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SECOND EDITION

Chris Redston & Gillie Cunningham

# face2face



**B1** English  
Profile

Pre-intermediate  
Student's Book

DVD-ROM



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**VIDEO** See Teacher's DVD

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Making a complaint	<b>VIDEO</b> At the hotel reception desk <b>Help with Listening</b> Intonation (1)		A conversation between a receptionist and a hotel guest
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Going to dinner Places I've been to Places to visit in my country	Advice on going to dinner <b>Help with Listening</b> /t/ at the end of words Dinner with Sam's parents		Advice on going to dinner in my country
Personalised questions Giving presents	Advice on giving presents <b>Help with Listening</b> Linking: review (1)	Culture shock!	Tips on how to behave in my country
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What will you do if ... ?	Three problems Jim's business trip		First conditional questions
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Problems in my neighbourhood How to improve my town/city	Me and my neighbours <b>Help with Listening</b> Fillers	Nightmare neighbours	Problems in my neighbourhood How to improve my town/city
An invitation to dinner Arrangements with other students	<b>VIDEO</b> Making arrangements <b>Help with Listening</b> Intonation (2)	Dinner plans	An invitation to dinner
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Shopping habits When I was ten years old	Shopping now and then <b>Help with Listening</b> <i>used to</i>		Sentences with <i>used to/didn't use to</i>
Clothes	Gianni Versace	The Gucci story Are you a fashion victim?	
Shopping for clothes Buying a jacket and trainers	<b>VIDEO</b> In a clothes shop		A conversation in a shop
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My news habits This week's news stories	Today's news <b>Help with Listening</b> Sentence stress: review	Burglars caught by stolen laptop	
Using echo questions	<b>VIDEO</b> Four conversations <b>Help with Listening</b> Intonation (3)		Echo questions
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Things my partner told me	I want to work abroad He's wasting his money! <b>Help with Listening</b> /h/ at the beginning of words		Sentences about my life
Questions with <i>take</i> and <i>get</i> Are you a risk-taker? What would you do if ... ?		Risk-taker	
Attitudes to graffiti Artists or criminals?	The history of graffiti <b>Help with Listening</b> Linking: review (2)	Banksy – graffiti artist	
<b>HELP WITH PRONUNCIATION</b> Word stress (2) p100		<b>Reading and Writing Portfolio 12 What do you think?</b> Workbook p86	

**QUICK REVIEW** Meeting new people  
Introduce yourself to four other  
students. Find out two things about  
each person. Tell the class about two  
people you spoke to.

## Vocabulary and Speaking

### Common phrases

- 1 Work in pairs. Are these phrases about family (F), work (W), free time (FT) or study (S)?

be married *F*  
have children  
go to school/college/university  
have an interesting job  
go to the cinema a lot  
be unemployed  
have brothers and/or sisters  
play video games  
work for a big/small company  
chat to friends online  
have a degree  
go to concerts  
work at the weekends  
study another language

- 2 a Tick (✓) the phrases in 1 that are true for you now or in the past.

b Work in groups. Tell other students about yourself. Use the phrases from 1 and your own ideas.

I'm married and I have three children.

How old are they?

## Reading, Listening and Speaking

- 3 a Write the names of three famous British people. Why are they famous?

b Work in pairs. Compare names. Who is the most famous person, do you think?

- 4 a Look at the photos. Why is Jamie Oliver famous, do you think?  
b Before you read, check these words with your teacher

a celebrity a chef a recipe a TV series a campaign  
the government fresh ingredients the drums

- c **CD1-1** Read and listen to the profile of Jamie Oliver. Then match a–e to paragraphs 1–5.

