

a time you met or were very close to a celebrity

- When did it happen?
- Where were you?
- What were you doing?
- Which celebrity did you see?
- What was he / she doing there?
- Did you speak to him / her?
What about?
- Did you take a photo of him / her?



a time you won something

- What was it?
- When? Where? How old were you?
- Were you expecting to win?
- How did you feel when you realized you'd won?
- Did you celebrate? What did you do?




a holiday you didn't enjoy

- Where / When was it?
- Who went?
- Had you been there before?
- What did you do there?
- Why didn't you enjoy it? Did you ever go there again?



2 PRONUNCIATION diphthongs

a  11.11 Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

1	 bike	might buy decide since
2	 train	may fail key break
3	 phone	know although trousers won't
4	 chair	fear there wear scared
5	 ear	here idea souvenir where
6	 tourist	sure bus Europe curious
7	 owl	round towel south throw
8	 boy	town noisy enjoy annoy

b Look at the words next to the sounds.
Which one has a different sound?

c  11.12 Listen and check.

d  11.13 Listen and repeat the sentences.

11.13

- 1 I might buy a white tie.
- 2 It may rain later.
- 3 We don't know where to go.
- 4 There's a hairdresser in the square.
- 5 Here's a really good idea for a souvenir.
- 6 The tourists are curious about Europe.
- 7 We're now in a small town in the south.
- 8 Those noisy boys are annoying me.

1 GRAMMAR *might*

a Interview your partner with the questionnaire. Ask for more information. Which of you is more indecisive?



Are you **indecisive**?

Well, I might need it...

Why are you packing that?

Do you have problems deciding...?

- what to pack when you're going away
- what to buy when you go shopping
- what to wear in the morning
- what to order in a restaurant
- where to go on holiday

Do you often change your mind about things? What kind of things?

Do you think you are indecisive?

Yes No I'm not sure

b **11.8** Nancy and Brian are going on holiday. Nancy is packing. Listen to their conversation. What four things does Brian think Nancy doesn't need to take?

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

c Listen again. Complete Nancy's reasons for taking the things.

- 1 I might _____.
- 2 It might _____.
- 3 The hotel might not _____.
- 4 They're _____.

d **11.9** Listen to them at the airport. What happens?

e Look at sentences 1–3 in c. Do we use *might* for...?

1 an obligation OR 2 a possibility

f **p.146 Grammar Bank 11B**



g In pairs, take turns to ask and answer the questions below. Use *I'm not sure*, *I might...* or *I might...* and give two possibilities each time.

- 1 What are you going to do after class?
- 2 What are you going to have for dinner tonight?
- 3 What are you going to do on Saturday night?
- 4 Where are you going to have lunch on Sunday?
- 5 Where are you going to go for your next holiday?

What are you going to do after class?


I'm not sure. I might go home or I might...

3 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a Look at the photos. What style of jeans do you usually buy? What colour? Do you sometimes have problems finding the right ones?

JEANS: STYLE & FIT



- b  11.14 Listen to a talk called *Is too much choice making us unhappy?* Does the speaker think the answer is yes or no?
- c Listen again. What are the five main points in the talk? Choose a, b, or c.
- 1 Nowadays, it is ___ to buy jeans than in the past because there is so much choice.
a easier b more difficult c more fun
 - 2 One of the examples the speaker gives of where we have a lot of choice today is ___.
a buying coffee in supermarkets
b choosing which airline to travel with
c finding a boyfriend or girlfriend
 - 3 Research has shown that when we have a lot of choice we often ___.
a worry that we've chosen the wrong thing
b can't decide what to buy
c buy more than we really need
 - 4 In another study, about jams, Professor Lepper found that people were happier when they had ___ jams to choose from than when they had 24.
a sixteen b six c sixty
 - 5 Professor Lepper suggests that when we go shopping we should ___.
a do research in advance
b look at all the options carefully
c relax and choose quickly
- d In your country is there a lot of choice in the following? Do you think it's a good or bad thing?
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 in supermarkets | 4 in coffee shops |
| 2 on TV | 5 in restaurants |
| 3 in clothes shops | |



11.14

(script in Student's Book on p.211)

Buying jeans isn't as easy as it used to be. Years ago, there was only one kind of jeans – probably Levi's. Nowadays, there are [redacted] – different styles, different colours, different lengths, with buttons, with zips. There are so many options that you feel the perfect pair must be waiting for you [redacted] ..

