VOCABULARY: phrasal verbs with live

1. Complete the sentences with words from the box.

for off on out of through up to

1. I love travelling and I’m quite happy living __________ a suitcase.
2. I don’t need much money to live __________ just enough for food and basics.
3. I can’t understand people who live __________ their work — there are more important things in life.
4. You haven’t really lived if you haven’t lived __________ difficult times.
5. I want to live my own life. I’m not interested in living __________ my parents’ expectations.
6. There’s no point working if you can live __________ social security.

2.1 Listen to check your answers.

2. Work in pairs. Do you agree or disagree with the sentences in exercise 1?

**Redundancy was the best thing that ever happened to me.**

Like many of her colleagues, Zoe Chambers lived for her work. She was a successful PR consultant and life was going well — she had a great job, a beautiful flat on London’s fashionable King’s Road (1). Then, the unthinkable happened. One evening in June last year, she received a text message telling her she was out of work. Suddenly, as she put it, life was ‘hell’. ‘The first two weeks were the most difficult to live through’, she said. ‘I was so angry’ (2). ‘I just didn’t feel like looking for another job and a busy social life of expensive restaurants and late-night clubs and I just didn’t want to stay and one of Kathy’s wonderful dinners and she says she has no regrets and g she has learnt to drive a tractor Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

* Zoe says that she has no regrets. Do you think that she will have any regrets later?
* Are you happy with your lifestyle? Why or why not?
* Would you like to make a radical change to your lifestyle? What kind of change?

**Grammar: present perfect continuous 1**

Use the present perfect continuous ...

1. to talk about actions which started in the past and are still in progress now.
2. often with time expressions and for or since. Use for + time expression to talk about the length of time the action has been taking place. Use since + time expression to talk about the starting point of the action.
3. for ten years, for a long time, for the last six months, ... since I left London, since last September, since last Saturday
4. in questions with How long ...
5. How long have you been waiting?

Make the present perfect continuous with have/has + been + verb + ing.

I’ve been waiting here for over six months.

Use the present perfect simple (not the continuous) with to talk about actions which started in the past and are still in progress now.

1. I’ve been living here for six months. (= I still live here.)
2. I’ve been working here for six months.

For more information about Stative Verbs and Continuous Verb forms, see page 14

See Language Reference page 74

**Listening**

Listen to check your answers.

Complete the text. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect continuous.

Dave is a violinist. He (1) ______ study music for the last ten years and last year he moved to London to look for work. Dave (2) ______ live in London for five months now and while he is looking for a job with one of the London orchestras, he (3) ______ work as a waiter in an Italian restaurant. One of his colleagues in the restaurant (4) ______ look for a job as a violinist and for the past two months they (5) ______ play their violins for the customers in the restaurant. Their concerts (6) ______ get a lot of attention in the local press and they (7) ______ receive requests to perform in restaurants all over the city. Could this be the beginning of a new career?

Look at the time expressions in the box. Which ones can we use with for and which ones with since? Mark the expressions (F) for a job, there is no point working if you can live through embarrassment. But this is a good, healthy tiredness. Here, all I need to do is to put me in a good mood is a hot bath (6).

After ten months on the farm, Zoe says she has never felt bored. Every day brings a new experience. Kathy has been teaching her how to ride a horse (7). Since Christmas, she has been helping with the lambing — watching a lamb being born is incredibly, she says, ‘It’s one of the most moving experiences I’ve ever had. I could never go back to city life now. Redundancy is the best thing that has ever happened to me!’

Glossary

superficial adj not deep, serious or important

a long time a long time last summer a long time

I left school about three hours ago the last two weeks ago as long as I can remember

1. Complete the text. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect continuous.
2. Find four mistakes in the sentences and correct them. Explain why the verbs are incorrect.
3. How long have you been studying English?
4. How long have you been being in the classroom?
5. How long have you been doing this lesson?
6. How long have you been being in the classroom?
7. How long have you been being in the classroom?
8. Work in pairs. Answer questions 2–6 in exercise 1 using expressions with for and since.
9. Choose five of the expressions in exercise 2 and write sentences that are true for you, or a member of your family, using the present perfect continuous.

My dad’s been collecting jazz CDs for as long as I can remember.
7B Life changes

Vocabulary: metaphor

1.2.2 Listen to a poem from The Lord of the Rings by JRR Tolkien. What is it about?

The Road goes ever on and on
Down from the door where it began.
Now far ahead the Road has gone;
And I must follow if I can,
Pursuing it with eager feet,
Untill it joins some larger way
Where many paths and errands meet.

