1 This is a photo of one of my brothers.
.....
- 2 I work in marketing.
.....
- 3 We go to France every year.
.....
- 4 I like to go home for the holidays.
.....
- 5 I want to learn Japanese after English.
.....
- 6 I love detective stories. I read for at least three hours every day!
.....

Vocabulary feelings and personal states

6 Complete the sentences with these words.

knowledge luck mourning passion
power

- 1 Good in your new job!
- 2 Are there any general questions in this quiz?
- 3 I have no to do anything. I'm not the boss.
- 4 The authorities announced two days of official
- 5 My friend has a for food. She's always looking for new recipes.

7 Match and write the words with the comments.

courage happiness love sadness wisdom

- 1
'That's Sunday morning when I know I can get up late.'
- 2
'When I talk to my boss. He's so scary!'
- 3
'What I get from my family every day.'
- 4
'In the advice my grandparents give me.'
- 5
'When I read about some people's difficult lives.'

1c A sense of colour

Listening colour blindness

- 1 Look at the two images. What number can you see in Image 1?

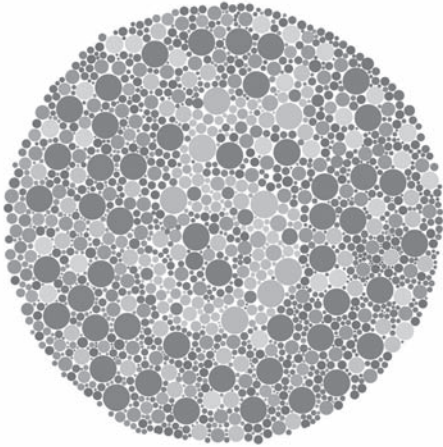


Image 1

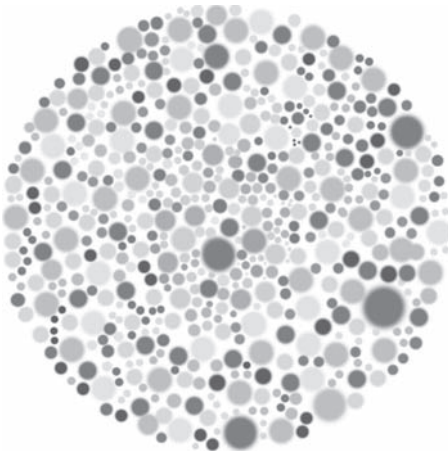


Image 2

These two images are similar to the ones opticians use to test if someone is colour-blind. People with normal colour vision see a number (as in Image 1). Colour-blind people can't see the number (Image 2).

- 2 1.3 You are going to listen to an interview with someone who is colour-blind. First, choose the option you think is correct. Then listen and check.

- Most colour-blind people can't tell the difference between red and *blue / green*.
- Colour blindness is more common in *men / women*.
- Our eyes have *two / three* types of cell that see colour.
- Most colour-blind people *lead / can't lead* a normal life.

- 3 1.3 Listen again. Answer the questions.

- What percentage of men have colour blindness?
.....
- What problem does Holly have with her DVD player?
.....
- What colour is better for indicators on electrical goods?
.....
- What are the three colours the cells in our eyes can see?
.....
- What kind of jobs are not open to colour-blind people?
.....

Word focus see

- 4 Look at two different meanings of the verb *see* from the interview. Then match the sentences with *see* (1–8) with the uses (a–h).

One kind of cell sees red. = 'the sense of sight'

Yes, of course, I see. = 'showing understanding'

- I see better with my glasses.
 - Can you sit down? I can't see the screen.
 - As I see it, that's the best idea.
 - Do you see what I mean?
 - 'You have to switch it on here.' 'Oh, I see.'
 - I see that Janet is leaving the company.
 - Come and see us this weekend.
 - Are you seeing anyone special at the moment?
- checking understanding
 - giving news
 - giving your opinion
 - showing understanding
 - the sense of sight
 - to be in a relationship
 - visibility of something
 - visit someone

- 5 Replace four expressions in these exchanges with the correct form of *see*.