- a Jamie's early life  
b Campaigning for healthy food  
c A world-famous chef *1*  
d Family and home life  
e A restaurant with a difference

## CELEBRITY PROFILE

### Jamie Oliver



- 1 Jamie Oliver is one of the world's most famous chefs. You can watch him on TV in over 100 countries and read his recipe books in 29 languages. In fact, Jamie is the UK's second-biggest selling author of all time, after JK Rowling. There are also Jamie Oliver DVDs, food products, restaurants, magazines and apps for your phone.
- 2 Jamie was born in Essex, England, on 27<sup>th</sup> May 1975. When he was only eight he started helping in the kitchen in his parents' pub. After Jamie left college, he **worked** at the famous River Café in London for three years. He made his first TV series, *The Naked Chef*, in 1999. Jamie quickly became a celebrity and in the same year he cooked lunch for the British Prime Minister.
- 3 In 2001 Jamie opened a restaurant in London called Fifteen – but it wasn't a typical restaurant. Jamie took 15 young unemployed people and taught them to become chefs. The programme about the restaurant, *Jamie's Kitchen*, was on TV every week and became a big success. Jamie now has restaurants all over the UK and he **is going to open** restaurants in Australia and other countries around the world in the next five years.
- 4 Jamie is also famous for his 'better food' campaigns. In 2005 he made a TV series called *Jamie's School Dinners* because he wanted schools to give children healthier meals. Because of Jamie's campaign, the British government agreed to spend an extra £280 million on school meals. In another series, *Jamie's Ministry of Food*, he helped people to stop eating fast food and taught them to cook meals using fresh ingredients instead.
- 5 Jamie got married in June 2000 and he **lives** in London and Essex with his wife, Jools, and their four children. He loves travelling, playing the drums and riding around London on his scooter. At the moment Jamie **is writing** a new book of recipes, and when he's at home he enjoys relaxing with his family – as well as cooking, of course!

**5 a** Read the profile again. Find the answers to these questions.

- 1 How does Jamie travel around London?  
*By scooter.*
- 2 When did he make his first TV series?
- 3 What is he writing at the moment?
- 4 Which instrument can he play?
- 5 How often was *Jamie's Kitchen* on TV?
- 6 How many children has he got?
- 7 Where is he going to open his new restaurants?
- 8 How long did he work at the River Café?
- 9 How old was Jamie when he got married?
- 10 Who did he make lunch for in 1999?
- 11 Why did he make *Jamie's School Dinners*?
- 12 How much did the British government agree to spend on school meals?

**b** Underline the question words in **5a**.

**c** Do the exercise in Language Summary 1  
**VOCABULARY 1.1** p127.



**HELP WITH GRAMMAR**

Review of verb forms and questions

**6 a** Match the words/phrases in **bold** in Jamie's profile to these verb forms.

Present Simple *lives*      Past Simple  
Present Continuous      *be going to*

**b** Look at the table. Notice how we usually make questions. Then write questions 2–4 from **5a** in the table.

question word	auxiliary	subject	verb	
How	does	Jamie	travel	around London?

**c** Look again at **5a**. Answer these questions.

- 1 Why don't we use an auxiliary in question 5?
- 2 What is the verb in question 6?
- 3 Look at question 7. When do we use questions with *be going to*?

**d** Check in **GRAMMAR 1.1** p128.

**7 a** Make questions with these words.

- 1 live / Where / do / you ? *Where do you live?*
- 2 you / got / brothers and sisters / have / How many ?
- 3 studying / Why / you / are / English ?
- 4 Which / you / other languages / can / speak ?
- 5 favourite / 's / restaurant / your / What / or café ?
- 6 What / do / you / last New Year's Eve / did ?
- 7 going to / What / you / do / are / next weekend ?

**b** **CD1** → **2 PRONUNCIATION** Listen and check. Listen again and practise.

**c** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Give more information if possible.

**Get ready ... Get it right!**

**8** Write eight questions to ask another student. Use these ideas or your own.

- personal details    ● work      ● last holiday
- family              ● study     ● future plans
- home                ● free time   ● studying English

**9 a** Work with a student you don't know well. Take turns to ask and answer your questions. Make notes on your partner's answers.

**b** Work in new pairs. Tell your new partner about the person you talked to in **9a**.

**c** Tell the class two things about the person you talked to in **9a**.

**QUICK REVIEW** **Question forms** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about family, work, free time or study and find four things you have in common.