And it isn't just jeans. In big supermarkets, we have to [redacted] between [redacted]s of products – my local supermarket has thirty-five different kinds of milk! When we're buying clothes or electrical gadgets, ordering a coffee in a café, looking for a hotel on a travel website, deciding which TV channel to watch, or even choosing a future partner on a dating website, we constantly have to choose from hundreds of possibilities.

People often think that being able to choose from a lot of options is a good thing. However, university researchers have discovered that too much choice is making us feel unhappy and dissatisfied.

The problem is that we have so many options that we get [redacted] every time we have to make a decision, because we're worried about making the wrong one. Then when we choose one thing, we feel bad because we think we are missing other opportunities, and this makes us dissatisfied with what we've chosen.

Research also shows that we feel happier when we have less choice. In a study, Professor Mark Lepper at Stanford University found that people who tried six kinds of [redacted] and then chose one felt happier with their choice than those who were offered twenty-four jams to taste.

But if all this choice is bad for us, what can we do about it? Professor Lepper suggests that we should try to relax when we have to decide what to buy. 'Don't take these choices too seriously or it will be [redacted] stressful,' he says. 'If you pick a sofa from IKEA in thirty seconds, you'll feel better than if you spend hours researching sofas – because you won't know what you're [redacted]'



4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

word building: noun formation

- a Look at some extracts from the listening. Are the highlighted words verbs or nouns?

Being able to **choose** from a lot of options is a good thing.

We feel happier when we have less **choice**.

We should try to relax when we have to **decide** what to buy.

We get stressed every time we have to make a **decision**.


- b Read the information about making nouns from verbs. Write the verbs next to the nouns in the chart.

Making nouns from verbs

With some verbs you can make a noun by adding *-ion, -sion, or -ation, -ition*, e.g. *decide* → *decision*.

With some other verbs, the noun is a new word, e.g. *choose* (verb) → *choice* (noun).

Verb	Noun + <i>-ion, -sion, or -ation / -ition</i>	Verb	Noun new words
1 <i>decide</i>	<i>decision</i>	9	<i>choice</i>
2	<i>revision</i>	10	<i>advice</i>
3	<i>confusion</i>	11	<i>flight</i>
4	<i>invention</i>	12	<i>life</i>
5	<i>competition</i>	13	<i>death</i>
6	<i>education</i>	14	<i>success</i>
7	<i>invitation</i>		
8	<i>pronunciation</i>		

- c  11.15 Listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable in the multisyllable verbs and nouns.

- d Complete the questions with a noun from b.

When was the last time you...?

- had to make a big _____
- got an _____ to a wedding or party
- got an international _____
- got excited about a new _____

Have you ever...?

- won a _____
- given someone _____ about something, e.g. a relationship
- been in a _____ or _____ situation
- not understood somebody because of their _____

- e Ask and answer the questions with a partner.



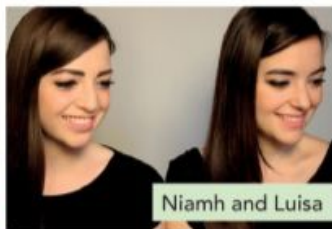
1 READING & LISTENING



Cordelia and Ciara



Thomas and Toby



Niamh and Luisa


- a Look at the photos. One of them is of identical twins, but two of them are of complete strangers. Which one do you think is of twins?
- b Read about the project *Twin Strangers* and check your answers.

Two women recently met by chance at Bremen University, in Germany. One was English, and one was Irish, and they were both on Erasmus scholarships. Nothing unusual there, except for one thing. The two girls look identical. Their hair is the same colour and length, they're the same age and size, and when you see them together, in the photo they put on social media, you would think that they were identical twins. In fact, Cordelia Roberts and Ciara Murphy are unrelated.