- A: Louisa is going out with someone new.
B: That's nice for her! Who is he?
.....
- A: I don't think I can help you.
B: I understand. Well, thanks anyway.
.....
- A: I'm getting a lot of headaches.
B: You need to go to a doctor.
.....
- A: Do you understand how easy it is?
B: Oh yes. Thanks.
.....

1d First impressions

Real life opening and closing conversations

1 Put the words in order to make statements and questions. Then write O for ways of opening conversations and C for ways of closing conversations.

- 1 a / you / pleasure / to / it's / meet
.....?
- 2 don't / card / give / why / my / I / you
.....?
- 3 myself / may / introduce / I
.....?
- 4 stay / touch / in / let's
.....
- 5 you / to / talking / good / been / it's
.....
- 6 you / to / very / I'm / meet / pleased
.....

2 Complete this conversation with four of the sentences from Exercise 1.

- W: Good morning! ¹
I'm Will Marr.
- G: How do you do? My name's Grace Larsen.
- W: ²
Grace. Are you are colleague of Daniel's?
- G: Yes, I am, actually. We're both working on this project.
[...]
- W: Well, Grace, ³
I'm very interested in your ideas.
- G: Thanks. ⁴
You can reach me on both those two numbers.
- W: OK, thanks.

3 Complete these ways of talking about what you do with prepositions.

- 1 I work a design company.
- 2 I mostly work special projects.
- 3 I'm an administrator Brown's Bank.
- 4 I'm Customer Services.
- 5 I'm looking a new job at the moment.
- 6 I'm a student City College.

4 Pronunciation short questions

a Match the comments (1–6) with the questions (a–f) to make short exchanges.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 I'm a colleague of Daniel's. | a Can you? |
| 2 She is one of our best customers. | b Do you? |
| 3 I work in our main office. | c Have you? |
| 4 We've got a branch in your area. | d Is she? |
| 5 It's one of our biggest shops. | e Are you? |
| 6 I can call you tomorrow. | f Oh, is it? |

b **1.4** Now listen to the exchanges. Tick (✓) the questions where the speaker sounds interested.

c **1.5** Listen to the comments again. Reply to each comment with a question. Sound interested in each case.

5 Grammar extra auxiliary verbs in short questions and answers

AUXILIARY VERBS IN SHORT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

We use auxiliary verbs to make short questions and short answers. The auxiliary verbs are *be*, *have*, *do* and modal verbs. (*Be*, *have* and *do* can also be main verbs.)

Auxiliary verbs	Examples
<i>be</i> (<i>am</i> , <i>are</i> , <i>is</i>)	<i>Are you?</i> Yes, <i>I am</i> .
<i>have</i> (<i>have</i> , <i>has</i>)	<i>Has it?</i> No, <i>it hasn't</i> .
modal verb (<i>can</i> , <i>must</i> , etc.)	<i>Can she?</i> No, <i>she can't</i> .
present simple (<i>do</i> , <i>does</i>)	<i>Do you?</i> Yes, <i>I do</i> .
present continuous (<i>am</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>are</i>)	<i>Are they?</i> Yes, <i>they are</i> .

Write short questions or short answers in response to these comments.

- 1 I'm learning Greek at the moment.
.....
- 2 This paint is selling very well.
.....
- 3 Have you got my telephone number?
Yes,
- 4 Do you think you can win?
Yes,
- 5 Can you see what's happening?
No,
- 6 My colleagues are excited about this.
.....

6 Listen and respond meeting people for the first time

1.6 Listen to comments from conversations where people meet for the first time. Respond with your own words. Then compare your response with the model answer that follows.

- 1 Hello, how are you? My name's Grace Larsen. I'm very pleased to meet you. I'm Alberto Costa.

1e About us

Writing a profile

1 Writing skill criteria for writing: text type, style, reader, purpose and structure

- a** Read the extracts from company communications. Choose the correct option.