## Vocabulary and Speaking

### Collocations (1): work

- 1** Work in pairs. Fill in the gaps in the diagram with these words/phrases. Then check in

**VOCABULARY 1.2** p127.

a restaurant children a fashion company  
unemployed people an office an airline  
a multinational a factory teenagers  
disabled people a hospital  
an engineering company volunteers  
a hotel an advertising agency



### HELP WITH LISTENING

#### Word stress

- In words of two or more syllables, one syllable always has the main stress.

- 2 a** **CD1** → **3** Look at these words from **1**. Listen and notice the word stress.

restaurant children  
fashion company  
unemployed office  
airline multinational

- b** Work in pairs. Where is the stress on these words?

factory teenagers  
disabled hospital  
engineering volunteers  
hotel advertising  
agency

- c** **CD1** → **4** Listen and check.

- 3** **CD1** → **5** **PRONUNCIATION** Listen and practise the phrases in **1**. Copy the stress.

*work in a restaurant*

- 4 a** Write the names of four people you know with jobs. Think of ways to describe their jobs. Use phrases from **1** or your own ideas.

**b** Work in pairs. Tell your partner about these people's jobs. Ask follow-up questions. Who has the most interesting job, do you think?

- 5 a** Look at these questions about travel. Fill in the gaps with these question words.

How How long How much How far

- \_\_\_\_\_ do you get to work/university/school?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is it (from your home)?
- \_\_\_\_\_ does it take you (to get there)?
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you spend on travel a week?

- b** Match questions 1–4 to answers a–d. Then check in

**VOCABULARY 1.3** p127.

- (It's about) 10 kilometres.
- (I spend) about £45.
- (It takes) about half an hour.
- (I go) by train.

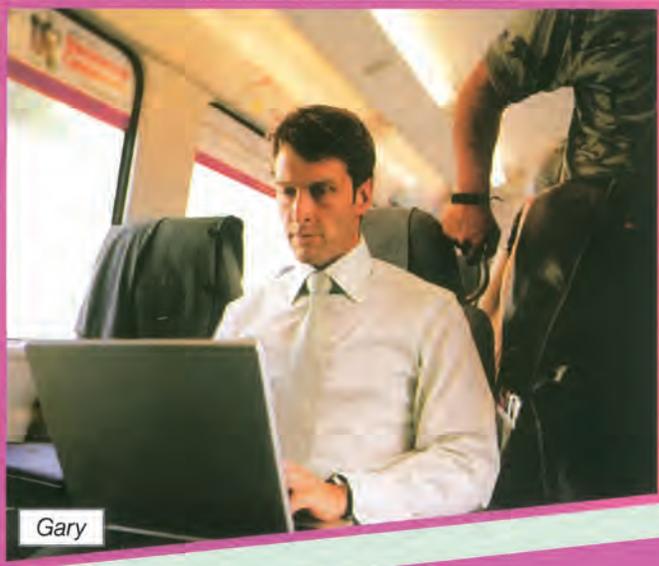
- c** Work in pairs. Take turns to ask questions 1–4 in **5a**. Answer for you.

## Reading

- 6 a** Read about the TV series *Super Commuters 2*. What is it about? What is 'a commuter', do you think?

- b** Read about the series again. Answer these questions.

- When did Mick Benton live in Bangkok?
- How far was it from his home to his office?
- How long did it take him to get to work?
- How long can people in Bangkok spend in traffic jams?
- What does Gary do?
- What kind of company does Sarah work for?
- Where does Luke live?



Gary

## Super Commuters 2



ITV5, 9.30 p.m.

MICK BENTON'S excellent series about commuters around the world returns to our screens this week. Mick had the idea for the programme when he worked for a TV company in Bangkok seven years ago. He lived only four kilometres from his office, but it took him over two hours to get to work every day. "The traffic there is unbelievable," says Mick. "People can sit in traffic jams for seven or eight hours a day. They even have their meals in their cars!"

In the first programme of the new series, Mick interviews three 'super commuters' who work in London. Gary Watson is a lawyer for an American multinational and he travels from York and back every day. Sarah Mead lives in Paris, but she works for a fashion company in London's West End. And Luke Anderson works for an advertising agency in the centre of London – he commutes all the way from Kraków, in Poland. So maybe your half-hour train journey to work every morning isn't so bad!