It seems that it is not uncommon for people who are unrelated to look almost identical. Niamh Geaney, from Dublin, and two friends were so interested in trying to find their 'twins' that they set up an online project called *Twin Strangers*. Very quickly, Niamh found a remarkably similar-looking stranger who lived just a few miles away. It's perhaps not so surprising, as both young women look typically Irish, with dark hair and very pale skin, but then Niamh found another lookalike – Luisa Guizzardi, who is from Genoa in Italy!

Glossary

Erasmus scholarships
a programme which allows students from the European Union to study in another country

- d  11.16 Journalist Maggie Alderson decided to try the website for herself. Listen to her talking. Did she find a 'twin'? How did she feel about the experience?



- e Listen again and answer the questions.
- 1 How does Maggie describe her appearance?
 - 2 What was her first reaction when she saw her 'twins'?
 - 3 Who in Maggie's family did one woman look like?
 - 4 What did her husband think of one of her 'twins'? Did Maggie agree?
 - 5 How did she change her profile?
 - 6 What did Maggie's brother think of the woman who she put on her Facebook page?
 - 7 In what ways does Maggie look like this woman?
 - 8 Have they been in contact with each other?
- f Talk to a partner.
- 1 Would you like to try the website? Why (not)?
 - 2 Do you know any identical twins? Can you tell the difference between them?
 - 3 Do you know anyone who looks very like you?



2 VOCABULARY similarities and differences

- a Look at some sentences about the people in 1. Complete them with a word from the list.

as both from identical like similar

- 1 Cordelia and Ciara were _____ on Erasmus scholarships.
- 2 The two girls looked _____.
- 3 The first photos Maggie looked at were totally different _____ her.
- 4 Maggie found one woman who looked just _____ her brother.
- 5 Her husband said 'She has the same mouth _____ you'.
- 6 Maggie's 'twin' looks very _____ to her.

- b  11.17 Listen and check.



- c Complete the sentences about you and your family. Tell your partner.

- 1 I have the same colour eyes as my _____.
- 2 I look like my _____.
- 3 My personality is quite similar to my _____'s.
- 4 My _____ and I both like _____.


3 GRAMMAR *so, neither + auxiliaries*

a Read about two more twins and answer the questions.

- 1 Who are Jim Springer and Jim Lewis?
- 2 Why didn't they know each other?
- 3 What did Jim Lewis decide to do when he was 39?
- 4 How long did it take him?

In the USA, identical twin brothers were adopted soon after they were born. One brother was adopted by a couple named Lewis in Lima, Ohio, and his brother was adopted by a couple named Springer in Dayton, Ohio. By coincidence, both boys were called 'Jim' by their new parents. Jim Springer's parents told him that he had an identical twin brother, but that he was dead. But Jim Lewis knew the truth. For many years he did nothing about it, but when he was 39, he decided to try to find his brother. Six weeks later, the two Jims met for the first time in a café in Dayton, and they probably had a conversation something like this...



b  11.18 Cover the conversation below. Listen once. Try to remember three things they have in common.

c Listen again and complete the gaps. Which coincidence do you find the most surprising?

A Hi! I'm Jim.

B So ¹_____ I. Great to meet you. Sit down. Are you married, Jim?

A Yes...well, I've been married twice.

B Yeah? So ²_____ I. Do you have any children?

A I have one son.

B So ³_____ I. What's his name?

A James Allen.

B That's amazing! My son's name is James Allen, too!

A Did you go to college, Jim?

B No, I didn't.

A Neither ⁴_____ I. I was a terrible student.

B So ⁵_____ I. Hey, this is my dog Toy.

A I don't believe it! My dog's called Toy, too!

B He wants to go outside. My wife usually takes him.

I don't do any exercise at all.

A Don't worry. Neither

⁶_____ I. I drive everywhere.

B What car do you have?

A A Chevrolet.

B So ⁷_____ !!

A + B Let's have a beer, Jim.

A What beer do you drink?

B Miller Lite.

A So ⁸_____ !!

d Look at the conversation again. Answer the questions with a partner.

