Unit 6 Changes

LESSON 1

Change or Stay the Same?

A  Read the text and choose True or False.

We've all had this experience. You go to the supermarket and suddenly your favorite brand of fruit juice is next to a "new and improved" version. Which one do you choose? What if you don't like the new one as much as the old one? So, you get the old one, as always, just in case.

This bias for the status quo happens because people make decisions based on what they have always done. We often need to feel "in control," so one reason for this attitude is something that psychologists call regret avoidance. We worry more about feeling bad about the change than the advantages of the change.

However, even when we have evidence that a change is better, we still choose the status quo, but think about this the next time you're in the supermarket. Don't stay in your comfort zone! Take a risk! That new fruit juice might be the best you've ever had!

No regrets?

In 1985, the Coca-Cola Company invented "New Coke." They said it was better than the old one and many people liked it more. But when people went to the supermarkets, they still bought the old one, because they didn't want to change. They stopped producing "New Coke" in 1992.

So, do we have to live with regret avoidance forever? Fortunately, no. An idea some companies use are change stories. They explain to customers how things are going to be better with it. For example, "Maybe you're happy with your old fruit juice, but THIS one is healthier." This gives people a reason to want the new product.

B  Complete the text with words and phrases from the box.

advantage attitude comfort zone in control risk status quo

After trying to dance for years, I finally decided to get out of my ________ and join a dance class. I can't really dance and there is always a ________ in trying something new, but I'm glad I did.

The first class was really uncomfortable for me. My teacher told me to have a more ________ towards it. I was always criticizing myself! I didn't feel ________ at the start, because the teacher put me with older students. They were much better than me! But the ________ of this was that they had much more experience and they helped me a lot.

I have always preferred the ________ in my life, but I feel so much more confident now!

GRAMMAR

A  Complete the rules with the words and phrases in the box.

actions or situations for have/has how long since

1 The present perfect refers to ________ that began in the past and continue in the present.
2 ________ is used with a specific point in time.
3 ________ is used with a period of time.
4 ________ means the same thing as how much time.
5 The present perfect is formed with ________ and the part participle form of the main verb.

B  Choose the correct answer.

1 Rachel ________ lunch at the same restaurant every day for a month.
   a have / has    b has / have c have / has

2 We've played football at this club ________.
   a for / since    b since / for c for / since

3 How long ________ in San Francisco?
   a have you been    b has he been c has she been

4 We've played football at this club ________.
   a since / for    b for / since c since / for

5 ________ has / have you been in this country?
   a How long    b How many times c How much time

C  Find and correct the mistakes.

1 J. K. Rowling hasn't always wrote for children. She's produced lots of books for adults.
2 Wow, you're good! How long had you played tennis?
3 I have this laptop since five years and I should get a new one. It's very slow.
4 Has you studied Spanish before? I'm impressed! You should be in the top class!
5 Shell Oil have used red and yellow in their logo for 1915.
6 I has been to this conference so many times. I know everyone here.
LISTENING

A 6.1 Listen and choose the correct answers.
1 Rowan has / doesn’t have a bucket list.
2 Only Rowan wants / Both Rowan and Janet want to do more traveling.
3 Rowan likes / doesn’t like exercise.
4 Rowan and Janet can / can’t dance very well.
5 Only Rowan wants / Both Rowan and Janet want to go to an ice hotel.

B 6.1 Listen again and choose the correct answers.
1 What has Rowan done?
   a sung in front of people  b met someone famous  c ridden an elephant
2 What would Rowan not like to do?
   a see Machu Picchu  b see the pyramids  c see the Northern Lights
3 What would Rowan like to do?
   a go to Paris  b sing in front of people  c ride an elephant
4 What has Janet never done?
   a run a half marathon  b run 5 miles  c run a marathon
5 Which dance does Janet suggest for Rowan?
   a tango  b waltz  c salsa
6 Janet says the ice hotel is in which country?
   a Alaska  b Sweden  c Russia

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct answer.
1 There are so many places I’ve never been / done / met to. I really should stop working so hard.
2 Have you ever heard / eaten / done cockroaches? I did when I went to Thailand. They taste like chicken.
3 No, I’ve never been / ridden / won a horse before. Shall we go this weekend?
4 Sally’s sung / eaten / heard in front of many people times. She was on the show American Idol once.
5 Wow, you went bungee jumping last year? I’ve never gone / done / been that.
6 I’d love to go to Switzerland. I’ve done / heard / run it’s very beautiful.
7 I practice a lot of sports, but I’ve never ridden / gone / done fishing. I don’t think I’d like it.
8 I’ve won / gone / heard a few prizes for swimming. But now I prefer skiing.
9 I’ve worked here for a year, but I’ve never sung / met / done the manager. What’s her name?
10 I’ve been / gone / run two marathons so far: Chicago in 2017 and New York in 2018.

B Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

been done eaten gone heard met ridden run sung won
1 My friend Julian has ______________ three medals for karate. He’s amazing!
2 We’ve ______________ at the same restaurant every Friday night for weeks! Let’s go somewhere else.
3 Have you ______________ to Canada before? It’s a fascinating country.
4 Tim can’t come to the party because he’s ______________ camping for the weekend!

GRAMMAR

A Read the example sentences and complete the rules using the phrases in the box. There are three that you do not need.

an affirmative verb a negative verb an unspecific time have or has questions statements the main verb

1 Have you ever been to that café before? I’ve never been there, but people say it’s great.
   Ever and never refer to actions at ______________ in the past.
2 Have you ever been to that café before?
   Ever is used in ______________.