Sarah



Luke

### HELP WITH GRAMMAR Subject questions

- 7 a Look at sentences a and b. Then answer questions 1–4.

subject	verb	object
a Mick Benton	made	the TV series.
subject	verb	preposition + noun
b Sarah Mead	lives	in Paris.

- Who made the TV series?
  - Who lives in Paris?
  - What did Mick Benton make?
  - Where does Sarah Mead live?
- b Which questions ask about the subjects of sentences a and b?
- c How are the question forms in 1 and 2 different from the question forms in 3 and 4?
- d Check in **GRAMMAR 1.2** p128.

- 8 Write questions for the words in bold.

- Mick** worked in Bangkok. *Who worked in Bangkok?*
- Mick worked in **Bangkok**.
- Gary** lives in York.
- Sarah works in **London**.
- Luke** works for an advertising agency.
- The programme starts at **9.30 p.m.**

### Listening and Speaking

- 9 a **CD1** 6 Listen to three interviews from the TV programme. Write one reason why Gary, Sarah and Luke live a long way from work.
- b Make questions. Use the Present Simple.
- Who / leave / home at 6.45 a.m.?  
*Who leaves home at 6.45 a.m.?*
  - How / Luke / travel / to work?  
*How does Luke travel to work?*
  - Who / travel / to London twice a week?
  - How long / it / take / Luke to get to work?
  - Who / spend / £10,000 a year on travel?
  - Where / Sarah / stay / when she's in London?
  - How much / Luke / usually spend / on a return flight?
  - Who / commute / to London five days a week?
- c Work in pairs. Can you answer the questions in 9b?
- d Listen again and check.

### Get ready ... Get it right!

- 10 Work in pairs. Student A p102. Student B p108.

**QUICK REVIEW** Present Simple questions  
Work in groups. Ask questions to find out who: gets up first, takes the longest to get to class, spends the most on travel a week, watches TV the most, goes to bed last. **A** What time do you get up? **B** At about seven. What about you?

### Vocabulary and Speaking

#### Free time activities

**1 a** Look at these free time activities. Then fill in the gaps in sentences 1–4 with the words in bold.

do yoga    **play** volleyball  
go cycling    **go to** the theatre

- We use \_\_\_\_\_ with words that end in *-ing*.
- We use \_\_\_\_\_ with sports with a ball and other games.
- We use \_\_\_\_\_ with places and events.
- We use \_\_\_\_\_ with things you do in a gym or health club.

**b** Match these words/phrases to *do*, *play*, *go* or *go to*. Check in **VOCABULARY 1.4** p127.

museums    running  
basketball    judo  
art galleries    skateboarding  
diving    pilates  
concerts/gigs    mountain biking  
the gym    table tennis  
gymnastics    festivals    chess

**TIP** • In these vocabulary boxes we only show the main stress in words and phrases.

**c** Work in pairs. Can you think of any more words/phrases that go with *do*, *play*, *go* or *go to*?

**2** Work in the same pairs. Ask questions with *Do you ever ... ?*. Find four things that you both do in your free time. Use phrases from **1** or your own ideas. Ask follow-up questions if possible.

Do you ever go to art galleries?

Yes, sometimes./No, I don't.

### Reading and Listening

- 3 a** How do people in the UK spend their free time, do you think?  
**b** Read the article. Guess the correct answers a–r.  
**c** **CD1** 7 Listen and check your answers. Do you think any of the answers are surprising?

## The British way of life?

A new survey on the free time and shopping habits of British people is published this week – and it shows that we still love football, going to restaurants, watching TV and eating fish and chips! Here are some of the results from the survey.