1 following 2 with enthusiasm 3 things you must do

2. The sentences below contain metaphors of life as a journey. Translate them into your own language.

1. His life was their separate ways.
2. Suddenly, his life took a new direction.
3. He wanted to take an unexpected turn.
4. He realized that there was no turning back.
5. He felt that it was time to move on.
6. He returned to New York where he meet.
7. His life was at a crossroads.
8. He chose to go to Europe, but after

Complete the text with the phrases in bold in exercise 2.

Viggo Mortensen spent his early childhood on a farm in Argentina, but, at the age of eleven, his life (1) an unexpected turn. His parents decided to go (2) and Viggo went to New York with his mother. After graduating from university, Viggo’s life was (3) He chose to go to Europe, but after two years, he decided it was time to (4) again. He returned to New York where he (5) and became an actor. He soon got roles in films with top directors and it became clear that there was (6) His career really (7) when he starred in The Lord of the Rings. At about the same time, Mortensen's life took (8) when he founded a publishing company.

Listen to the recording to check your answers.

3. Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Do you know anyone whose life has taken an unexpected turn?
- Have you ever made a decision and felt that there was no turning back?
- Have you ever felt that you were at a crossroads in your life?
- Have you ever wanted to take a new direction in life?
- What did you do?

4. Imagine that you have just made a big life change. Use your imagination or choose one of the ideas on page 127. Write your answers to these questions in note form.

- What change have you just made?
- Why did you decide to make this change?
- How long have you been doing what you are now doing?
- What difficulties did you face at the beginning?
- Are you happy with the change?
- Are there any aspects you particularly enjoy? Are there any that you really don’t like?
- How long do you think you’ll continue with this new lifestyle?

5. Work in pairs. Interview your partner about their life change. Find out as much as you can about their new lifestyle.

6. Work in pairs. Read about legal ages and discuss the questions.

- What does the phrase ‘minimum legal’ mean?
- Which is the easiest change to deal with? Which is the most difficult decision to make?
- Which are the three most important changes?

Did you know?

From a legal point of view, life in England and Wales begins at the age of ten. The law says that children from ten upwards can understand the consequences of their actions. The next big birthday is at sixteen, when you can leave school, get a job and pay tax. You can also leave home and get married (if your parents agree). At seventeen, you can drive or ride a small motorbike. At eighteen, you can get married without your parents’ permission and you can finally vote. You can also buy alcohol, smoke, play the National Lottery and get a tattoo.

- Are these ages the same or different in your country?
- What do you think the various minimum legal ages should be?
Happy birthday

Speaking & Vocabulary: life stages

1 Match the sentences 1–7 to the pictures A–G.

1 He retired many years ago and lives in a home for the elderly.
2 She’s a pensioner now, but she’s still very active.
3 He’s a toddler.
4 He’s a typical adolescent.
5 She’s middle-aged, probably in her late forties or early fifties.
6 She’s still a teenager, but she’s very adult in some ways.
7 She’s thirty something and she’s got two young children.

2 Use the words in bold in exercise 1 to make sentences about people you know. Talk about these people with a partner.

3 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

Which stage of life do you associate with the following adjectives: wise, rebellious, overworked, lively, irresponsible, happy, bored?

Which stage are you in at the moment? What are the advantages and disadvantages of being your age?

Which stage are you most looking forward to? Why?

Reading

1 You are going to read an article about a woman who is celebrating her 113th birthday. Answer the questions.

1 How do you think she’s going to celebrate her birthday?

2 In what way has the world changed since she was a young girl? What do you think are the changes that have shocked her most?

2 Read the article and compare your ideas to the information in the article. Has Florrie led a happy life?

Florrie prepares to celebrate her 113th birthday

Florrie Baldwin says that eating a fried egg sandwich every morning has helped her live so long. That and the occasional glass of sherry.

England’s oldest woman, who has lived in three centuries, is today celebrating her 113th birthday surrounded by four generations of her family. She is fit and healthy and does not need any regular medication. Her short-term memory is fading, but her long-term memory is still going strong. She still remembers seeing Queen Victoria when she was four, and being amazed when she first saw a car.

Her family put her long life down to hard work and a strong character. She started working at the age of sixteen and didn’t retire until she was 75. For most of her working life she walked up and down a long steep hill twice a day and her doctor is sure that this is part of the secret of her health and long life.

‘It’s wonderful to be the oldest lady in Britain,’ she said, ‘but to be honest I don’t remember how old I am most of the time.’

Her friends and family have been preparing a special celebration for her in the nursing home where she lives. The nursing home staff have been working hard to prepare for the special day. The chef has baked a special cake with 113 iced flowers. All four generations of the family will be there, including her daughter, Maisie, who is a youthful 88.

Florrie was born in Leeds, one of a family of eight. In 1919 she married painter and decorator Clifford Baldwin. They had one daughter and lived happily together until he died at the age of 73. She continued to live in their three-bedroom house until the age of 105, fiercely independent, cooking and cleaning for herself until she finally moved to a nursing home eight years ago. She was born before telephones, televisions and washing machines were invented and has seen 27 prime ministers, four kings, two queens and two world wars.