- 1 text type: *letter / website*

I'm pleased to inform you that we are offering a new range of services.

- 2 style: *formal / informal*

**Check out our new range!
We think it's really cool!**

- 3 reader: *known / not known*

Please note the following changes to your account.

- 4 purpose: *to give information / to advertise a product*

Our clients are national and international companies.

- b** Read the information from a company profile. Match the sentences (a–d) with the headings (1–3). There are two sentences with one of the headings. Then use numbers with the headings to organise the information in a logical way.

Intersect Design

1 About our work | 2 Satisfied customers | 3 About us

- a** 'We always get fantastic results when we use Intersect.' *Blacks International*
- b** As well as this, we are working with a mobile phone operator on a new campaign. We work in all areas of advertising.
- c** At the moment, we are developing a new logo for a national radio station.
- d** We are a design agency with twenty years' experience.

- 2** Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets in the correct position. There is sometimes more than one possibility.

- 1 I am working on a new product. (this year)
.....
- 2 I can help you with new projects. (also)
.....
- 3 We are advising a national company. (currently)
.....
- 4 We are completing a major contract. (at this time)
.....
- 5 We have offices in all main cities. (in addition to this)
.....
- 6 We work in TV. (too)
.....

3 Checking accuracy

Find and correct ten spelling mistakes in this profile.

- 1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

I am a freelance designar in the fashion industry. I also work as a consultant to a sportswear manufacturer. My especial areas of interest include working with natural textiles and dies. I am currently developping a range of baby clothes which are non-alergic.

Outside of work, I have a pasion for abstract art, especially the colourfull works of Kandinsky. I am continually trying to improve my own skills as a painter.

Glossary

freelance (adj) /fri:la:ns/ doing work for different organisations rather than working all the time for one

Wordbuilding noun and verb → noun

► WORDBUILDING noun and verb → noun

We can change the ending of some nouns and verbs to make words that describe what people do.
anthropology → *anthropologist*
win → *winner*

1 Complete the words in the table.

Noun/Verb	Suffix	Noun
<i>anthropology</i> art biology science	<i>-ist</i>	<i>anthropologist</i>
<i>win</i> administrate compete	<i>-er/-or</i>	<i>winner</i>
<i>contest</i> assist consult participate	<i>-ant</i>	<i>contestant</i>
<i>optics</i> electricity library music politics	<i>-ian</i>	<i>optician</i>

2 These verbs all take the same suffix. Which one?

design direct learn manage photograph
 research speak teach train

3 Complete the sentences with nouns (singular or plural) from Exercises 1 and 2.

- A helps you find books to borrow.
- David Hockney is one of my favourite
- Questionnaire for seminar : Please give us your views!
- My new glasses are ready for me at the 's.
- This is a great black and white image by a local
- My friend's an He can fix your lights for you.

Learning skills study routines

Learning English is easier and you are more successful when you follow a routine.

4 Draw a table showing your waking hours for each day of the week. Write your activities under the times. Then choose two colours and block off times:

- when you are free to study
- when you can study at the same time as you do something else, e.g. read on the train

	7 a.m.	8 a.m.	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.
<i>Monday</i>	coffee	train	work		break

5 How long do these activities need? Write 5, 30 or 60 (minutes) next to each one.

- reviewing vocabulary
- listening
- reading a magazine or graded reader
- doing Workbook exercises
- doing interactive (CD-ROM/online) exercises
- watching a DVD
- doing homework for class

6 Match activities from Exercise 4 with colour-blocked times in your table from Exercise 3.

7 Use your table to work out a realistic study routine.

Check!

8 Fill in the spaces (1–6) with places from Student's Book Unit 1 and find another place.

- 1 Orange means 'happiness' in this country.
- 2 There's a traditional prayer for peace here.
- 3 Van Gogh painted 'Yellow House' here.
- 4 The city that Hertz rental cars and the first yellow cabs come from.
- 5 Blue can be a sad colour in this country.
- 6 One of the South American countries where the Quechua people live.