- The British are **always** happy when they're socialising. 55% of <sup>a</sup>men/women and 44% of <sup>b</sup>men/women go to a café with their friends **every week**.
- About <sup>c</sup>20%/30% of adults go to a festival or a concert at least once a year and <sup>d</sup>20%/30% go to the theatre. About 25% go to a museum or an art gallery.
- British people **generally** watch TV for about <sup>e</sup>three/four hours every day – and about <sup>f</sup>25%/45% of men have dinner and watch TV at the same time!
- The average British person spends more than <sup>g</sup>15/22 hours online **every month**, and a <sup>h</sup>half/quarter of that time is on social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter.
- <sup>i</sup>More/Less than half of all adults in the UK do some sport every month. About <sup>j</sup>7%/15% of British people go swimming and <sup>k</sup>7%/15% play football – but 32% watch football on TV **once or twice a week**.
- British people **normally** go on holiday **once a year**, but <sup>l</sup>10%/20% of people have two or more holidays a year. The most popular holiday destination is <sup>m</sup>Spain/France.
- <sup>n</sup>30%/46% of adults go to a McDonald's restaurant **every three months**, but <sup>o</sup>30%/46% go to a traditional fish and chip shop.
- The British spend about £48 million on <sup>p</sup>tea/coffee and £56 million on <sup>q</sup>tea/coffee every month.
- And every British person eats <sup>r</sup>7/10 kg of chocolate every year – more than any other country in the world!





## HELP WITH VOCABULARY

Frequency adverbs and expressions

- 4 a Put these frequency adverbs in order.

hardly ever    always 1    never  
sometimes    occasionally    often  
usually / normally / generally 2

- b Look at the frequency adverbs in **blue** in the article. Then complete the rules with *before* or *after*.

- Frequency adverbs go \_\_\_\_\_ the verb *be*.
- Frequency adverbs go \_\_\_\_\_ other verbs.

- c Put these frequency expressions in order.

twice a day 1    once every three months  
three times a week    every Saturday  
once a month    once or twice a year 7  
every couple of weeks

- d Look at the frequency expressions in **pink** in the article. Then choose the correct phrase in the rule.

- We usually put frequency expressions *before the verb/at the end of the sentence or clause*.

- e Check in **VOCABULARY 1.5** p127.

- 5 a Make sentences with these words.

- 1 running / go / sometimes / Sundays / on / I .  
*I sometimes go running on Sundays.*
- 2 do / a week / normally / or twice / We / once / yoga .
- 3 months / I / every / go to / once / six / the dentist .
- 4 is / on / home / Sundays / Alexander / generally / at .
- 5 of weeks / every / goes / diving / Carly / couple .
- 6 are / in January / always / parents / My / on holiday .
- 7 I / two / an art gallery / times / go to / or three / a year .
- 8 volleyball / play / occasionally / at / We / the weekend .
- 9 a year / my / I / or twice / grandparents / once / see .

- b Write five sentences about your free time activities. Use frequency adverbs and expressions from **4a** and **4c**.

*I go to gigs once or twice a month.*

- c Work in groups. Take turns to say your sentences. Do you do the same things?

## Listening and Speaking

- 6 a **CD1-8** A researcher is interviewing Robert for this year's British free time survey. Listen and fill in the form.

Free time survey	
ACTIVITY	HOW OFTEN?
go to a café	
go to the theatre	
go to museums or art galleries	
watch TV	
do sport	
go on holiday	

- b Work in pairs. Compare Robert's answers with the newspaper article. In what ways is he a typical British person?

## HELP WITH LISTENING

- 7 a **CD1-8** Listen to the beginning of the interview again. Notice the stress in these sentences.

*We're doing a survey on the free time habits of British people.*

*Can I ask you a few questions?*

*How often do you go to a café?*

- b Look at Audio Script **CD1-8** p153. Listen again and follow the sentence stress.

- 8 a Work in pairs. Write your own free time survey. Write at least six questions.

1 *How often do you watch sport on TV?*

- b Work in groups of five or six. Take turns to ask your questions. Find out who does the things in your survey most often.

- c Tell the class the results of your survey.

**QUICK REVIEW Free time activities** Write your four favourite free time activities on a piece of paper. Work in pairs. Swap papers. Guess how often your partner does these activities. Then ask questions with *How often ... ?* to check your guesses.