B Choose the correct answer.
Cheryl: This is great! I’ve ______________ to California.
Milly: Yeah, I love it here. What do you want to do today?
Cheryl: Well, have you ______________ been windsurfing?
Milly: No, I ______________ haven’t. My brother has. He loves water sports! He lives in New Zealand and they do a lot of water sports there.
Cheryl: Has he ______________ been snorkeling?
Milly: No, he ______________ haven’t. He loves waterskiing though.
Cheryl: Well, I ______________ done that. I’d love to try!

C There is an error in each sentence. Find and correct them.
1 No, I’ve never been to Scotland before. Is it cold there?
2 Yes, I have. It’s great.
3 I’ve never / ever been to California.

D Complete the dialogue with ever/never or have(n’t)/has(n’t) and the past participle of the verbs in parentheses.
Riley: What are you doing, Jake? It looks like you’re writing a bucket list.
Jake: Yeah, I am. There are so many things I’ve ______________ (do). I’m in the office all day and I really want to make a change.
Riley: I have some ideas for you. Have you ______________ (go) surfing before? You love the beach.
Jake: No, I ______________ (go) before. Your sister surfs, right? Has she ______________ (win) any competitions?
Riley: Yes, she ______________. She won a competition in Melbourne a few years ago. She’s good, but she’s ______________
   (be) in the Olympics!
Jake: And I’ve ______________ (go) to the Olympics. I’d love to.
Riley: Me, too. I’d also have “eat sushi” on my bucket list. I’ve ______________ (eat) any Japanese food before.
Jake: That’s easy! We can order some right now!
Changing Cities

LESSON 3

VOCABULARY

A Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

1. The kids are so happy in San Francisco, because there's a big _______ in the park that they go to every day.
   a. playground  b. shopping mall  c. walking trail

2. Are you hungry? OK, let's get a sandwich from that _______ on the corner.
   a. pedestrian area  b. high-rise building  c. food truck

3. I want to explore a little. Let's try that new _______ that goes through the woods.
   a. walking trail  b. green space  c. pedestrian area

4. I like walking through the _______ with all the shops. We don’t have to worry about the traffic.
   a. bike lane  b. pedestrian area  c. high-rise building

5. I never take the car to work, so I’m lucky that there is a new _______ in this city so I can ride my bike to the office every day.
   a. food truck  b. green space  c. bike lane

6. Our new apartment is in the _______ near the river. We have an amazing view.
   a. shopping mall  b. high-rise building  c. pedestrian area

7. I need to buy some new clothes, but the local shops don’t have anything. Let’s drive to the _______.
   a. shopping mall  b. pedestrian area  c. food truck

8. We don’t have enough _______ in our new city, so I think we need more parks.
   a. bike lane  b. walking trail  c. green space

LISTENING

A 6.2 Listen to the podcast and choose the correct answers.

1. The man talks about changes in a specific city / changing cities in general.
2. The man says that transportation is / isn’t an important thing in some cities.

LISTEN FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION

When we listen for specific information, we listen for names, places, dates, times, numbers, amounts, and other details. We don’t need to understand every word to hear the right information. We sometimes need to listen for the same idea in different words.

B 6.2 Listen again and choose True or False.

1. Some cities have changed because they are bigger than they used to be. True / False
2. All cities have green spaces. True / False
3. There are people who don’t like shopping malls. True / False
4. The speaker thinks it’s important for a city to have public transportation. True / False
5. City governments always create more roads when there is more traffic. True / False

WRITING

A Read the letter and complete the table with the good and bad changes.

I have lived in this city for twenty years, and there have been many changes. I don’t like most of the changes, but some of them have benefited the city.

For example, there used to be a busy pedestrian area. There is now a horribly unattractive shopping mall instead.

Another change is the food trucks. I know they sell some unhealthy food, but there used to be a lot of expensive cafés. It was impossible to go out to eat without spending a lot of money.

The city thought they were doing something good when they made the bike lanes. But it’s more difficult to cross the road because you have to be careful of the bikes as well as the cars.

A lot of people love the new walking trail. It means that people can explore nature, even in the city. But everyone walks their dogs there. It’s not at all relaxing.

Finally, there’s the playground. This is very big, and it was very expensive to make. But it’s great that children have somewhere to play now. Before, they played in the streets and it was very dangerous.

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<th>Good changes</th>
<th>Bad changes</th>
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Progress Check

Lesson 1
I can describe risk and change.
To review, go to VOCABULARY A, p. 58 in your Student’s Book.

I can use for and since with the present perfect to talk about situations.
To review, go to GRAMMAR A, p. 59 in your Student’s Book.

I can pronounce present perfect contractions.
To review, go to PRONUNCIATION A & B, p. 59 in your Student’s Book.

Lesson 2
I can ask and answer questions about change.
To review, go to SPEAKING A & B, p. 59 in your Student’s Book.

I can use vocabulary for city features.
To review, go to VOCABULARY A, p. 62 in your Student’s Book.

I can discuss positive and negative effects of changes.
To review, go to SPEAKING A & B, p. 63 in your Student’s Book.

Lesson 3
I can write about changes in cities.
To review, go to VOCABULARY A, p. 63 in your Student’s Book.