Florrie’s health has helped her live so long. That and the occasional glass of sherry.

1 In what way do you associate with the following adjectives: wise, rebellious, overworked, lively, irresponsible, happy, bored?

2 Which stage are you in at the moment? What are the advantages and disadvantages of being your age?

3 Which stage are you most looking forward to? Why?

Grammar: present perfect continuous

Use the present perfect continuous...

* to talk about an action that has been in progress recently. The action may or may not still be in progress. They’ve been planning the party for weeks.

* to emphasize an action, or the duration of an action. They’ve been decorating the living room.

* to talk about the result of an action. They’ve written more than a hundred invitations.

* to talk about single, completed actions. The chef has baked a special cake.

Complete the text. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

It’s my mum and dad’s golden wedding anniversary next weekend. We (1) ______ (receive) a surprise party for them the last three months. We (2) ______ (book) a room in a local hotel and we (3) ______ (order) an enormous cake with a photo of their wedding on top. We (4) ______ (work) hard trying to get in touch with friends and family from all over the world and so far we (5) ______ (receive) more than 50 replies to our invitations. Mum and Dad suspect that we (6) ______ (plan) something special, but they don’t really know what. I know that Mum (7) ______ (think) very carefully about their outfits. She (8) ______ (buy) a new dress and she (9) ______ (persuade) my dad that he needs a new suit.

Speaking

1 Work in two groups, A and B. You are going to talk about the changes that have taken place in your lifetime.

Group A: Look at the questions on page 128.

Group B: Look at the questions on page 131.

2 Use your notes and the Useful language to help you report back to the class on your discussion.

Useful language

Our group has been discussing…

We spent a lot of time talking about…

We think that the biggest changes have been…

We agreed that…”

We thought it was particularly interesting that…”

Glossary

sherry n a kind of strong wine

fade v slowly become less clear

buck’s fizz n a drink of champagne and orange juice

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**Dilemmas**

**Speaking**

1. Read the three situations. Who has the most difficult decision to make?

**At a Crossroads**

**Lynn** is engaged to be married. At work, she is offered promotion, but the new job will involve a lot of travelling – sometimes she will need to be away for two weeks at a time. Lynn's future husband, Tony, has a good job, and he wants to stay in Britain, where he hopes to return to his career as a journalist. Gabita wants her husband to be happy, but she doesn't want to leave her family, friends and career in Mexico. Her future husband, Tony, has a good job, and he wants to stay in Britain, where he hopes to return to his career as a journalist. Gabita wants her husband to be happy, but she doesn't want to leave her family, friends and career in Mexico.

**Eighteen-year-old Steve** receives two letters. In the first, there is an offer of a place at a top university. He can't do both. He can't do both. He can't do both.

**Gabita (Mexican) and Sandy (British)** live in Mexico. Gabita has a good job in an international company, but Sandy is unhappy. The company pays very well, but Gabita cannot speak very good Spanish, and he wants to return to her home country. Gabita wants her husband to be happy, but she doesn't want to leave her family, friends and career in Mexico.

2. Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- What advice would you give the three people in exercise 1?
- Have you ever had an important or difficult decision to make? What was it?

**Listening & Functional Language: giving advice**

**Exercise 1**

- Listen to a dialogue between Lynn (from Speaking exercise 1) and Carl, a close friend. Answer the questions.
  1. What is Lynn's main worry?
  2. What does Carl suggest?
  3. What does she think about his suggestions?

**Exercise 2**

- Listen to the dialogue between Lynn and Carl again. Complete the sentences in column A with a phrase from column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I think you should</td>
<td>a. call them right now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Why don't you</td>
<td>b. change the date of the wedding?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What you need to do is</td>
<td>c. explain to him how important this is to you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Have you thought about</td>
<td>d. go and see him in the morning?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. If I were you, I'd</td>
<td>e. speak to his parents first!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. There's no harm in</td>
<td>f. take it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Why not</td>
<td>g. telling him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 3**

- Find the highlighted responses in audioscript 2.5 on page 141. Match the responses to the advice 1–7 in exercise 2.

**Exercise 4**

- Rearrange the words to make six pieces of advice.
  1. What a good idea!
  2. What a mess!
  3. What a nightmare!
  4. What a nuisance!
  5. What a surprise!
  6. What an idiot!

**Exercise 5**

- Read the advice in exercise 4 again. What do you think has happened? Why is the person giving this advice?

**Exercise 6**


**Vocabulary: exclamations with what**

1. Match the comments 1–8 to an appropriate response a–h.
   1. What a good idea!
   2. What a mess!
   3. What a nightmare!
   4. What a nuisance!
   5. What a surprise!
   6. What an idiot!
   7. I didn't hear you very well.
   8. I'm really angry with you.