**1** Work in groups. Tell your partner about the last party you went to. Ask follow-up questions.

**2 a** VIDEO 1.1 CD1-9 Matt and Carol are having a party. Look at photos A-C. Then watch or listen and choose the correct words.

- 1 Matt is Carol's *brother* / *husband*
- 2 Natalia is from *Spain* / *Brazil*.
- 3 Ben works with *Matt* / *Carol*.
- 4 Jackie is Matt and Carol's *neighbour* / *boss*.
- 5 Liam is a *lawyer* / *an accountant*.
- 6 Amy is Carol's *sister* / *cousin*.

**b** Watch or listen again. Tick the true sentences. Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Natalia started her new job <sup>two</sup> ~~three~~ weeks ago.
- 2 She goes back to Spain about four times a year.
- 3 Ben lives near a park.
- 4 Jackie is a manager of a French restaurant.
- 5 Liam and Amy met at Carol and Matt's wedding.
- 6 Carol and Amy work for the same company.

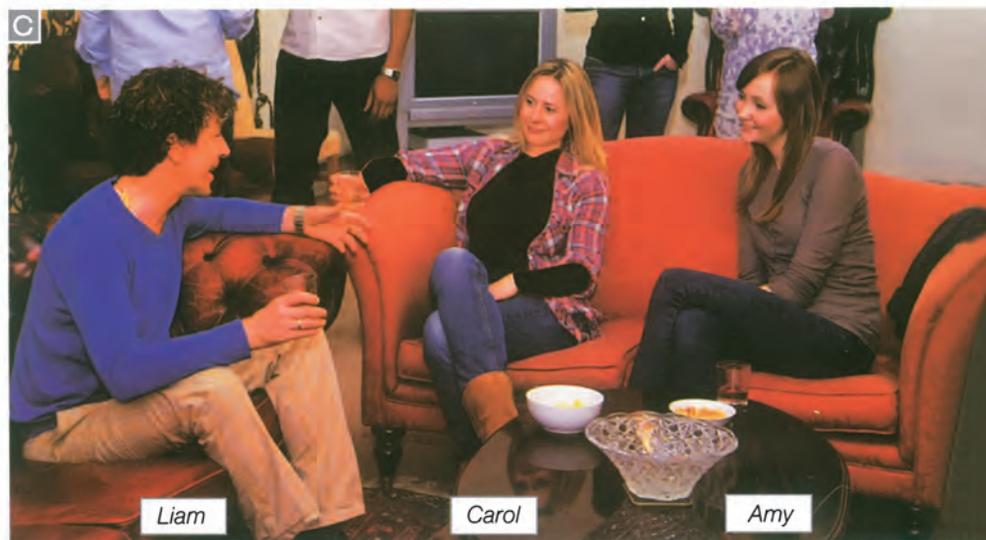
**REAL WORLD** Starting conversations

**3 a** Match these questions from the conversations to the reasons we ask them a-d.

- 1 Do you know (David)?
- 2 Where are you from?
- 3 Whereabouts (in Spain)?
- 4 How do you know (Matt and Carol)?
- 5 Do you live near here?
- 6 Are you a friend of (Matt's)?
- 7 What do you do?
- 8 Didn't we meet at (Carol and Matt's wedding)?
- 9 You're (a lawyer), aren't you?
- 10 How do you two know each other?

- a people you know now 1
- b where people are from or live
- c meeting people in the past
- d people's jobs

**b** Check in REAL WORLD 1.1 p128.



- 4 **CD1-10 PRONUNCIATION** Listen and practise the sentences in **3a**. Copy the stress.

*Do you know David?*

- 5 **VIDEO 1.2 CD1-11** Watch or listen to the ends of the conversations. Fill in the gaps with the correct names.

- 1 Matt needs to talk to another guest.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ suggests meeting up in the future.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ gives someone a business card.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ wants to talk to Matt about something.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ goes to say hello to an old friend.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ go to get some food.

### REAL WORLD Ending conversations

- 6 a Look at these ways to end a conversation. Fill in the gaps with these words.

meet See should  
great meeting

- 1 A It was very nice to meet you.  
B You too.
- 2 A We \_\_\_\_\_ get together sometime.  
B Yes, that's a good idea.
- 3 A Nice \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
B You too.
- 4 A \_\_\_\_\_ you later, maybe.  
B Yes, see you.
- 5 A It's \_\_\_\_\_ to see you again.  
B And you.

- b Check in **REAL WORLD 1.2** p128.

- 7 **CD1-12 PRONUNCIATION** Listen and practise the questions and responses in **6a**. Copy the stress.

*It was very nice to meet you.*

*You too.*

- 8 a Work in pairs. Write a conversation at Matt and Carol's party between two people who don't know each other. Use the phrases in bold from **3a** and the sentences from **6a**.

b Practise the conversation with your partner until you can remember it.

c Work in groups of four. Take turns to role-play your conversations. What do the people have in common?

- 9 Imagine there's a party in your classroom. Have conversations with four students.

### HELP WITH PRONUNCIATION

The schwa /ə/ and word endings

- 1 a **CD1-13** Listen to these words. We say the blue letters with a schwa /ə/. Is the schwa stressed?

company exercise police correct interesting  
children motorbike away machine agency

b Listen again and practise.

- 2 a Look at the underlined endings in these words. Which does not have a schwa?

- 1 hospital often commuter factory
- 2 question college doctor teenager
- 3 company multinational lawyer yoga
- 4 festival cinema married competition
- 5 actor open windsurfing director
- 6 station banana never normally

b **CD1-14** Listen and check. Listen again and practise.

- 3 a Look again at **2a**. Match the words with a schwa in the final syllable to these endings.

-al hospital -en -er -or -ion -a

b Work in pairs. Can you think of six more two- or three-syllable words with the endings in **3a**?

## continue2learn

### Vocabulary, Grammar and Real World

- **Extra Practice 1 and Progress Portfolio 1** p115
- **Language Summary 1** p127
- **1A-D Workbook** p5
- **Self-study DVD-ROM 1** with Review Video



### Reading and Writing

- **Portfolio 1** Staying in touch Workbook p64  
**Reading** a personal letter  
**Writing** a letter to a friend

**QUICK REVIEW** Starting and ending conversations Write six sentences that you can say to start and end conversations at a party: *How do you know Matt? Nice meeting you., etc.* Work in pairs. Compare sentences.

## Speaking and Reading

**1** Work in groups. Discuss these questions.

- 1 What fast food companies are there in your country? What food do they sell?
- 2 What are the good and bad things about fast food?
- 3 How often do you go to a fast food restaurant? What do you usually have to eat and drink?
- 4 When you're in a different town or city, how do you decide where to eat?

**2 a** Before you read, check these words/phrases with your teacher.

a service station    serve someone  
develop    a secret recipe

**b** Read the article about Harland Sanders. Put these events in order.

- a He travelled 250,000 miles a year.
- b His father died.
- c He became the manager of a service station.
- d He sold the KFC company.
- e He was born in 1890. **1**
- f He developed his secret recipe.
- g He learned to cook.
- h He moved to a restaurant across the street.

**c** Read the article again. Then answer these questions.

- a Why did Harland Sanders learn to cook?
- b How long did it take him to develop his secret recipe?
- c When did the first official KFC restaurant open?
- d How old was Harland Sanders when he sold the company?
- e What happened in 1980?
- f Who bought KFC in 1986?

**d** Work in pairs. Compare answers.



## The man behind KFC

Harland Sanders was born in the USA in 1890, but his childhood **wasn't** a happy one. His father died when he **was** only six. His mother **didn't have** much money so she needed to find a job. She **went** to work in a shirt factory and Harland **stayed** at home to look after his younger brother and sister. That was when he first **learned** to cook.



He **left** home when he was twelve and worked on a nearby farm. After that he had a lot of different jobs and in 1930 he became the manager of a service station in Corbin, Kentucky. He started cooking meals for hungry travellers who stopped at the service station, and soon people came only for the food. Harland **couldn't** serve everybody because the place was too small. So he decided to move to a 142-seat restaurant across the street where he **could** serve all his customers. Over the next nine years he developed the secret chicken recipe that made him famous.