**Pronunciation: intonation (feelings)**

1. Listen to this extract from Lynn and Carl's dialogue. Choose the best explanation of the word in the extract.
   1. I didn't hear you very well. (angry)
   2. I'm really angry with you. (anger)
   3. I'm really surprised. (surprise)

2. Now listen to these three words. Match each word to a feeling from the box.
   1. I didn't hear you very well. (anger)
   2. I'm really angry with you. (anger)
   3. I'm really surprised. (surprise)

3. Practise saying the words in exercise 2 with as many different feelings as you can.

**Self-assessment (√)**

- I can understand a discussion about personal problems.
- I can talk about personal problems.
- I can give advice.

**Exercise 12**

- Listen to this extract from Lynn and Carl's dialogue. Choose the best explanation of the word in the extract.
   1. I didn't hear you very well. (angry)
   2. I'm really angry with you. (anger)
   3. I'm really surprised. (surprise)

- Practise saying the words in exercise 2 with as many different feelings as you can.
**GRAMMAR**
Present perfect continuous

We can use the present perfect continuous to talk about actions which started in the past and are still in progress now.

I’ve been studying geography for two years.

(= I’m still studying geography.)

To describe the period of time between the start of the action and now, we can use for and since. We use for + an expression that describes the length of time.

for five years/a long time/the last two years/three weeks

We use since + an expression that refers to the time when the action started.

since two o’clock/year/last year/2002/I met you

We use how long … in questions to ask about the length of time.

How long have you been here?

We also use the present perfect continuous to talk about an action that has been in progress recently. The action may or may not still be in progress.

She’s been writing letters.

(Here the speaker is interested in the action of writing.)

She’s written 50 letters.

(Here the speaker is interested in the result of the action – the number of letters that have been completed.)

We also use the present perfect simple (not the continuous) to talk about single, completed actions.

She’s chosen a new outfit.

They’ve booked a holiday.

We use the present perfect simple (not the continuous) with stative verbs.

I’ve been here since last autumn.

For more information about stative verbs and continuous verb forms, see unit 1 (Language reference page 14).

For more information about the present perfect simple, see unit 2 (Language reference page 24).

**FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE**
Giving advice

Have you thought about … ing form?

Have you tried + ing form?

I think you should + infinitive

If I were you, I’d + infinitive

There’s no harm in + -ing form?

Have you tried + ing?

Giving advice

What you need to do is + present participle

There’s no harm in + present participle

For more information about stative verbs and continuous verb forms, see unit 1 (Language reference page 14).

For more information about the present perfect simple, see unit 2 (Language reference page 24).

**WORD LIST**

**Phrasal verbs with live**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for/live the life of…</th>
<th>to live off/die off of…</th>
<th>to live up to…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>live offshore</td>
<td>live as a croissant</td>
<td>live as a star</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Metaphor**

crossroads

career

earth

**Life stages**

adolescent n C/ad C

adult n C/ad C

elderly adj ***

middle-aged adj ***

retired adj ***

teenager n C/ad C

toddler n C

**Exclamations with what**

What a good idea!

What a day!

What a mess!

What a noise!

What a nightmare!

What a nuisance!

What a relief!

What a shame!

What a surprise!

What a waste of time!

What bad luck!

What an idiot!

What a holiday!

What are you doing?

What am I doing?

What are you doing? (to ask about the action itself, or the duration of the action. However, we use the present perfect continuous to emphasize the action that has been in progress recently. The action may or may not still be in progress.)

I’ve been writing letters.

(Here the speaker is interested in the action of writing.)

She’s been getting ready for the party.

(Here the speaker is interested in the result of the action – the number of letters that have been completed.)

We also use the present perfect simple (not the continuous) to talk about single, completed actions.

She’s chosen a new outfit.

They’ve booked a holiday.

We use the present perfect simple (not the continuous) with stative verbs.

I’ve been here since last autumn.

For more information about stative verbs and continuous verb forms, see unit 1 (Language reference page 14).

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**Other words & phrases**

anniversary n C **

bake vt

ballistic adj

basically adv **

blow out v

blush n C ***

boss n C ***

candle n C ***

career n C

career change n C

consultant n C ***

contract n C ***

conservation n C

decorator n C

decoration n C

decorating n C

decorations n C

decorative adj **

developer n C

diascopy n C

developmental adj **

deadline n C **

deadline n C ***

deadlines n C ***

deadly adj

deadly adj ***

deadly adj ****

deadly adj *****

deadly adj ******

deadly adj *******

deadly adj ********

deadly adj *********

deadly adj **********

deadly adj ***********

deadly adj ************

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deadly adj **************

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deadly adj ****************

deadly adj ***************

deadly adj *****************

**Language reference**