The first official Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant **didn't open** until August 1952 and by 1964 there **were** more than 600 KFCs in North America. That year Sanders sold the company for \$2 million, but he continued to work as KFC's public spokesman and visited restaurants all over the world. He travelled 250,000 miles every year until he died in 1980, aged 90. Six years later, PepsiCo bought KFC for \$840 million.



There are now KFC restaurants in more than 110 countries round the world and KFC has 12 million customers every day – but the recipe is still a secret!

## HELP WITH GRAMMAR Past Simple

- 3 a** Look at the verbs in bold in the article. Which are Past Simple positive forms of 1–4? Which are Past Simple negative forms of 1–4?

- 1 regular verbs
- 2 irregular verbs
- 3 **be**
- 4 **can**

- b** Look again at the verbs in bold in the article. Answer these questions.

- 1 How do we make the Past Simple positive of regular verbs? Is there a rule for irregular verbs?
- 2 How do we make the Past Simple negative? What are the Past Simple negative forms of **be** and **can**?

TIP • There is an Irregular Verb List on p167.

- c** Look at the questions in **2c**. Then answer these questions.

- 1 How do we usually make Past Simple questions?
- 2 How do we make Past Simple questions with the verb **be**?
- 3 How are questions e and f different from questions a–c?

- d** Check in **GRAMMAR 2.1** p130.

- 4 a** Find the Past Simple of these verbs in the article about KFC.

die need work have become  
start stop come decide develop  
make sell continue visit travel buy

- b** Work in pairs. Compare answers. Which are regular? Which are irregular?

- 5 a** Read about how the Michelin Guides started. Fill in the gaps with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- b** Work in pairs. Compare answers.

## Vocabulary and Speaking

### Past time phrases

- 6 a** Put these past time phrases in order.

in 1900 in the sixties yesterday evening **8**  
last week the day before yesterday  
eighty years ago in the nineteenth century **1**  
in July last year

- b** When do we use *ago*, *last* and *in*? Check in **VOCABULARY 2.1** p129.

- 7** Work in pairs. Student A p103. Student B p109.

## THE MICHELIN GUIDES

FRANCE

In 1889 two brothers, André and Edouard Michelin, <sup>1</sup> **started** (start) the Michelin company in France. They <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) a new tyre for bicycles and then they <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (make) and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) tyres for cars.

In 1900 there <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) about 3,000 cars in France and people <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to travel around the country. But travelling by car in those days <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) easy. People <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) road maps so they <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (can not) plan their journeys and they <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) where they <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (can) find service stations or restaurants.

Of course, the Michelin brothers <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (want) people to travel more because they <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (need) to sell more tyres. They <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (write) the first Michelin guide in 1900, but the famous star system <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not start) until 1926.

Michelin now sells over 20 million guide books and maps in more than 70 countries. There are only 81 three-star restaurants in the world and 26 of them are in France.



André and Edouard Michelin

### Get ready ... Get it right!

- 8** Think about the last time you had a special meal. Make notes on the meal. Use these ideas.

- reason for the meal
- where and when you had the meal
- the people at the meal
- what time it started and finished
- what you wore
- the food and drink
- any other interesting information

- 9 a** Work in pairs. Talk about your special meals. Ask questions to find out more information.

My special meal was for my birthday last month.

Where did you have it?

- b** Tell the class about your partner's special meal. Did anyone not enjoy their meal? Why not?

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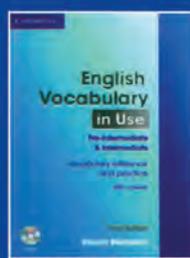
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[www.englishprofile.org](http://www.englishprofile.org)

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C1	Advanced	Advanced (CAE)
B2	Upper Intermediate	First (FCE)
B1 +	Intermediate	
B1	Pre-intermediate	Preliminary (PET)
A2	Elementary	Key (KET)
A1	Starter	

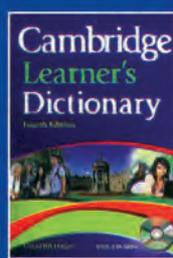
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